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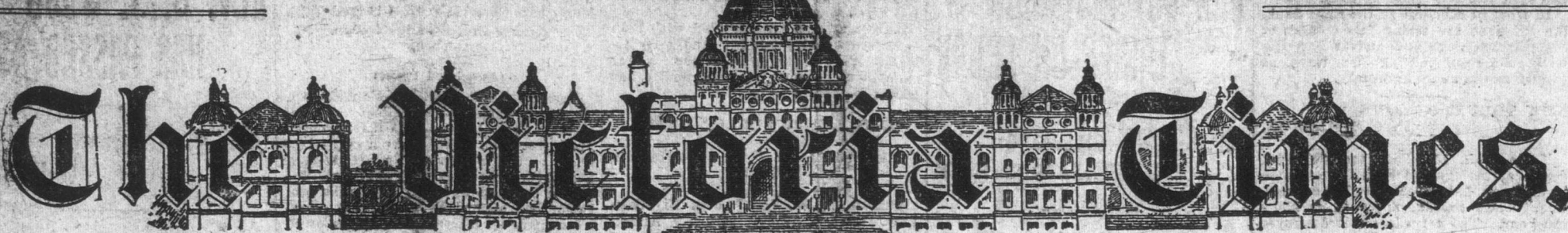
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TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1905.

\$2.00

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NO. 89.

PARLIAMENT OPENED BY THE KING

GREAT INTEREST TAKEN IN PRESENT SESSION

Usual Ceremony Marked To-day's Proceedings—His Majesty Read the Speech From the Throne.

London, Feb. 14.—More than usual interest attached to to-day's opening of parliament by His Majesty the King as the belief is practically universal that it will be the last session of the present parliament. Even should the government escape defeat, it is thought that Premier Balfour will voluntarily dissolve parliament in the autumn and take the opinion of the country of the fiscal and other questions now agitating the electorate.

Good weather favored to-day's pageant, which followed the procedure of former occasions. Big crowds were about from an early hour watching the assembling of the troops, which line the brief route from Buckingham Palace to the House. The usual interest was shown in the time-honored search of the vaults beneath the houses of parliament by the Yeoman of the Guard with their lanterns and halberds.

Between this ceremony and the appearance of the royal procession, a constant stream of carriages containing peers and peeresses in their robes of state, and officials in brilliant uniforms culminated the somewhat tedious wait.

The royal processions were the same as last year, that of the Prince and Princess of Wales from Marlborough House consisting of three carriages with an escort of household cavalry. This was followed by King Edward and Queen Alexandra from Buckingham Palace. Five state carriages, each with six horses bearing state officials, preceded the royal coach with the Sovereigns, drawn by eight cream-colored Hanoverian horses, which have figured in all the state processions of royal marriages.

Household cavalry acted as a guard of honor in the procession. The first detachment of Yeomen of the Guard marched alongside of the Sovereigns. The scene in the neighborhood of Buckingham Palace was particularly animated. Large crowds selected this point whence to view the pageant, and when the sovereigns proceed from the palace they were greeted with a great burst of enthusiasm, which quickly spread the whole length of the fine new processional road leading from the site of the Victoria memorial to the Horse Guards' parade, and accompanied the monarch and his consort throughout the route.

At the royal entrance, beneath the Victoria tower of the House of Lords, the King was received by the high officers of state and passed in procession to the robing room. Thence, accompanied by the Queen, His Majesty returned to the House of Lords, preceded by the crown and other regalia, carried by their hereditary bearers and by heralds announcing the approach of the sovereigns. The sovereigns himself read the speech from the throne to the assembled Lords and Commons in the upper chamber. The document was common-place.

The only reference to the war, which His Majesty said, "unhappily opened by the late Emperor of Russia, the government has been careful to observe in the strictest manner the obligations incumbent on a neutral power."

The lengthiest paragraph devoted to the Balkans says: "The situation continues to give cause for anxiety. The measures adopted at the instance of the Austro-Russian government have brought some amelioration in the state of the belligerent districts, but the measures have still to be supplemented by radical reforms, and especially of the financial system before any permanent improvement can be effected in the employment of these provinces of the empire."

London, Feb. 14.—The first day's proceedings in parliament left a decided impression with the lobbyists that the government will manage to hold out until the end of the session. Its executive programme, devoted mainly to social reforms, will be fairly popular, while the avoidance of difficult questions, such as that of the redistribution of seats, at the assembly of the House of Commons, will be a relief to the leadership.

The House of Commons assembled for the dispatch of business at 4 p. m. The House was crowded. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, J. B. Hodge and other favorites were warmly greeted.

W. A. Mount (Con.) moved, and Samuel Robertson (Con.) seconded the address in reply to the King's speech.

The first division appertaining party lines occurred in the House of Commons when Mr. Dalziel (Liberal) moved the House censure Lord Arlington for breach of privileges by his action in the North Devon election. Premier Balfour said nothing could be gained by continuing the discussion, and moved the previous question, which was carried by 267 to 181 votes.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Lib-

RAILROAD DEAL COMPLETED WEDNESDAY

The Necessary Papers Signed—Formal Act of Ratification by Dominion Government Will Be Applied For.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) The sale of the Esquimaux & Nanaimo railway to the C. P. R. was completed to-day, and upon the passage of a formal act of ratification by the Dominion parliament, the transcontinental corporation will enter into possession of their new property. This morning the final requisite details of the actual deal were disposed of by B. P. Davis, K. O., representing the C. P. R., and R. T. Elliott on behalf of Mr. Dunsmuir, the necessary papers having arrived from the purchasing company's headquarters at Montreal. The documents relating to Mr. Dunsmuir's side of the transaction have been ready for several days, in fact were lying in the bank in readiness for the final process, and the representatives of the two parties have been awaiting the arrival of those bearing the signature of President Shaughnessy.

Although ever since the exclusive announcement in the Times that negotiations were in progress in this connection it was generally believed that the deal would go through, there was doubt expressed in some quarters regarding the actual facts of the case. There were a lot of "knowing ones" who wisely nodded their heads and volunteered the opinion that the whole thing was a blind, and that some colossal conspiracy was in the wind which would shake the prosperity of the city to its very foundations. But the Times has warned the indisputable fact that by sequence of to-day's Esquimaux & Nanaimo railway will henceforth belong to the C. P. R. Company, who will operate it in the business-like and profitable manner for which they have earned a world-wide reputation.

What the plans of the new purchasers are one may only speculate. It has been surmised of the strength of certain well-defined indications that in the Island system, Esquimaux will be a focal centre. That a harbor possessing the unsurpassed facilities and possibilities of the late naval base will be taken advantage of to the fullest extent seems both

natural and inevitable, and it is a safe prediction that before long it will be the centre of shipping, commercial and railroad activity never before dreamed of. The C. P. R. Company, like most corporations which do things, never send heralds ahead with a fanfare of trumpets to announce their plans, so that it is only possible to indulge in speculation based on indications. It has been reported quite persistently that the company had bonded, or was about to bond, a large area of land on the other side of Esquimaux harbor, extending generally from the Indian reserve to the Naval hospital. However, inquiry by the Times at the local offices of the Hudson's Bay Company, to whom the land belongs, elicited the reply that the report was incorrect.

It will be necessary for the Dominion parliament to pass an act confirming the sale before the company can enter into actual possession, and consequently notice of an application has been made. In to-day's Times over the name of James Creelman, solicitor for the C. P. R., Montreal, there appears the announcement that the application has been made at the present session. The act is to declare the Island railway to be a work for the general advantage of Canada, and authorizing the C. P. R. to acquire and operate the same, issue bonds, mortgages, consolidated debt, stock or other securities to aid in such acquisition, with such other powers as may be necessary and expedient in order to carry out the purposes and objects of the agreement.

The property involved in the transfer, as already stated in the Times, consists of the road from Victoria to Wellington, including of course the right-of-way extending for a hundred feet on each side of the line, the necessary appurtenances, such as sheds, stations, etc., etc., and the steamship system, which comprises the steamers Joan and City of Nanaimo, the large Transfer and the tug Carr, both of which are employed in the ferry service between Ladysmith and the Mainland. It is believed that the amount required to purchase these holdings aggregates in the neighborhood of a million and a quarter dollars. It is probable that the Canadian Pacific railway will take active charge of the road about the first of April.

JAPANESE WILL SINK COLLIERIES WHICH ACCOMPANY THE RUSSIAN WARSHIPS

The Muscovites Lost Twenty-Five Thousand During Fighting at Heikoutai.

Tokio, Feb. 14.—In discussing a report that colliers had refused to accompany the second Russian Pacific squadron on its way north, a member of the Japanese naval staff said to-day: "Our commanders will fire and sink any colliers found in company with the Russian warships regardless of their nationality."

Vice-Admiral Togo departed from Kure on February 13th, his destination being kept secret. It is presumed, however, that he is proceeding south. Reports from Liao Yang place the total Russian force between the Shahe river and Harbin at 450,000, of which 280,000 are on the fighting line. The condition of the prisoners and of the bodies of the dead, indicate that the Russians are short of shoes and winter clothing, some of the officers are wearing Chinese shoes. It is believed that exposure to the cold is greatly increasing sickness among the Russians.

Later estimates of the Russian losses at Heikoutai place the number at 25,000. Manchurian headquarters reporting to-day say: "The Russians shelled and twice attacked Wai-tai mountain on Sunday, February 12th, but were repulsed."

"Small forces of Russian infantry attacked Lapatal and Hanashanai on Monday, February 13th, but were repulsed." "The Russians continued to construct entrenchments in the neighborhood of Heikoutai."

St. Petersburg, Feb. 14.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were strong on rumors of peace.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

London, Feb. 14.—Telegraphing from Sofia, the correspondent of the Times says: "The rapid progress of Turkish military preparations attracts attention here. War material is being constantly dispatched from Constantinople to Salonica and Adrianople. Fifty quick-firing guns recently arrived at Monastir. Large supplies of uniforms have been ordered for the service."

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DEVIL HAS BEEN ELECTED IN WRIGHT

Sir Mackenzie Bowell Will Reply to Statements by Foster and Haggart Regarding Premiership.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—In the election in Wright county to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier from that constituency, Devlin, Liberal, has over 150 of a majority, with two places to hear from, which will increase his majority. Will Reply.

Senator Cloran brought up in the Senate this afternoon the references which Hon. G. E. Foster and John Haggart made in the Commons about Sir Mackenzie Bowell while leader of the government in 1896. It was said by Mr. Haggart that Sir Mackenzie knew that Sir Charles Tupper was to replace him as premier, and that Sir Mackenzie refused to resign to permit of this being done, notwithstanding that the government was suffering from mismanagement at the time.

The admirals in the meantime will hold daily private sessions to deliberate upon the decision. It is expected that some days will elapse before definite results are reached.

Relations Were Strained. London, Feb. 13.—The diplomatic correspondence regarding the North Sea incident, and leading up to the appointment of the Paris international commission, issued to-night, shows that the affair severely strained Anglo-Russian relations. Foreign Minister Lansdowne insisted that it was a question that admitted of no delay, as public feeling in Great Britain might become uncontrollable. The conversation gives a significant impression between Lord Lansdowne and Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador, when the British government was apprehensive that Vice-Admiral Stoljensky would continue on his voyage to the Far East without calling at Vigo. Lord Lansdowne told Count Benckendorff that "in that case we might find ourselves at war before the week is over," and pointed out the news of the British fleet at Gibraltar and elsewhere.

WYFIELD CONDEMNED.

Decision of Japanese Prize Court in Case of British Steamer. Word has been received that the British steamer Wyfield and her cargo have been condemned by a Japanese prize court. The Wyfield, which was owned by the Western Fuel Company and carried coal to this coast, was chartered by H. J. Hart to carry a contraband cargo to Vladivostok, and while trying to run the blockade into that port was captured by the Japanese.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Paper on Co-Operation Between Roman Catholics and Protestants Will Be Read at Convention.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 14.—While the first general session of the religious education convention will not be held until evening, several of the departments of the convention were scheduled to begin their work to-day. Chief among these was the council of religious education, the president of which is Prof. Frank Knight Sanders, dean of the Yale divinity school. The president's annual report was to be followed by the presentation of various papers, among them two with reference to the possible cooperation in religious education between Roman Catholics and Protestants. The General Alliance Workers with boys planned to meet during the day for a general discussion.

GERMANY AIDS RUSSIA.

Lends Troops to Assist in Guarding the Frontier.

Hamburg, Feb. 13.—Abundant evidence is at hand now that the German government is lending the aid of its troops to Russia in order to enable Russia to effectively patrol the frontier sections of Russian Poland. The German frontier guard is being continually strengthened, and shortly after the outbreak at Sosnowice, Russian Poland, the Russian garrisons gave permission to the German frontier guards to cross the border and patrol Russian territory. The railway bridge just outside of Sosnowice is being guarded by German troops exclusively.

According to a report received here seventy-five men were killed and several hundred injured in the recent collision between strikers and Russian troops at Katherinshuette. The official Russian statement placed the number of killed at thirty-two.

BECOMING WARMER.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—The weather bureau reports show that the cold wave, which swept the country east of the Rocky Mountains, reached its culmination in the south of the continent last night, and the temperature is now moderating along the line, except in the southern states, where it is generally cold but it is expected to grow warmer according to the forecast for the morning. According to the weather officials the weather the past 24 hours has been the coldest of the season in most sections of the country.

IN NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 14.—After a drop in temperature of 30 degrees since yesterday noon, New York was shivering today in a cold snap from the West, the thermometer recording five degrees above zero and a high wind prevailing.

Reports from points up the state say last night was the coldest of the season. Nineteen degrees below zero was registered in sections of the state near New York city.

FIVE CENTS STRAIGHT.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 13.—The experiment of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company with a four-cent cash fare, without a transfer, was ended at midnight last night, and to-day the regular five-cent fare with transfer will be resumed.

President F. Andrews, of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company, said last night that the test had been carried on enough to prove that the company could not afford to carry passengers for a four-cent fare, and this has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the officials of the company, there was no reason for a further continuance of the test.

The four-cent fare experiment is the second of its kind within three weeks. A trial of two weeks on three-cent fare within a two-mile circuit ended last night in general dissatisfaction. No statement has been issued as to the result of the two weeks' three-cent fare trial, and none probably will be until the data for the four-cent fare experiment is also ready for publication.

LOUBET WILL RESIGN.

President of France Intends to Retire When Elections Are Held Next Year.

New York, Feb. 14.—A press dispatch to the Herald says: "President Loubet will resign office before the expiration of his seven-year term, which ends on February 18th, 1906. His reason for this step is that the triennial renewal of the Senate and the general elections for members of the chamber of deputies will take place next year, and parliament will not meet until the close of 1905. Consequently to avoid the election of a president by new members he will resign in time for his successor to be elected by the present chamber, reunited in national assembly in the palace at Versailles according to the constitution."

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EXHIBITION PUT OFF THIS YEAR

THIS WAS DECIDED BY LOCAL ASSOCIATION

At Meeting Held Tuesday Evening—Matter Was Vigorously Discussed—A Close Vote.

Victoria will have no exhibition this year. This was decided upon at a well-attended meeting of the B. C. Agricultural Association on Tuesday at the city hall. The matter was discussed for about two hours, there being about an equal division of opinion on the question. His Worship Mayor Barnard and all members of the executive, with the exception of M. Baker, favored a postponement, contending that a local exhibition could not be made successful in view of the fact that the Dominion exposition was to be held at New Westminster. They also thought that it was the duty of local merchants and business men to devote their energies to making the national fair a credit to the province. Noah Shakespeare, M. Baker, Watson Clarke and Thos. A. Brydon were the principal members opposed to the suggestion. When a vote was first taken there was an equal division. A show of hands was again called, and this time the ayes carried by a majority of one, the casting vote being that of the chairman, Mayor Barnard.

