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VOL. 44

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1906

NO. 147

REPRESENTED ON LIGHTHOUSE BOARD

Further Concessions to Province Announced --New Minister Responsible For Present Experiments in Electric Smelting.

The meeting held at North Ward school last evening in the interests of the Liberal candidate, Hon. Wm. Templeman, minister of inland revenue, was characterized by the greatest enthusiasm. The new minister, who arrived rather late, having had first to address a gathering at Cranberry, was warmly received, and his remarks were listened to with marked favor and attention. John Oliver, M. P., who delivered the opening address, was given a like cordial reception. He was also Wm. Sloan, M. P., and Ald. Lewis Hall. The speech of Mr. Sloan was, perhaps, of more importance than the others supporting Hon. Mr. Templeman, containing as it did the announcement that immediate recommendations would be made to secure for British Columbia representation on the lighthouse board, an organization entrusted with the first consideration of suggested improvements in marine and fisheries throughout Canada.

C. H. Lugin took the chair and explained that he did not intend saying anything, because John Oliver, M. P., who was down for a speech, was called by his duties to the legislature. JOHN OLIVER. In his introductory remarks Mr. Oliver said that he wanted to answer some of the statements made by the opponents of Hon. Wm. Templeman, minister of inland revenue, during the present campaign. Capt. Clive Phillips-Woolley had claimed that some Conservatives had chosen to desert their party in this instance because of their receiving a "consideration" in the form of a seat on the board. "Should I throw stones?" It was not so very long ago that the gallant captain was applying to the local government for a wharf on Pier Island, and insisting that the work should be undertaken. With reference to the Chinese question, the speaker said that the state of affairs was a well known fact that the thereby effective restriction act had been introduced by the Liberal administration. Everyone knew that, and he did not intend dwelling upon the matter unnecessarily.

Of the Immigration Policy followed by the Dominion government, Mr. Oliver claimed that it was framed after that of Great Britain. By encouraging worthy settlers the nation had been built up to its present greatness. It was also a poor argument that was advanced blaming the Federal authorities for the withdrawal of the forces from Halifax and improvements, etc., and that question at Victoria West on the previous evening. It was unreasonable to believe that the government had anything to do with the policy of the Imperial government with regard to national defenses. He ridiculed the criticism offered to the G. T. P. scheme. That line when constructed would unroll the map of Canada 400 miles or more. It would be completed by 1911, and would do more to open up and develop the province than was generally realized. In introducing the Preferential Tariff, the Dominion government had done a great deal toward uniting Canada and Great Britain. It was his opinion that before the United States, a republic which had taken a most prominent place in the eyes of the world, made a serious proposal to Canada for annexation, she would be found coming back to the Mother Country, thus forming an Anglo-Saxon combination irresistible in its commercial and general influence. (Applause.) Mr. Oliver didn't wish to say that Mr. McPhillips was taking part in the present campaign for a "consideration." But he was not working in the interests of the party for nothing. He was drawing liberal fees through his connection with the local Conservative administration. He did not say that he was directly remunerated for his services, but his contention was that his efforts were not altogether disinterested.

The Autonomy Bill had not been seriously criticised. The ground taken was that the Northwest provinces were being ill-treated. He found that Alberta alone drew annually from the coffers of the Dominion the sum of about \$1,224,000 in order to assist in carrying on its affairs. This was absolutely gratis. With reference to the bill itself he said that it was constructed in such a manner that he wouldn't "kick" himself, and he was considered just as good a "Protestant" as there was in British Columbia. Also, he said, if there was anything wrong in the enactments it had been put there by the Conservatives of the Northwest. Mr. Oliver said that the lower middle class looked upon Hon. Mr. Templeman as their representative during his term in the senate. He had always found him

A Straightforward Business Man, and he hoped that on election day he would be returned by an overwhelming majority. (Applause.) W. SLOAN, M. P. Wm. Sloan, M. P., who had a hearty

that occupation and his winters trying to secure Charters For Myth Railways.

If he obtained these the best he could do with them was to "hawk" them in Chicago or elsewhere. It was his intention to leave for the east in the morning, and it would be a great pleasure to him to receive a telegram en route recounting Hon. Mr. Templeman's election by an overwhelming majority. It was his firm conviction that Mr. Beckwith would not only be defeated, but lose his deposit. (Laughter and applause.)

ALD. HALL. Ald. Lewis Hall was next called upon, and was accorded a warm reception. He opened in a happy manner, expressing the opinion that the present campaign wasn't a serious matter. There was no doubt of Hon. Mr. Templeman's election. It was simply a question of majority.

He asked what Victoria would gain by electing an opposition man. The Conservatives who refused to back up Mr. Beckwith on this occasion were only taking a course which would have been adopted by the great Conservative leader, Sir John A. Macdonald. This (Continued on page 12.)

It had been stated that the coast of Vancouver Island was neglected in the expenditures set aside for aids to navigation by the Federal government. To refute this he wished to point out that in 1888 there were 15 light stations on the coast, while there were 44 at the present time. In the former year there were only 19 lighthouse keepers. There were now 41. The expenditure upon construction work on this coast in 1896 had been \$569, while in 1904 it had been \$10,851, and in 1905 \$63,000. In 1897 the maintenance of lights involved an expenditure of \$12,000, while last year it had totalled \$32,000. The speaker quoted other figures, all proving the same point, and went on to say that it was obviously untrue to hold that the marine interests of the British Columbia coast had been overlooked. From a speech by Hon. Wm. Templeman.

DOMINION ELECTION. DATE OF ELECTION, TUESDAY, 6TH MARCH. HOURS OF POLLING 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. PLACE OF POLLING ROYAL CAFE BUILDING, 35 FORT ST. DOMINION ELECTION.

Continuing, Mr. Sloan referred to some of the recommendations made by the commission appointed to investigate the Vancouver disaster. He endorsed the patrol proposition, the life boat and other recommendations contained in that document. With regard to the lighthouse suggestion, he thought that it might be made a practical possibility by subjecting each ship entering to an impost pro-rata upon its tonnage in order to provide for its maintenance. He believed this to be by far the most important recommendation made, and was of the opinion that no stone should be left unturned to make it an actual fact. True, it would be expensive, but part of that could be overcome by following out some scheme of the nature of that outlined. The speaker believed that better boats should ply these northern waters than at present. He thought there should be some regulation forcing the owners to maintain a satisfactory standard.

The Lighthouse Board of Canada was a body to which he wished to draw special attention. He understood that some of the authority of the minister of marine and fisheries had been turned over to such an organization. This board would consider all recommendations, improvements, etc., and those approved would be submitted to the department to be acted upon. This action he understood had been taken in order to overcome the complaints that aids were ordered largely through political influence. Although members of parliament were ex-officio members of that board, they had no voice in its deliberation. He had discussed the matter with Hon. Mr. Templeman, who fully appreciated the importance of the British Columbia being represented on that organization both in regard to shipping and fisheries. He was sure that all present agreed with him in that contention, and they could accept his assurance that the minister of inland revenue would strongly support British Columbia's claims in that direction.

Continuing, Mr. Sloan mentioned some of the misstatements that had been made in the local government organ. On the front page in one issue he noticed an article under the caption, "The Sound of Going." The article referred to an election in Quebec, where a labor candidate had been returned over a Liberal. The author, however, had forgotten to say that the Conservatives had already "gone" in that constituency. He was sure that when the House was in session the newly elected representative would be found supporting Sir Wilfrid Laurier. (Applause.) The same paper also intimated that Conservatives who had signed Hon. Mr. Templeman's nomination papers would vote for Mr. Beckwith. He didn't believe that of the Conservatives. He had a more elevated conception of political rectitude than that, and thought a newspaper could not have done more to give their own party "a slap in the face." (Applause.) Of the Yukon Territories Mr. Sloan said the statement that a Conservative had been returned to represent that district was entirely erroneous. An independent had been elected, and up to the present he had supported the Liberal Administration in all its actions. There had been all sorts of corruption on all hands, yet the speaker affirmed that of the \$300,000 expended by the government not one cent had been diverted to an unworthy cause. (Applause.) There was a gentleman in Victoria by the name of Mr. Haskins, of whom considerable had been heard of late. He wouldn't have mentioned his name, because he didn't think he was sufficiently important for recognition, but he had taken it upon himself to refer to the speaker. He simply wished to say that Mr. Haskins was something of a minor, and spent his summers in

OLD CONSERVATIVE ON SITUATION

EX-PREMIER DEWDNEY SUPPORTS TEMPLEMAN If Elected Portfolio Will Be a Fixture For B. C. Whicher Party is in Power.

Among those who have counselled the members of their party against opposing the return of Hon. W. Templeman is Hon. Edgar Dewdney, minister of the interior in the government of Sir John Macdonald, the close personal friend of the old chief in his lifetime, and the executor of his will.

Hon. Mr. Dewdney is a staunch Conservative as exists in British Columbia, but he regards the present as a critical period. If the people accept the proffered portfolio it will become British Columbia's right for all time to come, no matter what government is in power, whereas if it is rejected it will form a precedent for denial of this boon to British Columbia in the future.

Hon. Mr. Dewdney was asked yesterday to express his views, and did so in the following interview: "Yes, I am still of the same opinion as when you interviewed me some little time ago in regard to Mr. Templeman's election, and I am quite willing to give you my views for taking the stand I do."

"In the first place British Columbia as a whole has been clamoring for representation in the cabinet of a minister holding a portfolio, both Conservatives and Liberals alike. Mr. Templeman's name has been mentioned in connection with it by both parties, and he is undoubtedly the man among the Liberals who is entitled to it. I am not in accord with Mr. Templeman in many of his actions politically, any more than some of his own party, but who is there that could have been selected who would have a better record than Mr. Templeman. No politician is infallible. "But from a party point of view I

think a great mistake has been made by that portion of the Conservatives who are responsible for bringing on a contest. It will only end in a further disintegration of that party in the city of Victoria. The time to have fought the Liberal government would have been at the next general elections, when I would have been found, and will be, if alive, in full accord with my party.

"At one time I stood somewhat in the same position as the Hon. Mr. Templeman, and when intimating to my great leader, Sir John Macdonald, that opposition was threatened to me the having asked me to come down to Ottawa and become his minister of interior, he replied that he could not understand the sense of an opposition being got up."

Mr. Dewdney here handed the reporter the letter he received at that time, and which was published yesterday. Continuing, he said: "There are many other reasons I might give why I propose to support the new minister at this election. One is this: 'THAT IF WE ONCE OBTAIN A MINISTER WITH AN IMPORTANT PORTFOLIO FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA WE WILL KNOW WHERE WE ARE. THE PORTFOLIO WILL BE A FIXTURE WHOEVER IS IN POWER, BUT IF WE LOSE THIS CHANCE IT MIGHT BE MANY A YEAR BEFORE WE GET SUCH ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY.'"

LITTLE MISS MUFF-IT.



Little Miss Muff-it sat on a tuft. Eating tariff reform—and such. There came a big spider and sat down beside her. And frightened Miss Muff-it?—not much!

—London Daily News.

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& Ohio, killed in Elmira's restaurant; Mrs. S. R. Singleton and little granddaughter, killed in home by falling roof; John Smith, of Selma, engineer on the Southern, killed in Elmira's restaurant; Wm. Nelson, ex-chief of police, killed in transfer stable; Police Officer Tarry, killed in Thornton's transfer stable; Claude Williams, killed in the Meyer-Neville Hardware Co.; five unknown negroes and whites killed in Georgetown cotton mills suburb; six unknown negroes and whites killed in Georgetown Fertilizer factory suburb.

"About 6:15 the clouds began to gather. They came hurriedly and hovered close and black over the city. At 6:22 the storm broke. It was of four minutes duration. During this time the reign of terror was over everyone. The air was filled with missiles. A rain fell steadily for half an hour, following the tornado aiding in the suppression of the innumerable fires that were springing up.

"A large portion of the city was safe from harm. Meridian has always considered itself tornado-proof. The Soudan valley was crossed by the storm, and this was most unexpected. "F. H. Woodruff, bookkeeper for the Meyer-Neville Hardware Co., had the most harrowing experience of those left to tell the story. He was pincioned under the debris of this five story structure, his foot caught, but his body peculiarly protected from injury. Workmen busily engaged in an effort to relieve him, and with saw and hammer he was added as best he could.

"The firemen have recovered the charred bodies of several negroes taken from the ruins of small tenements which were in the wake of the wind and fire. It is safe to estimate the property loss at a round million. The largest single loss will probably fall on the Meyer-Neville Hardware Co. Its building is a brick heap. The Meridian Fertilizer Co.'s loss is almost total. It was this building that the storm first struck.

"In a northerly direction the wind found its way, tearing a path through a negro settlement. Little is known of the loss of life there. The property loss will not be great. The power station was visited, and while the tall chimney escaped the fury of the wind, other parts of the plant are so demolished that it may be ten days before it is possible to re-establish its lighting facilities.

"North of the power house the storm overturned a few box cars and crossed the tracks of the Alabama & Vicksburg railroad. There is a cluster of depots in this city, and two operators in these were injured. The buildings were damaged, but no lives lost.

"The Tom Lyle grocery building was crushed to a heap of splintered lumber and the fire followed its fall. The fire department performed admirable work there. The Roe building and lumber yard had its lumber swept away. A young man was carried one hundred yards through the air and sat down on his feet unhurt.

"At this hour details are meagre and the city is in total darkness. Not until daylight can conditions be properly discovered, and a complete story of the disaster be told.

Thirteen Bodies Recovered. Meridian, Miss., March 3.—Thirteen bodies have been recovered from the wreckage of buildings caused by last night's storm, and the search goes on. The property loss by storm and fire will be in the neighborhood of one million dollars. The bodies of eight negroes found in different sections of the city, await identification.

Many people were injured. The storm did not continue over three minutes, and on leaving it followed the line of the Mobile & Ohio railway to the north.

THE WIND-UP OF ELECTION CONTEST

THE FINAL RALLY ON MONDAY EVENING

Smoker Arranged With Attractive Programme of Songs, Speeches and Orchestral Music.

Having now spoken in every section of the city, excepting Oaklands, since the opening of the campaign on Tuesday night, the Liberals will on Monday night bring their fight to a close with a grand smoker in the A. O. U. W. hall. An effort is being made to make this event even more successful than the one held the night before the election of George Riley to the Dominion House of Commons, when many were unable to get into the hall because of the crowd. With this experience in mind, those having the arrangements of the meeting in hand request that the Liberals will be on hand promptly in order to secure seats.

The programme which has been prepared is the most attractive that could be arranged. As much formality as possible will be dispensed with. During the evening campaign songs will be sung and an orchestra will be present to enliven proceedings. There will be ten-minute addresses by Ralph Smith, M. P., C. W. Munro, M. P., J. A. Macdonald, M. P., and R. L. Drury, M. P. Hon. Wm. Templeman, minister of inland revenue, will also be called on for a speech.

C. J. V. Spratt, president of the Young Liberal Association, will preside, and there will be cigars and tobacco for all. As at the final rally of the party at the time of election campaign of Mr. Riley, pipes will be given away as souvenirs of the occasion, it being intended that all, or nearly all, attending the meeting will receive one of these. The meeting will mark one of the most energetic campaigns in the history of the city of Victoria. There will be no meeting of Mr. Templeman's supporters this evening, as having completed a round of the various districts it would be useless to go back over the ground already covered.

The Conservatives, however, will hold their second meeting in the A. O. U. W. hall this evening, and their third meeting in the centre of the city will take place in the Victoria theatre on Monday evening. In Conservative ranks there has been a decided flutter created by the publication of the letter from the late Sir John A. Macdonald to Hon. Edgar Dewdney, which appeared in last evening's paper. This letter shows that the opinion of the great leader of the Conservative party in 1888 was diametrically opposed to that now taken by a small section of the party in Victoria in the present contest. This letter has been the most damaging to the interests of Mr. Beckwith's cause of any campaign material that has yet been published, and the Conservatives supporting Mr. Beckwith admit it.

FINAL GRAND RALLY

The Victoria Young Liberal Club
WILL GIVE A
Grand Smoking Concert
IN THE
A. O. U. W. Hall, Monday, 5th March
AT 8 O'CLOCK P.M.

HON. WILLIAM TEMPLEMAN
Minister of Inland Revenue
And Other Fine Speakers Will Address the Meeting.
Short Stirring Speeches, Rousing Campaign Songs, Fine Orchestra
Everybody welcome. Come early to secure a seat.

HUNDREDS OF MEN MAY HAVE PERISHED

NUMBER OF FISHING VESSELS ARE MISSING

Several Boats Sighted Floating Keel Upwards—Steamers Sent to Relief of Fleet.

(Associated Press.) Christiania, Norway, March 3.—Several steamers have been dispatched to the Gjael and Ingerna islands from Trondhjem to the assistance of the fishing fleet, which met with disaster in a violent storm which recently raged over the islands. Only 60 of 300 boats which recently went out fishing have returned, and vessels which have arrived at Trondhjem report that large numbers of the fleet have been seen floating keel upwards. The crews of the boats composing the fleet number from 1,200 to 2,000 men.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY TORNADO AND FIRE

PORTION OF SOUTHERN CITY DEMOLISHED

Number of People Killed Not Yet Known—Property Loss Estimated at One Million Dollars.

(Associated Press.) Memphis, Tenn., March 3.—A staff special to the Commercial Appeal from Meridian, Miss., says: "A tornado, in the wake of which followed death, fire and property loss in a sum not to be estimated at this hour, descended shortly after 6 o'clock last night and ploughed a pathway from the southern to the eastern suburbs of the city. At 2 o'clock this morning the city was in darkness, and the local guards, by the light of camp fires, were patrolling an area of debris and wreckage that extends in a slender path from the Meridian Fertilizer Co. on the south to the Meridian Cotton Mills in what is known as Georgetown, an eastern suburb of the city. The known dead are: Patrick McGinnis, local freight conductor Mobile

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ST JAMES' CEYLON TEA

Packed in 1 lb. Jute Covered Packages
Retailed by All Grocers.
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Mme. JOHANNA GADSKI

Soprano.
Direction of Steers & Colman.

Victoria Theatre

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 10th

8.30 P. M.

Auspices.

VICTORIA MUSICAL SOCIETY

Prices \$2, \$3, \$1.50, \$1.00. Gallery admission, 75c.
Box office opens 10 a. m., Thursday, March 8th.
Mail orders accompanied by cheque will receive their usual attention.

Victoria THEATRE

Wednesday, March 7
The Pauline Hall
Opera Company

WATSON'S THEATRE

PHONE 31-PHONE
Lansing Rowan, Harry Fahrney
and the Pringle Company
TO-NIGHT
"A White Elephant"

Grand Theatre

Daily Matinees, 2 P. M.
Daily, 7.30 to 10.30.
Entire Lower Floor, Balcony, 15c.
Matinees, 10c. all over.
ROBT. JAMIESON, Manager
Week of March 24th.
DELPHINO AND DELMORA,
JONES AND WATSON,
THE RECKLESS REKLAU,
LILLIAN MELBOURNE,
FRANK SMITH,
NEW MOVING PICTURES.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

General Store Destroyed and Clerk Seriously Injured.
Aylton, Ont., March 2.—Aaron Wenger's general store was almost completely destroyed by the accidental explosion of a keg of powder from which Alex. Wenger, clerk, was weighing some out. Wenger was seriously hurt. The damage to building and contents is about \$2,000.