When the meeting was called to order His Worship Mayor Barnard explained its object. It was the outcome of a conference of members of the executive at which the advisability of holding an exhibition had been discussed. A majority favored a postponement. He then went on to outline some of the principal reasons why it had been considered better to call the fair off for 1905. In the first place, he explained, Victoria would be heavily handicapped at the start. Westminster commenced with a grant of \$50,000, and the local association had a grant of \$2,000 from the provincial government. While the Royal City society could depend upon at least \$75,000 in the treasury, Victoria could not hope to have as much as last year—\$17,000—available for show purposes. Besides many merchants would be unable to give the local show the support they intended exhibiting at the Dominion exposition. In his opinion a Victoria fair could not be made a success this year.

Mr. Baker made some vigorous remarks against the proposal. His opinion was that a local show could be carried out successfully despite the fact that the Royal City Association had been granted the \$50,000 allowed by the Federal government for the Dominion exposition. In his experience the New Westminster merchants were seldom willing to inconvenience themselves in the interests of Victoria. After uttering a number of remarks where this had been proved, Mr. Baker went on to explain why a show should be held this year. The buildings were never in better condition, and the undivided support of Island associations could be relied upon. The New Westminster exhibition would not make a difference of one hundred in the total attendance. He strongly advised those present to prepare to hold a show, being of the opinion that it could be made an unqualified success.

H. B. Thompson disagreed with the previous speaker. He did not think it was a question of Victoria and New Westminster, but of the whole province. The matter should be looked at from a broad point of view, and every effort made to make the Dominion exhibition a credit to British Columbia. If a local show were held it would have to tag on behind that of the Mainland, and could not be expected to prove a financial success. He agreed with Mayor Barnard that it would be impossible to collect the same amount in subscriptions as in previous years, as business men would be asked to contribute to that of the Lower Mainland.

Noah Shakespeare asked whether it was in the power of the executive to postpone the exhibition without the authority of the association. The chairman was unable to give a definite reply. He did not think so.

Continuing, Mr. Shakespeare said that he had already put himself on record as being opposed to the suggestion. None of those favoring the proposal had advanced arguments of sufficient weight to convince him of its necessity. He contended that if the show were dropped the interest would lag, and difficulty would be experienced in reviving it. The buildings were in first-class condition, and there was no reason why they should be allowed to remain vacant for two years. A large sum of money had been invested in their construction, and ought to be taken advantage of. Mr. Shakespeare concluded with a strong plea for the continuance of the show.

Ald. W. J. Hanna favored a postponement, agreeing with the majority of the executive in the opinion that the fair could not be made successful under the

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BITTER ATTACK ON RUSSIAN OFFICERS

ADMIRAL DENOUNCES STOESSEL AND OTHERS

There Was Continual Discard at Port Arthur—Two More Steamers Captured by Japanese.

Paris, Feb. 15.—French special correspondents sent to meet the French steamer, Australia, having on board Gen. Stoessel and survivors of Port Arthur, forward detailed accounts of discord among the Russian officers. The army officers, particularly hostile to the Russian fleet, habitually called it the "Frightened fleet."

Admiral Lockinsky, who was commander of the torpedo defenses at Port Arthur, is lengthily quoted as making a bitter criticism of Gen. Stoessel, Admiral Alexoff and others.

The main target of Lockinsky's characterization is Vice-Admiral Stark and Rear-Admiral Witthof as "Bed chamber admirals, not acquainted with their duties and senseless whenever afloat."

Lockinsky added that Vice-Admiral Skrydloff practically established himself ashore at Vladivostok, notwithstanding his opportunity to break the ineffective blockade of Port Arthur.

Substantially the same account is given by French newspapers, which describe General Stoessel and Admiral Lockinsky as refusing to speak or salute each other. The papers say the discord among the officers foreshadows grave scenes before the court-martial.

The Petit Parisien quotes General Stoessel as sarcastically saying: "Rojestvensky had better not establish a too secure base along the coast or like the naval officers at Port Arthur it will be impossible to let them venture seaward."

The correspondent of the Petit Parisien adds: "Gen. Stoessel cannot pardon the navy's failure to succor him. The navy fully returns his hatred."

The French special correspondents conclude that the fortress fell largely because of the regrettable quarrels among the officers.

CAVALRY MOVEMENT AGAINST JAP LEFT

Tokio, Feb. 15.—3 p. m.—The Russians have begun an extensive cavalry movement against the Japanese. The operation began west of Chitaisan. One force of cavalry moved into Liachunai, and simultaneously another cavalry force approached Tacha, which is situated 13 miles southwest of Chitaisan and 27 miles west of Liao Yang.

Nine thousand cavalry with artillery approached the river a mile below Tacha and attempted to cross at 6 o'clock in the evening, advancing on Heikoutai (Pekoutai).

The shelling of Oyama's centre continued.

STRAMERS TAKEN BY THE JAPANESE

Tokio, Feb. 15.—The British steamers Apollo and Scotsman, bound for Vladivostok, were captured off Hokkaido yesterday.

The Apollo was from Cardiff with coal, and the Scotsman had a cargo of provisions on board, which, according to her papers, were consigned to Yokosuka, 15 miles from Yokohama.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR ROJESTVENSKY

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—The departure of Admiral Negratoff's division of four battleships, one cruiser and two auxiliary cruisers from Lihau yesterday to reinforce Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron in the Far East is a source of gratification to the admiralty in view of difficulties caused by the strike. The number of reinforcements for Rojestvensky is not known, but it is understood that it is beyond the Indian ocean, Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky being under instructions not to delay in the monsoon territory on account of his cruisers.

Special dispatches from Mukden report the wiping out of an entire detachment of Japanese cavalry which had destroyed the railway bridge between Mukden and Harbin. Russian cavalry overtook the raiders, who are said to have refused quarter and fought until the last man was killed.

Lieut.-General Sakharoff telegraphed that the Russian artillery February 15th destroyed the buildings and walls of Nangazi from which the Japanese had been bombarding the Russian trenches. The Japanese were driven out.

JAPANESE SHELL RUSSIAN LINES

Mukden, Feb. 15.—The Japanese began a heavy cannonading Tuesday afternoon on the Russian right flank, and the firing continued all through the day. It is thought the Japanese are preparing for a general attack. The Russian guns are replying.

OFFICER KILLED WHILE PLAYING CARDS

Russian headquarters, Huan Mountain, Manchuria, Feb. 15.—During the Japanese bombardment of Pointoff (Long Tree Hill) a projectile, from a siege gun entered an underground line, burst inside and tore off the head of a

lieutenant and wounded a colonel and two staff captains playing cards.

In front of Koudon on the right flank, the Russians are trying the effect of concentrated siege and mortar batteries with good results, firing as many as twenty mortars simultaneously.

NEW TORPEDO BOATS IN COMMISSION

Tokio, Feb. 15.—The torpedo boat destroyers Ariake and Fubuki, constructed in Japan, have been placed in commission. Their average speed is 29 knots per hour. The torpedo boat destroyer Arara is finished at the Yokosuka navy yard, and is ready to be launched.

New York, Feb. 16.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says:

"Reports received here announce that Vladivostok is being closely blockaded by Admiral Urits' fleet."

JAPS SHELLED AND SET FIRE TO VILLAGE

Tokio, Feb. 16.—The following dispatch was received this morning from the headquarters of the Japanese armies in Manchuria:

"In the direction of the Shakhe river our artillery on February 14th bombarded Chienmumpoatun and set fire to that village. The enemy's artillery in the neighborhood of Sanchongtun mountain replied."

"During the night of February 14th a section of the enemy's cavalry attacked Waitaio mountain, and at dawn on February 15th a battalion attacked Waitaio mountain, but the Russians were repulsed."

"In the direction of Chitaisan on the morning of February 15th, five hundred of the enemy's cavalry advanced into the Saitaisan, Sshengtaimou, three miles northwest of Chitaisan. Another force of cavalry advanced south along the right bank of the Hun river, and passed the night in the neighborhood of Chentaisan, placing outposts in the vicinity of Kavehangtun. Before the arrival of our detachment dispatched to dislodge the enemy his force began to retreat north, our detachment quickly pursuing him towards Heitroun, inflicting some damage. The enemy's artillery taking up a position in the neighborhood of Wanchiawopeng, covered his retreat. The enemy's strength was about ten squadrons of cavalry and artillery."

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HAS NOT ALTERED TARIFF ON CEDAR

C.P.R. STILL CHARGING DISCRIMINATORY RATE

The Commission Will Draw Company's Attention to Fact That Its Decision is Being Ignored.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—The railway commission intends calling the attention of the C. P. R. that the company has not yet ceased charging its discriminatory rate on cedar in British Columbia, although the decision of the commission was that this should be done.

The Edmonton delegation waited on the government to-day and asked that Edmonton be made the capital of the western provinces to be cut out of the Territories. Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised to give the matter consideration.

The following whips were elected at the Conservative caucus to-day: Mr. Taylor, chief whip, and Messrs. Ingram and Lancaster for Ontario; Messrs. Worthington and Leonard for Quebec; Messrs. Gannon and Lefurgy for the Maritime Provinces, and Dr. Roche, for the West.

The Yukon Case. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated in the House that the secretary of state received a telegram from the returning officer of the Yukon yesterday asking if he were to hand over the poll books, voters' list and all other papers, which were wanted in court in the conspiracy case. Hon. H. W. Scott replied that if there was any demand for a recount under section 90, then he was to conform with the same, but if not the papers were to be forwarded to the clerk of the court in Chancery prescribed by section 92 of the act.

Yesterday afternoon the necessary registration papers were filed at the registry office, in connection with the big Island timber deal, which has been hanging fire for many months.

The lands involved consist of sixty thousand acres situated as follows: Townships 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9, Comox district; portions of Albermarle, Newcombe, Danamuir, Cowichan Lake and Bright districts. The consideration was about four hundred thousand dollars, and the purchasers are the Everett Timber & Investment Company and the International Lumber Company.

Florence, Feb. 15.—Dr. Korener, of Dresden, the legal representative of King Frederick Augustus of Saxony, announces that before beginning proceedings in the courts of Italy to compel the Countess Montignoso to relinquish to the King, her former husband, the custody of her child, Princess Anna, he will seek to have her examined as to her sanity. Dr. Korener says that unless the young princess is given up by March 1st, the allowance to the countess will be stopped.

The affairs of the Countess Montignoso took a dramatic turn to-day. For some time the countess has suspected that her German nurse, Mahote, was planning to abduct the little Princess Anna. She had placed her in the care of her father, the King. To-day, under the pretext that the German countess was waiting to see the nurse at the gate of the villa where the countess is residing, the latter led Mahote to the nurse and quickly pushing the nurse outside and closing and locking the gate, the countess cried: "Go to your master, spy."

Entering the house the countess ordered all of Mahote's belongings thrown out of the window to the street. The nurse protested against her ejection, but unavailingly, and later applied to a locksmith to aid her in re-entering the villa, and she had lost her key. The locksmith's assistance, Mahote went to Dr. Korener, who came here recently to demand that the Countess Montignoso release the custody of Princess Anna, and he, in company with the German consul, returned with her to the villa, where they found all doors bolted and even the bell wires cut. Dr. Korener appealed to the police, but was told that they could not enter a private house without orders of a court.

The people in the vicinity of the villa have been intensely interested in the royal domestic drama, and many of them declare they will personally oppose any attempt at violence against the former Crown Princess of Saxony.

Directors of Equitable Life Assurance Society to Discuss Proposed Change.

New York, Feb. 16.—The crucial point in a contest involving control of four hundred millions of dollars will be reached this afternoon, when the directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society meet to consider the question of changing the association from a stock to a mutual company. On one side is James H. Hyde, vice-president and holder of a majority of the society's capital stock; while arrayed against him is President James W. Alexander, of the association, together with 38 other officers of the society.

President Alexander and his supporters have proposed a plan to change the association from a stock to a mutual company. Their proposition, if agreed to, would practically eliminate Mr. Hyde from management of the company, even though his majority holdings of the stock of the company was retained. It was thought that the reorganization contemplated the retirement of Mr. Hyde as vice-president.

Both Mr. Hyde and President Alexander had given out statements prior to to-day's meeting, denying their respective positions, and it was apparent from these that the positions of the opposing interests was widely separated. Mr. Hyde had declared that while he favored the mutual plan to a certain extent he had no intention whatever of giving up the control of the company. President Alexander's statement declared that Mr.

Hyde's retirement was a matter of first importance to all of those interested in the association.

Directors who are affiliated with both sides attempted yesterday, and early today to bring about an agreement, so far as known, however, no compromise has been effected.

GEN. LEW WALLACE DEAD. Soldier and Author Died at His Home in Indiana.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 15.—Gen. Lew Wallace, author, formerly of the American army, and a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, died at his home to-night aged 78 years.

The health of Gen. Wallace had been failing for several years, and for months he has been confined to his bed. His vigorous constitution could not much longer withstand the ravages of a wasting disease.

For more than a year he has been unable to properly assimilate food, and this, together with his extreme age, made more difficult his fight against death. At no time has he ever confessed the belief that his vigorous constitution could not much longer withstand the ravages of a wasting disease.

When told by his physician that he was dying, Gen. Wallace was perfectly quiet, and his last words were expressions of cheer to his grief-stricken family. Bidding them farewell, he said: "I am ready to meet my Maker," and lapsed into unconsciousness, from which he did not recover.

COMPLETED AT LAST. Big Timber Deal Which Has Been Hanging Fire For Months.

Yesterday afternoon the necessary registration papers were filed at the registry office, in connection with the big Island timber deal, which has been hanging fire for many months.

The lands involved consist of sixty thousand acres situated as follows: Townships 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9, Comox district; portions of Albermarle, Newcombe, Danamuir, Cowichan Lake and Bright districts. The consideration was about four hundred thousand dollars, and the purchasers are the Everett Timber & Investment Company and the International Lumber Company.

FATAL EXPLOSIONS. Officer Killed and Fifteen of the Crew Injured on Submarine Boat at Queenstown.

Queenstown, Ireland, Feb. 16.—An explosion of gasoline occurred on board the new submarine boat "A.5" this morning while the officers and crew of eleven men were engaged in cleaning the boat. The crew were hurled in all directions. Nine of them were picked up by boats and taken to the hospital. Two are missing.

More Men Injured. Queenstown, Feb. 16.—A number of the crew of the British gunboat Hazard volunteered to go to the rescue of the submarine boat's crew, but hardly had they got on board the submarine when a second explosion took place, and all the rescuers were more or less injured. Lieut. Skinner, an officer of the submarine boat, subsequently died of his injuries.

The bodies of two missing men were found on board the "A.5" yesterday. The total number of men injured was fifteen. Some of them were dreadfully mutilated.

FLOODED WITH RUMORS. St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—Many rumors are current of ministerial and military changes, including a report that War Minister Sazonov may be sent to relieve Gen. Kourapatkin, and also one to the effect that M. Boulgan, minister of the interior, is not in sympathy with the situation, and may retire in favor of another candidate.

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NOT GUILTY OF MURDER

Verdict in Case of Negro Charged With Killing Professor in Georgia College.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 16.—Sam Rowen, a 15-year-old negro student of the Georgia State College for colored youths at College, Ga., was found not guilty last night of the murder of Prof. Cotton, a member of the faculty, whom he killed with a brick on February 2nd. The professor had ejected Rowen from a classroom after an altercation. He followed the boy out threatening him with a stick, when Bowen hurled a brick, striking Cotton on the head. Several hours later Cotton died in a hospital in this city.

OTTAWA NOTES. Alleged Discrimination in Railway Rates on Farm Produce.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—The agricultural committee has asked the chairman, Hon. Thomas Greenway, to appoint a committee to deal with alleged discrimination in railway rates on farm products.

Agricultural Organizations. Hon. S. Fisher will likely introduce a bill this session for the incorporation of agricultural organizations.

Hon. C. Sifton. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in the House to-day that Hon. C. Sifton would not be back for some time. He had expected leaving the house in the morning he experienced a slight hemorrhage. However, he did not allow this to interfere with his pastoral duties. In the afternoon he attended the funeral of Mrs. Heathorn, conducting services at the church and grave. His sermons, as usual, were most impressive. He also preached twice last Sunday from the pulpit of the Reformed Episcopal church, and members of his congregation were struck with the power of his sermon. The news of his death, under such painful circumstances, therefore, having been a shock to many friends and acquaintances. He is deeply mourned not only by those who came within the circle of his influence as rector, but by a large number

of Victorians who had been attracted by his magnetic and genial personality during his three years' residence here and at Durham. His first field in the country was at Montreal, where he assisted Bishop Ussher. From there he went to Bermuda, presiding over the St. George's church for ten years. This seems to have been a very pleasant experience, as Rev. Mr. Wood was always full of anecdotes relating to his life on that island, which he described as "a perfect paradise." Leaving Bermuda he went to the United States and accepted a position as rector of Reconciliation church, Brooklyn. This he held for about three years before being called to Trinity church, a magnificent edifice in Chicago. He lived there for the usual period, and receiving an invitation from members of the congregation of the local Reformed Episcopal church, came west in March of 1902 for the purpose of looking over the field. He was much pleased with Victoria as a city, its climate and surroundings, and, as those who listened to his initial address at the Church of Our Lord, were more than satisfied with their selection, Rev. Mr. Wood returned to Chicago and made necessary arrangements for making his home in this city. He arrived here again two months later, and was formally inducted by Bishop Cridge.

With much force of character and a training mind, broadened by experience, he was eminently qualified to take charge of

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, Feb. 8th to 14th, 1905. At the close of last week a disturbance was noted over British Columbia, this area passed rapidly to the southeastward and...

Table with columns: Station, Show, Rain, Total. Includes locations like Victoria, Alberni, Nanaimo, etc.

YOUNG MEN, Become Independent

Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in simple English language, as also during five months of your spare time...

At the annual meeting of No. 2 company Fifth Regiment, held on Tuesday, Feb. 14th, the following officers were elected...

A HORSE.

The remains of Mrs. Mary C. Heathorn were laid at rest on Wednesday, Feb. 16th, at 2 o'clock...

Pain Over the Eyes

That dull, wretched pain in the head just over the eyes is one of the surest signs that the seeds of catarrh have been sown...

Local News.

Presbytery of Victoria will hold its next ordinary meeting in St. Andrew's church, Nanaimo, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m.

The street renaming committee of the city council held their first meeting on Tuesday. They have a big undertaking ahead of them...

The local office of the Salvation Army have received word that Colonel Jacobs, chief secretary of the Army in Canada, will arrive on Friday evening, February 17th...

The Epworth League at James Bay Methodist church had a good turnout on Monday, and great interest was manifested in the debate...

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure...

The Capital City Canning & Packing Company have taken a lease of five acres of land from the Hudson's Bay Company, fronting on the Esquimalt harbor...

On behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the British navy, the torpedo launches Nos. 39 and 40 are being offered for sale by the naval storeshouse officer at Esquimalt...

Arrangements are being made by the Vancouver Island delegates to leave for Vernon on Sunday evening for the purpose of attending the annual convention of the B. C. Orange Grand Lodge...

The efforts of the B. C. Salvage Company to fit the big anchor of the steamship Minnesota have been indefatigable. The Maude has been searching the straits for weeks...

The triennial election of the B. C. Medical Council executive was held Wednesday, resulting as follows: Victoria, Dr. John C. Davis, L. O. M. Jones, Dr. Charles J. Fagan, Vancouver, Dr. R. E. McKechnie, Dr. W. J. McGuigan, New Westminster, Dr. Richard E. Walker, Kamloops, Dr. Arthur P. Proctor.

A sad accident occurred last Saturday on Pender Island, the victim of which was Mrs. Copeland, a well known resident. An immense tree standing near the barn in which she was working fell unexpectedly and crashed through the roof of the building...

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. Heching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days.

Tuesday afternoon a meeting of the executive of the Tourist Association was held, there being present Mayor Bernard, F. W. Vincent, Ald. Odry, Ald. Hanna, H. B. Thompson, B. S. Heisterman, Anton Henderson and Secretary Outhbert.

A quiet wedding was solemnized on Tuesday by Rev. J. P. Westman, the contracting parties being Mr. Hudson Henry Greer and Miss Olive Isa Loomis, both residents of Alberni.

At the meeting of the Refuge Home committee held Thursday afternoon, the following ladies were thanked for generous donations to the Home: Mrs. Pemberton, cash; Mrs. L. Goodacre, groceries; Miss Mills, clothing; Mrs. Lester, groceries; Mrs. D. Spencer, clothing and milk daily; Mrs. A. Lee, groceries; Mrs. Clyde, vegetables, and Mrs. Stevens (Salt Spring Island), four jars jam.

On Monday the monthly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society was held in Sir William Wallace Hall, when an excellent programme was rendered. Dr. G. L. Milne, president of the association, occupied the chair.

Arthur L. Adams, the San Francisco expert, who some time ago was called upon by the city of Victoria to report upon the merits of alternative propositions to get water from either Goldstream or Elk lake, left for home on Wednesday.

On Tuesday the regular weekly meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1, O. G. T., was held, there being a large attendance. After the transaction of routine business the newly installed officers gave an excellent entertainment.

NEW SIX HUNDRED FOOT C.P.R. WHARF

WILL BE ERRECTED IN JAMES BAY THIS YEAR

Preparations are being made for Big Extension to Company's Docking Facilities.

During the last few days some pile driving has been in progress in James Bay along the shore line immediately south of the new C. P. R. wharf.

The first of several big auction sales to be conducted by Auctioneer Hardaker is in progress at the naval yard, Esquimalt, to-day. The sale is that of victualling stores.

The wharf up was intended to meet present requirements. It is small compared with the one now being built, which will be at least 150 feet longer.

The width of the wharf and the dimensions of the warehouses to be erected thereon are matters under consideration. All, however, will conform with the building already done.

The new offices will be among the finest in the city. They make a crowning point to the architectural effect of the whole shore line.

Before operations cease on the office it is fully expected that the superintendence of the new hotel will have been commenced, the contract for which will be let before many more days.

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STRONG OPPOSITION TO SEARLES MEASURE

The Committee on Fisheries at Olympia Hear Pros and Cons on Closed Season Proposal.

The joint committee on fisheries of the Washington State Senate and Legislature has been investigating the closed season question, and the friends and opponents of the Searles Bill, which is along the lines of the Dominion order-in-council on the subject, have had an opportunity to air their arguments according to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The friends of the bill were given the opportunity of first presenting their arguments; then those opposing were heard, and the debate was finally closed by the chief speakers.

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SLICED PEACHES

15c TIN

These are delicious served with cream.

CAMPBELL'S CONDENSED SOUPS, 2 Tins 25c

Can be made in a minute. One tin makes sufficient for six people.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

The Independent Cash Grocers.

70--80

Means Large Juicy Prunes

6 lbs. for 25c.

THE West End Grocery Company,

S. HEALD, Manager.

Contractors' Supplies

AND General Hardware

THE HICKMAN TWE HARDWARE CO., LD.

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

P. O. DRAWER 613. TELEPHONE 59.

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made to rescue the sailor, but he quickly sank from sight to a grave in the depths of the Pacific.

The Makaveli left Tacoma October 30th in tow, carrying a cargo of 1,600 tons of Roslyn coal for Mazatlan.

The big steamship Brinkburn is still waiting for orders in the Royal Roads. She has been there for several days.

The C. P. R. steamship Terlar should reach Victoria from Oriental ports on Saturday.

Steamer Umattila will be due from San Francisco to-morrow.

WARSHIPS CAN BE FLOATED. Information was received in the mail brought by the steamer Tremors from Japan Wednesday that the harbor of Pt. Arthur is still closed to deep draught ships.

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POLICE SCANDAL.

Chief Wittman, of San Francisco, Has Been Suspended.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—As a result of the recent scandals in the police department in connection with gambling in the Chinese quarters, Chief of Police Wittman has been suspended from duty on charges of incompetency and neglect of duty.

LINER ASHORE.

Perth, West Australia, Feb. 16.—The Orient line steamer Orizaba with passengers and mails for Sydney, N. S. W., is ashore off Garden Island, twenty miles out of her course. Her position is not considered dangerous. The British cruiser Katoomba has gone to the Orizaba's assistance.

EN ROUTE HOME.

Queenstown, Feb. 16.—Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Canadian finance minister, was a passenger on the White Star steamer Baltic, which sailed from this port to-day for New York.

PRESENTED PICTURES.

London, Feb. 16.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have presented five pictures by Constable & Corot to the new Irish art gallery.

WE CALL FOR PERSONS AND PAPERS.

Ald. Fell cannot understand the attitude of the newspapers with reference to the matter of the secret agreement entered into between last year's city council and the tramway company except upon the charitable supposition that, to express the matter in plain English, the press has been bought. Perhaps it is but natural that a gentleman in the alderman's position and peculiar environment should be unable to appreciate the fact that there may be people and institutions in the city capable of acting and speaking on behalf of the citizens from purely disinterested motives.

It is a fact that the newspapers of Victoria are commercial enterprises and that they make it their business to earn money for their owners after the manner established by the practice and precedent of close upon a century and recognized as legitimate by thousands who honor them with their patronage. But if the charge made by Ald. Fell could be established it would mean that the newspapers of Victoria had been prostituted to base and vicious purposes by those intrusted by their proprietors to pursue an independent course in the interests of the public—that in the discussion of the secret agreement the editors of the Victoria newspapers were paid by the Esquimalt Water Works Company to take the position that the said secret agreement with the tramway company was inimical to the true interests of the people. That is a very serious charge. If the newspapers were to make any such allegation with respect to the integrity of Ald. Fell they would at once be threatened with actions at law for malicious libel. They would be forced to retract or to prove their allegations. And that is what we expect Ald. Fell to do at the very earliest opportunity. If he can prove to the public that his charges are well founded the cause of the tramway company he evidently has so much at heart will surely be triumphant. The agreement will be most heartily endorsed and the \$150,000 of the taxpayers' money that has been imperiously persisted by the press in prying into matters that concerned only the council of 1904 and the tramway company will be rescued from the gulf of oblivion that the devoted servant of the people tremblingly sees yawning for it.

AN ALDERMAN WITHOUT GUILF.

Ald. Fell says in public that men have stopped him on the street and told him they could not account for the attitude of the newspapers with respect to the agreement with the British Columbia Electric Railway Company except upon the assumption that the newspapers had been bought. Well, let us exchange confidences with Ald. Fell also. It has been stated on the streets and in other places that certain aldermen are in the service of the street railway company. But we did not believe that and we did not publish it. Ald. Fell also says he has heard of newspapers being bought, thereby throwing out the generous insinuation that what has been done in other places of greater importance might not be impossible in Victoria. Aye, and we have heard of aldermen, and assemblies, and members of Parliament, and members of Congress, and statesmen being purchased. We have read of cases of hired advocates of the causes of corporate and private interests seeking the suffrages of the electors of countries and of provinces and of cities in order that they might the more effectually serve the causes to which they had sold themselves. But we did not mention these things when we were discussing the secret agreement Ald. Fell believes to be so completely in the interests of the ratepayers of Victoria. We are sorry for the sake of Ald. Fell and for the cause of which he is the chief apologist that he has carried the discussion into the realms of recrimination and insinuation. We have hitherto given the council of 1904 credit for singleness of purpose in its dealings with the tramway company. We do so still. But we are thoroughly convinced that the ratepayers, in the event of a decision to acquire the Goldstream water power in their behalf, should deliberate very carefully before signifying their approval of an agreement which, however diligent its advocates may be in evading or trying to cover up the fact, gives the British Columbia Electric Railway Company a complete monopoly of electric lighting in this city for thirty-three years and power to run its cars at about half the rates it is compelled to pay at the present time.

MUNICIPAL RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES.

Why we on our correspondents should be accused of hammering or whacking or assailing the street railway company we confess our inability to comprehend. We have given the company the fullest credit for enterprise, for liberality in the treatment of its employees, for giving the city an excellent street car service, probably a service superior to that enjoyed by any other city of equal population on the continent. But the possession and the exercise of commendable attributes do not appear to us to constitute valid reasons for our advocating the surrender to the company of privileges

which should be retained for the citizens. Ald. Fell cannot understand why we should take the side of the ratepayers in the controversy respecting a prospective water supply unless we have been paid to do it. All we can say in extenuation is that it is a matter of habit with us to be on the side of the public. For the credit of the press we are pleased to say that the habit is all but universal. Whenever a conflict of opinion arises in which the interests of the public are arrayed, or appear to be arrayed, against the interests of corporations which appear to be striving to secure a monopoly, the majority of newspapers may be counted on to take the side of the people.

It is argued that if we acquire the water rights at Goldstream we might as well dispose of the same to the British Columbia Electric Railway Company for its purposes, as we cannot economically apply them to our own purposes; we cannot light our streets or our houses with the energy that might be generated by that power for reasons that are sufficiently plain without elucidation. If we cannot at the present time, surely that is no reason why we should tie up our successors for a period of thirty-three years. There may be great developments in electrical science within half of that time—developments that may increase the value of the power manifold.

But other municipalities furnish their citizens with light for all purposes, and we cannot understand why there are such insuperable barriers to Victoria undertaking to do the same thing. Already we have referred to the special case of Tacoma and compared the rates for electric lighting imposed by that corporation with the charges in force in this city in which the light is supplied the citizens by a private corporation. In Tacoma the highest scale is six cents per kilowatt hour; here the maximum is seventeen cents. In Tacoma the lowest charge is three cents per kilowatt hour, with a discount of twenty per cent. in the case of hospitals or kindred charitable institutions; here the lowest charge is ten cents per kilowatt hour, with a discount of five per cent. on all accounts settled by a certain date. In Tacoma it appears to be a fact that municipal lighting is a success. Through the courtesy of Mr. Roys, the clerk of the Sound city, we learn that the results of the operation of the plant for 1904 were as follows:

THE LEGISLATURE.

May we be permitted to join the Colonist in congratulating the Premier on the laurels he won in the debate on the address Tuesday and to express the hope that he may live long to wear the honorable circlet upon his manly brow? The honorable gentleman is certainly improving in manner. The dignified, quiet, and yet very effective and impressive, parliamentary style of the leader of the opposition is having its effect. Mr. McBride let his desk off very lightly Tuesday. He aimed but one blow at it and then the charge went off at half cock and there was no dull, sickening thud. Of course there was no material difference in the matter given forth by the gifted orator. No one, not even the most devoted, worshipful and sanguine of his followers expected anything of the kind. The Premier made no attempt whatever to reply to the searching criticisms of Mr. Macdonald. He congratulated the province on the resigned manner in which it had borne the admittedly great burdens of taxation that had been heaped upon it and upon the prosperity that had followed the advent of the first Conservative government British Columbia ever had. He admitted that he had broken all the promises that had been made to mining men. He conceded that his administration was completely and absolutely in the hands and at the mercy of the Socialistic elements, but he gloried in that fact, exulted in the Socialist leader and his following, congratulated the Conservative party on the alliance, paid a striking tribute to the liberality of mind and statesmanlike qualities of his useful and necessary auxiliaries, and congratulated the people on the bountiful results that were sure to follow the operations of the most extraordinary alliance. If the heartfelt tribute of the Premier did not mean that a permanent working agreement had been sealed and cemented, then words coming from such a source have no meaning at all. What the real Conservatives in the House and in the country who pride themselves in their adherence to genuine Conservative principles think of the confession the future alone can determine. The leader of the opposition pointed to the broken pledges, to the claimed surplus plus with an overdraft at the bank of close upon a quarter of a million of dollars, and to the manipulation of the public accounts for the evident purpose of deceiving the people. But the gifted orator soared too high to notice any such charges. His mind was fixed upon the remarkable qualities of his government, upon the magnanimity and high-mindedness of his Socialistic allies, upon the

obduracy of the Dominion government, and upon the grievances from which British Columbia suffers as the result of the bad bargain that was made on her behalf when she was persuaded to enter confederation. His mind is of the lofty order that despises petty details.