It had been stated that the coast of Vancouver Island was neglected in the expenditures set aside for aids to navigation by the Federal government. To refute this he wished to point out that in 1896 there were 15 light stations on the coast, while there were 44 at the present time. In the former year there were only 19 lighthouse keepers. There were now 41. The expenditure upon construction work on this coast in 1896 had been \$569, while in 1904 it had been \$10,851, and in 1905 \$63,000. In 1897 the maintenance of lights involved an expenditure of \$32,000, while last year it had totalled \$32,000. The speaker quoted other figures, all proving the same point, and went on to say that it was obviously untrue to hold that the marine interests of the British Columbia coast had been overlooked. From a speech by Hon. Wm. Templeman.

OPEN-AIR COURT OF JUSTICE.
The court-house at Loughglinn, a village near Castlereagh, county Roscommon, being in an unfit condition, the judge, sitting in it, and held the petty sessions under the trees outside the building. The windows of the court-house are broken, part of the roof has been blown in, and one part of the building is used as a cement store.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

GOVERNMENT FORCES GRANT TO RAILWAY

Columbia and Western Bill Passes Second Reading—Price Ellison Opposes From Conservative Side.

Victoria, March 2nd, 1906.
The Columbia & Western bill was put through its second reading in the legislature to-night. It was made a straight party vote with the exception that Price Ellison cast his vote with the Liberals against the renewing of the grant to the C. P. R., the latter having failed to live up to the original contract and build to Pentiction.
The speech delivered by John Oliver on the question was one of the best heard this session. No man has a better knowledge of the history of the Columbia & Western transactions than the member for Delta. By his efforts the C. P. R. was prevented from making a grab of the coal and oil lands in Southeast Kootenay and ever since Mr. Oliver has kept his eye on the actions of the company. He showed by documentary evidence that the contention made by the premier, by F. Carter Cotton and W. Bowser that the Columbia & Western had been relieved of the duty of building from Midway to Pentiction was absolutely wrong. He further showed that the company always claimed the right to build this part of the road. The action of the premier who had been in the government which made the grants of the Southeast Kootenay lands to the C. P. R., but had been removed from office because he had retired from the ministry was alluded to and the heartless

company would not have got an acre. He could not see how any company could come and ask for any further aid for a road which had never been completed.
Hon. F. Carter Cotton.
F. Carter Cotton said that the speech of Mr. Paterson gave proof that the subsidy should be given. He contended that the legislature had not specified that the line should be completed before the land was handed over. On the contrary it was specified that the land should be turned over from time to time as the work progressed. It was clearly specified that as soon as section 2 was built the subsidy should be paid for it, and it should not depend upon other sections being built.
It might seem like the irony of fate that he should be a member of a government have to do with delivering the last land grant to this company when it was remembered that he had been most strenuously opposed this land grant. But if equity was expected this land grant must be prepared to deal with equity.
He went into the history of the grant to the road. Mr. Heintz had projected the line to the Boundary and to Pentiction. It was argued that if the line were constructed to Pentiction that the result would be that the necessity for paying interest on the bonds of the Shuswap & Okanagan, which were guaranteed by the province, would be wiped out.
The opposition of which he was a member at the time, thought it wise to enforce upon the company the completion of the whole line to Pentiction before any subsidy should be paid. This was not done, however, and the legislature passed the subsidy act in such form that the subsidy was payable for certain sections as the road progressed. The legislature did not, as was the usual practice with progress payment, make provision for keeping back a considerable percentage of the amount due. It was on the contrary provided that the subsidy for section one should be paid in full when that section was built. The same applied to section 2.
Mackenzie & Mann after acquiring the V. V. & E. charter from the coast to Pentiction objected to being cut off at Pentiction. It was argued that by this method the V. V. & E. would be held up by one company. By building to Midway connection could be got with other lines in the United States if necessary.
While chief commissioner of lands and works he had made a proposition to the C. P. R. to change the land subsidy into a cash subsidy. Finally it was arranged that the land grant should be converted into a cash bonus of \$500,000. It had been found also that if land were taken for the whole line to Pentiction it would necessitate setting aside lands almost to the coast. The company was very much opposed to convert its land subsidy of about 1,500,000 acres to a cash subsidy of \$500,000. The company finally agreed to this change possibly to keep on friendly terms with the government. These negotiations and other negotiations kept the C. P. R. from carrying out the surveys of these lands and delaying matters.
W. C. Skala wished to know if \$500,000 was to be taken in lieu of 1,500,000 acres. This would be about 33 cents an acre.
Hon. Mr. Cotton said that there was no price of so much an acre mentioned at the time. His idea was that about 30 cents an acre was contemplated. These negotiations never came to anything definite. This, however, deferred action on the part of the company from going on with the surveys.
Later the granting of the blocks in Southeast Kootenay delayed the survey.
The delays in getting the land surveyed was quite as much due to the government as to the company. He himself held that the government was more to blame than the company. It was hardly fair to blame the company for attempting to carry out what was regarded as a good business proposition. It would be sharp practice for the legislature to refuse the land because the company technically failed to complete its surveys in the time specified.
Mr. Paterson wanted to know what had been done in connection with the \$50,000 which was to be forfeited.
Hon. Mr. Cotton said he believed that \$50,000 in bonds was first deposited. This was afterwards changed to stock, but he did not understand that the cash had been actually deposited. He did not know any more of it.
John Oliver.
John Oliver, speaking to the amendment, said that he would have to go into the history of the railway. The company was incorporated to build from Trail by way of Robson to Pentiction. It was in direct terms set forth that the Columbia & Western was to consist of this line with its branches. A subsidy was granted to the company. The subsidy act was in the form of an agreement. It was true that the company was entitled to the subsidy for section 1, when it was built and was entitled to the subsidy for section 2 when it was constructed. It was also true that the line had not been completed according to the terms of the agreement and the subsidy had not been earned according to the terms of the agreement. If this were not true there would be no need of the bill.
The company could only have its claim on equity and in deciding that the equity of the whole case should be done into.
Mr. Oliver contended that the bill introduced into the legislature was based on a falsehood. This was not the first time that bills on this subject had contained misstatements.
Referring to the arrangements made by Hon. F. Carter Cotton for changing the subsidy from a land one to a cash one he said he was surprised to hear that statesman supporting a bill of this kind after making what he regarded as such an admirable bargain. But like so many other bills affecting the C. P. R. it was found that that company prepared the bills introduced into the House.
Hon. Mr. Cotton denied that the bill was prepared by the C. P. R.
Mr. Oliver referred to the official papers submitted to the Columbia and Western investigation committee respecting blocks 4, 5 and 4, 5, 6. Reading from one of the letters produced then he proved his position. The letter from the C. P. R. official said that no land subsidy should be handed over until the line was completed

SEEN FROM THE PRESS GALLERY



The President of the Council opens his mail.

manner in which the premier had taken advantage of the work of others to come into power.
At the evening sitting J. H. Hawthornthwaite delivered a speech, which was acknowledged by all sides of politics except the Socialists to have been utterly without purpose. He attempted to laud the Conservative party, but members on that side of the House would assuredly have rather been excused from having to receive it.
The vote showed that W. Davidson, who is supposed to represent labor, was absent from the House on a question on which the labor party is extremely interested. Of the Conservative members only Price Ellison had the courage to vote against the government, although several are known to be near to be opposed to the bill.
Some Liberal members, Messrs. Wells and King were paired on the vote.
Prayers were read by Rev. H. A. Carson.
Reports of Committees.
Dr. Young presented a report from the private bills committee, which stated that the preamble of the bill to amend the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Companies Act, 1866 had been proved, and the bill ordered to be reported with amendments.
The report was received.
A second report was to the effect that the preamble of the bill to incorporate the British Columbia Permanent Loan & Savings Company, has not been proved.
The report was received.
Questions and Answers.
John Oliver asked the chief commissioner of lands and works the following questions:
1. Has the E. & N. Railway Company made application for any lands in lieu of lands pre-empted or crown granted within the area of the E. & N. railway land grant?
2. For how many acres have applications been made?
3. If so, have any lands so applied for been granted?
4. If so, how many acres have been granted?
5. What is the quality of the land granted?
6. What is the date of the application and of the grant?
R. F. Green replied as follows:
"1. Verbal application was made by the E. & N. Railway Company about April, 1905. This was followed by a formal application from the Dominion government on June 5th, 1905."
"2. 35,246.

company would not have got an acre. He could not see how any company could come and ask for any further aid for a road which had never been completed.
Hon. F. Carter Cotton.
F. Carter Cotton said that the speech of Mr. Paterson gave proof that the subsidy should be given. He contended that the legislature had not specified that the line should be completed before the land was handed over. On the contrary it was specified that the land should be turned over from time to time as the work progressed. It was clearly specified that as soon as section 2 was built the subsidy should be paid for it, and it should not depend upon other sections being built.
It might seem like the irony of fate that he should be a member of a government have to do with delivering the last land grant to this company when it was remembered that he had been most strenuously opposed this land grant. But if equity was expected this land grant must be prepared to deal with equity.
He went into the history of the grant to the road. Mr. Heintz had projected the line to the Boundary and to Pentiction. It was argued that if the line were constructed to Pentiction that the result would be that the necessity for paying interest on the bonds of the Shuswap & Okanagan, which were guaranteed by the province, would be wiped out.
The opposition of which he was a member at the time, thought it wise to enforce upon the company the completion of the whole line to Pentiction before any subsidy should be paid. This was not done, however, and the legislature passed the subsidy act in such form that the subsidy was payable for certain sections as the road progressed. The legislature did not, as was the usual practice with progress payment, make provision for keeping back a considerable percentage of the amount due. It was on the contrary provided that the subsidy for section one should be paid in full when that section was built. The same applied to section 2.
Mackenzie & Mann after acquiring the V. V. & E. charter from the coast to Pentiction objected to being cut off at Pentiction. It was argued that by this method the V. V. & E. would be held up by one company. By building to Midway connection could be got with other lines in the United States if necessary.
While chief commissioner of lands and works he had made a proposition to the C. P. R. to change the land subsidy into a cash subsidy. Finally it was arranged that the land grant should be converted into a cash bonus of \$500,000. It had been found also that if land were taken for the whole line to Pentiction it would necessitate setting aside lands almost to the coast. The company was very much opposed to convert its land subsidy of about 1,500,000 acres to a cash subsidy of \$500,000. The company finally agreed to this change possibly to keep on friendly terms with the government. These negotiations and other negotiations kept the C. P. R. from carrying out the surveys of these lands and delaying matters.
W. C. Skala wished to know if \$500,000 was to be taken in lieu of 1,500,000 acres. This would be about 33 cents an acre.
Hon. Mr. Cotton said that there was no price of so much an acre mentioned at the time. His idea was that about 30 cents an acre was contemplated. These negotiations never came to anything definite. This, however, deferred action on the part of the company from going on with the surveys.
Later the granting of the blocks in Southeast Kootenay delayed the survey.
The delays in getting the land surveyed was quite as much due to the government as to the company. He himself held that the government was more to blame than the company. It was hardly fair to blame the company for attempting to carry out what was regarded as a good business proposition. It would be sharp practice for the legislature to refuse the land because the company technically failed to complete its surveys in the time specified.
Mr. Paterson wanted to know what had been done in connection with the \$50,000 which was to be forfeited.
Hon. Mr. Cotton said he believed that \$50,000 in bonds was first deposited. This was afterwards changed to stock, but he did not understand that the cash had been actually deposited. He did not know any more of it.
John Oliver.
John Oliver, speaking to the amendment, said that he would have to go into the history of the railway. The company was incorporated to build from Trail by way of Robson to Pentiction. It was in direct terms set forth that the Columbia & Western was to consist of this line with its branches. A subsidy was granted to the company. The subsidy act was in the form of an agreement. It was true that the company was entitled to the subsidy for section 1, when it was built and was entitled to the subsidy for section 2 when it was constructed. It was also true that the line had not been completed according to the terms of the agreement and the subsidy had not been earned according to the terms of the agreement. If this were not true there would be no need of the bill.
The company could only have its claim on equity and in deciding that the equity of the whole case should be done into.
Mr. Oliver contended that the bill introduced into the legislature was based on a falsehood. This was not the first time that bills on this subject had contained misstatements.
Referring to the arrangements made by Hon. F. Carter Cotton for changing the subsidy from a land one to a cash one he said he was surprised to hear that statesman supporting a bill of this kind after making what he regarded as such an admirable bargain. But like so many other bills affecting the C. P. R. it was found that that company prepared the bills introduced into the House.
Hon. Mr. Cotton denied that the bill was prepared by the C. P. R.
Mr. Oliver referred to the official papers submitted to the Columbia and Western investigation committee respecting blocks 4, 5 and 4, 5, 6. Reading from one of the letters produced then he proved his position. The letter from the C. P. R. official said that no land subsidy should be handed over until the line was completed

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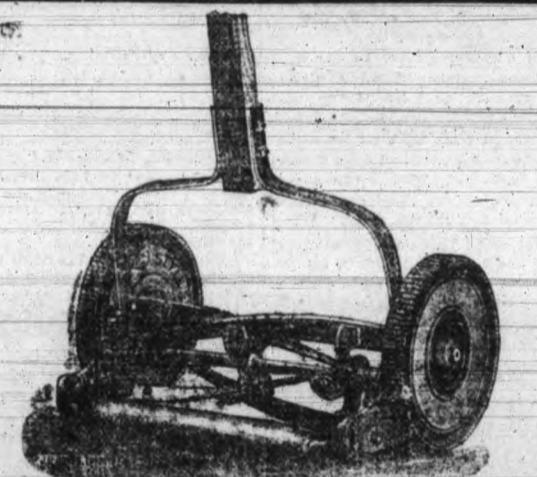


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It had been stated that the coast of Vancouver Island was neglected in the expenditures set aside for aids to navigation by the Federal government. To refute this he wished to point out that in 1896 there were 15 light stations on the coast, while there were 44 at the present time. In the former year there were only 19 lighthouse keepers. There were now 41. The expenditure upon construction work on this coast in 1896 had been \$569, while in 1904 it had been \$10,851, and in 1905 \$63,000. In 1897 the maintenance of lights involved an expenditure of \$32,000, while last

year it had totalled \$32,000. The speaker quoted other figures, all proving the same point, and went on to say that it was obviously untrue to hold that the marine interests of the British Columbia coast had been overlooked. From a speech by Hon. Wm. Templeman.

CARNEGIE'S VISIT.

Will be Guest of Canadian Club at Toronto Next Month.

Toronto, March 2.—Andrew Carnegie will come to Toronto on April 23th and 24th the guest of the Canadian Club.

The Daily Times

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SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S OPINION.

The Colonist, the organ of the McBride government and the strong defender of the Kalen Island deal, can hardly be congratulated on the remarkable tact and subtle diplomatic skill with which it is conducting the campaign against the Minister of Inland Revenue. If our contemporary is so completely wedded to its noble political idols, Messrs. McBride and Green, that it considers no sacrifice of the future of the Conservative party too great to accomplish the desperate ends it keeps so steadily in view, well and good. But what shall we say of the judgment of a newspaper which pictorially and verbally libels veterans in the cause of Conservatism in the forlorn hope of achieving the petty political ends of its discredited friends and gratifying its own feelings of envy and malice?

We submit that the circumstances under which the letter of Sir John Macdonald to Hon. Edgar Dewdney was written, even if they are fairly described by the Colonist and not manufactured for the purpose of nullifying the staggering effect of the testimony from the past, have nothing to do with this case. In his letter the old Chief-in-Chief regarding his choice of the first representative of the West in the Dominion Cabinet.

"Should, by the failure of the electors, you be defeated, I will take the hint that the Northwest does not want to be represented in the ministry, and I shall name an Ontarian in your place."

The best way to secure that is to have a minister especially charged with their interests, and who will push with all his might the railway construction in the cabinet and in parliament. What can a private member elected in opposition to a minister do in that direction?

If the electors of Victoria, who have been given the opportunity of speaking in the name of the Greater West and of expressing their appreciation of the act of the present Premier of the Dominion, were to defeat the Minister of Inland Revenue at the polls, would not Sir Wilfrid Laurier be justified in adopting the view of Sir John Macdonald and saying to us: "I take the hint that British Columbia does not want to be represented in the ministry, and I shall name a Westerner from the plains to fill the vacancy, or return the portfolio to Quebec, the province from which it was taken."

That is the principal point in the letter of Sir John. But there is another which contravenes with some force the contention of Mr. Beckwith and others that a minister without portfolio can accomplish just as much for a district as a full-fledged minister or even that a private member sitting upon a back bench would be just as effective an advocate of the rights of a constituency as a representative in the ministry of the country.

The latter of these words have infuriated the Colonist, which in its uncontrollable and irresponsible rage is flinging insults of the meanest kind at the men who in the past have been the vitalizing force of the Conservative party. Our contemporary in its zeal in the cause of the government which has ruined the prospects of Conservatism in this province and made the name Conservative a by-word and a hissing does not seem to realize that it is permanently alienating the sympathies of the element from which the party has drawn its strength in the past and upon which it must depend in the future if it is ever to become a real power in the public life of the country.

ANOTHER DEAL EXPOSED.

The provincial government had an uncomfortable time in the legislature yesterday. The Premier has attempted to take great credit to himself for the fact that his government has no railway policy, and that, having no railway policy, the term of his administration has been the most productive in the construction of railways in the history of British Columbia. Mr. McBride vaunts himself and triumphantly calls particular attention to the manner in which he has turned lobbyists out of the corridors of the House and a deaf ear to their importunities for subsidies. He is conserving the interests of the people of the province by withholding subsidies from railways and preserving the property of the people for the people. But Mr. McBride has not mentioned the fact that he has delivered himself into the hands of the chief of the corporations, and that he has adopted his policy out of consideration for corporate interests. The government's extraordinary devotion to the interests of the people did not prevent it from handing over

Kalen Island, a property potentially worth millions of dollars, over to a favored syndicate for ten thousand dollars. The Indians who have reserved in the neighborhood of the future terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific had the foresight to appreciate the possibilities of their holdings. They disposed of their interests, which did not include waterfront rights—the most valuable of the concessions conveyed to the friends of certain of the ministers—for more than five times the price realized by those sturdy defenders of the public interests, the government of Hon. Richard McBride. Furthermore, the Chief Commissioner set sentinels on all the surrounding property to guard it and prevent "outsiders" from squatting thereon in case the purport of the secret order in council should leak out. That is one example of the jealousy with which the government of the Hon. Richard McBride has mounted guard over the interests of the public.

In the House yesterday the member for Delta, the man who is regarded with a perfect hatred by the Premier and his Chief Commissioner and by that other stern public moralist and devoted champion of the interests of the toilers, the member for Nanaimo, most effectively laid bare another instance of the manner in which the government stands with drawn sword

FALSE CHARGE REFUTED

Hon. William Templeman's Statement as to the Beginning of Work at Pacific Coast.

It has been specifically stated by Mr. Beckwith and others on his behalf that Hon. William Templeman, during the election campaign of 1904, stated that work would be begun at the western terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway simultaneously with the beginning of work on the eastern end.

How unfounded this statement is will appear from the following extract from a stenographic report of Mr. Templeman's speech on the occasion referred to:

"I am going to produce the letter for what it is worth. It is from Mr. Hays and is addressed to myself and is as follows: Montreal, Quebec, July 15, 1904.

Dear Sir: In reference to your inquiries as to probable data when construction on the new transcontinental line will begin on the Pacific coast, I beg to say that surveys have not yet reached that stage of completeness to enable me to fix any definite time for commencement at either end of our road.

With regard to the western end there are many things to consider, including the important question of harbor facilities, and the nature of the country through which the road must run is such as will necessarily consume considerable time in perfecting surveys and locating the line.

I may say, however, that it will be the policy of the company to diligently prosecute to completion the surveys which have been in operation for over a year, and so soon as the progress of the surveys in British Columbia will permit construction will be commenced from the Pacific coast end of the road and be carried on continuously in an easterly direction until the road is completed. In fact such action will be necessary to complete the road within the time limit.

I think this covers the point you raised and that a more definite declaration cannot at present be made. Yours truly, CHAS. M. HAYS, Hon. Senator Templeman, Ottawa.

"I am not putting forward this letter as something that can in any way amount to an agreement, but this is the letter of the manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and I say that no railway manager could make a more definite pledge that the work would start from the Pacific coast end, and would be carried on continuously in an easterly direction than is contained in that letter. He cannot say to a month or two months when the survey to the Pacific Ocean will be completed. He has to complete that survey and locate his terminus, and on that being done he has pledged himself to begin construction and continuously carry it on until the road is completed."

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of corporate "graft" and "greed" and the verbal, valiant defender of the rights of the public, who is supporting the bill and conniving at the very thing he was sent to the House to oppose, was so convinced by the speech of Mr. Oliver that he would not be able to defend his course before the electorates, that in his rage he assailed in a passion of uncontrollable fury the members who took the position he felt in his heart ought to have been his position. But then, as Mr. Hawthornthwaite explained, as he repeatedly excused his conduct by explaining, he is conniving at plunder in order that the cause of the "workers" shall not suffer. That is literally and absolutely true. But the plea of the Socialist leader that if the government were killed the important measures he has in his mind or on the order paper for the good of the "cause" would never become law, will hardly save him or his friends in the administration when the day of reckoning comes.

NO "SOUND OF GOING." It is particularly noticeable that in the East, where Conservatives never take their ears from the ground, no one has heard the "sound of going" that followed the announcement of the election of Mr. Verville in Maisonneuve. The Toronto News, which is not very friendly to the Dominion government, says:

"Maisonneuve, the constituency of the late Mr. Prévost, has rejected the Liberal candidate, Mr. L. O. Grothe, and has sent to the House of Commons Mr. Alphonse Verville, President of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. The constituency is not overburdened with Conservatives, and therefore the change from a majority of over two thousand in favor of the government to eleven hundred the other way is mainly due to Liberal labor men. The constituency is composed almost entirely of working people, and they evidently preferred the practical representation of themselves by a working man of high reputation, to the academic representation which an employer such as Mr. Grothe could give. But it would be unwise to give too much importance to the result. The government has a strong majority. If the bye-election had been one of real political significance it is practically certain that the Premier's supporter would have been elected."

On the same subject the Ottawa Free Press said:

"The election of the labor candidate in Maisonneuve is not an indication of the unpopularity of the Dominion government, for the labor candidate and those who supported him on the platform disclaimed all intention of being hostile to existing political parties. It is rather an assertion of the workers in the large constituency of 30,000 persons, who vastly outnumbered all other classes, that they desire at this time to have one of themselves get a seat in parliament. The election of a number of labor M. P.'s in Great Britain, at the recent general election, has no doubt stimulated these Montreal trades unionists to activity in the same direction, while the fact that Mr. Grothe, the defeated candidate, had in his business but very recently antagonized labor organizations was a powerful aid to the labor candidate. It was a mistake for Mr. Grothe, under the circumstances in which he found himself, to seek election in a constituency so well able to resent what thousands of others considered as practices inimical to organized labor. The lesson of his defeat will no doubt not be overlooked in the

contests of the future. Meanwhile, we believe, the new labor M. P. will take the place in parliament occupied at one time by Mr. Puttee of Winnipeg, who was joint-spokesman with Mr. Ralph Smith, the member-for-Nanaimo, for organized labor. He will find a sympathetic response from the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to every reasonable proposition for the betterment of the people that may be brought forward. The legislation put on the statute book since the present government took the helm of the ship of state proves that."

Vancouver World.—It is a significant fact that while the paper of Hon. Mr. Templeman contains the names of 290 electors as nominators, the number of voters who endorse Mr. Beckwith's nomination is only 25. It is a further significant fact that while there appear on Mr. Templeman's paper the names of 62 Conservatives, there is not on Mr. Beckwith's paper the name of a single Liberal. Mr. Marcon's paper contains one more name than Mr. Beckwith's. When the polls shall close on Tuesday night the two last-named gentlemen will be found in the bottom of a bog, struggling to determine which shall have the odd vote and save himself from being at the foot.

Mr. Beckwith says the demands of Victoria for harbor improvements have been ignored. This is not true as regards the past, for the Liberal government has done more to improve the harbor in 9 years than the Conservatives did in 15 years. It is not true as to the present, for at this very time Mr. Keefer, the Dominion engineer, is engaged in making estimates of the cost of the extensive improvements asked for by the Board of Trade.

Mr. Beckwith says that fully 75 per cent. of the Victoria Liberals are opposed to the G. T. P. At the last election 1,690 Victoria Liberals declared in favor of it. If 75 per cent. are opposed to it there must be 4,769 Liberals in Victoria. On Tuesday night Mr. Beckwith will think there must be more than that many, although they all may not be on the voters' list.

The Colonist has a cartoon in which the shade of Sir John Macdonald is represented as shedding tears over the political situation in this city. It is enough to make any decent ghost weep to see the honor and traditions of a once great party left in the hands of the people who are posing as the only true Conservatives in Victoria.

Mr. Beckwith says the aids to navigation on the coast are criminal. There are 52 lights, 8 fog whistles and 7 fog bells. This makes 67 "crimes" to-day against 29 established by the Conservatives. Twenty-nine by the Liberals in 9 years, and more to come immediately.

One genius at Mr. Beckwith's Spring Ridge meeting wants Mr. Templeman defeated because somebody tried to ship damaged hay to South Africa over the Grand Trunk railway, but was stopped by Mr. Templeman's colleague, Mr. Sidney Fisher.

Mr. George Jay says that the request of British Columbia for a readjustment of its financial relations with the Dominion has been ignored. Mr. Jay forgets,

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Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated in his place in parliament that a conference of the provincial premiers would be called at which the relations of the provinces to the Dominion would be considered.

Mr. Beckwith says that Mr. Templeman assured the people of Victoria that work would be begun upon the G. T. P. in British Columbia simultaneously with the commencement of work in the East. The chief objection to this statement is that it is wholly untrue.

Mr. Beckwith says it is up to the people of Victoria to condemn the government for its treatment of the school question in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The people of those provinces ratified the government's action by enormous majorities. Why should the people of Victoria concern themselves about it?

Mr. Helmcken is going to stand by Mr. Beckwith "to the last ditch." He had better take care that he is not buried in it along with Mr. Beckwith.

What Other People Think

MR. DEWDNEY MAKES A STATEMENT.

To the Editor:—The Colonist is quite correct in its remarks to-day in reference to the feeling in the Northwest when it was offered the position of minister of the interior, and is not familiar with the political history of those times. No man ever went to Ottawa to occupy a seat in the cabinet with a more hearty and generous support than I did, the proof of which I still hold in the shape of petitions addressed, reports of public meetings and newspapers of both sides of politics. The only kick came from some parties in the East who were anxious to get the office, and from a small section of the French-Canadians who had attributed some share of the Riel rebellion to me.

In regard to the letter which fits so aptly the present situation, it was written for the purpose of bringing about what it eventually did, and although opposition was threatened up to the day of nomination, the sentiments in that letter, which had been quoted by me on the hustings and on other occasions, was the means of warding off any opposition, and I was returned by acclamation. I hope the sentiments expressed in the letter which did such good service for me may further impress upon those who may be in doubt how disastrous it would be not to accept the compliment paid the province of having a cabinet minister holding an important portfolio resident in Ottawa.

I regret from a party point of view the position taken by a portion of the Conservative party. I can only foresee a further disintegration of the party in this city, while if a little common sense had been used it might have been strengthened. E. DEWDNEY.

CAPT. CLIVE PHILLIPPS-WOLLEY, PATRIOT, ETC.

To the Editor:—In your issue of yesterday's date, 2nd of March, appeared a speech made at Spring Ridge by Captain Clive Phillipps-Wolley, headed "Dollars versus Democracy," and a "staunch Briton and a strong Imperialist." This reminds me of what Cassius said of Caesar, "This man has now become a god." He also stated he objected to bosses and hoodlars and anti-British interests. Let us see about bosses and hoodlars. Who is this mighty warper, this Captain Clive Phillipps-Wolley. He reminds me that Lucifer, after battling with his hosts and being defeated, exclaimed, "To be weak is miserable." I have this advantage; I never asked for political preferment, while on two occasions a constituency has rejected Captain Wolley. I have never had any appointment from any government, and should I have been with the bosses and hoodlars I certainly would have asked for a better appointment than that of Inspector of Drains. JOSEPH BOSCOVITZ.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE. To the Editor:—George Canning, a Tory, originated the Monroe Doctrine; Lord Salisbury, a Tory, recognized it at the time of the Venezuelan dispute; Mr. Balfour, a Tory, relied upon it in adopting Sir John Fisher's naval programme. According to the Colonist, Mr. Templeman is responsible for it, and must be defeated because of it. The logic of this proposition must be apparent to the meanest intellect, and the meanness of the intellect the more apparent it will be. C. H. L.

DICTIONARY.

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SAD, BUT TRUE. (Deceased, without permission, to the Pugilat-Poet-Politician, Capt. C. P. W.D.)

Man the lifeboat! Beckwith's drowning! Thus the cry sounds far and near. Man the lifeboat! McPhillips' drowning! Anxious heeled start in fear.

Man the lifeboat! Beckwith's going. In dismay the faithful wail. Man the lifeboat! The tide is flowing. Liberal ballots tell the tale.

Man the lifeboat! Beckwith's gone. Hear the sob and count the tears. Man the lifeboat! But the dawn Of greater usefulness appears.

To show that the argument that the Liberals had adopted the Conservative policy was incorrect he quoted a few statistics. The average duty on every \$100 worth of imports during the 18 years of Conservative administration was \$19.10, while since 1896, when the Liberals took control, the average duty on the same sum was \$16.50, a very material reduction. If the Conservative tariff had been continued the speaker stated that the people of Canada would have paid \$40,000,000 more than they had paid into the Dominion coffers.—From a speech by Hon. Wm. Templeman.

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The board of trade will hold the regular monthly meeting on Thursday evening next, when several important matters will come up for discussion.

The annual general meeting of the British Columbia Law Society will be held on Monday in the County court room, beginning at 11 o'clock.

The social under the auspices of the A. O. E. this week proved a very enjoyable affair. Bro. J. Palmer contributed a few comic songs, which were received with great applause. The speeches of the evening were liberally interspersed with wit and humor, and the refreshment department was well attended to.

Police Magistrate Hall was engaged the whole forenoon hearing a case of assault—Ottawa vs. Morgan. The litigants are neighbors living in the Ford Bay district. In the one house hold is a dog, in the other a cat. The evidence went to show that the dog got after the cat and a stone got after the dog, and the proprietor of the canine got after the owner of the feline, and there was a general mix-up, in which one of the children of one of the parties got slapped. The case was dismissed.

The funeral of the late William Hunt took place at 9 o'clock this morning from the family residence, and later from St. Joseph's church, Esquimaux, where solemn requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Nicolay, who also conducted the funeral service. There was a very large attendance of friends at the church, and many beautiful flowers were presented. The following acted as pall-bearers: M. McTiernan, T. Deasy, F. Finerty, P. Everett, J. O'Donnell and B. Finerty.

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Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

DR. H. B. F. CRISTION, who lectured here recently on beauty culture, has appointed MRS. WINCH, of 134 CHATHAM STREET, above Quadra, his representative for his French toilet articles, including soap, trade mark DR. CRISTION. Ladies are invited to call at her home.

HEARD'S
Rupture Appliances
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.
Office: 35 Yates street, upstairs.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES FROM
Deville Sons & Co.
CASH GROCERS.
A full line of PLAIN AND FANCY FOODS in Stock. Our SPECIAL CEYLON TEA is unexcelled at 25c, 40c, 50c, 60c. Hillside Ave. and First St.

To Property Holders.—List your property with Mason & Coles, 23 Broad street.

A social dance will be held in Victoria hall on Monday evening next under the auspices of Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W. It promises to be a very enjoyable affair.

Arrangements have been made by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew to hold services daily during Lent at the Seaman's Institute, Langley street, from 12.30 to 12.50 p.m. These services will be conducted by the clergy of the Anglican church, and will consist of a hymn, a prayer and short address, the whole service lasting only twenty minutes. Services of a similar nature were conducted during Lent in almost all the cities of Canada and the United States. The first service, which will take place on Monday next, will be conducted by Rev. Canon Beanlands. All men are cordially invited.


The funeral of the late William Hunt took place at 9 o'clock this morning from the family residence, and later from St. Joseph's church, Esquimaux, where solemn requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Nicolay, who also conducted the funeral service. There was a very large attendance of friends at the church, and many beautiful flowers were presented. The following acted as pall-bearers: M. McTiernan, T. Deasy, F. Finerty, P. Everett, J. O'Donnell and B. Finerty.

To show that the argument that the Liberals had adopted the Conservative policy was incorrect he quoted a few statistics. The average duty on every \$100 worth of imports during the 18 years of Conservative administration was \$19.10, while since 1896, when the Liberals took control, the average duty on the same sum was \$16.50, a very material reduction. If the Conservative tariff had been continued the speaker stated that the people of Canada would have paid \$40,000,000 more than they had into the Dominion coffers. From a speech by Hon. Wm. Templeman.

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NORTH AMERICAN LIFE

A Good Policy



A GOOD ENDOWMENT POLICY WILL DO YOU GOOD IF YOU LIVE LONG ENOUGH. IT WILL DO YOUR FAMILY GOOD IF YOU DO NOT LIVE. WHAT BETTER INVESTMENT COULD YOU POSSIBLY MAKE AND WHAT Surer ONE? NONE. GET ONE—THE BEST KIND CAN BE OBTAINED FROM US.

11 TROUCE AVENUE **LEE & FRASER** VICTORIA B. C.

Don't forget the production of "All the Comforts of Home" by local talent at Victoria theatre, the 12th and 13th nights of March.

DOMINION ELECTION.
DATE OF ELECTION, TUESDAY, 6TH MARCH; HOURS OF POLLING 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; PLACE OF POLLING ROYAL CAPE BUILDING, 55 FORT ST.

The Girls Hockey Club of Victoria College entertained the visiting members of Vancouver club at Victoria hall last evening. A very pleasant time was spent, to which good music and a well-conditioned floor contributed.

The local production of "All the Comforts of Home," which will be put on in the Victoria theatre Monday and Tuesday night, the 12th and 13th inst., should prove a success. Leading juvenile and character roles are in the hands of C. W. Rhodes and F. G. Hood.

Rev. Dr. Campbell's subject on Sunday evening at First Presbyterian church will be "Marriage and Divorce." This is a live issue, for divorce is at present engaging the attention of the church and the state, and is making a terrible inroad into society, and threatening the safeguards of marriage and the happiness of family life.

The stores of H. M. S. Egeria will be sold by auction on Wednesday, 14th inst., at the navy dock yard, Esquimaux. The stores include: horsehair mattresses, pillows, blankets, copper and brass, copper water cans, three-pound shells, rope, a quantity of bags and bunting, seven-pounder field gun and carriage, ship's boat, crockery, glassware, cutlery, hardware, etc. Messrs. L. Hutton & Co. are the auctioneers.

A unique service will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday morning evening. As the men of H. M. S. Egeria are leaving Victoria, a number of them have requested Rev. G. K. B. Adams to give them a parting service. With this end in view some 1200 hymns, sheets, containing sailors' songs, have been printed, and from these the congregation will sing rousing choruses. The choir music and also the sermon will be of a nautical character. Mrs. Vermilyea will sing a solo.

Rev. J. M. Millar's lecture at First Presbyterian church on Home and Venice was a model literary production. From start to finish he carried his audience with him, first through Venice and then through Rome. His word painting of the grandeur and beauty of St. Mark's cathedral in Venice, and St. Peter's cathedral in Rome, was worthy of the painting of Raphael and Michael Angelo, which adorn those magnificent historic and world renowned buildings.

The body of another victim of the wrecked Valencia has been washed ashore near the scene of the disaster. There was a life belt round the body when picked up, and in the vest pocket was a silver watch. There were also some letters in a foreign language, and signed Sam Killy; also intention papers for citizenship in the United States drawn up in the name of Abraham Handerer, of San Francisco. The body was badly decomposed and was buried.

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Miss Laura Frankerfield and her excellent company held the boards at the Victoria last night, producing the four-act drama, "Her Double Life," a dramatization of Wilkie Collins' popular novel, "A New Magdalen." So good a performance deserved a better house than that which greeted it last night. As Mercy Merrick, Miss Frankerfield made a great hit, fully sustaining her high reputation. She was particularly effective in the death scene, and also in her struggles to maintain the dual character, which is the real strength of the plot. St. George Dargalen, as Julian Gray, the clergyman with decidedly liberal views and blunt expression, was also very happy in the part, as was also Marie Hegar as Grace Roseberry. The other characters were all well sustained, and the staging of the play was entirely satisfactory.

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UNCLE SAM MAY BE REPRESENTED

IN NEXT VICTORIA DAY CELEBRATION
Mayor Morley Invites Admiral Goodrich's Squadron to Participate in the Festivities.

There is a possibility of the next Victoria Day celebration in this city being rendered signally attractive by the presence of the United States Pacific squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral Goodrich. A few days ago an exchange conveyed the news that the fleet would be in northern Pacific waters for target practice in April or May. Secretary Cuthbert, of the Tourist Association, drew this to the attention of Mayor Morley, and it was decided to draft a letter to the admiral inviting him, his officers and men, here to participate in the celebration. There are seven vessels in the fleet, which comprises 2,000 or 4,000 men and their presence here would immeasurably enhance the drawing power of the festivities. It is needless to say that the crowd of visitors who would come from the other side would be a record one. His Majesty's forces, land and sea, will be well represented by the officers and men of the ships Egeria and Shearwater, and of the Royal Garrison Artillery and Royal Engineers, while the local militia and the Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles of Vancouver and New Westminster would also contribute to the pageant. Following is the letter to be sent to Rear-Admiral Goodrich:

Victoria, B. C., March 2nd, 1906.
Admiral Goodrich, Commanding Pacific Squadron, U. S. Navy, San Diego, Cal.
Dear Sir:—It has always been customary for the citizens of this city to celebrate on the 24th and 25th of each year the anniversary of the birthday of our late beloved Queen Victoria. In this celebration the officers and men of H. M. ships have always taken a prominent part. We understand that you and your command expect to visit the Northern Pacific some time about the month of May. We have the greatest possible pleasure on behalf of the citizens of Victoria in inviting you, your officers and men to visit Victoria for a few days during the month of May this year, and to take part in our annual celebration on the 24th and 25th of that month.

We can assure you of a very hearty reception from the citizens of the Outpost of Empire, and in view of the cordial relation that now exists between the peoples of the two nations, it would be indeed a most gratifying event if the representatives of the navies of the two great nations could join in the celebration in memory of this great and good woman, who did so much to bring about the friendship which now exists between the two peoples.