Mr. McBride, like his local organ, affects to believe that the opposition is hounding and thrusting for office. As we have already said, the opposition as a party must be quite well satisfied with conditions as they exist. It is not well for the province that the McBride government should maintain itself in power. But from a party point of view nothing could be more desirable. Every day the government administers the affairs of British Columbia strengthens the case against it. The day of judgment will come, and it will not be a tolerable day for the first Conservative government British Columbia has ever had or for Conservatism generally.

DO NOT ACT HASTILY.

There is a momentous question before the Legislature. In the light of the experience of British Columbia with the statutory enactment declaring that eight hours shall constitute a day's work in metalliferous mines, is it expedient at the present time to enter upon the doubtful experiment of extending the provisions of the eight hour law to the smelters of the province? It will be remembered that the public sentiment of the country at the time the shortening by statute of the hours of labor in metalliferous mines was under consideration seemed to be very generally favorable to the measure. And yet the result was a long period of contention, stagnation, strife and industrial depression. We are only, after the lapse of some years, beginning to recover from the effects of that war of contending interests. The business of metalliferous mining, it is hoped and believed, is just beginning to exhibit indications of the life and activity which promise to develop into the conditions of prosperity which, with the maintenance of reasonable relations between the two great interests involved, we may with confidence expect to see permanently established in British Columbia. And just when we have arrived at such a satisfactory stage in our industrial development it is proposed to try another doubtful experiment, and to raise into issue the outcome of which no legislator, however farsighted, can possibly comprehend. Smelters working on metalliferous ores, as doubtless all people understand, are kept in operation continuously once the furnaces are "blown in." They cannot run for eight or ten hours and then shut down to give their employees the periods of rest Nature seems to have ordained her creatures must have. Generally the works employ two shifts of twelve hours each. There is no questioning the fact that twelve hours is considered a long period of toil in these days of applied altruism. But the conditions which exist in competitive industries in contiguous countries must be taken into consideration in dealing with matters of such importance as those affecting not only the smelting industry, but all kindred and mutually related businesses. Let us take the concrete case of the smelters of the British Columbia coast. There are three of these, only one of which is in operation at the present time. The Tye smelter in conducting its business must be influenced to a large extent by the competition of the works operated at Tacoma. As far as the products of its own mine are concerned, the Tye smelter will be entirely independent of the Tacoma concern as long as the conditions remain as they are at present. The wages paid by the Tye smelter are on the average fifty cents per day higher than those of its competitor, and the hours of labor are the same. The ore products of the Tye mine are of a high grade, but they cannot be taken out in sufficient quantities to keep the furnaces in constant operation. Forty per cent. of the ore handled is contributed by customers of the company. It is for this ore that the Tacoma people are in a position to compete. If a compulsory eight hour law went into force the cost of treating that custom ore would be increased to thirty per cent. by from twenty to thirty per cent. The contributory mines would not submit to any such increase while there was an institution at hand ready and willing to undertake the work at the lower figure. It is this feature in the situation that should cause our legislators to exercise great caution and judgment and discretion when the subject of the proposed eight hour law comes before them for consideration. No doubt they all recognize the claims of smelter employees to relief from the intolerable burden of excessive hours of labor. But they must also recognize that British Columbia cannot break away industrially from her environment. There are the competing smelters on the other side of the line. There are absolutely no restrictive provisions in the laws of the United States which as are proposed to be imposed here. If the industrial enterprises on this side of the line are to be handicapped, the necessity of our mines securing the treatment of their ores at the cheapest rate possible—at rates under which progress and development are possible—must inevitably result in an important industry being carried to the other side of the line or in the employment of the

LET US HAVE RAILWAYS.

to the Editor:—For the last fifteen years the people of British Columbia have been in an expectant frame of mind in regard to railway construction, and those of them who live in the coast districts have been subjected to repeated disappointments. Except a few miles in the lower part of the Fraser valley and some short lines built by Mr. Dunsmuir for the convenience of his coal business, there is no more railway mileage in the western section of the province than on the day the Canadian Pacific was completed. We have simply marked time, until long deferred but well nigh made the heart of the public sick. One government has succeeded another. All have been prolific in promises; all equally barren of results. Meanwhile the southern interior has been opened up as fully as business conditions and traffic prospects warranted, and such a foundation has been laid that the roads necessary to meet the growing necessities of that part of the province will undoubtedly be constructed as rapidly as conditions warrant. Southern British Columbia has no reason to complain of the manner in which its transportation requirements have been appreciated in a practical way by the Dominion and Provincial governments. But how has it been in the rest of the province? For these years we have been looking for a railway to the north end of Vancouver Island having connection with a transcontinental line across the great central interior. For twelve years or more we have been looking for a line from the coast direct to Kootenay. Proposal after proposal has been made for the construction of these railways, but all have come to nothing. We are asking just each other what is going to be done about them, and the answer is no more apparent than when it was first asked, except that we know that the Grand Trunk Pacific is to build a transcontinental line by the year 1911.

If this condition of things satisfies the people of Western British Columbia they must be easily satisfied, and I am a very poor judge of public opinion. I have, as the people of Victoria know, defended the Grand Trunk Pacific contract upon the public platform. From the standpoint of Canada generally it is an excellent contract, but I have never said that by it the reasonable wishes of the people of British Columbia have been fully met. I claim that the Dominion parliament went as far as it was justified in going, but I have held that there remains something yet to be done, and that the obligation to do it rests upon the provincial legislature, if the people of British Columbia, who have lived here many years, whose interests are all here, and the welfare of whose families depends upon the speedy development of this province and the connection of the new transcontinental railway with the existing lines of population, are to receive the consideration to which they are entitled.

So, too, as to the Coast-Kootenay railway. Thousands of people have waited year after year in the vain hope that they would see the inauguration of construction on that line. Business men have seen trade taken from them by the lack of the facilities which that railway would afford. Investors, most of them small investors who could ill afford to lose what they have expended, have grown weary of waiting for it to be built. A large and valuable section of the province is standing still for the lack of it. I am not writing in any spirit of hostility towards the local government. I am a good party man, but am quite able to appreciate the difficulties which Mr. McBride has to contend with. I write simply to voice the sentiment expressed everywhere to the effect that there are things more desirable than that one man or another should hold office, and that the time has come when there should be a united effort to inaugurate immediately an era of extensive and rapid railway construction in this province.

CHARLES H. LUGRIN.

February 12th. NEWSPAPER MEN'S DISPUTE. Action Heard in County Court Monday. —The Whys and Wherefores.

Judge Harrison was busily engaged in the County court for several hours Monday in hearing an action instituted by J. Gordon Smith of the Colonist staff, against The Associated Press and Seattle Times during the absence of the plaintiff in the Orient. The latter turned over this correspondence to Mr. Graham, made well and known to the writer in understanding that he was to receive the sum of \$30 a month out of the total proceeds, which aggregated \$80 per month. The defendant paid this amount to Mr. Smith's agent, J. E. Church, for three months, and then upon receiving his appointment from the big news-gathering agency and the Seattle paper as their regular correspondent instead of continuing to act as substitute, he informed Mr. Church that he did not consider that he was required to make the monthly payments any longer, and he declined to do so. He took the ground that as he had been appointed the regular representative here he was entitled to the full remuneration attached to the position. Plaintiff produced the agreement in which defendant undertook to pay the monthly instalments to him, and said that defendant had taken advantage of his absence to have himself appointed the regular correspondent by writing letters to the principals detrimental to the plaintiff—a poor return for the consideration the latter had shown. The defendant denied these allegations, and stated that when he heard that Mr. Smith was about to return he notified the Associated Press and Seattle Times of the fact, and expressed his willingness to return the agencies to him if they so instructed him, but he declined to do it on Mr. Smith's request. Upon the plaintiff's return the Associated Press agency was restored to him, and subsequently he again secured the Seattle Times. Judge Harrison pointed out that the agreement spoke for itself—that all he had to contend himself with. The defendant contended that the agreement was fraudulently obtained; that he could not have been so constituted a representative of the plaintiff in his connection with the Associated Press, and that it was "a piece of rascality" on the part of the plaintiff. The judge admitted that all this might

FIRE AT ST. JOHN.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 14.—Fire yesterday gutted the large building of the Alexander estate, occupied by several business tenants. The loss is estimated at over \$20,000, with insurance of about half. The firemen were late on the ground owing to the impassable condition of the roads, due to heavy snow, otherwise the fire might have been extinguished with the chemical engine before it got any headway.

CEMENT TO BE SOLD AT A REDUCED RATE

That From the Saanich Arm Works Will Compete With All Other Qualities.

At the city council meeting Monday night one of the tenders opened for the supply of cement to the corporation came from R. I. Rithet & Company. This gave an estimate at what the Vancouver Island Portland cement could be furnished, when is the first question that has yet been given on this commodity. R. I. Rithet & Company have secured the agency for this cement, and the firm formed a Times representative Tuesday morning of the important fact that they will be prepared to place their cement in competition with all other qualities at a reduction in price of at least fifteen per cent. Not only will this rate apply in Victoria; the cement can be sold in any part of the province for the same price. Of course when it is offered in foreign markets shipping and other considerations will render less the disparity in rates, but in any place in the world where cement is used the Vancouver Island product, it is pleasing to know, can be sold as cheaply as any other quality with which it will come in competition. Tests which have been made of the Island cement are, as has heretofore been announced, highly favorable. Some of the raw materials for its manufacture will have to be imported; they are obtained practically alongside the works, and everything points to the plant on the Saanich Arm having a great future. The cement will be placed on the local market in April. The present capacity of the works will be 300 barrels a day, but this can be increased to 1,000 barrels a day. Just what the new cement plant will have yet to be ascertained, but with its price reduced by fifteen per cent. an evolution will be worked in the building trade of the city and province, for it is anticipated the new product will supplant stone to a great extent because of its cheapness and durability.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Farmer Found Dead About Half a Mile From His Home.

Belleville, Feb. 14.—Donald Barnum, a well-known Huntingdon farmer, was found frozen to death about half a mile from his home yesterday. Barnum, with a companion, on Sunday night started to drive from Madoc to Crookston. Both are said to have been intoxicated, and while driving from Barnum's house the latter fell off the rig unnotified by his companion, who drove on and paid no attention to his companion.

PAINFUL RHEUMATISM.

How It Is Caused By Bad Blood, and Why Cured By Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Not many years ago doctors thought rheumatism was only a local pain caused by cold or wet in ageing joints and muscles. Now they know that rheumatism is caused by the blood becoming tainted with uric acid from disordered liver and kidneys. This acid eats into the vital organs. It destroys their vitality, contracts the muscles, stiffens the joints and irritates the nerves. Then cold and wet make every joint ache with aching rheumatism. You blame the weather, but the real cause is acid in the blood. The stiffness spreads and the pains grow worse each year until you are a helpless cripple, tortured day and night. Perhaps the disease may spread to the heart—and that means sudden death. You must not neglect rheumatism—but you can't cure it with liniments, plaster or hot cloths. They cannot possibly touch the blood. The only scientific cure is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because they actually make new blood. They sweep out the painful acid, loosen the joints and muscles, brace up the nerves, and strengthen the liver and kidneys for their work in casting out impurities. This is proved by the thousands of suffering rheumatics who have been made well and strong by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. T. H. Smith, of Caledonia, Ont., is one of these many witnesses. He says: "For a number of years I was badly troubled with rheumatism, and was so crippled up I could scarcely do any work. I tried a number of medicines, but they did not help me. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised as a cure for rheumatism and decided to try them. I bought a box and was gone I found myself much better. I continued to use the pills throughout the winter, and they have completely cured me. I got so I could work on the coldest day without a coat and not feel a twinge of the trouble. I think every rheumatic sufferer should promptly take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

WRISHED IN BLIZZARD.

Miner Became Exhausted and Was Frozen to Death.

Missoula, Mont., Feb. 13.—The frozen body of William Salsbury, the miner who was missing from Borax, was found yesterday about one mile from the camp. The man had wandered around during the blizzard and evidently became exhausted and had lain down to rest. The cook, who started alone to hunt for his missing friend Thursday morning, became exhausted, but he eventually found a vacant cabin. There he built a fire and remained without food until he could stand it no longer and headed for camp, which he reached a few hours after the body of Salsbury had been found.

UNFOUNDED REPORT.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 14.—Inquiries made at the interior department show that no confirmation has been received there of the report from Berlin that further anti-Semitic riots have occurred at Gomel.

LOGGERS' REQUESTS.

Deputation Wants the Restriction Removed With Respect to Shipping to United States Mills.

Under the working of this act the independent loggers are placed at the mercy of the big mills, and have difficulty in disposing of their cut of logs. The mills either have their own timber limits, or have contracts with big loggers to supply them. In the spring before operations begin in the lumber trade, the mills to the fullest extent, the mills readily purchase the booms of logs supplied by the independent loggers to piece out their own limited supply. As soon as the full cut is in progress the mills are supplied from their own limits, and the small loggers have to find a market elsewhere in the United States, or dispose of the booms at a low price. The loggers do not wish to dispose of the logs outside of British Columbia as the prices paid at the provincial mills are generally higher than in the United States. The question with them is simply one of getting a market. There is an abundant supply of timber they say, and to leave it standing awaiting time only results in waste by fire. The deputation will likely meet the government this afternoon. In addition to the questions asked in another column as being answered in the legislature yesterday afternoon the following were given also: John Oliver asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: 1. What has been done by the government to enforce the provisions of the Land Act, as amended by chapter 30, 1903-4, in respect of collection of the tax imposed by section 9 of said chapter? 2. Have any seizures been made of timber or other property in connection with enforcing the provisions of said act? 3. If so, what and whose property was seized? 4. What was the amount of the government's claim in each case? 5. Has the matter in dispute been settled, and, if so, how, giving as full particulars as possible in each case? Hon. F. R. Green replied as follows: "1. The land act, as amended, is being enforced under it are being made. 2. Timber and camp equipment; Pierce & Piment, O. S. Martin and G. Kinley, 4. Pierce & Piment, \$300; O. S. Martin, \$150; G. Kinley, \$35. 5. Yes, in cash and security for complete payment."

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE LIGHTING PLANT

Committee of Council Recommend Purchase of Auxiliary Machinery and New Arc Lamps.

A short time ago the Times published an article dealing with the city lighting plant, emphasizing the danger of the piece being suddenly plunged in darkness. It was shown that the machinery was taxed to its utmost capacity, and that, therefore, it would be impossible to install another light, no matter how urgent might be the requirement; that the arcs were obsolete, and involved much more attention and care, as well as repair, than modern ones, and that it was necessary to see something should be done. It was pointed out that there was no auxiliary plant, and therefore if anything went wrong with the present machinery the city would be in darkness until repaired.

PROCEEDING THE REFERENCE MEMBER FOR FERRIL LUMBER UNDER PRAYERS WERE BEANLANDS.

The petition from others for leave to bill to incorporate Company" was read. The following was by A. H. B. Ma. Stein and others, a private bill to incorporate Accountants in British Columbia. From C. W. D. G. Pacific Northern & C. for leave to introduce amend their corpor. By Thos. Taylor, Cariboo & Pacific leave to introduce amend their corpor. By Thos. Taylor, Evans and others, a private bill to incorporate Valley Railway Co. W. R. Ross, in reply to the speech reference to the province. The agricultural informed were Agriculture yielded devotees than any fish Columbia. D. province had secured the gold medal at the recent in London. The mineral result of \$20,000,000 would compare favorably with the amount already furnished this. The outlook of the coming year, of prices prevailing, of a fine crop, of splendid prospect. While there had been good year yet he the anemic condition. He hoped to be done by the Do preserve this trade lands. 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breeding purposes, to run at large at any time."

He contended that if an appeal was taken to the courts on such a clause as that it would be impossible to secure a conviction, as it would be impossible to prove a secret bill under a description like that. He pressed for a division, and the second reading passed.

The House then adjourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Victoria Feb. 15th.

The legislature sat only about one hour to-day. It began business a little late, and concluded by ten minutes after 3. At that time the order paper had been exhausted. Attention was called by the opposition to the fact that the government was setting a bad precedent in not having business ready.