We have the honor to enclose a programme of a formal celebration, which will give you some idea of its character. We are, dear sir, Yours faithfully,
A. J. MOULLEY, Mayor.
HERBERT CUTHBERT, Secretary.

SPORTING NOTES.
A Number of Football and Hockey Matches in Progress This Afternoon.

Two basketball matches were played between the F. Y. M. A. and Sidney teams last evening. The former won both, the junior by a score of 28 to 6 and the seniors by the score of 29 to 14. The individuals obtaining points follows: Senior game, Sidney, Hosker, 8; T. Peden, 6; Fernwoods, Heather, 4; Malcolm, 12; Dalby, 7; W. Peden, 5. Junior game, Sidney, Brown, 4; Norris, 2; Fernwoods, Johnson, 10; Baines, 10; Lory, 6; Hillier, 7.

The Victoria West Juvenile basketball team issues an open challenge to any other local boys, composed of players under 14 years of age, for a match to take place some time in the near future.

The North Ward Y. M. C. A. Junior Association football teams are playing one of the Vancouver Island junior league series this afternoon at Oak Bay. S. Thompson is acting as referee.

This afternoon the Central and Y. M. C. A. intermediates are contesting one of the league series of Association football matches on the Oak Bay grounds. H. Goward has charge of the whistle.

A game is taking place this afternoon between the Victoria and Garrison hockey teams, with F. G. Crickmay as referee.

A match is being contested between the girls' hockey teams from the Victoria and Vancouver colleges this afternoon. It is taking place on the Oak Bay grounds, and H. G. Dalby is acting as referee.

It has been decided by the kennel clubs of the Pacific Coast to advance the show dates one month. Those now arranged follow: Vancouver, May 8th to 12th; Victoria, May 16th to 19th; Seattle, May 23rd to 26th; Portland, May 30th to June 2nd; San Francisco, June 6th to 9th.

JEWELLED HAIR COMBS

Owing to the rapidity with which our recent importation of Jeweled Hair Combs was sold out, we had to disappoint a number of our customers. We are glad to report the arrival of another and much larger shipment, which is now ready for your inspection.

THE NEW ARRIVALS EMBRACE ALL THE POPULAR DESIGNS, TOGETHER WITH A NUMBER OF ENTIRELY NEW ORNAMENTATIONS. THE GOLD PATTERNS AND ARRANGEMENT OF BRILLIANTS GIVE THE FINISHING TOUCH TO CORRECT HAIR GARNITURE.

PRICES
Range from \$1.00 upwards
All Sizes, with Side Combs to match, if required.

Challoner & Mitchell
JEWELERS AND SILVER SMITHS
47-49 Government St., Victoria, B. C. C.M. 535

SATURDAY SPECIAL! MARMALADE

Crosse and Blackwell's 2 lb. Tins
20 cents

Watson & Jones
FAMILY GROCERS
55 Yates Street. Telephone 448

Strictly Fresh Local Eggs, 2 Dozen for 45c.
E. B. JONES, Corner Cook and North Park Streets. Phone 712.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT
WHAT?
CALGARY HUNGARIAN FLOUR
The Best of All bread Flour.

20 Per Cent Cut FOR CASH

ON OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
Pianos, Organs Piano Players, Player Pianos and Musical Instruments

FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.
Just stop a minute and realize what this means. It means that on a \$50.00 Piano you will save \$10.00 by buying during the present month. OUR PRICES will not be advanced ONE DOLLAR to meet this cut. This we guarantee, and we fancy our guarantee is good. THE 20 PER CENT CUT FOR CASH applies on

Heintzman, Nordheimer, New Scale Williams, Dominion and Palmer Pianos
M. W. WAITT & CO., Limited
44 GOVERNMENT STREET

Election Address

To the Electors and Non Electors of Victoria:
Ladies and Gentlemen:—It is not as a candidate for Parliamentary honors that I ask for your support, as you have long ago chosen the man more worthy to represent you at Ottawa; neither do I ask for the lesser honor of representing you on the city council. All I ask is for the renewal of the high honor of still being retained as your Cycle Agent and Repairer, and in doing so I have to thank you sincerely for the consideration which you have always shown me while I have been acting in that capacity in the past.

If elected as your Cycle Agent and Repairer I shall at all times and on every occasion act up to my reputation of being above others in quality, as low as others in price.
In any case give me a trial and let me prove to you that I am fully deserving of your custom and support.
THOS. PLIMLEY
Opposite the Post Office, Victoria.

Really Good Things to Eat

Are made with Royal Baking Powder—bread, biscuit, cake, rolls, muffins, crusts, and all the various pastries requiring a leavening or raising agent.
Risen with Royal Baking Powder, all these foods are superlatively light, sweet, tender, delicious and wholesome.
Royal Baking Powder is the greatest of time and labor savers to the pastry cook. Besides, it economizes flour, butter and eggs, and best of all, makes the food more digestible and healthful.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PICKLES

Full size PINT BOTTLES mixed and mustard pickles

2 For 25 Cents

MOWAT'S GROCERY

77 YATES STREET.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 2.)

A bill to be introduced by Mr. Cotton was enclosed.

Hon. Mr. Cotton said that he denied that the bill was prepared by the C. P. R. and wished the member for Delta to take his word for it.

Mr. Oliver said that by the rules of the House he must accept the word of Hon. Mr. Cotton in spite of the fact that it was contrary to the documents produced before the committee of the House.

Continuing, Mr. Oliver attempted to find out from Hon. Mr. Cotton what he meant when he said that the company had given up the right to build the line from Midway to Pentiction. This was not accomplished until many explanations were offered by the president of the company.

Hon. Mr. Cotton said that he had only given this from what he understood to have been the stand of previous governments and not from his own knowledge.

Mr. Oliver said that it would be interesting to find out finally what the president of the council meant, as he had attempted to make the House believe that an agreement had been entered into which the Columbia and Western gave up the right to build from Midway to Pentiction, although now he said he only gave what others said as a basis for this.

After Hon. Mr. Cotton had been driven into a corner he retaliated by saying that he was not called upon to provide intelligence for the member for Delta.

Mr. Oliver said he sympathized with him on this point because he had none to spare. Applause, in which Mr. Cotton himself was forced to join.

Mr. Oliver said that there was nothing to show that the company ever agreed to give up the right to build the line from Midway to Pentiction. This, he said, in defiance of what the president of the council had said and Mr. Bowser, who had a brief for the late attorney-general and had advanced the arguments which that gentleman had put forth in 1903.

For years the C. P. R. had been offering for sale the lands in these blocks which were now attempted to be handed over to the company.

Taking up the attempt of the C. P. R. to get the blocks in Southeast Kootenay, Mr. Oliver said that according to the president of the council these lands were valued at the cost of the whole railway line, which was \$16,000,000. Even if this were a fictitious valuation it was true that they were very valuable from the returns for coal and oil lands in them the first year after they were thrown open, which amounted to \$3,000,000.

The granting of these blocks was done in secret, because it was not peculiar to the present government to conduct these transactions in secret. It was common to previous governments. The Kaien lands grants were not the only ones which were done in secret.

He contradicted the premier emphatically that an agreement was entered into by which the Columbia and Western forfeited the right to build from Midway to Pentiction. If he were not bound by the rules of the House he would characterize the statements of the premier in much stronger language.

The premier said that the C. P. R. entered into this agreement. This was not so. The agreement was never executed. The government never sanctioned the agreement. Moreover, if the arrangement entered into by the company there was retained the right to build that section from Midway to Pentiction together with the land subsidy. A cash subsidy was accepted for another section, but the right to build sections 5 and 6 was always held and the right to this land grant kept.

Mr. Oliver again reverted to the Southeast Kootenay scandal, when the attempt was made, he said, to despoil the province on the part of the railway company. Lands worth millions of dollars, which the company had no right to were attempted to be secured.

Premier McBride, he said, had left the government of the day before these transactions came to light. The premier was known to have been equally as guilty as the other members of the government in this transaction. The premier was a party to it. He crawled out over the corpses of his political associates and had come into power as a result of the investigation which followed.

The member for Columbia had been charged with being also in that government. But the member for Columbia was not in the government which initiated the transaction. The member for Columbia was the only member of the government who interposed any objection to the C. P. R. to come into possession of these rich tracts. That member when he found that something was about to be done to him he was

grants to the company. He reported the situation to the premier of the day and prevented the carrying out of the scheme.

Mr. Oliver contradicted the stand taken by Mr. Bowser holding the line of the late attorney-general. The president of the C. P. R. company had said that the land subsidy for sections 5 and 6 were not forfeited. Sir Thomas had borne out the view that the land subsidy was to be retained for the Midway-Pentiction section. Sir Thomas surely knew more of this than Mr. Bowser. Mr. Bowser had said this legislature was a court to dispense justice. If sitting as judges it was found that Mr. Bowser as counsel for the C. P. R. quoting from documents, made statements which were not contained in the agreement quoted what should be said of him. Trying to mislead the judges he would in a court of law be dealt severely with. Mr. Bowser had stated that the agreement with Mackenzie & Mann provided for the forfeiting of the right to build the Midway-Pentiction section. This was not a fact but on the contrary the agreement retained the right to build by the Columbia and Western.

The failure of the company to carry out the original agreement to build to Pentiction and give trade with the coast cities had resulted in inestimable loss. There are here 4,000,000 acres of land tied up under reserve for years. This has retarded settlement. There had been the loss of trade which was inestimable.

The company was to have forfeited \$2,000,000 if the road was not built in the time. This had not been done. It was found that in cases where the province was required to do anything where

relieved of building sections 5 and 6. He contended that the railway company made the application for these lands in Southeast Kootenay. It was not on the initiative of the government. He therefore thought that there should be no sympathy extended to a company which had sought to despoil the province.

He pointed out that the government pursued an entirely different attitude with respect to the Midway & Vernon. The government had by making a statement that the Midway & Vernon would have to prove its right to the grant in the courts made it impossible for a company to carry on work. Workmen were in consequence thrown out of work. Why was not the same rule enforced with the Columbia & Western subsidy? Was it because by withholding the subsidy the Shuswap & Okanagan railway would fall into the hands of the C. P. R. at its own price when the time expired for the guaranteeing of the bonds by the government?

He thought the amendment should receive the support of the House.

J. D. McNIVEN.

J. D. McNiven said that the arguments put forward from the government side were in favor of the C. P. R. There was no argument on the basis of the rights of the province. The rights of the province should be put up against those of the company in settling this question.

When the legislature granted the subsidy it was on the direct understanding that the line was to be built to Pentiction, and not that sections 1, 3 and 4 only were to be built. If it had not been to get a line to Pentiction there would be thought have been no subsidy given. The company had lost the right to the lands legally, and he believed morally. The company was not entitled to the land, not having carried out its contract and not having earned it. The subsidy for section 3 was to be handed over when section 3 was completed, but only on the understanding that the contract was to be completed. The legislature was charged with protecting the interests of the province, and not the C. P. R. only. The obligation of the railway company to the province are entirely overlooked in the bill.

The amendment of S. Henderson was then put and lost on the following division:

Successive governments extended the time for the building of the Columbia & Western. The position of the Columbia & Western was good down to 1903. The railway company was to be given the land grant section by section. If the standard taken by the leader of the opposition were correct the land grants were not to be given unless the line were built to Pentiction, then none of the grants made were good.

The government of the day had believed that the lands in Southeast Kootenay were properly to be delivered to the C. P. R. He believed the government believed that the C. P. R. was entitled to these lands at the time.

The C. P. R. then surveyed the wrong blocks of land. That was all there was to it. The province had entered into a contract for the building of a railway. The province had got the benefit of the railway, and should not take advantage of a legal technicality to deprive the company of the lands earned.

The Liberal party proposed to confiscate without compensation. Going into the subject of contract and the "awful" character of breaking them, Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that corporations did not respect contracts.

The Western Fuel Company he said had broken every term of the agreement which had been brought about by Mackenzie King.

T. W. Paterson, rising to a point of order, said that the member for Nanaimo was giving greater license than he was warranted from the subject.

He wished to ask the member for Nanaimo if he last year had not asked members of the opposition party to vote for an amendment to a bill drawn up by the solicitor of the man he had described as a murderer.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he did not know what Mr. Paterson meant. He said that he voted that he did not grant to companies, but he did not believe in repudiation. If this bill were defeated there were important labor bills which were before the House and which would not carry. If for no other reason he would vote for this bill.

Passed Second Reading.

On a vote being taken the bill passed its second reading on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Tatlow, McBride, Cotton, Bowser, Clifford, Fraser, Ross, A. McDonald, Green, Fulton, Garden, Taylor, Wright, Young, Gifford, Grant, Manson—20.

The House rose until the evening.

Evening Session.

Upon resuming in the evening J. H. Hawthornthwaite, addressing the House on the second reading of the Columbia & Western Bill, said that the sacredness of contracts had been preached to workmen from the pulpits even. Workmen were taught that nothing could be more wrong than to live up to contracts.

The question was whether this was a new contract or the consummation of an agreement entered into between the C. P. R. and a previous government. The labor party was opposed to land grants. This was due to a misunderstanding of economic conditions. When colonies were formed from Great Britain it was found that the same conditions could not prevail as in the Mother Land. Arrangements were then made by which a price was placed on land, and this granted to various corporations for various purposes.

If every acre of land were free to-day it could be worthless to workmen. Great Britain to-day had no hand to give away to railway corporations. If there was land to give away the British House of Commons would be just as corrupt as the House of Commons in Canada, and the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. These corporations had a great influence over legislative bodies.

If the province of British Columbia were made a net work of railways the workmen would be worse off than they were to-day. The worker to-day went ahead and laid the ties and built the cars. After the road was built, if the worker wanted to travel he had to "hit the ties."

To hear Mr. Oliver speak it would be thought that he were incurable as far as these railway corporations were concerned. Mr. Oliver had voted for an extension of the time for this company to build its line in 1901. Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he also voted

for it. Mr. Oliver also voted for a bonus of \$5,000,000 to a corporation. Against that proposal were only three members—himself, Mr. Smith, of East Kootenay, and Smith Curtis.

"If the C. P. R. controls the Conservative party, and I care not whether it does or not," said Mr. Hawthornthwaite. "The Grand Trunk Pacific owned the Liberal party body and bones." If it were a fight of C. P. R. against the Grand Trunk Pacific he cared not.

The Grand Trunk Pacific had been refused a small grant last year of 6,000,000 acres of land. The Grand Trunk Pacific was going to leave nothing unturned to get that. There was a rumor that the Grand Trunk Pacific had given out that new blood was wanted in the House, and that some members now here would have to make way for others. The member for Cowichan was to resign and make room for Ralph Smith.

Mr. Evans promptly rose and contradicted the wild rumor in unqualified terms. He said that he had no intention of resigning his seat.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite contradicted in this then tried something less easily contradicted, and announced that Smith Curtis was to get a seat. He then stated that Mr. Curtis could no longer be a friend of his politically.

He thought that there would be no difficulty in proving that this was an old land grant.

It might be charged that the hands of the C. P. R. were dirty in approaching this House. The hands of the Grand Trunk Pacific were far fouler.

The leader of the opposition had tried that he did not represent labor. Last year the Liberal leader had told a deliberate untruth in saying that the Socialists had turned him down.

J. A. Macdonald took exception to this language. He said that it was not only unparliamentary, but in addition to that it misrepresented the situation. The statement had been made by him, Mr. Macdonald, last year that a gathering of Socialists in Victoria had gathered on the Liberal leader and told a deliberate untruth in saying that the Socialists had turned him down.

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Mr. Hawthornthwaite retracted the language he had used and designated the statement as untrue.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite, continuing, said that he wished to contradict F. Carter Cotton in his statement that he had opposed this Columbia & Western bill in the House. This was not so. The bill went through its various stages without opposition, and Mr. Cotton did not raise his voice against it.

Successive governments extended the time for the building of the Columbia & Western. The position of the Columbia & Western was good down to 1903. The railway company was to be given the land grant section by section. If the standard taken by the leader of the opposition were correct the land grants were not to be given unless the line were built to Pentiction, then none of the grants made were good.

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If every acre of land were free to-day it could be worthless to workmen. Great Britain to-day had no hand to give away to railway corporations. If there was land to give away the British House of Commons would be just as corrupt as the House of Commons in Canada, and the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. These corporations had a great influence over legislative bodies.

If the province of British Columbia were made a net work of railways the workmen would be worse off than they were to-day. The worker to-day went ahead and laid the ties and built the cars. After the road was built, if the worker wanted to travel he had to "hit the ties."

To hear Mr. Oliver speak it would be thought that he were incurable as far as these railway corporations were concerned. Mr. Oliver had voted for an extension of the time for this company to build its line in 1901. Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he also voted

NESTLÉ'S FOOD

Nestlé's Food protects baby against colic, cholera, infantile diarrhea, the "colic" summer, and other ailments. Nestlé's Food babies are so contented that they don't cry. Baby's health depends on baby's food. Nestlé's Food means healthy babies. Sample (shown for 3 meals) sent free on request. THE LEBRON, BROS. CO., Limited, Montreal.

the province compared very favorably with all others.

Mr. Macdonald alluded as a sample of the mischief wrought by rushing these bills through to the Land Surveyors' Act, which had been put through with haste at the end of the session, and was found unworkable. Such a condition was anything but a credit to the province.

W. Ross said the municipal committee had gone fully into this bill.

Mr. Macdonald said he thought they should either accept the municipal committee's report as final or else if it was to be gone into the material should be before the House.

John Oliver said the bill was as it was originally brought into the House, and not as amended by the committee. He said he was going home.

The bill was finally left over to the committee rising and reporting progress.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

HE FEELS AS YOUNG AS EVER

MR. CHESTER LOOMIS TOOK DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

And From a Used-Up Man He Became As Smart As a Boy.

Orland, Ont., March 2.—(Special)—Mr. Chester Loomis, an old and respected farmer living in this section, is spreading broadcast the good news that Dodd's Kidney Pills are a sure cure for the Lame Back and Kidney Disease so common among old people. Mr. Loomis says: "I am 75 years of age and smart and active as a boy, and I give Dodd's Kidney Pills all the credit for it. Before I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills I was so used up I could hardly ride in a buggy, and I could not do any work of any kind. Ever since I bought I would not live long. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a wonderful remedy. The kidneys of the young may be wrong, but the kidneys of the old must be wrong. Dodd's Kidney Pills make all wrong kidneys right. That is why they are the old folks' greatest friend."

SCHOOLGIRLS' RECORD.

The village of Chirk, North Wales, is becoming noted for its unbroken school attendance records. Two sisters, Emily and May Rogers, have never since they commenced schooling at the Chirk Girls' National schools, been absent on a single occasion. Emily, the elder, has an unbroken attendance of nine years and four months, while her younger sister, May, has attended for over five years without one absence.

Cash or Cure

If Shiloh's Consumption Cure fails to cure your Cold or Cough, you get back all you paid for it. You are sure of a Cure or the Cash.

If it wasn't a sure cure, this offer would not be made.

Can anything be fairer?

If you have a Cold, Cough, or any disease of the Throat, Lungs or Air Passages, try

SHILOH

25c. per bottle. All dealers guarantee it.

SHOW CASES

We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases, Bank/Store, Hotel and Office Fixtures, Wall Cases, Counters, Shelves, Sashes, Doors, Art Grills and Mirrors. Order Furniture a Specialty.

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NEW AND UP-TO-DATE SELECTION. 7 VARIETIES FOR \$50.

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City Market

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway

TIME TABLE NO. 67—EFFECTIVE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1906.

Northbound		Daily Southbound		Northbound		Sat. Sun. Southbound	
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Victoria	8:00	12:00	A.M.	Victoria	2:00	7:00	
Shawnigan Lake	8:10	12:10	A.M.	Shawnigan Lake	2:10	7:10	
Duncan	8:20	12:20	A.M.	Duncan	2:20	7:20	
Chemahus	8:30	12:30	A.M.	Chemahus	2:30	7:30	
Ladysmith	8:40	12:40	A.M.	Ladysmith	2:40	7:40	
Nanaimo	8:50	12:50	A.M.	Nanaimo	2:50	7:50	
Ar. Wellington	12:55	Lv. 1:00		Ar. Wellington	6:55	Lv. 7:00	

Excursion rates in effect between all points good going Saturdays and Sundays, returning not later than Monday.

THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO CROFTON, VIA WEST HOLME.

Stage leaves daily, excepting Sundays, connecting with north and south-bound trains. Double stage service Saturdays and Wednesdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fares from Victoria: Single, \$2.40; Return, \$3.90.

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From the Pacific to the Atlantic. Leaving Vancouver Daily at 3.30 p. m.

B. C. Coast Service

For Skagway and Intermediate Ports—S.S. AMUR, March 6th, 10th and 23rd. Northern B. C. Route—S.S. TESS, 1st and 21st of each month.

West Coast Route—S.S. QUEEN CITY, 1st, 10th and 20th of each month.

Victoria-Vancouver Route

S.S. PRINCESS VICTORIA sails from Victoria daily at 1.00 a. m.

Victoria-Seattle Route

S.S. PRINCESS BEATRICE sails daily, excepting Saturdays and Sundays, at 1.00 p. m. On Saturdays at 11.00 p. m.

Victoria-New Westminster Route

S.S. CITY OF NANAIMO sails from Victoria every Saturday at 7.00 a. m.

To the Orient

EMPEROR OF INDIA sails March 19th.

Canadian-Australian Line

R.M.S. MIOWEKA sails March 30th.

For rates and reservations, apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, Dist. Frt. & Pass. Agt. Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

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Is quick to recognize and patronize the line offering the best value for their money. The "BEST OF EVERYTHING" is to be found on

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE

and at rates as low as can be had on inferior lines. Eight fast trains daily between St. Paul and Chicago, making close connections with all Pacific Coast trains in Union Depot, for all eastern and southern points.

For all information regarding rates, reservations, etc., call or write

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Berths in their sleepers are longer, higher and wider than in similar cars on other lines. They protect their trains by the Block System.

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TRAINS DAILY

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"NORTH COAST LIMITED"

The Electric Lighted Train to the East. Tickets on sale to all points East and South. Cheap round trip rates to California. Very low rates now in effect from all Western points to this Coast.

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Tickets issued and berths reserved covering passage to and from all European points.

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Cor. Fort and Government Sts., Victoria.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, DIABETES, GRAVEL, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.

THE PUBLIC WAY TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, DIABETES, GRAVEL, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.

THE PUBLIC WAY TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.



OVER THE TEA TABLE

Last Tuesday being Shrove Tuesday was the first day of Lent and no gaily festive days there will be no gaily festive days...

Mr. and Mrs. Washburne, of Vancouver, are spending the week in town, guests at the Oak Bay Hotel.

Mrs. Marpole was in town for a couple of days during the week and returned to Vancouver Tuesday night.

Approx of the engagement of King Alfonso and Princess Ena about whom so much has been written lately and against whose marriage some protests have been made to King Edward on account of the Spanish King's religion...

Mrs. Stauden of Pender Island is the guest of Mrs. Lowen of the Gorge Road.

Dr. Todd, who has been visiting his home here for the last few months left on Wednesday for Liverpool, where he will resume his scientific researches.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Goward are back from a month's trip to California, where Mr. Goward spent, recovered from his operation of the appendix.

Commander and Mrs. Thorne-Doubler, who have been making a short stay with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Foster, Simcoe street, have left for New York and London.

Mr. G. S. Holt, of the Bank of Commerce staff, has been appointed manager of the Fernie branch of the bank and will leave on Monday.

Captain Victor Stanley has been appointed naval attaché to the embassy at St. Petersburg and will leave on his departure from England here and Mrs. Stanley (nee Miss Annie Pooley) paid a farewell visit to Captain Stanley's parents, Lord and Lady Derby at Knowsley Park and amongst the house party were included Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Captain Stanley was a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on this station, when he was married to Miss Pooley.

On Tuesday evening, Miss Savor of Cook street, entertained a number of friends at a very enjoyable entertainment. Cards and games and guessing contests afforded great amusement and amongst the lucky winners of the pretty prizes were Mr. and Mrs. Walker and Miss E. Woods.

On Monday night Mrs. Butchart gave a small but very enjoyable dance at Fallynahinch. This dance was the last of those before Lent and in consequence an additional zest was lent to it.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Luxton, of Rockland avenue, entertained a few friends at dinner last Saturday night.

A most enjoyable reception was that given by Mrs. Grimison and Miss Macdonald at the residence of the former in honor of the 50th anniversary of the wedding of their father and mother. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Macdonald. The bride and groom of 50 years ago have resided in Victoria West for the last 15 years. The house was prettily decorated with red and yellow streamers and the shades of the same color made a very handsome effect and hanging over the heads of the guests of the evening was a bell worked in yellow.

McLean, Miss P. Armstrong, Rev. W. H. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. F. Grimison, Mrs. E. S. Grimison, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Calahan, Mrs. C. M. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lane, Mrs. B. A. Boardman, Miss L. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. H. Allen, Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Challenger, Mrs. and Miss Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Burns, Mrs. and Miss Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Murrhead, Dr. and Mrs. L. Hall, Dr. and Mrs. E. Hall, Mr. L. S. V. York, Mr. W. N. Winby, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. W. Skakespeare, Mr. and Mrs. F. Shakespeare, Mr. and Mrs. McKenney, Capt. and Mrs. McKell, Mr. and Mrs. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. Powell, Mrs. W. Powell, Dr. and Mrs. Clements, Miss Blackwood, Mr. and Mrs. Allan, Mrs. and Miss Roper, Mrs. and Miss Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. L. Fendley, Mr. and Mrs. Korrin, Jr., Mrs. Brown, Mrs. and Miss Munroe, Mrs. and Miss LePage, Mr. and Mrs. E. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. P. Nisbet, Miss Nisbet, Mr. and Mrs. T. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. A. Currie, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Jenkins, Capt. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. G. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mable, Mrs. Sorrell, Mr. and Mrs. Wade, Dr. and Mrs. Miss Potts, Mr. and Miss Fraser, Mrs. and Miss Hardie, Mr. and Mrs. H. Adamson, Rev. and Mrs. H. Rev. and Mrs. Thompson, Rev. and Mrs. Nicholas, Mr. and Mrs. Goodacre, Mr. and Mrs. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Burkholder, Mr. and Mrs. McCullum, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Austin, Mr. and Mrs. P. Moody, Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Mrs. Danby, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, Miss Jennings, Mrs. Teague, Mr. and Mrs. D. Spencer, Mr. D. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Spencer, Mrs. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Rev. and Mrs. Rowe, Rev. and Mrs. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Elliott, Mr. E. Pascoe, Capt. O. Scary, Mr. W. Engelhardt, Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Macdonald, Mrs. and Miss C. E. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hume, Miss A. F. Macdonald, Misses Macdonald, Mr. J. C. Macdonald, Master H. Macdonald, P. H. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. S. Baxter, Mr. A. Vaughan, Capt. Mrs. and Miss Hackett, Dr. and Mrs. A. Humber, Mr. and Mrs. G. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. T. Elliott, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Strongren, Misses Soencer.

OPPOSE CHANGE IN SEALING REGULATION

United States Government's Requests That August and September be a Cise Season Refused.

A dispatch from Ottawa to the Times says: "The United States government has asked the Canadian government through the British government, to make August and September a close season for pelagic sealing, and to take May and June instead. This would be tantamount to saying that the United States would give one cent for one dollar, August and September are the two months in which profitable sealing is done, and the offer of the United States is an invitation to Canada to go out of the business. May, June and July are now close seasons. It is needless to say that the offer was refused."

The proposition, however, was not refused after the Canadian government had heard from Victoria sealers on the subject. Those identified with the industry informed the Ottawa government that the local sealers would be very much opposed to such a proposal for the simple reason that the month of August is regarded the best sealing month in the whole year. It is then that the bulk of the skins are taken in Behring Sea, and it is then that the only profits now made in the business under the present restrictions can be realized. Sealers are allowed to enter Behring Sea on the 1st of August, and the first month's hunting thereafter is always considered the best.

CANADIAN BRIEFS

Toronto City Hall Investigation—The Three Rivers Tragedy.

Toronto, March 2.—Some sensational evidence was given in the Toronto city hall investigation to-day, Thomas Hunter, who was clerk of the works, testified that when he first went to Architect Leppich to get his certificate of time the latter said that he had been passing an order out of his own pocket, and he could get nothing from the city for it. He therefore proposed to increase the time on Hunter's certificate and Hunter would pay the extra money he received to him.

Whitney, March 2.—The Provincial Home Mission Synod's committee is in session here and statistics submitted indicate very satisfactory progress both in education and agriculture among the Indians. The great enemy to progress, however, is declared to be the many saloons.

Winnipeg, March 2.—The Provincial Grain Growers' Association at their meeting to-day placed themselves on record as opposed to an increase in tariff on remaining and necessities of Western agriculturists.

Three Rivers, Que., March 2.—The grand jury to-night returned true bills against Mrs. Scaler and Wallace McCraw, who are accused of the murder of the woman's husband, Percy Scaler. The trial was fixed for Monday.

Much of the worry which every mother of young children undergoes, would be spared if the mother kept Baby's Own Tablets on hand, and gave an occasional dose when the child was fretful, cross or feverish. Nearly all the ailments of childhood can be traced to the stomach, bowels or teething. For these troubles no medicine can equal Baby's Own Tablets, and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine is absolutely safe. Mrs. Kenneth McInnes, Lakefield, Ont., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are a perfect medicine in every way. There will be no sickly children in the homes where they are used."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail for 25 cents by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, March 2.—5.5 p.m. A disturbance still hovers off the British Columbia coast, and the pressure is low over nearly the entire North Pacific slope; strong easterly gales and winds prevailed on the Straits and the outside waters, and light to heavy rain has fallen on the Coast from Port Simpson to San Francisco. Temperatures are slightly higher. Fair, cold weather continues in the Northwest provinces; snow is falling at Port Arthur and Sault Ste. Marie, and a storm peak is central at Chicago.

Forecasts. For 24 hours ending p. m. Sunday, Victoria and vicinity—Southerly winds, chiefly cloudy, with occasional showers, and variable, but by weather, rain.

Lower Mainland—Easterly winds, unsteady and warmer, with showers.

Reports. Victoria—Barometer, 29.5; temperature, 46; minimum, 45; wind, 2 miles S. E.; rain, trace; weather, cloudy.

New Westminster—Barometer, 29.0; temperature, 44; minimum, 42; wind, 6 miles N.; rain, .66; weather, rain.

Nanaimo—Wind, by weather, rain. Kamloops—Barometer, 29.7; temperature, 36; minimum, 36; wind, 4 miles S.; weather, fair.

THE SPIRIT WORLD

The spirit its secret hath, A hope conceived eternal We know within us lies, Unfathomed and unfathomable, For ever and for ever, And yet for ever lonely, We stand among the dead, Have made life's journey only Faithful, only faithful, To all the spirit dreams Of a world that seems Akin to the ideal, And which to lonely soul Is comforting and real, Yet shall not duty flax Through-ah, We have the token, Unseen, yet ever near, Although no word be spoken, So thus we can be still, O soul! with all thy longing Let go, one guess at will: That 'twould be wrong or mischievous, See, calmly we can say, All's Well, All's Well, All's Well.

UTTERAN OBJECT TO BILL

Deputation Wait on City Members and Premier McBride With Reference to Proposed Legislation.

A deputation, headed by H. B. Thompson, and hurriedly called together, waited upon the four city members and Premier McBride in the ministers' room of the legislature yesterday afternoon to enter a strong protest against the passage bills No. 29 (an amendment to the Masters' and Servants' Act) and No. 20 (An Act to amend the Shop Regulation Act) which are now before the House.

Mr. Thompson showed how the bill would be unworkable. It would be impossible, for instance, to pay salaries weekly in the sealing and whaling industries. Referring to the logging business he pointed out that many of these were out of the reach of the bi-monthly mail service. Furthermore it would be impossible to enforce the act with regard to surveyors in the field. In factories where monthly payments were now made it required from one to two days to prepare the payroll, so that if the bill became law the clerical staffs in some instances would have to be increased.

R. L. Deury, M. P. P., said that he was opposed to the bill and had voted against it when introduced.

W. G. Cameron said that he had supported the second reading of the bill, but with the understanding that it was to be materially altered in committee, so that it would work no hardship or injustice to anyone.

Premier McBride was then introduced by T. W. Paterson, M. P. P., and assured the delegation that amendments would be made to eliminate any bad clauses. He did not agree to the bill in its present form and told the deputation that bills of this character were often introduced by "charter members."

J. Wilson then called attention to the shop-closing bill to which he took strong objection. Shop assistants were not asking for the legislation and were satisfied with present conditions. T. M. Henderson also opposed this bill and the Premier said that the delegation need not be alarmed as the bill would be greatly altered and the interests of all protected.

Those present were H. B. Thompson, F. H. Worswick, Simon Leiser, J. E. Wilson, James Foreman, W. H. Bone, A. K. Moore, T. M. Henderson, Capt. J. T. Cox, Capt. Grant, Capt. Falcon and others.

INSURANCE INVESTIGATION

It Will Be Thorough—Duncan Ross, M. P. Arrives at Ottawa.

(Special to the Times) Ottawa, March 2.—Instructions to the insurance commission shows that the investigation is to be full and thorough. It will be confined to life insurance.

Boundary, Kamloops & Cariboo Central Railway Company will apply for a license for a charter to construct a railway from Grand Forks northward following the valley of the North Fork of the Kettle river to Franklin camp and Fire valley, thence northwesterly to Grand Prairie.

Duncan Ross, M. P., has arrived for the session.

BEST QUALITY HAY

BEST SEED OATS SEED POTATOES GRASS SEEDS

HOLLY CHICK FOOD, Etc.

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ECONOMY

Fine Footwear

The advent of spring gives to one and all, freshness and renewed vigor. Away! with heavy winter footwear; you want something in keeping with the season; you want it NOW, and not when spring is over.



Fine Shoes for Ladies

LADIES' KID OXFORDS, LATEST FASHIONABLE STYLES. TURN AND WELT SOLES, THE POPULAR WALKING OR DRESS SHOE, FROM \$1.50 to \$2.50. LADIES' BLACK VICI KID BLEUCHER CUT LACE BOOTS, FASHIONABLE DULL TOPS, NEW LASTS, FROM \$2.50 UP. LADIES' CHOCOLATE KID OXFORDS, BLEUCHER CUT, ALL THE NEW AND LATEST LASTS AND SHAPES, FROM \$2.50 UP.

LADIES' PATENT LEATHER OXFORDS, BLEUCHER CUT, DRESS AND PATENT QUARTERS, NEW ATHLETE LASTS, FROM \$2.50 UP.

Fashionable Styles for Men

GENTLEMEN'S CHOCOLATE KID LACE BOOTS, BLEUCHER CUT, NEW STYLISH AND COMFORTABLE SKI TOE LASTS, FROM \$2.50 UP. GENTLEMEN'S VELOUR Calf LACE BOOTS, NEW BUSINESS MAN'S LAST, A MOST USEFUL AND STYLISH BOOT, FROM \$2.50 UP.

GENTLEMEN'S GUN METAL Calf BLEUCHER CUT LACE BOOTS, DULL MATT KID TOPS, SKI TOE LASTS, SPUD SHANKS, THE KING OF FASHION FOR 1906, PRICES, FROM \$2.50 UP.

GENTLEMEN'S VICI KID BLEUCHER CUT LACE BOOTS, NEW LASTS AND SHAPES, WELTED SOLES, FROM \$2.50 UP.

GENTLEMEN'S BOX Calf LACE BOOTS, BLEUCHER CUT, WELTED SOLES, NEW SHAPELY STYLES, EXTRA VALUE IN QUALITY OF MATERIAL, FROM \$2.50 UP.

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Recognized throughout the world as the Highest Standard of QUALITY, DURABILITY AND CORRECT FASHION.

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TWO STORES The City Shoe Store The Shoe Emporium

70 Government Street 132 Government St. VICTORIA, AND AT 201 HASTINGS STREET, VANCOUVER. 784

The Crimson Blind

By FRED M. WHITE

CHAPTER XXXVI.—(Continued.)

"Well, I want to make Merritt my friend. I want him to imagine that I am as much of an adventurer as he is an adventurer. I want to let him see that I could send him to prison—"

"So you can be telling the police of the loss of your star?"

"And getting Merritt arrested and sent to jail where I couldn't make use of him? No, no. The thing is pretty vague in my mind at present. I have to work it out as one would a story; as David Steel would work it out, for instance. Ah!"

"Chris clapped her hands rapturously, and a little cry of delight escaped her."

"The very thing," she exclaimed, "I could lay all the facts before Mr. Steel and let him plan out all the details. His fertile imagination would see a way out at once. But he is far away and there is no time to be lost. Is there no way of getting at him?"

"Chris appeared almost impudently to her companion. She made a pretty picture with the old oak engraving behind her. Bell smiled as he helped himself to asparagus."

"Why not adopt the same method by which you originally introduced yourself to the distinguished novelist?" he asked. "Why not use Littimer's telephone?"

"Chris pushed her plate away impudently."

"I am so excited to eat any more," she said. "I am filled with the new idea. Of course, I could use the telephone to speak to Mr. Steel, and as at 10 o'clock, I shall have to hold a long conversation with Enid, a dangerous thing so long as Reginald Hanson is about."

"I'll keep Hanson out of the way. The best thing is to wait till everybody has gone to bed to-night and call Steel up then. You will be certain to get him after eleven, and there will be no chance of your being cut off at that hour of the night in consequence of somebody else wanting the line. The same remark applies to your sister."

"Chris nodded radiantly."

"Chris blessed telephone," she said. "I can get in all I want without committing myself to paper or moving from the spot where my presence is urgently needed. We will give Mr. Steel a pleasant surprise to-night, and this time I shall get him into no trouble."

"The luncheon was finished at length, and an invitation sent to Merritt that his friends were waiting for him at the Lion. As his powerful figure was entering the big Norman porch Hanson came down the street driving a dog cart at a dangerous rate of speed.

"Our man is going to have his trouble for his pains," Bell chuckled. "He has come to interview Merritt. How pleased he will be to see Merritt at dinner time."

Merritt shambled in awkwardly, obviously suppressing a desire to touch his forehead. There was a sheepish grin on his face, a suppressed triumph in his eyes. He had been, recently shaved and his hair cut, but despite this improvement, and despite his clerical garb, he was not exactly the class of man to meet in a dark lane after sunset.

Chris, however, showed nothing of this in her greeting. Long before Littimer Castle was reached she had succeeded in putting Merritt quite at his ease. He talked of himself and his kind, he boasted of his cut, and he pulled himself up and piously referred to the new life that he was now leading. Bell was studying him carefully; he read the other's mind like an open book. When the wagonette finally pulled up before the castle Littimer stepped up and stood there regarding Merritt quietly.