The clerk of the House, J. Thornton Bell, was absent, his place being taken by Oscar Bass, law clerk.

Prayers were read by Canon Beaulieu.

Petition.

The following petition was laid on the table: From the Brunette Sawmill Company, Ltd., asking for an extension of their corporate existence.

Resolutions Passed.

J. R. Brown moved the following resolution: "That an order of the House be granted, giving a statement of our public accounts from the 30th of June, 1904, to the 1st of January, 1905."

The resolution carried.

J. A. Macdonald moved the following resolution: "That an order of the House be granted for a return showing:—

"1. What lands are under reserve in the province and the purpose for which they are reserved.

"2. What reserves have been placed upon our public lands since the 30th June, 1903, the date of each, and the purpose for which each was imposed."

Mr. Macdonald wanted to know if a map could be obtained showing the location of these reserves. If the department could furnish such it would be a great advantage to those interested.

Hon. R. F. Green said a map so compiled could only show approximately the bounds of the reserves. He had no objection to the return and the map being prepared.

The resolution carried.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow moved the following formal resolution: "That the speech of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the present session be taken into consideration on Friday next."

Questions and Answers.

J. R. Brown asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

1. When was George Findlay dismissed from the position of road superintendent for Greenwood riding?
2. At what instance or request was such dismissal made?
3. What were the grounds for such dismissal?

Hon. R. F. Green replied as follows: "1. He was not a permanent employee, and when the services of an official act that capacity was required this season it was deemed advisable to dispense with Mr. Findlay's services."

"2. Answered by No. 1."

"3. To secure greater efficiency."

W. W. B. McInnes asked the Premier the following questions:

1. When will the government approve of more applications and issue more crown grants under the Vancouver Island Settlers Rights Act?
2. When did the government approve of the applications of Messrs. Hoggan and McGregor, and issue them crown grants?
3. Why were other applications not approved and crown grants issued at the same time?

Hon. R. F. Green replied as follows: "1. The government is considering the applications already received, and when they are approved crown grants will be issued."

"2. Mr. Hoggan's, on the 18th May, 1904; Mr. McGregor's, on the 31st May, 1904."

"3. To obviate complications, it was deemed prudent to carry out the provisions of the act in the manner in which it was done."

J. H. King asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following question:

"How many coal licenses were issued in each electoral district during the year 1904, and the amount of revenue derived?"

Hon. Mr. Green replied as follows:

No. of Electoral District.	Licenses Issued.	Revenue.
Yale	63	\$ 4,450
Strathcona	29	2,700
Acton	13	850
Skeena	55	5,000
Cariboo	9	400
Comox	9	900
Alberni	5	500
Kamloops	2	200
Verde	70	78,050

John Oliver asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

1. What is the total amount expended on account of dyking works (by districts) by the government up to date (as near as practicable)?
2. What is the total amount of arrears (by districts) up to date (as near as practicable)?
3. What is the amount of overdraft to date on dyking account?

Hon. Mr. Green replied as follows:

1. Chilliwack—	
Construction	\$362,729 28
Maintenance	24,021 88
	\$386,751 16

Wood's Phospholine.

The Great English Remedy is an old, well established, and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and used for over 40 years. All druggists in the Dominion have it on hand, and it is recommended as being the best and most reliable of all remedies for all ailments of the chest, throat, and lungs. It is a powerful expectorant, and is especially useful in all cases of cough, cold, and influenza. It is also a powerful tonic, and is especially useful in all cases of weakness, nervousness, and general debility. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the chest, throat, and lungs, and is especially useful in all cases of cough, cold, and influenza. It is also a powerful tonic, and is especially useful in all cases of weakness, nervousness, and general debility.

The Sunlight way of washing requires little or no rubbing. You should try Sunlight Soap. Will not injure dainty fabrics.



Matsqui—

Construction	\$185,485 03
Maintenance	24,430 57
	\$209,915 60

Maple Ridge—

Construction	\$201,197 79
Maintenance	20,784 17
	\$221,981 96

Cochran—

Construction	\$138,148 71
Maintenance	16,131 64
	\$154,280 35

Pitt Meadows—

Construction	\$ 83,250 61
Maintenance	5,622 50
	\$ 88,873 11

Sums—

Construction	10,728 75
Pitt Meadows	\$27,599 02
Maple Ridge	69,622 01
Cochran	49,500 98
Matsqui	30,480 52
Sumas	6,837 44
Chilliwack	33,707 02
	\$231,988 16

All the above to 31st December, 1904.

Mr. Oliver asked the Premier the following questions:

1. Did the Attorney-General visit London on public business last session of the House?
2. If so, what was the nature of the business?
3. What has been done in connection with this business?
4. What has been the total cost of this visit?

Hon. Mr. McBride replied as follows: "1. Yes."

"2. To obtain leave to appeal to Privy Council in Attorney-General vs. Wellington Colliery Co., and in the matter of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway assessment appeals."

"3. Leave to appeal was granted in both cases."

"4. \$1,341.35."

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

1. What alterations were made to the Ladies public school during 1904?
2. Were these alterations made by contract or day's work?
3. If by day's work, under whose supervision?
4. Who were the men employed, and the rate per day paid in each case?
5. What has been the total cost of these alterations?

Hon. Mr. Green replied as follows: "1. Completion of building, including fitting up fourth room, hyloplate, bath and plastering, kalsomining and painting, including all ground floor, blackboards in principal room, painting exterior walls and roof, desks, etc."

"2. Day's work."

"3. P. Peebles."

"4. P. Peebles, \$5 per day; J. C. Smith, plasterer, contract \$140; H. A. Gilchrist, carpenter, 40c per hour; V. A. Johndro, carpenter, 40c per hour; G. Hargreaves, painter, 40c per hour; A. Adamson, painter, 40c per hour; Mrs. A. Fenwick, 40c per hour; \$10."

"5. \$1,500.10."

Final Readings.

An act to amend the Act for the Protection of Breeders of Live Stock passed through its final stages.

An act to grant certain lands to the corporation of the city of Westminister passed its final reading also.

Debate Adjourned.

In moving the second reading of an act to consolidate and amend the law for preventing frauds upon creditors by secret bills of sale of personal chattels, the Attorney-General outlined the character of the bill. He pointed out that the consolidation of the various acts was necessary. The English act of 1878 was taken as the foundation for the present act. The act had been planned so as not to destroy the character of bills of sale as securities. It was intended to provide that bills of sale should not be made in secret to work injustice.

J. R. Brown moved the adjournment of the debate in order to give time to look into the proposed bill, which differs materially from the Bill of Sale Act, now in force.

The debate was adjourned.

County Courts.

Hon. Chas. Wilson, on the second reading of an act respecting the jurisdiction and procedure of County courts, said the measure was not of a controversial character. He submitted it as drafted by a commission appointed for that purpose. There were sections which he himself would likely criticize. There were some instances of enlarged jurisdiction which he did not approve of. Instead of moving the second reading he wished to move to refer this bill to a select committee of the House. It could then be dealt with in committee without any party feeling.

He wished the leader of the opposition to sit on the committee, and name some of his colleagues to act with members on the government side. He moved as a committee to consider the bill the Premier, the Attorney-General, W. J. Bowser, W. R. Ross, J. A. Macdonald, W. W. B. McInnes, and J. Murphy.

J. Houston wanted to know if it would not be fair that not only lawyers should be on the committee, but that some laymen be put on in order to protect the public. As there were more laymen than lawyers in the province, he thought there should be ten laymen and five lawyers on the committee.

The Attorney-General's proposal was adopted.

This concluded the business on the order paper, and before adjourning at 3.10, J. A. Macdonald, the leader of the opposition, took occasion to protest against the government not having business in shape to proceed with.

The Premier said that the government had expected the debate on the address to have occupied the usual time of a week or two. The opposition would have work of business before the session was through with. A member of the opposi-

tion had also contributed to the delay by wanting time to consider a bill.

Mr. Oliver pointed out that the Premier was not quite correct with respect to the debate on the address. The journals of the House showed that the address was disposed of in some instances in one day. With reference to the adjournment of the debate on the bill referred to, he could say again that the government was responsible for this in not having the bill printed before the second reading came up.

The House adjourned until 2 o'clock.

IT'S AT THE FIRST BEGINNING OF PAIN that treatment should be most vigorous. Get relief at the start. Trivings of rheumatism are the first indications of inflammation. Nothing subdues inflammation so quickly as Ferrerozine. Applied to the tissue, being five times stronger than other liniments, beyond the comprehension of those who have never used it, Ferrerozine is a pain saver in its weight in gold. Have you tried it? All dealers, 25c. for a large bottle.

ANNUAL MASQUERADE.

The annual masquerade of Victoria Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, in Assembly hall Wednesday, was a successful one, both in point of attendance and in fancy work included. Appended are the complete retail and wholesale quotations:

Hungarian Four—

Ogilvie's, per sack	1.75
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per sack	6.75
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per bbl.	1.75
Lake of Woods, per sack	1.75
Lake of Woods, per bbl.	6.75
Okanagan, per sack	1.75
Oak Lake, per sack	6.75
Oak Lake, per bbl.	1.75
Hudson's Bay, per sack	6.75
Hudson's Bay, per bbl.	6.75
Endeavour, per sack	1.75
Endeavour, per bbl.	6.75

Pastry—

Snowflake, per sack	1.50
Snowflake, per bbl.	5.75
O. K. Best Pastry, per sack	5.50
O. K. Best Pastry, per bbl.	1.40
O. K. Best Pastry, per bbl.	5.50
O. K. Best Pastry, per bbl.	1.40
Drifted Snow, per sack	5.50
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	1.40
Three Star, per sack	1.40
Three Star, per bbl.	6.50
Coal Star, per sack	1.50
Coal Star, per bbl.	1.90
Prett's Coal Oil	6.75
B. C. Granulated, per 100 lbs.	40.00
Wheat, per ton	28.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	45
Rolls Oats (B. & K.)	5
Feed—	
Hay (baled), per ton	17.00
Straw, per bale	75
Manure, per ton	27.00
Manure, per ton	25.00
Ground Feed, per ton	30.00
Carrots, per 100 lbs.	60
Vegetables—	
Island Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.50@ 1.75
Sweet Potatoes, per lb.	35
Cabbage, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Onions, silver skin, per lb.	2 1/2
Carrots, per lb.	1 1/2
Turnips, per lb.	1 1/2
Meat—	
Salmon, spring (smoked)	12 1/2
Salmon, per lb.	12 1/2@ 15
Halibut, per lb.	8
Cod, per lb.	8
Halibut, per lb.	8
Kippers, per lb.	10
Blotter, per lb.	10
Black Cod, per lb.	10
Bas, per lb.	40
Shrimps, per lb.	40
Herring, per lb.	40

A CAPRICIOUS DISEASE GREEN SICKNESS, SO COMMON IN YOUNG GIRLS, IS A MOST PECULIAR AFFECTION.

Chlorosis is characterized by a state of malnutrition and disposition to silent and inactivity; the patient becomes silent and gloomy, sheds tears without cause; the countenance becomes pale with a greenish tint; the eyes look languid and dull. The great cause of Chlorosis is a deficiency of iron and red globules in the blood. The treatment, therefore, must be directed to both these conditions.

Building up the blood from weakness is best accomplished with Ferrerozine which contains a concentrated form of iron that is at once taken up by the system. The blood undergoes a rapid change, becomes rich in iron and red globules. The effect of Ferrerozine is quickly seen in red cheeks, clear healthy skin, better appetite and general improvement of health. For Chlorosis Ferrerozine is the ideal remedy.

To prove how beneficially Ferrerozine acts we quote the following letter from Mrs. Louis Descent, of Stirling, Ont.: "My daughter's health began to fail and I immediately consulted our doctor, who pronounced her trouble Chlorosis. He told me it was a case requiring long treatment, so for months we abided by his prescriptions. But they failed to benefit in the slightest, and Janet became so listless and weak that I was obliged to take her out of school."

"I heard Ferrerozine was a wonderful blood builder and reconstructer, and induced Janet to try it. She soon discovered its strength, vigor, and appetizing qualities so we bought a supply at Parker's drug store."

"After my daughter had taken Ferrerozine for a few weeks she was a new girl. She gained steadily in weight, her color came back, and before long she was strong enough to take up school again. To-day she is as vigorous and healthy as any girl in the village. Ferrerozine saved our Janet's life and our recommendations are gratefully given."

No remedy could more effectively cure Chlorosis, poor appetite, nervousness and weakness than Ferrerozine. It ensures strong, vigorous womanhood and a healthy condition of body and mind. Prepared in the form of a chocolate coated tablet and sold only in 50c. boxes, or half boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Folsom & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., or Kingston, Ont.

LOCAL APPLES OFF-THE-MARKET

GOLDEN RUSSETS RECEIVED FROM EAST

Island Fruit Very Scarce, and Local Wholesalers Import—The Quotations.

There are no important changes in market quotations this week. Local apples, quoted at a comparatively high figure because of their scarcity. In fact it is stated that it is practically impossible to obtain Island grown apples at the present time. But some splendid Golden Russet apples have been received by local wholesalers. These apples are available at almost all retail establishments. Staple articles such as sugar, flour, coal oil, etc., show no signs of fluctuating in price.

At Wednesday's meeting of the trades and labor council credentials were presented as follows: Bookbinders, R. T. Williams and A. Margeson; boiler-makers, W. H. Norry and J. Haller; electric railway employees, Martin Prinkman; leather workers, Nelson C. Brown; boiler-makers, Albert Dewsnap.

Difficulties connected with making arrangements with respect to the garment workers and the firms were reported. An agreement as to hours of work and wages had been agreed to between the garment workers and Turner, Beeton & Co., banking the trades and labor council for its efforts to bring about a settlement. Further efforts, the president said, would be made to arrive at a settlement.

The council endorsed the principle of the bill introduced by J. H. Hawthornthwaite to fix an eight-hour day for smelter workers.

HELP THE OVERWORKED HEART—Is the great engine which pumps life through your system hard pressed, overtaxed, groaning under its load because disease has clogged it? Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is nature's lubricator and cleanser, and daily demonstrates to heart sufferers that it is the safest, surest, and most speedy remedy that medical science knows.

LAND BONUS SOUGHT.

On the authority of a member of the legislature, who is a supporter of the government, it is said that the Grand Trunk Pacific is seeking from the provincial legislature a bonus of 20,000 acres of land per mile for the road through British Columbia. The same member expressed the opinion that such a proposition would never be entertained by the legislature.

While it is generally believed that the visit of Mr. Morse, the general manager of the company, to the Coast at this particular time is in connection with arranging, if possible, for a bonus, yet it is very doubtful if any bona fide negotiations have yet been entered into between himself and the government. It is further very questionable if the Grand Trunk Pacific has made an absolute proposal for a land bonus of the proportions indicated.

THE PHOENIX FIRE.

Phoenix, B. C., Feb. 15.—The worst fire in the history of Phoenix occurred this morning when the Brooklyn and Phoenix hotels went up in smoke, with an approximate loss of \$15,000. Considerable damage was sustained to the Mint hotel, near the Phoenix, and to goods stored from the same.

Watch the Skin For Bad Blood

IT COMES TO THE SURFACE IN THE FORM OF PIMPLES, BOILS, RASHES AND HUMORS.

Where the blood is weak and depraved the system lacks staying power and force. Frightful ulcers and unsightly blotches break out, the skin becomes yellow and muddied, the eyes lack lustre. No medicine exerts such a marvelous influence for good as Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they clear the complexion, make it exquisitely beautiful; they cure pimples, rashes and skin troubles of every kind. Read the following carefully:

No Appetite—Bad Color—General Debility.

"I was run down," writes Mr. Albert E. Dickson, of Fairhaven P. O. "My color was dull and unhealthy, appetite was poor, and I constantly suffered from rheumatism."

"I found it hard to sleep, and felt worn out and tired all the time. Dr. Hamilton's Pills made an instant change. I grew stronger, my blood was restored, rheumatism vanished. To-day I am vigorous, cheery and healthy in every respect."