"So this is the gentleman you were going to bring to dinner?" he said, grimly. "I have seen him before in the company of our dear Reginald. I also."

Chris shot Littimer an imploring glance. Merritt grinned in friendly fashion. Bell, in his tactful way, noted the strange guest to the library before Littimer and Chris had reached the hall. The former polished his eyes and regarded Chris critically.

"My dear young lady," he said smoothly, "originality is a passion with me. eccentricity draws me as a magnet, but as yet I have refrained from sitting down to table with ticket-of-leave men. Your friend has 'convict' writ large upon his face."

"He has been in goal, of course," Chris admitted cheerfully.

"Then let me prophesy, and declare that he will be in goal again. Why bring him here?"

"Because it is absolutely necessary," Chris said, boldly. "That man can help me—help us, Lord Littimer. I am not altogether what I seem. There is a scoundrel in your house compared with whom James Merritt is an innocent child. That scoundrel has blighted your life and the lives of your family; he has blighted my life for years. And I am here to expose him, and I am here to right the wrong and bring back the lost happiness of us all. I cannot say more, but I implore you to let me have my own way in this matter."

"Oh!" Littimer said, darkly, "so you are masquerading here."

"I am, I admit it. Turn me out if you like; refuse to be a party to my scheme. You may think badly of me now, probably you will think worse of me later on. But I swear to you that I am acting with the best and purest motives, and in your interest as much as my own."

"Then you are not entitled even to the name you bear?"

"No, I admit it freely. Consider, I need not have told you anything. Things cannot be any worse than they are. Let me try and make them better. Will you, will you trust me?"

Chris' voice quivered, there were tears in her eyes. With a sudden impulse, Littimer laid his hands upon her shoulders and looked long and searchingly into her eyes.

"Very well," he said, with a gentle sigh. "I will trust you. As a matter

of fact, I have felt that I could trust you from the first. I won't pry into your schemes, because if they are successful I shall benefit by them. And if you like to bring a cartload of convicts down here, pray do so. It will only puzzle the neighbors, and drive them mad with curiosity, and I love that."

"And you'll back me up in all I say and do?" Chris asked.

"Certainly I will. On the whole, I fancy I am going to have a pleasant evening. I don't think dear Reginald will be pleased to see his friend at dinner. If any of the spoons are missing I shall hold you responsible."

Chris went off to her room well pleased with the turn of events. Bell's timid policy might have resulted, in dismal failure. And Littimer had refrained from asking any awkward questions. From the window she could see Bell and Merritt walking up and down the terrace, the latter talking volubly and worrying at a big cigar as a dog might muzzle at a horse. Chris saw Littimer join the other two presently and fall in with their conversation. His laugh came to the girl's ear more than once. It was quite evident that the eccentric nobleman was enjoying the ex-convict's society. But Littimer had never been fettered by conventional rules.

The dog cart came up presently and Hanson got out. He had an anxious, worried look; there was an ugly frown between his brows. He contrived to be polite as Chris emerged. He wanted to know where Littimer was.

"On the terrace, I fancy," Chris said, demurely. "I guess he is having a long chat with that parson friend of yours—the brand-plucked-from-the-burning, you know."

"Merritt," Hanson said, hoarsely. "Do you mean to say that Merritt is here? And I've been looking for I mean, I have been in to Moreton Wells. Why did he come?"

Chris opened her eyes in innocent surprise.

"Why," she said, "I fetched him. I'm deeply interested in brands of that kind."

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Another Telephonic Message.

Hanson forced a smile to his face and a hand from his side as he approached Merritt and the rest. It was not until the two found themselves alone that the mask was dropped.

"You infernally insolent scoundrel," Hanson said, between his teeth. "How dare you come here? You've done your work for the present, and the sooner you go back to your kennel in London the better. If I imagined that you meant any harm I'd crush you altogether."

"I didn't come on my own," Merritt whined. "So keep your 'air on. That young lady came and fetched me—regular gone on me, she is. And there's to be high jinks 'ere—a bazaar for the benefit of poor criminals as can't get no work to do. You 'eard what his lordship said. And I'm going to make a speech, like as I used to make the chaplains. Lor, it's funny, ain't it?"

Hanson failed to see the humor of the situation. He was uneasy and suspicious. Moreover, he was puzzled by this American girl, and he hated to be puzzled. She had social aspirations, of course; she cared nothing for decayed or reformed criminals, and this silly bazaar was only designed so that the ambitious girl could find her way into the county set. Then she would choose a husband, and nothing more would be heard of Merritt & Co. Hanson had a vague notion that all American girls are on the look-out for English husbands of the titled order.

"Littimer must be made," he muttered. "I can't understand Littimer; I can't understand anything. Which reminds me that I have a crow to pluck with you. Why didn't you do as I told you last night?"

"Did," said Merritt, curtly. "Got the picture and took it home with me."

"You liar! The picture is in the corridor at the present time."

"Liar yourself! I've got the picture on my mantelshelf in my sitting-room rolled up as you told me to roll it up and tied with a piece of cotton. It was your own idea at the time, was it? Be left about casual-like as being less calculated to excite suspicion. And there it is at the present moment, and I'll take my oath to it."

Hanson fairly gasped. He had been inside that said sitting-room not two hours before, and he had not failed to notice a roll of paper on the mantelshelf. And obviously Merritt was telling the truth. And equally obviously the Rembrandt was hanging in the corridor at the present moment. Hanson had solved and evolved many ingenious puzzles in his time, but this one was utterly beyond him.

"Some trick of Bell's, perhaps," Merritt suggested.

"Bell suspects nothing. He is absolutely friendly to me. He could not disguise his feelings like that. Upon my word I was never so utterly at sea before in all my life. And as for Littimer, why, he has just made a fresh will more in my favor than the old one. But I'll find out. I'll get to the bottom of this business if it costs me a fortune."

He turned moodily at his boots; he turned the thing over in his mind until his brain was dazed and muddled. The Rembrandt had been stolen, and yet there was the Rembrandt in its place. Was anything more amazing and puzzling? And nobody else seemed in the least troubled about it. Hanson was more than puzzled; deep down in his heart he was frightened.

"I must keep my eyes open," he said. "I must watch night and day. Do you suppose Miss Lee noticed anything when she called to-day?"

(To be continued.)

DOMINION ELECTION.

DATE OF ELECTION, TUESDAY, 4TH MARCH. HOURS OF POLLING, 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M. PLACE OF POLLING, ROYAL CAFE BUILDING, 35 FORT ST.

Work of the Victoria District Farmers' Institute

A very detailed and valuable report has been issued by the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, under the direction of William Saunders, C. M. G., L. D., Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, dealing extensively with the results of trial plots of grain, fodder, corn and field roots.

It will be found to contain much value and information to the general farmer, showing—chiefly the yearly crop average production of each variety produced.

The Central Experimental Station at Ottawa have done much valuable work along these lines, and furthermore offer to assist those who are interested in the work by sending 5 lb. samples of grain, and potatoes to all who care to apply.

These samples are sent free by mail in cotton bags, the spring wheat and barley in quantities of 5 lbs. each, and oats in bags containing 1 lb. each, enough in each case to sow one-twentieth of an acre. Instructions accompany each sample. In many instances the 5 lb. samples

Average Yield of Grain, Dominion Experimental Farms.

Average Yield.		Average Yield of Roots.	
1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Spring Wheat	28.2	29.5	30.5
Oats	74.21	83.6	85.2
Six-rowed Barley	49.22	54.28	55.2
Pease	42.2	39.28	40.2
Two-rowed Barley	45.21	48.2	49.2

Leading Varieties: Preston and Stanley, Banner and Abundance, Menary and Odeasa, French and Danish Chevalier.

Perfection Swede, Giant White Yোগees, Late Puritan and Rose No. 9.

SMOKING CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN BY
The Victoria Young Liberal Club
IN THE
A. O. U. W. Hall, Monday, 5th March
AT 8 O'CLOCK P.M.
HON. WILLIAM TEMPLEMAN
Minister of Inland Revenue
And Other Prominent Liberals Will be Present
Fine Orchestra, Rousing Speeches, New Campaign Songs.

Splendid Work by Experimental Farm

Considerable work has been done along the lines of forming a farmers' exchange, to be established in Victoria; the object of which is to handle directly from the farmer and fruit growers all their produce, which they wish to dispose of at wholesale rates.

Something along these lines has been very much needed, especially by those residing some distance from the city; some reliable place where their produce could be sent to, and the owner could feel satisfied that he would obtain the best market price.

Then, too, it would be the means of regulating a more even and firmer market, and in no way coming into any detrimental competition with other business houses.

It was proposed to charge a small commission, only enough to pay expenses, the larger the business, the less the charge.

Similar concerns have been successfully operated in Armadale during the past year, and others are being arranged for in other parts of the Okanagan, and we see no reason why they should not be all successful.

The Victoria District Farmers' Institute is to be congratulated in promoting a creamery; a tile works; in securing cheap stumping powder, and it is to be hoped that they will be equally as worthy of congratulations in fostering this much needed concern.

But above all it lies with each and every farmer and fruit grower to give it his hearty support and co-operation; using every means in his power to better his market and himself by assisting those who are originating the concerns. The committee have had upwards of 1,000 circular letters printed for distribution throughout the Saanich Peninsula, The Islands, Sooke, Metchoin and along the E. & N. railway belt; explaining the object of the exchange, and inviting all those who are interested to give it their hearty support. It is to be hoped that many will take the interest to reply, and express their desires or opinions; and all those who may have been overlooked may receive from the secretary, Mr. Chas. E. King, of Cedar Hill, a copy of the letter.

Weak Lungs

It is the old story of a weak throat, a tendency to weak lungs in the family. You no sooner get rid of your old cold than a new one takes its place. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral breaks up this taking-cold habit. It strengthens, heals. Ask your doctor, the very next time you see him, what he thinks of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for weak lungs.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

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AYER'S HAIR VIGOR—For the hair. AYER'S PILLS—For constipation.
AYER'S SASSAPARILLA—For the blood. AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malaria and ague.

"FOR VALOR"

The Jubilee of the Victoria Cross—More Than Two Hundred Recipients Living.

Fifty years ago the Victoria Cross was instituted by Queen Victoria. A little bronze cross, made out of cannon taken at Sebastopol, intrinsically worth 4.1-2d., it is nevertheless, the most coveted of all decorations that a British subject can wear. The reason for the high value set upon it is to be found in the simple legend on its face: "For Valor." The cross, which is awarded to soldiers and sailors for valor in the face of an enemy, has been awarded to officers and men, being thoroughly democratic in its regulations, the men have won slightly more than the officers.

It is interesting to pick out the regiments that have won the most V. C.'s. At the head of the list—if we except the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers as being too large corps to be counted as regiments—are the South Wales Borderers, with sixteen to their credit. They won the greater number of them in Zululand, at Isandhlwana and Rorke's Drift. The Rifle Brigade is second on the list, with fifteen, and the 9th Lancers, the King's Royal Rifle, and the Gordon Highlanders come next with thirteen each, and they are followed by the Cameronians and the Black Watch with ten each. The campaign which provided most V. C.'s was the India Mutiny. In the course of which 182 heroes won the decoration; the Russian war accounted for 111, and the late war in South Africa for seventy-eight, the Zulu war for twenty-three, the Afghan war (1878-80) for sixteen; the New Zealand campaign for twelve and the operations on the Northwest Frontier of India (1897-8) for ten. These were accounted for 122 crosses, and the remaining ninety were distributed among

the throne of Serbia. This party has its eyes on Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg, who was married in May, 1857, to a Montenegrin princess, but has no children.

The difficulties of the Serbian government in obtaining money have become so acute that a crisis may be expected any moment.

The regicides, knowing the extreme danger, are running things with a high hand, and King Peter is little more than a prisoner in his own palace.

WHAT TO EAT.

"Bread and butter is the food for muscular work," said Dr. E. F. Willoughby at the Institute of Hygiene in London.

The perfect diet for those who were neither faddists nor teetotalers would be 50% of cooked meat, 20% of bread, 20% of potatoes, 10% of cheese, 10% of bacon, 10% of butter, half pint of milk, and 1 pint of beer per diem. Green foods are desirable additions to any diet.

Poorly—"I'm going to marry a nice girl and settle down." Doorly—"Why not marry a rich girl and settle up?"—Judge.

WILLS' ENGLISH PILLS QUICKLY CURE CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, STOMACH TROUBLES. 25 CENTS. ALL DRUGGISTS. WELLS & RICHARDSON CO. LIMITED MONTREAL, P. Q.

TOTTERING TO DESTRUCTION

Great Popular Uprising in Serbia May Sweep Away the Dynasty at Any Moment.

Are the days of Peter I. of Serbia as King of that country numbered? It is believed so by Austria, and the fact explains the attitude of the Imperial government to the proposed tariff union between Serbia and Bulgaria.

The Austrian authorities have learned that the days of Peter I. as King of Serbia are not to be long. The Karageorgievich dynasty's day in Serbia is gone, and before another year is over the King and his family will be driven out.

It is well known in Serbia that it is owing to the dynasty alone that Serbia has lost position and influence all over Europe. In the courts of Europe the opinion prevails that Peter I. knew of the plan for the murder of King Alexander. If he was not himself actually the instigator, all the courts of Europe have refused to receive a visit from King Peter to have any direct dealings with him. Serbia is thus, so to speak, blasted out from among the states of Europe.

The King, moreover, and in a greater measure the Crown Prince, his son, have made themselves remarkably unpopular all over the country.

Serbia, according to information received by the Austrian government, is for these reasons advancing in the direction of a new revolution. There is already formed a strong party whose desire it is to see a German prince on

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

A NEW LAW FOR THE NEW TIMES.

The International Sunday school lesson for March 4th is: "Jesus tells who are blessed," Matt. v. 1-12. The Golden Text is: "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God," Matt. v. 8.

By William T. Ellis.

We hear a great deal in these days about the Sermon on the Mount. Reformers, editors and social economists are fond of referring to it as the supreme standard for the guidance of human relations. There is a suspicion, however, that the Sermon on the Mount is more generally talked about than understood.

At the sight of the crowds of people Jesus went up the hill, and when He had taken His seat, His disciples came up to Him, and He began to teach them as follows:

Happy are the poor—in spirit, for it is to them that the Kingdom of Heaven belongs.

Happy are the sorrowful, for it is they who will be comforted.

Happy are the meek, for it is they who will inherit the earth.

Happy are those who hunger and thirst—for the Right, for it is they who will be plentifully fed.

Happy are the merciful, for it is they who will have mercy shown them.

Happy are the pure—in heart, for it is they who will see God.

Happy are the peace-makers, for it is they who will be called sons of God.

Happy are those who have been persecuted—in the cause of Right, for it is to them that the Kingdom of Heaven belongs.

Happy are you when people abuse you, and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you—unjustly, and on My account. Be glad and rejoice, because your recompense in Heaven is great. It was indeed, in just the same way, that people persecuted the prophets who preceded you.

It is you who are the salt of the earth; but should you lose its strength, what will you use to restore its saltiness? It is no longer good for anything, but is thrown away, and trampled under foot. It is you who are the light of the world. It is impossible for a town that stands on a hill to be hidden.

The Few and the Many. These pregnant words, so utterly at variance with the practices of the times, were first heard by a multitude of people massed in front of Jesus as He sat on the slope of the hill back of the villages along the western shore of the Lake of Galilee, or at the height of the Horns of Hattin, further to the south-west. It was an open-air discourse, and the largeness of the skies, the softness of the morning breeze, the gentleness of nodding flowers and waving grain all favoring its tone and teaching.

While the multitude heard, nevertheless the words were not primarily for them, but for the chosen Twelve, whom the Teacher was instructing in the law of the kingdom, that they might extend His principles, and continue to teach them after His decease. It was to them that these general truths were delivered; yet there is no exclusiveness about the privilege extended by Jesus. Whoever will accept it, this sermon will be accepted. It offers to his nearest neighbor, also, the possible privilege of whosever will accept it. This sermon was an obligation to the apostles; an opportunity for the multitudes.

The twelve men to whom was accorded the rare honor of walking closest to the Master, and of doing greatest and pioneer service for Him, were, as follows:

Simon who is called Peter, first, and his brother Andrew; James, the son of Zebedee, and his brother John; Philip and Bartholomew; Thomas, and Matthew the tax-gatherer; James, the son of Alphaeus, and Thaddeus; Simon the Zealot, and Judas Iscariot—the one who betrayed Him.

What Would Jesus Do? There never before were so many men and women as now sincerely striving to translate into every day conduct these lofty principles of Jesus.

Discontent, restlessness, and vain longings all vanish when the will of the servant and the will of the Master are fused into one. Perfect peace follows complete union.

We are not striving fully until we are striving joyfully. The acceptable service is that which wears a smile and is glad.

Stalker points out that "the centre and soul" of His teaching was Himself. He contained within Himself the new era. He not only announced it, but created it. The new character which made men subjects of the kingdom and sharers of its privileges was to be got from Him alone.

The people who heard this new Rabbi with their ears, but failed to understand Him with their hearts, were looking for the kingdom of God on earth. They were ambitious for temporal power and for material advantages.

Yet the spiritual alone is permanently powerful. A state church never results in a churchly state. When religion becomes officially endorsed it often ceases to be privately practiced.

Goodness is often robbed of its power by being made ugly. We sometimes act as if it made one sad to be good. The long face, the self-righteous appearance, and the self-sufficient attitude have done harm to the cause of religion.

Religion is to be lived, preached and enjoyed. It cannot be preached unless it is lived, and it cannot be enjoyed unless it is both lived and preached.

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SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS

Plenty and peace breed onwards; hardness is ever mother.

How unworthily of immortality do I bear myself, when my impotence cannot wait a year for a promised blessing!

My neighbor met me on the street, She dropped a word of greeting say, Her look so bright, her tone so sweet, I stepped to music all that day.

How much the sum of human happiness in the world is due to this one feeling—sympathy!—F. W. Robertson.

By thine own soul's law learn to live; And if men thwart thee, take no heed; And if men hate thee, take no care; Sing thou thy song, and do thy deed.

NEWS AND NOTES

The Mormons have established missionary work in the South Sea Islands.

The Epworth League has put a new field secretary to work in New England, Mr. William B. Oliver.

Emperor William recently presented a German Bible in a silver mounted cabinet to the New German Lutheran church in New York city.

Many churches are installing telephonic altars whereby the deaf in the congregation, and the invalids at home, may hear the services.

The Quakers lost 590 members by death during 1905 and received only 983 members by birth.

Not since the time of Cromwell, it is said, have there been so many Nonconformists in the British House of Commons as were returned at the last election.

The two Ladies called Young Women's Christian Associations which have been growing up together side by side on this continent, are now being consolidated into one organization.

One of the interesting developments of the continuing protest against the Congo outrages is the exposure of a bogus missionary society, whose business has been to minimize the horrors of the outrages upon the natives committed by Belgian officials.

The recent death of Mrs. Morrill E. Gates, in Washington, recalls the little known fact that she was author of the familiar lines found in guest chambers all over the land:

"Sleep soft within this quiet room, O thou, whoever thou art."

Children's Column. A GENTLEMAN. I knew him for a gentleman, By signs that never fail. His sign was that he never failed.

He met his mother on the street, Off came his little cap. My door was shut; he waited there. 'Till I heard his rap.

He does not push or crowd along, His voice is gently pitched. He does not fling his books about, As if he were bewitched.

AT THE TABLE. The years have sped since first I led You to the table, dear, And you sat over there alone.

To-day as I look down at you, On either side I see A row of hungry little ones.

But though we sit so far apart, You there and I up here, Two rows of hearts from my fond heart Stretch down to you, my dear.

Thank God for every extra leaf, The table holds to-day, And may we never know the grief Of putting one away.

It had been a cold, cold day, and little Tommy had come home from school with very red, little nose indeed.

Then he curled up his toes and went to sleep. So mother thought; at least, as she smiled and left him.

Before long Tommy had a strange visitor. He was a very old, old man. His hair was as white as snow, and it sparkled as if sprinkled with frost.

"So you think I am horrid, do you?" he said to Tommy.

"Yes, you do," said Tommy, and you very good friend, Master Tommy." Tommy was silent with surprise.

"Of course I do," cried Tommy, quite indignantly, this time.

"Do you? Well, then, I really don't know why you think I'm horrid, for I bring all those good things in my train.

High Constable of Quebec. After Suffering For 10 Years With Pain In The Back He Was Completely Cured By "Fruit-a-ives."



I have much pleasure in testifying to the great good, which "Fruit-a-ives" have done me. I was a constant sufferer from severe constipation, and severe pain in the back for the last ten years.

The oldest Protestant church in America is the Dutch Reformed Marble Collegiate church, New York, which recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its present building.

Russia now has a national Y. M. C. A. alliance, with headquarters in St. Petersburg. It was recently formed at a conference in Lyons and was officially welcomed by the Lord Mayor of the city.

All classes of publications in all parts of the country are paying tribute to Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, who, because of impaired health, has resigned the pastorate of St. George's P. E. church, New York.

"No-o-o," stammered Tommy. He had an idea that he had heard about people having Christmas parties in summer, in Australia or somewhere, but he didn't like to mention it.

"Perhaps you don't enjoy sitting by a big, bright, winter fire, and watching the little flame fairies dancing in and out of the glowing embers, as they make their pretty pictures in the heart of the fire?"

"Of course you don't. But if it wasn't for me there wouldn't be any big, bright fires or pretty pictures in them for mother to tell you tales about."

"I never thought of that either," said Tommy. "Of course you didn't, or you would never have called me horrid, would you?

"Perhaps you didn't know that I keep the wee seeds warm, did you? But it's true all the same. I send down the thick, warm coverlet of pure snow, and that keeps them 'comfy' till my young friend the spring appears, calling to them to get up."

"I didn't know that," said Tommy. "I thought you didn't," said his visitor. "But I thought I'd better come and explain things to you. It ain't very nice to hear oneself called horrid, is it?"

"Tommy was just going to answer when he gave a funny little jump and found he had landed in his own little bed and—stranger than all—Old Man Winter was nowhere to be seen."

RIDDLES. Why is Paris like the letter F?—Because it is the capital of France. How far is it to the bottom of the sea?—A stone's throw.

Why is Richmond like the letter R?—Because it is next to Q (Quebec). What wig is that which a barber cannot make?—An ear-wig.

Fruit-a-ives or Fruit Liver Tablets. Manufactured by FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, GENEVA.

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A FOOD AND A TONIC

What the leading medical journal of the world has to say about FERROL. After making a thorough test of FERROL in its own laboratory the London (England) Lancet published an article from which the following extract is taken: From London Lancet, September 6th, 1902: FERROL—This is a successful combination of the well-known valuable remedies Cod Liver Oil, Iron and Phosphorus.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA

On the evening of Wednesday, February 21st, Toronto was the scene of one of the most extraordinary political demonstrations that has ever been held in Canada, if not in America. The Liberals of Ontario had decided to express their personal devotion, their admiration and their loyalty to the leader of the party in Canada, and their love and their loyalty they expressed by a banquet at which Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the guest of honor. The writers in the press unite in expressing the opinion that the event was unique and inspiring—magnificent in conception and impressive in every feature. Hon. Geo. W. Ross, president, and his address in introducing Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in itself a masterpiece of oratory, portraying the strong hand of sympathy that exists between the ex-Premier of Ontario and the present Premier of Canada, who entered parliament at the same time and have continued firm friends through all the vicissitudes of political life. Sir Wilfrid Laurier delivered a speech which was at once a defence of his course since he was called upon to form a government and a cheering inspiration to all who have faith in the future of the Dominion, of which he is the most distinguished and the best beloved son. He said:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—Once more it is my privilege to be amongst you. Reformers of Ontario. For nearly twenty years we have been associated together fighting for the right as God gives us to see the right. (Applause.) Our association during all these years has been cordial and affectionate, and I am not aware that there has ever been a shadow to mar that harmony. (Applause.) It is to me a supreme pleasure to find myself surrounded by so many friends here, during all these years, through good report and through evil report, in the cold weather and in the sunshine, have given me so many tokens of their confidence. (Applause.) It would be a great pleasure to call, one by one, their names to testify to the fact that I have their memory at heart. But the list is too long, and I must deny myself that pleasure. But I would not sleep soundly to-night if I did not testify how happy I am, sir (turning to Mr. Ross), to see you in this chair to-night, hale and hearty. (Applause.) You and I are old friends. You have just given the date of our friendship. I will give the date of our acquaintance. It was thirty-two years ago we met for the first time. It was on the floor of the House of Commons. We were both young men. You were from Ontario, I was from Quebec. But there was between us a bond of union and sympathy. We were both followers of that great and good man, Alexander Mackenzie. (Applause.) We were united in respect and devotion to that excellent man, may, more, we had something more than devotion and respect for him. We loved him. We loved him for the enemies he made. Like yourself and others, he had a good many enemies in his time. He was vilified, abused, slandered, calumniated, even more than yourself, and that is not a little. (Applause and laughter.) He was abused, vilified, calumniated, slandered by his opponents, and especially by that class of his opponents, the Conservative party who vilified him. He was vilified to the papers under the guise of "Old Liberal." (Laughter and applause.) But in these days they do not sign their letters as "Old Liberal"; they called themselves Baldwin Reformers.

Time Brings Its Changes.

Time has changed, and now Mr. Mackenzie is receiving the just dues that he deserved. He is praised and exalted, not more than he deserved, but by the same men who once abused him. This is not from a sense of regret or justice, but because it seems to be the policy of a certain part of the Conservative party with regard to their opponents to praise the dead in order better to abuse the living. (Laughter and applause.) I do not doubt, sir, that for you and for myself there shall be a turn of the leaf. I am quite sure that the day will come when I shall hear your well-earned encomiums from the pens and from the mouths of those who are now the severest against you. Pardon me if I say so, because, after all, in my words there is perhaps a selfish motive and thought. I shall read your encomiums because you must allow me to say that I am your junior. (Laughter.) I am younger than you are by two months and two days. (Laughter.) Probably there is not much to boast of in that difference. Probably it means that there is not much to boast of in two months, even with the addition of two days. There are probably some of the gentlemen at this table, at this board, who, having a long life before them, make light of boasting of months. Ah, but when we have doubled the tape of sixty, and when we are finally launched upon this unknown and fatal ocean from which there is no return, we cling to the days with all the tenacity of the miser for his gold.

Familiar With All His Faults.

Neither, sir, would I be entirely satisfied if I did not mention by name here one whom I am proud to see at this board, the name of an old Liberal—not old in years, but a Liberal of the old school, a Liberal from generations, from father to son, and from grand father, one whose pedigree can go back to the days of William Lyon Mackenzie; and I have given you the name of my friend, the new member for North York, my new colleague, the Postmaster-General, Mr. Aylesworth. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I don't know what your habit is in the city of Toronto. I suppose you all read the Conservative press. For my part I read it every

day. I may tell you, for I have nothing to hide before you, I breakfast every morning upon the prose of the Mail and Empire. I don't know that the prose is the best of food. I am like King Midas, I wish to preserve his life against possible attempts at assassination, had accustomed himself to eat poison every day. (Great laughter.) I am perfectly amused at this moment, and every moment, by the prose of the Mail and Empire. But, gentlemen, if you read the Conservative press as I do read them, you are familiar with all my many faults and shortcomings, and sins of omission and commission. The fact is that when I read those papers every day I am myself surprised at the many faults which are mine. I suppose, but, sir, there is one credit which I must ever since I had, and it is this: that ever since I had anything to do with the direction of the Liberal party it has been my constant endeavor to bring into public life, into the House of Parliament, the best intellects, the highest characters that could be found in any province of the Dominion. (Hear, hear.) In this country there are no public men, as you know, but there is only one good party, and it is needless to say it is our party. (Laughter.) The Latin poet Ovid two thousand years ago said: "I see the right and I approve it, too; I contain the wrong, and yet the wrong pursue." Best Intellectuals in the House.

I am surprised at the number of Latin poets that you have in the province of Ontario, men who see the right and approve it, and yet follow the wrong. But since it must needs be that there must be offences, I want to see the best intellects in the House of Parliament, not only of my own party, but of the other party as well. We have a good cause; we are proud of it, and would be glad under all circumstances to defend it against the best efforts of the other party. If such be my views, gentlemen, you will not be surprised to know that it is already many years ago that I attempted to secure for the country the services of such a man as Mr. Aylesworth. (Applause.) Before the elections of 1890 I tried to persuade Mr. Aylesworth to come into parliament. Mr. Aylesworth, at that time, did not see his way to do this. It was, mind you, a great sacrifice that he had no conception of the sacrifices which are entailed by public life, when a man has to renounce his ordinary vocation and give to the country the best part of every year; and it is no secret to anybody here to know that I exacted of him, people generally in the case of Mr. Aylesworth, the salary of \$7,000 which he pays him, does not represent one-half it is far from one-half of the sacrifice which he makes every year to his country by accepting. (Applause.)

Did Not Appreciate a Good Man.

I renewed my efforts in 1894, and on that occasion I was more successful. Mr. Aylesworth agreed to come forward. But a singular thing then happened. It turned out that the province of Ontario there is a certain constituency, the name of which I had better withhold from you, the electors of which do not know a good thing when they see it, nor appreciate a good man when he is at their command. A majority of the electors refused to avail themselves of the services of Mr. Aylesworth. (Laughter and applause.) They may be forgotten, perhaps, in the next world, but certainly not in this world. (Laughter.) The electors of North York were made of different stuff. (Hear, hear.) Having lost a good man, an excellent man, they immediately seized the opportunity of having another good man, another excellent man. Notwithstanding a miserable campaign, a campaign of appeals to prejudices—(hear, hear)—prejudices of all sorts, big prejudices, and chiefly small and picayune prejudices, they elected Mr. Aylesworth triumphant. (Applause.) All present in good faith. (Applause.) I honored myself by electing Mr. Aylesworth, as Mr. Aylesworth will honor them by representing them.

Met Another Good Man.

It is already some few years ago since I had the privilege of visiting old North York, and I could have an appreciation then of the quality of the stewards of which it is composed. I met there a man whom I have never forgotten since, and who, unfortunately, is no more. Mr. Cane of Newmarket. (Applause.) In my career of more than sixty years it has been my privilege to meet many good men, but I do not know that in all my life I ever met a man who more impressed me than Mr. Cane of Newmarket. (Hear, hear.) He was a man true to his convictions, sincere, honest, and as gentle as a woman. I learned from him that he had been a Reformer all his early life, and that when he was a young man of not more than twenty years he had accompanied Mr. Lafontaine through the county of York when Mr. Lafontaine had been defeated in the county of Terrebonne in the first election after the union, and was introduced by Robert Baldwin to the Reformers of the county of York. (Applause.)

From that date, gentlemen, dates the existence of the Liberal party of Canada. When the friends of Mr. Lafontaine and the friends of Robert Baldwin met in the Legislature of United Canada in 1841, at Kingston, there was founded the Liberal party, of which we are proud, and which is represented on this occasion. Lafontaine and Baldwin are immortal names. They brought together for the first time the elements of Provincial rights, or as they have been taught by Mr. Blake himself, Sir, it is that in the distribution of power between the Federal Parliament and the Provincial Legislature since you will not accept the word Parliament for a Legislature—is it that in the distribution of power between the Province and the Dominion the rights of the Provinces are to be supreme against the rights of the Dominion?

of civil liberty, of religious tolerance, of fraternal affection, which from that day to this has been the inspiring guide of the Liberal party throughout its career. (Cheers.) The names of Lafontaine and Baldwin are immortal. They will live forever in the hearts of all Canadians, joined in a common fame. Their career was not long. They soon withdrew, wounded to the heart, both of them, by the poisoned darts levelled against them by their enemies; but their work has been living, and it is living yet. (Hear, hear.)

Party Now Stronger Than Ever.

The party which they founded is now stronger than ever it was in the Dominion of Canada, and has extended east and west—east through the Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island; and west through Manitoba, British Columbia, and last, though not least, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Sir, these two names which I have just pronounced, Alberta and Saskatchewan, bring to my mind—and they cannot, but bring to my mind—the attempt which was made by some parties last winter, at the time that we were endeavoring to bring these two provinces into the family of confederation, to inflict an injury upon that movement, and a still greater injury upon the people of Canada. (Hear, hear.) You heard in this province, and especially in this city, that the Liberal party had become recalcitrant to its professed doctrines, to the doctrine of Provincial rights, and that it in particular had fallen from the high pedestal which I had raised for myself in the year 1896. Well, I may say that if it had fallen for myself a pedestal in 1896 it was not due to the efforts or the support which I received from those who attacked me last winter—(hear, hear)—and who were against me in 1896 for the policy which I then advocated. It was the ones who last winter opposed me. Sir, it is said that wonders will never cease, and we all admit that this is an age of wonders; but of all the wonders that have taken place in recent years we have seen here in this province the most wonderful of all, the most improbable and the most incredible, and what can it be? Is it some new discovery has been made in science which forces us to review our notions of what existed before? Is it that the St. Lawrence has turned upon its course and is now flowing westward instead of eastward? Is it that the roses are now growing without any thorns? Or is it that the violet is without any perfume? This would be very extraordinary, if anything of that kind had taken place; but something more wonderful than that has occurred. And what is it?

Champions of Provincial Rights.

It is that all of a sudden the Conservative party has turned and become the champions of Provincial rights. (Hear, hear.) Shades of the departed Conservatives! They could not believe it if they were to come back to this life. The Conservative party the champions of provincial rights! And not only do they proclaim themselves at the present moment champions of provincial rights, but they have invented a new expression, and in some parts of the Dominion call themselves "Provincial rights." The Conservative party are Provincial rights in the same sense that Beau Brummel was a vegetarian. (Laughter.) Beau Brummel was asked one day if he was not a vegetarian. "Oh, yes," said he, "I am; I once actually did eat one-half of a pea." (Laughter.) That was the content of Beau Brummel's vegetarianism. If I were to say that one-half of a pea is the extent of the Provincial rights doctrine of the Conservative party I would give them far more credit than they deserve. (Renewed laughter.)

Doctrine is Not There.

Sir, those gentlemen who call themselves the advocates and the champions of Provincial rights do not understand Provincial rights about as much as a blind man understands colors, about as much as the deaf and dumb can conceive speech and sound. Take their speeches—and the Lord knows we have had a good many—(laughter)—take their newspaper articles—and you know that they have had still more, take their articles in their newspapers, and their speeches, and try to get out of them the true doctrine of Provincial rights. You might as well try to get a horse out of an empty stable. You could not get the horse out of the empty stable, because the horse is not there. (Laughter.) And you cannot get the doctrine of Provincial rights from their speeches or their newspaper articles, because the doctrine is not there. And who are these men, I want to know? Who are these men who in the by-lanes and streets and public squares complain, because we had gone back on the doctrine of Provincial rights? Who are they? Who are they? Who are they? Are they not the Province of Ontario were attempted to be encroached upon by the Federal power at the hands of Sir John Macdonald, and who were every step by Oliver Mowat—(cheers)—aided and abetted in every attempt against the Province? They are the same men to-day who are proclaiming that we have gone back on our convictions.

What Are Provincial Rights?

What is—sir, before I go any further—what is the doctrine of Provincial rights? How has it been taught to us by the master of Provincial rights, by Sir Oliver Mowat, by the great teacher of Provincial rights, or as it has been taught by Mr. Blake himself? Sir, it is that in the distribution of power between the Federal Parliament and the Provincial Legislature since you will not accept the word Parliament for a Legislature—is it that in the distribution of power between the Province and the Dominion the rights of the Provinces are to be supreme against the rights of the Dominion?

If such be the assertion, such, I say, is not the doctrine of Provincial rights as it was taught by Mr. Blake, by Sir John Macdonald, or by Sir Oliver Mowat. Is it that in those classes of powers where there is concurrent jurisdiction given to the Provinces and the Dominion that the rights of the Provinces are to be supreme over the rights of the Dominion? If such be the assertion, such, I say, is not the doctrine of Mr. Blake and of Sir Oliver Mowat. Is it that the classes of power not given to the Federal Parliament, the residue of power should be placed under the Dominion? If such be the doctrine, but it is not the true doctrine of Provincial rights. The true doctrine of Provincial rights, such as it has been taught to us by Mr. Blake, by Sir Oliver Mowat, is this: That in the matters confided to the Provinces under the authority of the British North America act, in matters which are confided to the Provinces, the will of the Legislature, the will of the people is supreme authority, and that authority is to be exercised by the Federal power. That is the doctrine of Provincial rights, and that is the doctrine upon which I want to be judged upon this occasion and upon all occasions. (Applause.)

Quebec's Good Service.

Sir, it is a well-known fact that when the Provinces were united, Sir John Macdonald was in favor of a legislative, and not a federative, union. (Hear, hear.) Some weeks ago I read in a newspaper published in this city—and it was not a friendly article but a means—that if the union had been federative, not legislative, this would be the weight of Sir George Cartier and the Province of Quebec. I have only this to say, that if it was true, as asserted in that newspaper, that if the union had been made federative and not legislative, by the authority and power of Quebec I would say that this is a matter of record, it is a matter of good service for the Dominion. (Applause.)

But, sir, proud as I am of my Province, I must deny that honor to my Province. That the union was legislative, and not federative, was not due to Sir George Cartier, but it was due to the men who were the great spirit in the work of confederation, George Brown himself. (Applause.) He was the man when the conference met at Quebec, he was the master-hand who gave the character to the union, though I am proud to say that in this he was closely followed by Sir George Cartier, who represented at that time the majority of the people of Quebec. Therefore immediately afterwards, though Sir John Macdonald had been aided in his efforts to make this a legislative and not a federative union, it is a matter of history, it is a matter of record, it is a matter which cannot be disputed, that Sir John Macdonald, true to his convictions, true to his principles, attempted again and again to encroach in favor of the Dominion upon the powers vested in the Provinces.

Tried to Wrong Ontario.

It is a matter of record that upon many, many an occasion especially I attempted to take away from the province of Ontario powers which under the constitution belonged to the province of Ontario. It is a matter of record also that in his effort he was met at every step by that staunch friend of the province, Sir Oliver Mowat, long the leader of the Liberal party in this province, and I am proud to say my colleague in the government of Canada. (Cheers.) It was in the first year of the administration of Sir Oliver Mowat that he passed the regulation to license the liquor traffic. He relied upon article 91 of the constitution, article 91 which gave the province the right to impose a license fee for shops, taverns, etc. He was opposed by Sir John Macdonald, who contended that he had not the right to regulate the liquor traffic, but that the right belonged to the Dominion government. I remember very well, and perhaps gentlemen in the Province of Ontario have not forgotten the speech delivered by Sir John Macdonald in a nearby village—Yorkville, perhaps it was—in which he stated that he would "teach a lesson in constitutional law to that little tyrant Mowat."