Dr. Hamilton's Pills are understood to include Admiral Palliser, Capt. Bulkeley, and Capt. North, Messrs. G. Verborough and D. Smith. All these were passengers from Colon, while amongst those who travelled from Jamaica were Sir Arthur Stokes and W. J. Wilson.

"Two members of the expedition landed at Plymouth, the others, with the earl, went in the ship to Southampton, where His Lordship's yacht is lying. "The members who disembarked at Plymouth said they were pledged to secrecy, and could not divulge anything about the fight on Treasure Island."

"The earl, we are told, may go out again, and we don't want to say anything at present. Besides, it is the earl's affair and not mine."

"This gentleman, who had one eye and the back of his neck scarred as if by burning or by an explosion or

Barley, per ton	28.00
Beef, per lb.	11
Mutton, per lb.	11
Pork, per lb.	11
Honolulu Pine, per doz.	3.00@ 3.75
Pears (table)	1.00
Pears (cooking)	1.00
Bananas, per bunch	8.00
Lemons	3.00@ 3.50
Oranges (navel)	2.00@ 2.25
Oranges (Seville)	90
Dry Pine, per lb.	7 1/2
Chestnuts, per lb.	13
Walnuts, per lb.	15
Grape Fruit, per box	2.75

MET WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Business Transacted by the Victoria Trades and Labor Council.

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RESTORED TO MANHOOD

The New Method Treatment of Dr. K. & K. has restored thousands of weak, diseased men to robust manhood. No matter how many doctors have failed to cure you, give our treatment a fair trial and you will never regret it. We guarantee all cases we accept for treatment. Not a dollar need be paid unless cured. You can pay after you are cured. Dr. K. & K. established 25 years. We treat Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Stricture, Blood Diseases, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. If unable to call, write for Question Blank for Home Treatment. Consultation Free. NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNLESS CURED.

Dr. Kennedy & Kergan, 148 Shelby Street, Detroit, Mich.

COCOS ISLAND TREASURE HUNTERS

THEIR RETURN HOME FROM PACIFIC COAST

Report That Earl Fitzwilliam Has Requested Capt. Hackett to Join Second Expedition.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Capt. Fred Hackett, formerly of Victoria, but now of Vancouver, is reported to have received a cablegram from Earl Fitzwilliam requesting him to leave for England at once to join a second expedition to be headed by the British nobleman, in search of the world-famed buried treasure on Cocos Island. The earl, as has been told in telegraphic advices, has just returned from a fruitless quest for the countless millions of Peruvian wealth, and, though disappointed, has not given up hope.

He is said to be more eager than ever on finding the secret of the mysterious little island, and with a view of further investigating has communicated with Capt. Hackett to accompany him on his second expedition. The latter, as is well known to Victorians, has had charge of a number of local expeditions to the island, and he possesses information about the buried treasure which few others have. His last venture, the Earl Fitzwilliam, interested hundreds of residents of this city, who freely bought stock in the enterprise. But the people of this city have been disappointed more than once in speculations of the kind, and they are now content to see English aristocracy take the matter up.

Capt. Hackett was in the city to-day. Seen by a Times man he denied the report generally current that Earl Fitzwilliam had communicated with him, "I am done with Cocos Island," he said, "and I am not going to England."

According to the London Daily News the earl was the most hunted man in England when he returned there last month from Cocos Island.

The Chronicle tells of the extraordinary precautions taken by the agents, on behalf of the noble passenger, to prevent anyone going on board. Continuing, the paper says:

"The tender drew alongside, a rope ladder was dropped over the side, and quickly pulled on board when the last of the officials had gained the liner's deck. A number of packages, including the mails and the shore-going passenger's luggage, was slung on to the tender from the port side. The Press launches immediately made a demonstration on the starboard side, their occupants hoping to clamber aboard. There they were met by a concentration of British troops, who were close by in the ship's officers and crews, who appeared to act the part of special bodyguard for the earl.

"Prepare to repel boarders, starboard side," shouted someone in command faintly. In obedience to the order all hands, including the cook, hurried to the threatened point of attack prepared to hurl back the would-be invaders at the point of the broomstick.

"The hunted earl, who seemed to enjoy the proceedings immensely, showed himself at the saloon doorway for a couple of minutes, then as if apprehending danger he disappeared from view."

"Subsequently he condescended to send a message to the Press representatives by one of the ship's officers. The latter, standing on the bridge and using his hands as a speaking trumpet, shouted across the water that His Lordship did not wish to say anything, and that he had nothing to say concerning the Cocos Island experiences. The whole of the passengers entered into the spirit of the thing, and so did the crew of the neighboring warship, who crowding the fore-castle laughed as they

IN INTERESTS OF BIG EXPOSITION

TWO GENTLEMEN FROM PORTLAND IN CITY

Interviewing Provincial Government and Civic Authorities - Want to See the Province Represented.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

William R. Mackenzie, auditor of the Lewis and Clark centennial exposition, and his brother, Dr. Kenneth A. J. Mackenzie, are in the city in the interests of the big fair which is to open at Portland in June. Their object is to interview the provincial government and civic authorities and associations in connection with the exposition. The auditor suggests that the cities of Victoria and Vancouver make a moderate grant in order to provide representation in the shape of a creditable exhibit, should the provincial government not be in a position to do so.

He estimates that at least two million people will take in the fair, while owing to the large number of conventions that will be held in Portland during its progress many representative people will be brought together. It is to the interests of this province generally, and the city in particular, that an effort be exerted to improve the grounds and the attractions to be offered here in order that they may be induced to extend their trip north.

Mr. Mackenzie remarked yesterday that preparations for the big exposition were being pushed forward with marked dispatch, and already the fair grounds present the appearance of a small city. With almost four months remaining before the opening of the fair on June 1st, the demand for exhibit space by manufacturers and foreign governments has been so great that not only is every square foot of the original provision contracted for, but much additional space as well.

Some time ago it was found necessary to order an additional exposition structure, which is now being built. The new building, which bears the name Palace of Manufacturers, Liberal Arts and Varied Industries, will contain 90,000 square feet of exhibit space, equalling in size to the original building. It is the largest structure on the grounds.

It has now been found necessary to add to the space in the Palace of Machinery, Electricity and Transportation by adding two wings, one at each end, each wing to be 100x100 feet. The building as it now stands is 100 feet wide by 500 feet long.

Work on the exposition structures is progressing rapidly. Ten of them are now completed, and the others will be finished in a few weeks. Only exhibits of machinery and electricity have now been accepted, special attention being paid to working exhibits which show the process of manufacture rather than the manufactured products.

PARADEBERG DAY.

Preparations for the Paradeberg Day celebration are in full swing. The Fifth Regiment is arranging to hold an entertainment on the anniversary of that occasion on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at the drill hall. Energetic committees have been at work for more than a month. They have outlined an exceptionally fine programme, and if carried through as at present intended, the forthcoming affair will eclipse all previous regimental functions. Accommodation will be provided for the general public in the two galleries and at other points of vantage available in different parts of the hall. Those who wish to secure seats will have to attend early. A large crowd is assured, and the Regiment and High school cadet corps—the latter having agreed to co-operate with the militia—will fall in at 7.45 o'clock. They will be drawn up in squares and advantage will be taken of this opportunity by the Lieutenant-Governor to present the different trophies won by the respective companies during the past few months. This ceremony concluded, Lieut.-Col. Hall will disband the corps and the band will render an appropriate selection.

Following this the regular programme will be introduced by an exhibition of sword exercise by the cadets. The bicycle drill and Balacava melees will follow, after which members of No. 4 company will give a gun drill. A competition in diamonding 12 pounds between teams from Nos. 5 and 1 companies will be the next performance. A "take off" on Capt. Cullen's belt-bearing command is expected to be presented at this function. Bayonet drill will be given by members of No. 2 company. Following it will be a "ladies" basketball match. The arrangements are in the hands of the sergeants' mess and an interesting exhibition is guaranteed. Physical drill with arms by Nos. 3 and 6 companies, tug-of-war between right and left halves of the regiment, and a sham fight consisting of an attack on a trench by members of No. 4, its defence being undertaken by No. 5 company, will be other features of the entertainment. They will be interspersed by band selections. It is announced that members wishing to sell tickets may obtain them from Corp. Major, of Covent Gardens, Government street.

When Accidents Occur

Be prompt to apply Pond's Extract—the old family doctor—has a soothing, healing power as marvellous. Cures burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, and all other accidents. It is the one family remedy that every one should have. Pond's Extract is pure, powerful, and pleasant. Sold in all leading bottles. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

will positively cure deep-seated COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, and CROUP. A 25c. Bottle for a Simple Cold. A 50c. Bottle for a Heavy Cold. A \$1.00 Bottle for a Deep-seated Cough. Sold by all Druggists.

AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED

OAK BAY GROUNDS IS NEW SPORTING CENTRE

Understanding Has Been Arranged Between Tramway Company and Athletic Organizations.

An arrangement has been reached between the B. C. Electric Railway Company and representatives of local athletic organizations regarding the conversion of the Oak Bay grounds into the recreation centre of Victoria. Those who have been delegated to act in this matter by the different clubs have applied for incorporation under the Benevolent Societies Act. This, it is expected, will be gazetted in the course of a few days, when the Tramway Company and the newly formed association will sign the agreement which has already been executed and its terms found satisfactory to all concerned.

The principal feature of the understanding is that in return for the establishment of a sporting centre at Oak Bay the Tramway Company will arrange a car service adequate to accommodate the crowds that may be expected to visit the grounds when important matches are in progress. This the Electric Railway Company is proposing to have already installed an additional trolley line along Fort Street for the purpose of increasing the power available on that run. In the course of a few days operations will also commence on the construction of a long switch on the lower end of Oak Bay avenue. When this is finished it will be possible for the management to give a service sufficient to handle the largest crowd which may be expected to assemble on the side this, the association is allowed the free use of the grounds for a term of five years, which is the time the agreement holds both interested parties to their contract. In return local athletic clubs must play all big matches at Oak Bay and not aside a small sum out of the receipts for repairs. This will be known as the "renewal fund."

Of course the formal agreement, a copy of which has been kindly furnished to the Times, goes into a great deal of interesting detail. There are several clauses of particular importance. After the usual preliminary explanations, the following appear:

"The association hereby covenants with the company that it will use the said grounds for the purpose only of the clubs hereinafter mentioned, and that such clubs will play all their Victoria or home games and matches on said grounds, but in the event of any of the clubs not being able to get accommodation at the said grounds on any special occasion they may be able to secure other grounds." From this it will be seen that the proposal will not interfere with the club's not being able to play on other grounds. Many expressed the opinion that it would be impossible on some occasions to play all home matches at Oak Bay. In this they were justified, but as will be seen from the above, it is possible to accommodate for other grounds in such an event.

According to another clause, the maximum price of admission is set at 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children. After outlining the terms, the agreement contains a clause which reads: "The association shall have the right to cancel and determine this lease at the expiration of the first period of twelve months in the event of the car service of the company to said grounds being insufficient to handle the passenger traffic consequent upon holding of the said games and matches, by giving three months' previous notice in writing to that effect."

This agreement, under present conditions, is advantageous to both parties concerned. The playing of local games at Oak Bay is by no means a hardship upon Victoria citizens, there are no other suitable grounds available. By binding themselves for a period of five years they secure the use free of charge and in addition the guarantee of a first-class service for the transportation of crowds attending matches. The transport on the charge of the then of \$150 from Magregor. The case is, long drawn out, and marked by a number of interesting tilts between the chief of police and W. Moresby, who appeared for the defence. Mr. Moresby has given notice of his intention to appeal.

THE AUTHOR OF "FRENZIED FINANCE"

HOW LAWSON LEARNED TO PLAY THE GAME

He is Now Using Against Standard Oil - Possessed With Passion of the "Street" Since Boyhood.

Thomas W. Lawson, who is at war with the so-called Standard Oil interests, is nothing if not egotistical. When asked once if he were an egotist, he replied: "Yes, and the biggest one in the world. I have a good opinion of myself if I would succeed. I must feel and believe that I can do this thing or that thing better than any one else in the world, or I will fall behind some one else. If I were not an egotist, where would I be to-day? Egotism is the keystone of success. Every successful man is a born egotist. I have proved that conclusively."

The record books of the city of Boston show that Thomas William Lawson was born February 7th, 1857, in Charlestown, which is now a part of Boston. His father, also called Thomas, was a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and a carpenter by occupation. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in Ireland. The early boyhood days of Thomas William Lawson were passed in Charlestown and Cambridgeport, at the age of twelve he ran away from school in Cambridgeport, and walked to Boston's financial centre in State street, and applied for a position in the office of Stevens, Amory & Company, where he had seen in the window a sign, "Office boy wanted." His curly head hardly came into view of the man at the counter, who laughed at the little fellow and called attention of the other employees in the office to him. The lad stood there chaffing and was hired. Next day his mother sent him back to school. He ran away again, coming back to the office in the street. He had read of fortunes made in finance, and dreamed he would, some day, get rich in State street, as rich as some of the great men whose names he read in the papers. His parents sent him back to school a second time, but a member of the firm that employed him, on his solicitation, went to his mother in his behalf, and on his promise that he would study nights, she permitted him to keep on with the work he had chosen. Lawson's progress in the street was steady. He was bright and alert, and when his first Christmas came, his employers gave him \$100. It was his first one hundred dollars, and he was prouder of it than he would be of a gift of a million to-day. He took it up town in haste to buy presents for his sister and two brothers. He invested \$27 in a gift for his sister, and felt bad because there was not enough left to go around, according to his ideas.

In 1872 he went to southwestern Kentucky, and promoted a boom town. He worked there for fourteen months, building furnaces, laying out streets, tolling like a laborer, often a day in the saddle, and at last, after losing all his money, he returned to Boston, and was warned of land speculation, had passed. But the wave of stock speculation was just rising, and Lawson saw his opportunity in it. His next venture was very high, and he was successful. He bought Air Brake, which he sent up from 10 to 46. It was at this time, about twelve years ago, that Lawson became in truth a power in the stock market. He carried a large campaign against General Electric stock, which he sold from 116 to 44, and clearing \$2,684,000 in the operation, which covered "but" fifty-eight days. Only a small part of the profits went to him, however, as a Wall Street convert, he took place on the 3rd of June. He named his copper mine Trinity. In his home life Mr. Lawson is the ideal husband and father, devoting all his time out of business hours to his wife and to his six children. Neither Mr. Lawson nor Mrs. Lawson care for society, and they are rarely seen at social functions, except at the Boston and New York horse shows. They very rarely attend the theatre, and do not entertain in their town house, is one of the biggest in Boston. Mr. Lawson passes his evening at home. He belongs to no clubs, not caring for club life.

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Mr. Lawson is something of a fatalist. The toss of a coin has determined for him more than one transaction. He believes that whatever befalls after a man has done his best is part of a grand scheme of the total of human events. He believes in the good luck of certain numerals; the figures 3 or its multiples appears in all his affairs. His office is at 33 State street. His yacht's sailing feet took place on the 3rd of June. He named his copper mine Trinity. In his home life Mr. Lawson is the ideal husband and father, devoting all his time out of business hours to his wife and to his six children. Neither Mr. Lawson nor Mrs. Lawson care for society, and they are rarely seen at social functions, except at the Boston and New York horse shows. They very rarely attend the theatre, and do not entertain in their town house, is one of the biggest in Boston. Mr. Lawson passes his evening at home. He belongs to no clubs, not caring for club life.

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In his years in the street, Lawson had seen the enormous profits made in "coppers" (that is the securities of Lake Superior and other copper-mines held in Boston), and had dabbed a little in them. He had entered into the copper investment field as a fortune hunter, but in the course of his career, one day about ten years ago, while standing at the ticker in his office, Lawson was approached by a newspaper man, an old and trusted friend, in an offhand way: "Tom, they are going to shut down Butte and Boston mine. I think it is the biggest card you can tackle if you sell it short. Show me your card, and you will win." "Aren't pulling your leg, are they?" asked Lawson, quietly. "No, that's straight." "Excuse me a minute," said Lawson, and stepping to the telephone he gave heavy orders to "cut Butte short."

A Fight With Bankruptcy.

He was next seen as part owner of a printing concern in Boston, that went to the wall and pulled him under. It was the Rand, Avery Company, with which he became connected. He accepted the presidency and invested heavily in the company, supposing it was a solvent institution. Immediately upon its failure, control he found if not only to be hopelessly bankrupt, but otherwise in a chaotic state. He attempted the almost hopeless task of saving the concern from the inevitable result of such a condition of things. In doing this it is claimed that he not only changed the concern from a losing to a paying basis, but made powerful enemies, who are charged with instigating measures which led to the disaster which followed in the assignment of the company. This newspaper man was a financial writer on one of Boston's dailies, but at the time of his death was connected with Lawson's office as an expert on copper. He had \$100,000 with him, which he sold Butte short, Lawson's progress in the copper market was startlingly rapid. He now owns the Trinity copper mine in California, capitalized at \$8,000,000, and has become the point of attack by many of his enemies, they claiming that



"PURELY VEGETABLE" Look out for these "purely vegetable" medicines. Aconite, Belladonna, Digitalis, Morphine, Strychnine—all violent poisons—are avoided. You see the term means nothing, as regards safety.

Fruit-a-tives

of Fruit Liver Tablets Apples, oranges, figs and prunes make them. The juices are combined by our secret process, which intensifies their medicinal action, and presents in a palatable form a "FRUIT-A-TIVES"—nature's tonic and laxative—the only certain cure for Indigestion, Headaches, Constipation, Liver and Kidney troubles. They look like fruit—taste like fruit—small like fruit—ARE fruit. A box. At druggists everywhere. FRUITATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA.

ing them in force. After the property had been bought by auction by C. Jordan for Mr. Lawson, notification of new lessees of the building in which the company had carried on business was required, necessitating a removal of the stock. It was here that Lawson's power of meeting and overcoming difficulties found active use. He informed Mr. Jordan, that as hard as it looked, he would put him through with his losses. They had but three weeks in which to vacate. By working night and day the entire property was catalogued in a large volume of several hundred pages, and was advertised over the country, and on Monday morning the third week began the greatest auction of the kind ever held in Boston. More than one thousand buyers were in attendance, and it was six days of continuous chatter, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon to 6 at night. In this sale Mr. Lawson was indefatigable. He stood upon the auction block and talked. He described every article offered, from a pound of second-hand type to the great publications of the house. Throughout the six days' sale he never left the auction block. Through his descriptive and persuasive powers the prices realized were very high, and a nearly equal amount for most of the second-hand material as new stuff of the same kind could be bought for. The sale was a great success, yielding, it is said, more than 100 per cent profit over the price paid.

Tried Land Boom, But Failed.

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all work on the property has been suspended for some time. The stock had a market value of 18 1/2 in November of this year, having risen from 3 1/2 since last March. It has sold around 8 recently and is moving upward again with the rest of the local market. It is understood that Lawson owns the majority of the shares and he frequently advertises publicly to buy the stock for an advance of 40. He at one time advertised that Arcadian, a low grade copper property in which he became interested would go to \$20. The market value of the stock never became very high and has been selling in the market for a long period at \$1.50.

A Power on the Bear Side.

Until he got fairly into coppers, Lawson was a power on the bear side of the Boston market. He was the ideal operator for the short side, possessing rare instinct of knowing when conditions were right for operating, and having a pungent sense of humor and a keen eye sufficient to withstand all shocks. His plan of campaign was daring and original. Armed with facts about a stock, he entered the arena prepared to shove it into the market, and he was never against it in the press, assailing it with arguments and statements that could not be successfully met, and all the time selling it short in enormous blocks. The street would find it first by Lawson's methods. They were new. Nobody had ever thought of bearing stock by broadsides in the newspapers as Lawson did. Nobody had ever the courage to come out and point a stock as openly as Lawson did. What was the result of all this? Lawson made money faster than any bear that had ever appeared in State street. He made the business world look at him and reckon with him, and he did all with the method of the club. He was a hard hitter, and where his blows fell they left a mark. It was not long before Lawson was feared, to be feared in State street is to be remembered. He makes millions without leaving his desk. He fits admirably into the age of the telephone and the electric button. He directs his affairs at long range. Lawson is a daring, masterful and impetuous. He is a human dynamo of energy, always running at full speed until nature turns the switch of sleep. So far as one can see, there is no reaction from the terrific work which he lives. He is always very well groomed, well conditioned, active and powerful. His watchword is "work, work, work." He seems never to know fatigue. He sleeps generally not less than eight or five hours a night. Lawson has a remarkable memory, carrying dates, facts and figures in his head as other men carry them in books. The events of his whole life are tabulated at his head, and he can recall his energy and force are tremendous. He is a great newspaper reader, going through all the New York and Boston papers every day. To newspaper readers he attributes part of his success. He watches every line of financial news in the papers, and knows its value better than their editors. He reviews the events of the world every day, as every stock operator should, and is a close observer of all national events, though not active in politics.

The Fight With Standard Oil.

Just how Lawson's move against the Standard Oil interests will end is puzzling some of the oldest financiers in New York, Boston and other large cities. He claims that Rogers failed to pay over to him a promised sum of money for his work in the Boston gas companies deal. When Lawson was advising the public to buy Amalgamated Copper stock a few years ago for rise to \$200 it went to \$125 and then steadied in the profit rest of the market to the low level of \$33. Lawson said that his personal loss amounted to some millions of dollars through what he claimed was the treachery of the Standard Oil "crowd" in sending the price down. Some time went by and Lawson opened his series of articles on "Frenzied Finance" in Everybody's Magazine, in the course of which he describes his own connection with the affairs of the Standard Oil interests. He became very severe in his characterization of some of the events, the leading characters and most all of them have given utterances to a denial of their being doing. Rogers, as the head of the Standard Oil interests, was inclined to bring suits for libel against Lawson, but these would necessitate the carrying of the Standard Oil Company's books into the courts. John D. Rockefeller would not have these books shown to the public at any cost, it is said, and Rogers was compelled to step back and allow Lawson to continue at his will. Lawson's announcement a few weeks ago that Amalgamated Copper stock would be found to be worth nothing more than \$45 a share brought out heavy selling of the securities by holders all over the country. Lawson predicted the stock would go back to \$35 a share.

It is generally believed by persons who have been more or less associated with Lawson that the first of all wants to get square with the Standard Oil crowd for shabby treatment given him and then his ambition may be to gain the confidence of the masses of the people. If he succeeds in securing the great money following there is no knowing what he will do with it. He could easily defeat the desires of the big capitalists of the country, who advance the stocks for the purpose of unloading them on to the public. Without the public in the mood to take the stocks they would naturally decline by their own weight in the hands of the men who advanced them. Lawson has many great many enemies, and they say that he will not keep his word to the people. However, with his philanthropic feeling towards the poor, it seems that it is hardly a plan of his to abuse the confidence which the small investors put in his promises.

South American Rheumatism Cure Cures Rheumatism.

It is safe, harmless and acts quick-gives almost instant relief and an absolute cure in from one to three days—works wonders in most acute forms of rheumatism. One man's testimony: "I spent 6 weeks in bed before commencing its use—4 bottles cures me."—60.

Four People Found Dead.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 15.—Four people were found dead in a small house in 302 1/2 Central avenue yesterday. It was at first supposed that the deaths had been caused by escaped natural gas, but the coroner upon viewing the bodies stated that he was not at all sure that such was the case. The dead are: Chas. Heller, Josephine Heller, his wife; Geo. Nolan, a son-in-law; My Nolan, wife of George Nolan, and daughter of the Hellers.

A Bet on Horse Flesh.

Lawson is a great lover of horses. The famous racer Boronia is attached to his articles. An interesting event in his racing career took place in October, 1899. When he arrived in Lexington, Ky., twenty-four hours beforehand he announced that he did not know he was going to die, but nevertheless he intended clearing out the whole town of his money. He scurried about a few hours among the horsemen and drivers, and was soon reported that he bought Boronia for \$17,000 and that he had secured out his commissioner to put up \$50,000 on the animal. Boronia won the race,

Blood Poison Brings Boils, Salt Rheum, Eczema and Scrofula.

NEAVER'S SYRUP Cures them permanently.

Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

AN INTERESTING VOYAGE.

It was a fine and most interesting voyage which the Moana completed when she arrived here from Australia Wednesday afternoon. It is not often that a vessel on so long a voyage can afford to make a stop at any point en route expressly for the purpose of relieving passengers from the tedium of ocean travel, but on this trip of the Australian liner Hull Island was visited seemingly for no other object, according to one of the passengers who arrived yesterday. Hull Island is a very small islet in the southern Pacific with a population of more than twenty Samoans, who are kept there by the Sunlight Soap Company for the purpose of conducting a certain business in copra. When the Moana bore here the natives made their appearance, and for upwards of half an hour danced and otherwise entertained the passengers on the big liner to the latter's keen delight. The island is almost in the direct course of the ship so that the Moana having large speed easily made good for last time.

A Writer of Books.

After his yacht the Independence failed to qualify as the cup defender his owner launched himself into a detailed history of the America's Cup. Under this peaceful name, however, the Boston yachtsman put into print money a line which he intended should bury into the vitals of the members of the New York Yacht Club committee. But, although its purpose may, at the bottom, have been much like that of the pamphlet of the eighteenth century, it was by no means a modest quarto leaflet, but a super royal octavo volume, with rich decked edged paper, illustrations in color and a binding resplendent in white and gold. In the year 1888 Mr. Lawson chanced to think that he might write a history of the two political parties in America. A national election was pending, which made the production of such a book particularly opportune. Acting straightway on the impulse, the stock speculator turned away from the ticker for the nonce and dictated chapter after chapter to his secretary, who left to the notice of the Republican National committee, which purchased its rights and circulated 400,000 copies of it in all parts of the United States.

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PHILIP FEWSTER.

Vancouver, Feb. 13th, 1905.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

To the Editor:—I read with interest Mr. McBride's remarks made in the House yesterday on the matter of railway subsidies, and hope I am correct in interpreting them to mean that he intends to submit proposals on their individual merits, and not, as has been the custom in the past, to hang up subsidies, like prizes in a tournament, for all comers to tilt at. To illustrate my meaning, let us suppose that the legislature ought to subsidize a railway from, say, Barkerville to Hazelton, and produce satisfactory evidence to the government of their bona fides and ability, and demonstrate the necessity of such a road. Assistance in such a project ought to be considered without regard to the fact that certain people think it would be a good thing to offer a similar subsidy for a railway from, say, Pemberton Meadows to Hazelton, or for what other purposes to build, it ought not to be necessary to bolster up the useful and immediately feasible project by subsidies to others that have not even reached the stage of active promotion. In other words, members of the legislature ought to vote above the party-conception of public duty which prevents them from supporting practical projects in other constituencies than their own without receiving promise of aid to some inchoate scheme in their own section. If Mr. McBride will approach the solution of the railway question from that point of view, he will receive the support of the public generally, and I am sure that sufficient members of the House would carry his measures through. If a member should say that he wants a subsidy voted for some particular line, he ought to be prepared to demonstrate, first, that the road is so important in the public interest that the province should aid its construction, and second, that if such aid is given someone is ready to build it. I do not mean by this that provincial aid might not reasonably be granted even though the company asking it stipulates that it must also receive aid from the Dominion before beginning work. What I mean is that a subsidy to any line there should be a contract with financially responsible people to build it under such conditions as the exigencies of the case may demand. What these conditions might properly be in any particular case ought to depend upon the circumstances of the case, for what might be reasonable in one instance might be unreasonable in another. Let Mr. McBride give us a railway policy based upon contracts with responsible people, and not a grant of subsidies based upon the political necessities of Tom, Dick or Harry.

CHAS. H. LUGGIN.

William Cullen Bryant, the publisher of the Brooklyn Times, died Wednesday at a sanatorium in Plainfield, N. J. He had suffered a stroke of apoplexy.

At Leeds, Yorkshire, a litigant declined to "kiss the book," explaining that he conscientiously objected to take the oath on a book which said "swear not at all." In the Westminster County court recently a debtor produced a gift-edited Bible, upon which he asked to be sworn.

When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans, Laver's Dry Soap (a powder), will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

SECRET AGREEMENT IS STILL ON DECK

COUNCIL DECLINES TO HAVE IT CANCELLED

Some Aldermen Riled Because Board Wasn't Permitted to Keep the Matter Dark.

The city council is evenly divided on the subject of the secret waterworks agreement. A test of strength occurred at the regular session on Monday, when Ald. Hanna moved that the indenture be cancelled. The motion was lost, although the vote was five each, as follows: For the motion—Ald. Hanna, Hall, Fullerton, Douglas and Stewart. Against the motion—Mayor Bernard, Ald. Goodacre, Fell, Oddy and Elford. If this line-up continues the agreement, as part of a by-law, will never pass the council, because its sponsors will have to produce a majority, and there is a very slim chance indeed of their causing a desertion from their opponents' ranks. During the debate on this momentous matter, a rather interesting but surprising fact was made known, and that was that the new members of the council, those recently elected, were unaware of the existence of the celebrated agreement, although it had been duly executed, until they read of it in the press. This is extraordinary enough to be sure, and it becomes doubly so in the light of the touching way of some of the aldermen that it was a shame to describe the agreement as "secret."

In moving that the agreement be cancelled, Ald. Hanna commented on this fact. He strongly opposed the granting of an exclusive monopoly for power to the B. C. Electric Railway Company, especially in view of the circumstance that it was proposed to let them have the water at a less rate than they now paid. The council had engaged an expert to report upon the question of waterworks improvements, and he counselled starting afresh upon the receipt of that official's report.

Ald. Hall seconded the resolution. He did not for an instant question the motives or good faith of the mayor and council of last year, as a set of conditions might have prevailed totally different from those now existing. But he would vigorously protest against the granting of an exclusive monopoly to any private corporation. He described Mr. Buntzen's last letter as an attempt to draw the wool over the eyes of the people. It was questionable if the tramway company and the use of the water for stream water for power purposes for a certain length of time, because the city was informed by three of the best lawyers in the province that it had prior rights in the water.

He pointed the city council to such utilities as domestic lighting, and believed the day was not very far distant when Victoria would share this principal ownership with other progressive municipalities.

Ald. Fell's speech was noteworthy, perhaps because of his contemptible attitude to the press, insinuations that undoubtedly reflect upon everybody who does not see eye to eye with him, and as the majority of the people endorse the attitude of the press in their opposition to monopoly, Ald. Fell's remarks will meet with many a hearty approval. He did not see eye to eye with him, and as the majority of the people endorse the attitude of the press in their opposition to monopoly, Ald. Fell's remarks will meet with many a hearty approval. He did not see eye to eye with him, and as the majority of the people endorse the attitude of the press in their opposition to monopoly, Ald. Fell's remarks will meet with many a hearty approval.

Having paid his respects to Mr. Lubbe, Ald. Fell then delivered himself of a diatribe on the press, blaming the papers for the attitude of the press had antagonized the waterworks company. It had taken the heart out of those who had started the movement for the improvement of the waterworks system, and were acting in the interests of the city. It had brought down a bitter attack upon the tramway company which did not deserve the abuse it had received. It was a company that was doing a good service. The motion was mischievous, and should be withdrawn. If not it should be voted down and the ratepayers allowed to act as the judges. He considered that the papers should have acted to conserve the best interests of the city.

Ald. Oddy opposed the motion, while Ald. Stewart also attacked the press for the agitation in the city. He recalled that similar excitement in connection with the Point Ellice bridge had cost the city \$20,000. The agreement reduced the period of the tramway company's monopoly to 25 years, although it was true they were to receive it at a reduced rate. He considered this agitation unfair, as it had stirred up the ratepayers against the council.

One would have imagined from the foregoing that Ald. Stewart intended to oppose the motion, but he didn't. He voted for it.

In this connection the following communication was read from Manager Buntzen, of the B. C. Electric Railway Company:

Yanouver, Feb. 8th, 1905.

G. H. Barnard, Esq., Mayor, Victoria, B.C.:

Dear Sir—I understand that some dissatisfaction exists in regard to the tentative agreement made between the city of Victoria and our company in respect of Goldstream water. You know, of course, that the agreement was entered into by the city with the unanimous concurrence of last year's council, and for the reason that the council considered it of advantage to the city, desiring to secure our company as a customer for water for power purposes in the event of the city becoming owner of the waters of Goldstream. As you are also aware, the negotiations were opened by the city, and on behalf of our company I accepted the city's proposition, believing it would be of mutual benefit to the city and to our company, and eventually to manufacture that might be induced to locate in Victoria. I now wish to say that there is the slightest feeling that the tentative contract should not have been entered into, our company is entirely agreeable to have the city release us from said contract, provided you notify us to that effect within 30 days from the date hereof. As I shall be leaving for England shortly to discuss our company's future movements with our directors, I am constrained to place this time limit on my offer, so that I may be advised by cable of the city's decision in the matter before I leave London, and thus be enabled to make any change in our programme as your decision in the matter may necessitate.

The following correspondence regarding foreshore privileges in Rock Bay was read:

Ottawa, Feb. 3rd, 1905.

Sir—Referring to your letter of the 19th December last, making application for grant of foreshore in Rock Bay Victoria harbor, I beg to inform you that before any decision in the matter is reached the department would be glad to receive further particulars on the following points:

1. Have the Taylor Mill Company any rights in the property?
2. Do Messrs. Lemon, Gonson & Co. have any rights in the property?
3. Is it the intention of the city to build a wharf on this property?
4. Would the city accept a grant with a proviso that the foreshore shall be utilized by the city within a period of, say, two years, for wharfage purposes on the penalty of the property reverting to the crown otherwise?

Awaiting the favor of a reply on these points.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
New Westminster, Feb. 9th, 1905.

Referring to the above, I may state that there is further application before the department for foreshore rights in Rock Bay, Victoria harbor, by the Taylor Mill Company for a proposed extension to the east and west of their present wharf—numbered sites 1 and 2 on the tracing enclosed. Attached to this application is a letter from your city clerk stating that, while there was no objection to the granting of site No. 1, judgment was reserved on site No. 2, pending the result of an application, the city under consideration by the city, similar rights covering site No. 2. Before receiving the papers, etc., in connection with the Taylor Mill Company's application I had received and reported upon—the same being referred to when I recommended that the city's application be granted, also stating that on 11th April, 1904, an application had been made by Lemon, Gonson & Co. for an extension to the bulk-head forming the northern boundary of the city's application, and to which the Taylor Mill Company objected. What the attitude of these rival claimants to the city's application will be I cannot say, but as neither had-up to this recent application by the Taylor Mill Company, and which that of the city ante-dates—made application for foreshore rights over this area, I recommended that the city be given the preference, and that the application of the Taylor Mill Company or other claims could be dealt with by the city if given control.

G. A. KEEFER,
Resident Engineer.

Ald. Fell moved that the communications be referred to the streets, bridges and sewers committee. This was carried.

Mr. Keefer also wrote regarding the application of Messrs. Moore & Whittington for certain foreshore privileges, stating that until he had heard further from the council on the subject it would stand in abeyance.

A plan of the works proposed to be constructed by Messrs. Moore & Whittington was forwarded to the council by them. This and Mr. Keefer's construction were referred to the streets, bridges and sewers committee.

Manager Buntzen, of the B. C. Electric Railway Company, notified the council of the company's intention to construct a line to the Gorge. He asked permission to proceed with the work at once, waiving the usual 30 days' notice. It was decided to give the company permission on condition that the street lines be regarded as approximate and subject to the city engineer's advice.

The provincial secretary reported the receipt of a resolution of the city council regarding the Songhees reserve question, and stated that it had been referred to the executive council. Received and filed without comment.

F. H. Eaton, superintendent of city schools, informed the council that the school board didn't see its way clear to reduce its estimates.

The Mayor was of the opinion that a detailed statement of teachers' salaries should be furnished to the council, and it would probably be shown that the estimate could be reduced by \$1,500 or \$2,000.

Ald. Oddy—The council should insist upon being given this statement.

It was decided to request the board to furnish the statement.

Edwin Johnson requested the council

to change the name of School street to Ormond street. Referred to the committee on street names.

The secretary of the board of trade communicated the endorsement by the board's council of the corporation's application to the Dominion government for foreshore privileges at the foot of Queen's avenue, preliminary to the construction of a wharf. Received and filed.

P. McConnell, secretary of the Victoria Kennel Club, requested the city to increase its grant to the club for the annual show to be held here in April.

Ald. Stewart moved that the council inform the club that it could not see its way clear to increase the grant.

This communication aroused some discussion, a number of the aldermen urging that the council adopt some general policy with respect to these grants, which were increasing every year.

It was decided to make the usual grant.

A. J. Pitts asked the council to have Douglas street in front of his property, graded. Referred to the city engineer for report.

C. J. V. Spratt, of the Victoria Machinery Depot, communicated the following:

Victoria, B. C., February 10th, 1905.

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, Victoria, B. C.:

Dear Sirs—We were surprised to hear that a report had been sent in stating that our tender for castings was \$300 less than that of the Esquimalt Foundry. We ourselves have gone carefully into the matter and find that our tender is actually lower than any other tender submitted.

The city called for tenders on a specification submitted, and it was on this we bid, and we find our tender is in the average lower than any other tender.

With reference to the fish tank siphons and the meter pipes, we find these are a little higher, and whereas it is argued out that 26 of the former would be required we would ask you to look into it again when you find that only five or six will be really required. Then it is argued that about 400 will be the amount of meter plates, whereas we can say that half that amount of plates will cover all that the city will need.

From the above you will see that the articles which we are higher are much overestimated in the total quantities required, and we would ask that this be looked into and such a serious mistake rectified, when it will be found that we are the lowest bidder on the whole and on the specification submitted to us, and therefore the Esquimalt Foundry Company has no cause to complain. We ask you also to take into consideration that we are large taxpayers in this city and pay a large license, the privilege of doing business in this city, whereas our competitors are outside the city, and we understand that they escape this license.

Factories which are in the city and pay license are, we think, entitled to such consideration, since they are adding to the revenue. It would hardly be justice not to allow them some consideration.

Trusting this matter may be looked into thoroughly.

Yours truly,
VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., LTD.
Per C. J. V. SPRATT.

This was tabled to be dealt with later in the evening.

Mr. Hummel complained of the manner in which the council awarded the brick contract. He pointed out that samples of his brick had been lying at the city hall for some time past, so that the objection which he had not submitted to the samples was not well founded. Besides his was the lowest tender.

Received and filed, and the writer to be informed that his tender did not conform to the specifications.

The Sylvester Feed Company solicited information as to the basis on which the council had awarded the contract for supplying forage.

The communication was received and filed.

S. A. G. Finch, proprietor of the Week, applied for a share of the civic advertising for his paper. Referred to the city engineer for report.

Georgia Potts, of Victoria West, applied for the installation of a hydrant on the street on which she resides. Referred to fire wardens.

Leamun Warren renewed her application for a refund of the vehicle tax for 1901 and 1902. Referred to the city solicitor for report.

The city clerk reported a number of communications that had been referred to the city engineer during the week. Filed.

The water commissioner reported that the overcharge in water rates in the instance of Watson Clark was due to an error on the part of one of the office hands, and as soon as his attention was called to it it was rectified. Filed and a copy sent to the city clerk.

The building inspector recommended that some old sheds on Wharf street be destroyed. Report adopted.

Tenders for valves for the waterworks were received from A. Sherratt, Coldwell Bros., Seattle; Walter S. Fraser, and E. G. Prior & Co. Referred to the purchasing agent and water commissioner for report.

Tenders for sprinkling the streets were received from G. Burns & B. Davenport, O'Connor, Geo. Lindsay, M. Humber and J. Haggerty. The contract was awarded to D. O'Connor, the lowest tenderer.

Tenders for granite curbs were opened from the following: Jos. Phillips, Alfred Wood, Jno. Haggerty and J. Mortimer. The contract for the straight curbs was awarded to Alfred Wood, and for the corner curbs to J. Mortimer.

For cement the following tendered: Robert Ward and R. P. Rithet & Co. Referred to the city engineer and purchasing agent for report.

The Home for the Aged and Infirm committee acknowledged with thanks a donation of \$10 from Messrs. Hiram Walker & Co. The donors will be thanked.

The electric light committee reported that the present street lighting plant was taxed to its utmost capacity, and no more lights could therefore be installed. They recommended improving and enlarging the plant to the extent of \$11,000. This was laid over, pending the consideration of the estimates.

The finance committee recommended the appropriation of \$1,826.84 for the usual purpose. Adopted.

The resolution of the council awarding the contract for castings to the Victoria Machinery Depot was reconsidered.

Mayor Bernard explained that he had referred this back in response to requests from some of the aldermen and the forestry people.

Ald. Stewart moved, seconded by Ald.

Hanna, that the tender be referred back to the city engineer and purchasing agent for report on the basis of the estimated requirement for the ensuing year. The motion was carried.

The communication from Mr. Spratt on this subject was taken from the table and referred to the city engineer for report.

Ald. Hall's motion providing for the erection of public conveniences throughout the rebuilding and repair of the bridge was pursued with respect to Ald. Elford's motion, requiring that tenders for sites for the Old Men's Home be advertised for.

Ald. Hanna moved that Rock Bay bridge be either repaired or rebuilt for vehicular traffic. In this connection the father of the motion read a resolution passed by the board of trade advocating that this be done.

Ald. Fell moved in amendment that the matter be deferred until the estimates were dealt with.

Ald. Stewart went on record as favoring the motion, and the father of the bridge, but thought the matter should be deferred until the estimates were taken up.

This course was adopted, Ald. Hanna concurring.

After considering the secret agreement matter, as already reported, the council adjourned.

General Interest Aroused Over Indian Reserve Question—Large Meeting of Board of Trade.

The special general meeting of the board of trade called for Monday afternoon, at the request of some thirty-seven members, the resolution passed at the monthly meeting last week concerning the Indian reserve was rescinded, and the following substituted:

That the said resolution be rescinded and the following resolution substituted:

That the board endorse the action of the city council in passing a resolution praying that the Dominion and Provincial governments use every endeavor to remove the Indians from the Songhees reserve, with the ultimate object of the city obtaining possession of same, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier McBride, His Worship the Mayor and the city members at Ottawa. And the board respectfully urge the provincial government that upon the reserve being transferred to that government the city of Victoria shall be given the opportunity of acquiring said reserve for public purposes.

The meeting was largely attended, among those present being the former attorney-general, D. M. Eberts, and Col. Prior, both of whom defied the course of past governments in dealing with the reserve.

A. G. McCandless, in moving the above motion, said that it took eight or ten years to arrive at the arrangement reached between the Dominion and Provincial governments. The matter was now in the hands of the provincial government. He urged that something be done at the meeting on which all would be unanimous.

D. R. Ker seconded the motion. The resolution passed a few nights previously seemed childlike. The action taken by the city council was the plain common-sense course. After the settlement had been arrived at then it would be time to discuss other phases of the question. He certainly was opposed to any one company getting control of the reserve. The statement that anyone was now trying to get exclusive control of it was purely imaginary. He was prepared to stand by his word—that the reserve should be held for a union station. There was no question about its adaptability for such. He was prepared to act on any committee to further look into the subject. This was a matter that should be hammered on until something was accomplished.

A. J. Morley said he believed Mr. Ker was responsible for the meeting, and he had heard him say that the latter was a matter that should be hammered on until something was accomplished.

Chairman Pitts explained that the meeting had been called by 27 members, not by Mr. Ker. He then read out the names of those petitioning for the meeting.

Mr. Morley contended the rescinding of the motion did not mean the reconsideration of the motion.

Mr. Redfern moved that the resolution be reconsidered. This was seconded.

Mr. Morley again asked on what grounds Mr. Ker was disgraced with the resolution passed at the last monthly meeting of the board.

Mr. Ker—"Oh, I don't know. Did any one hear me say that?"

Mr. Morley—"I did."

Mr. Ker—"I might have said anything to you."

The motion to reconsider the resolution was passed.

Mr. Morley thought as Mr. Ker was responsible for causing the meeting, he should state the grounds on which he took objection to the resolution.

Mr. McCandless then gave his reasons for objecting to the resolution, reading a report of a committee on the acquisition of the reserve investigating the matter some years ago, which showed that the scheme was no new thing with him. The provincial government had now the settlement of the question, and Mr. Morley's motion ignored the provincial government. The city had no claim to the reserve except a moral one until paving had not been cancelled.

Ald. Hanna thought that the proposal of the meeting left the grounds on which he should state the grounds on which he took objection to the resolution.

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FORMER ACTION WAS RECONSIDERED

AND NEW RESOLUTION PASSED MONDAY

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Mr. Morley contended the rescinding of the motion did not mean the reconsideration of the motion.

Mr. Redfern moved that the resolution be reconsidered. This was seconded.

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10 cents off every dollar in Silverware during balance of this month.

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J. W. PINLOTT,
MAYWOOD P. O.
Agent for Saanich, Salt Spring, Sooke and Metehoon.

The annual meeting of the Dairymen's and Live Stock Association of British Columbia will be held in the Agricultural Department of the Parliament Buildings, at Victoria, B. C., on Thursday, March 2nd, at 10 a. m. For general business and election of officers for the present year.

It is expected that Professor Bুদ্ধ, Chief Commissioner, Ottawa, and T. A. F. Viancho, a graduate of Ontario Agricultural College, and Chief Inspector of Dairymen, Guelph, will give papers on different subjects.

SECOND-HAND PIANO FOR SALE—\$125.
This instrument has been used by a teacher and is thoroughly well made. Will be delivered free to any wharf or railway station in B. C. Blocks & Lovick, Piano Co. 88 Government street, Victoria; 128 Hastings street, Vancouver. We have others. Write us for catalogue.

WANTED—Timber lands, large or small tracts; farms, improved and otherwise. Send particulars to "Agent," Times Office.

FOR SALE—Cedar posts. Address Oldfield, Box 406, city.

NOT UN
It Was Known at
The Grand Duke

St. Petersburg, The news of the Grand Duke Sergat a tremendous Petersburg, where telephone from the afternoon.

Owing to the raving at Moscow ascertainable.

The tragedy in surprise, as it was reported had already Duke to 22nd, bomb-throwing combat.

The Grand Duke per-in-law as we per, and who influence at court.

As governor-general Grand Duke Sergat popular. His ad of Moscow was throughout his one and harsh greatest hostility students. Two dents' riot, in which swarmed, several Siberia followed Grand Duke Sergat now governor-

FORCED TO FLEE.
Chicago, Feb. 14.—Fire partly destroyed the Dreyfuss house early to-day, causing a loss of \$100,000 to the building and hotel furnishings, and forcing 150 guests to make a hurried departure.

Louis W. Well, a salesman for a jewelry firm, reported to the police that \$100,000 worth of jewels had disappeared from his room.

AFTER FIVE DRAWS.
Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 14.—Kid Herman got the decision last night over Billy Flanagan. The fight went the twenty rounds. Both are from Chicago. This is the sixth fight between them, the others ending in draws.

VANCOUVER NOTES.
Elmer Jones, a logger employed at the Hastings mill camp at Rock Bay, arrived in the city on the Cassa, suffering from a badly injured hand. While working on the logging railway, his hand was crushed and the thumb torn off. He was conveyed to St. Paul's hospital for treatment.

It was decided at the meeting of the city council on Monday evening that applications for the position of city clerk, city solicitor and city engineer be called

\$1.00 PER COPY

VOL. 35.
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The Two Assa
Arrested—

London, Feb. 17.—The Grand Duke Which Was T His C London Feb. 17.—The Reuter Telegram burg says that a la from Moscow sta Duke Sergius was driving towards the court of justice. His carriage was vehicle containing was thrown beneath carriage, there was Grand Duke was k The assassins were them was wounded Several students in custody.

ANOTHER
Carriage Was Blo
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