It so happened that Sir John Macdonald instead of teaching a lesson to Sir Oliver Mowat, received a lesson himself in constitutional law. It so turned out that though Sir John Macdonald was a good constitutional lawyer, no one can deny it, Sir Oliver Mowat was a still better lawyer than Sir John Macdonald. And that was why it was decided by the highest authority that Sir John Macdonald was wrong, and that Sir Oliver Mowat was right, and that the power which had been claimed by Sir Oliver for Ontario really belonged to the province of Ontario under the constitution.

Fight Over Streams Bill.

That was not all. You gentlemen from this city and province have not forgotten, I am sure, that some twenty years ago or thereabouts the atmosphere was thick with the words "streams bill." You heard those words in the Legislature. I heard those words often in the parliament of Canada. Sir Oliver Mowat had undertaken under the constitution to regulate navigation upon the streams and the power to use the waters for navigation purposes. The occasion of the quarrel was that in the valley of the River Ottawa, upon a certain river which I believe is called the "Mississippi," there were two lumbermen, each having limits upon that river. The man who had the lower limits put some works upon it for the floating of his logs, but would not allow the upper man to make use of these works, and, therefore, if his contention had been right, the proprietor of the upper limits would have been simply detained from the use of his property. Sir Oliver Mowat took the ground, and the just ground, that all

streams are highways which have to be used for the common good, and that everybody has the right to use them. He passed an act accordingly; that act was disallowed by Sir John Macdonald. Again there was discussion as to who was the better constitutional lawyer, and again Sir John Macdonald was baffled and Sir Oliver Mowat triumphant.

This was followed immediately by a third one. Under the constitution which we have in the British North America Act the lands of the province of Ontario belong to the people of the province of Ontario, and are to be administered by its provincial government. But Sir John Macdonald said that in that part of Ontario which has been called ever since "new Ontario" the land did not belong to the province, but to the Dominion. And I remember another speech also by Sir John Macdonald in which he stated that "not one acre of land, not one stick of timber, not one lump of minerals" could be disposed of by the province of Ontario. Again there was another battle of the giants, and again victory went to the little giant, Sir Oliver Mowat. (Cheers.)

Where Were the Conservatives?

I ask now, upon every one of these occasions where, when the powers of the province were in jeopardy, were the champions of to-day in favor of provincial rights? Where was the Conservative party of that day? Was it behind Sir John Macdonald or Sir Oliver Mowat? You know that every one of those who now shout for provincial rights was then against provincial rights. It was we, however, who backed upon our promises, upon our principles, because in the constitution which we framed last winter for the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan we inserted a clause which might be considered contrary to provincial rights. You were told that in doing so we were acting on our principles. You were told we were depriving it of the right which by the letter and the spirit of the constitution belongs to the province. You were told that the matter of education came under the jurisdiction of the province, and not the Dominion.

What the Real Rights Are.

All the rights of jurisdiction between the province and the Dominion are contained in two articles. In not one of these articles will you find anything with regard to education. Let us look to article 91, which reads as follows: "The executive authority of the Queen, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this act assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces." There are twenty-nine different subjects which are assigned to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion, and amongst these is not to be found the matter of education. Was there an oversight? Did the fathers of Confederation not think of education? No, gentlemen, there was no oversight. They made a separate article for education. There are three exceptions put upon the power of the legislature.

The Question of Education.

And what are these exceptions? "Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools, which any class of people have by law in the province at the union."

There follows another special article with regard to Ontario and Quebec: "All the powers, privileges and duties attached to the office of the Queen, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, shall be and the same are hereby extended to the dissentient schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects in Quebec."

Therefore that is another exception. Sir, there can only be one law for the Kingdom of His Majesty the King. The denominational school system has been modified by the legislature of the Territories, modified and improved more than once, by a series of modifications and compromises until it has reached such a state of perfection that even Mr. Haultain, the leader of the Opposition, has said of it that in his opinion it was so good that if he had the power of a dictator or of a despot he would not change a single iota of it.

Confidence in the Government.

There is something more, it was easy to say last year that we were covering the new province. It was easy to say that we were going back upon our convictions. But since that time the constitution we have given to the new provinces has been submitted to these provinces, and it was submitted first to the people of the province of Alberta. For Alberta twenty-five men had to be elected; twenty-five men had to become members of the new legislature. Sir, of that number in the new legislature no less than twenty-four were elected as Liberals. (Applause.) There has been an election since in the province of Saskatchewan, and there, though the fight was led by the leader of the party, Mr. Haultain, who had been premier of the province for several years, the people of the province of Saskatchewan ratified this legislation by returning seven Conservative members and eight Liberals. (Applause.) Yet in the face of this there are still men in this province of Ontario, and this city of Toronto, to say that we had covered the population of the two new provinces. (Laughter and applause.) There is something more. Since this bill was introduced that Providence has been extremely kind to us. No one is more prone to acknowledge it than myself. It is true that the Tories are sometimes inclined to take away any encomiums thrust upon us. They say that we do not deserve any praise if Providence has been so kind to us. But at all events, and I say this: that it is on our side, and

not on theirs. But, sir, that will not break the heart of anyone except our friends the enemy. They must admit that Providence has been kind; that we have lived in a comparatively favorable period. I think I can claim also, with some degree of fairness and justice, as it is, to-day, it is due to a wise, progressive, prudent and bold administration and legislation. (Cheers.)

When we came into office in 1896 it is nothing more than the truth to say that the country had been stagnant, stationary for ten years. What was the cause of it? Well, sir, what is the cause? One of the causes is well known. For six of those ten years at least, the country had been convulsed by agitation, again connected with the school question. Our predecessors had been unable either to solve the question or to quell the agitation. I need not tell you that agitation of this character is always an impediment to progress. Not only does it mark more profoundly the lines of cleavage between population and population, but it takes away from the energy which is so essential to conduct the work of the nation. It was our aim, when we came into office, and we have not forgotten to quell the agitation, and for the last ten years we have had peace, blessed peace, in this country, as we have never had it before—(cheers)—peace which all the machinations of the mischief-makers could not disturb. This was the cause of the progress and prosperity which we have at this moment. There was another cause, which, in these days, prevented progress and prosperity, and it was, if I may say so, the instability of the fiscal policy of the preceding administration.

A Stable Tariff Required.

Everybody will agree with me—the business men of Toronto more than anybody—that in a fiscal policy such as we have, where we derive our revenue chiefly from customs duties, it is absolutely essential to the capitalist, to the workman, to the business man, to the industrialist, that he should know exactly the conditions under which he invests his capital; that he should know that it will be invested under conditions that will not be lightly altered. But that was not what we agreed with me that in all the years of the National Policy, though it had been ushered into the world with a great flourish of trumpets, though it was maintained all those years, it was much vaunted, it was all the time being tampered with, it was being altered in all the time that the National Policy was in force the conditions were such that the tariff was all the time tinkered at, scratched at, partially demolished and partially restored, and the demotion again demolished, and the demotion again restored, until the manufacturers prayed to heaven that the manufacturer and the demolisher and the tariff tinker. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, let me quote to you the history of the National Policy. It was introduced, as you know, in the year 1879. It has had ten years of its history, its life, its growth, its nourishment. In the year 1880, just when the National Policy was fresh, there were 77 changes in the tariff—just one year old and already 77 changes. In the year 1881 there were 66 changes, in 1882 there were 143 changes, in 1883 there were some 113 changes, in 1884 there were 39 changes, in 1885 there were 39 changes, in 1886 no less than 176 changes, in 1887 and 1888 there was a period of calm and only two changes, in 1889 there were one, in 1890 there was a consolidation and revision, in 1891 there were 14 changes, in 1892 28 changes, in 1893 2 changes, in 1894 a new tariff, in 1895 16 changes.

Decided the Budget Speech.

Well, sir, when there were so many changes the manufacturer dreaded the day of the budget speech. He was always anxious lest he find himself the following morning a ruined man. But I am proud to say that under our Reformer's administration, always asleep and never fearfully interfered with the tariff. We have made very few changes in the duty. For instance, one of the changes was made in 1904 when we introduced the anti-dumping clause. (Applause.) Why did we adopt such a policy? Why did we introduce the anti-dumping clause? We introduced it for the reason that I have mentioned ago, that it was essential to the success of manufacturing that the man who is engaged in business should know exactly the conditions under which he would operate, and we put in this clause to prevent the demolition of the market.

I have seen this clause attacked a few weeks ago in a newspaper of this city. It may be attacked, gentlemen, in newspapers of the city of Toronto, but it will not be attacked on the floor of the Parliament of Canada. (Applause.) I venture to say that.

The German Surtax.

Then we made another change when we introduced the German surtax. Why did we introduce it? Not certainly from any hostility to Germany. We introduced it because Germany had no right to penalize us for taking an action that we had the right to take. When we came into office in 1896 we found the German and Belgian treaties, of which I am sure you have heard before. (Laughter.) We found two treaties, one with Germany and one with Belgium, which stipulated that if the colonies were to give any advantage in trade to any other nation, which they might do for a consideration, then those advantages should be extended to Germany. That was bad enough. But there was something more, which was worse. There was also this provision, that if we (Canada) gave a preference, an advantage, to the mother land, then immediately we should give the same advantage to Germany. Well, sir, we thought this was bad legislation, bad treaty-making, and we complained to King-land. The other governments had com-

par legislation before the people which it affected directly, not one who was so brave in words would go and fight. (Laughter and applause.) Two more bye-elections have taken place in those new provinces, and in both the Liberal candidates were elected by acclamation. (Applause.) And yet they call us coercionists. I repudiate that word; I repeat that the word coercionist will never apply to me. (Renewed applause.)

1896 and 1905.

I have no objection to criticism and comparison. On the contrary, I invite all to look at my record in 1896 and 1905. What was the issue in 1896? Sir, the new party of provincial rights, the Conservative party, attempted to force us to apply the provisions of the British North America Act to the new provinces. Comments upon the progress of Manitoba a system of schools which had been rejected by the province of Manitoba. Then I stood before the Conservative party, and I said, "No. You may have the power to do what you propose to force upon the people of Manitoba a system of schools which they have rejected. You may have that power, but it is a power which you should not exercise." (Applause.) They attempted to force that system upon Manitoba. That was coercion. Was it coercion when we simply applied the provisions of the British North America Act to the new Provinces? There is no comparison. (Applause.) Again I say that in this year, 1905, I can appeal to my fellow-countrymen of all races and religions, and can ask them to say that I am on the same platform as in 1896. (Applause.)

But I am not here to argue the question of schools. Men differ upon such a question. I am here simply to ask this of the Reformers of Ontario, that we should carry on the work of confederation as it has been conceived. (Applause.)

Fight For Confederation.

Some of the men who are here to-night in this audience remember the fight for confederation. They remember that it was a work of compromise in order to unite discordant elements in the great work of forming a nation. We are a nation to-day—(applause)—because men at the time of confederation, Mr. Brown, amongst others, was the first to do so, appealed to Canada of all races, nationalities, and creeds to make a sacrifice of some of their convictions upon a common altar, at which everyone, whatever might be his prejudices, could see and worship. (Prolonged applause.) But why should I dwell upon this subject any longer? This is scarcely the occasion to refer to it. I know, there are those in the ranks of the Liberal party who are not on this point. And because I know there are such men, and because I value their friendship and respect and because I value their good opinion—it is for this reason that I wanted to show that the Liberal party was a man in me in 1905 as they had in 1896. (Prolonged applause.) Sir, let me now pass to another, and if I may say so, a more congenial subject. We have now been ten years in office, as you remarked a little while ago, and I think I may claim with some truth, and without any appearance of exaggeration, and false pride, that the Reformers of Canada have no reason to regret the day that they confided the destinies of this country into the hands of the present administration. (Applause.)

Canada during the last ten years has made a step forward, nay, not only a step forward, but made a gigantic leap forward. (Renewed applause.) Canada has emerged during those ten years from the obscure condition of a simple colony to the rank and station of a proud nation. (Long continued applause.) We have a population of at least six millions of souls at a very conservative estimate.

How Trade is Growing.

This year our trade, I have reason to believe, will reach the \$300,000,000 mark. (Applause.) With such an increase before you I have the proud satisfaction of saying to you, my fellow-countrymen, that Canada occupies no mean place amongst the commercial nations of the world. I can say, and say with perfect truth and accuracy, that to-day the trade of Canada, judging by imports and exports, and according to the figures of foreign places, places Canada third of the nations of the world in the scale of trade. (Prolonged applause.) Canada comes third, immediately after Great Britain, which comes immediately after Belgium, which is the first. In the year which closed 31st December, 1904, the trade of Belgium, imports and exports, was \$265,617,323. The population of the kingdom, according to the last census, which was taken in 1900, was 6,699,548 souls, or a total of \$144.41 for every head of the population of Belgium, the highest record in the world. Let us incline ourselves in honor of little Belgium. Next to it comes Great Britain, and the trade of the United Kingdom for the year closing 31st December, 1904, was \$4,145,181,718, and the population, according to the census of 1901, was 41,600,061, or a proportion per head of the population of total trade of \$99.62. The trade of Canada for the year ending 30th June, 1905, was \$452,789,500, and the population of Canada, as you know, by the last census, was 5,312,315, or a total of trade per head of the population of \$84.30. (Cheers.) Our place was the third of the nations of the earth in the commercial scale.

Yet a Young Nation.

Now, sir, we are only at the beginning. I have said we are a nation, and proud to say so, but we are only yet a young nation. True it is, I admit, more so than we were at first, but that Providence has been extremely kind to us. No one is more prone to acknowledge it than myself. It is true that the Tories are sometimes inclined to take away any encomiums thrust upon us. They say that we do not deserve any praise if Providence has been so kind to us. But at all events, and I say this: that it is on our side, and

plained without effect. We complained to England and England did denounce the German and Belgian treaties. It was a sacrifice for Great Britain to do, but she did it in a spirit of fair play and friendship to the colonies. For it was truly grateful, but immediately the treaties were renewed again and put in force again, but then Germany in the new treaty undertook to penalize us. We, sir, are only a small nation, yet, and Germany is a big empire, but we resolved that we would not be bullied by anybody, not even by Germany. (Loud cheers.) And therefore we were able to find a way to retaliate upon Germany, not in a spirit of hostility, as I have said, but simply for the legitimate protection of our rights.

The Preference to Great Britain. But we did more. In the tariff which was introduced in 1857 there was a provision which I don't hesitate to say, marks an era in the history of the British Empire—we gave a preference to Great Britain. (Cheers.) We resolved after due deliberation; we did it for a cause. I will not go into the sentimental consideration which prompted that policy, but confine myself to the business reasons which caused us to adopt the policy of giving a preference to Great Britain. It has been an excellent measure. It has been a help to the cause which has been a regulator of all prices which were paid in Canada by the consumer. It has done something more; it has developed our trade with Great Britain; trade which was stagnant, not stagnant, but going backward. But ever since that preference was granted our trade with Great Britain has gone up by leaps and bounds; our imports have increased and our exports more than doubled. It is true at this moment we have no preference in the English market, but the fact that we buy more from England than we sell to buy more from us. What about mutual preference? My answer is simply this: "Mutual preference is a question which at this moment does not concern the people of Canada. It is a question that concerns the people of Great Britain alone. We are ready to give mutual preference to Great Britain if it suits the people of Great Britain to give us a mutual preference in their tariff. We have declared, at the time of the last colonial conference in 1902, that we would be prepared at any time that suited the British people to negotiate with them for preference against preference. It is easy for us to give a preference to Great Britain. We have only to lower our duties. It is not easy for the people of Great Britain, because they cannot do so without altering their tariff policy. In the name of the government, in the name—I claim so, at least I believe so—of the Reformers of Ontario, and I believe also in the name of the Reformers of Canada, I say we have the other side of the question, and together to the people of Great Britain to decide for themselves. (Cheers.) What we want from the people of Great Britain is what we want from the people of Canada—that they should do the best for themselves according to their own light, as we are prepared ourselves to do the best for ourselves according to our own light. (Applause.)

Have Treaties of Commerce. It has been said we should have a uniform tariff in the British Empire. I do not think for my part, it is possible to have that. We may have peace treaties of commerce. But if we want to maintain the British Empire, for my part, it is my firm conviction it can be maintained upon one condition only—the only one condition—and it is that every component part of the British Empire should be left to do the best it can for itself. (Cheers.)

Effect of Future Elections. I have been asked, "But what will be the effect upon your policy of the recent election in Great Britain?" I have this only to say: "The issue of the elections in Great Britain is for the British people alone. Whichever party is in office we are the friends of that party; whichever party is in opposition, we are the friends of that party. We want to be on good terms with the whole people of England. We cannot admit, we do not want, that our party differences should be made the apple of discord to be thrown among the people of Great Britain. We want the best of friendship to exist between all portions of the British Empire. But one question, a question we have been asked to deal with in the past and shall have to deal with in the future, is that of transportation, the question of questions. (Applause.) We have done a great deal for transportation; we have done a great deal to facilitate transportation between this country and other countries, between the different provinces of our country. We have prepared and organized the construction of another transcontinental railway. (Cheers.) But let me tell you that this great project did not come one hour too soon. It came at the right time, but although the railway is not yet constructed, it is easy to see that before many years a third, and perhaps a fourth, railway will be necessary through the interior of the country to the coast.

Want More Railroads. We have been told by some friends, I believe, some friends from Ontario, we had better discuss these matters frankly between us all—there are, I believe, some of our friends in Ontario who think that we are putting too much money into the construction of railways. Sir, let me dissent altogether from that suggestion. We have not put too much money into the construction of railways. It is easy for the man who is in the neighborhood of Toronto and Hamilton or London, who has three or four railways passing by his door or within a few miles, running in all directions, it is easy for him to say, "No more railways; no more money in aid of railways." But I want the man, whoever he may be, to think of the settler in the outlying provinces, (hear, hear.) I want that man, whoever he may be, to think of the settler in the outlying provinces, who to-day has to cart his produce to the market, as he himself had to do forty years ago. There is no such thing in the province of Ontario. And gentlemen, the railways have been helped in the older sections, and so we must help the railways in new provinces, and we

must have great trunk lines to take our products to all parts of the world. Seeks Markets in Orient. Up to the present moment we have markets chiefly in Europe, but the time has come when we must seek markets in the Orient, in Japan or China. In those three countries where there is a civilization 2,000 years old, which has been unchanged and unremoved, and crystallized during 2,000 years, but which is at last awakening to the civilization of the western land. We are in a position to profit more from this market than any other portion of the civilized globe. Here we are, occupying the apex of this continent. In the centre of our country is the choicest part of it, that is perhaps the choicest part of it for the growing of wheat. It is certain that for many generations, and perhaps for ever, the three Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan will produce more wheat than can be consumed in Canada. We have been seeking our markets abroad, chiefly in Europe, but we would be blind to the times if we failed to realize that there is a market for four or five hundred millions in the Orient of the old world. If we want to know what can be done by activity and enterprise in the way of developing trade, look for a moment at the tea trade. It has become an article of primary necessity in every home. Whether in the mansion of the rich or the cottage of the humble, you find the cup that cheers but not that inebriates. English merchants two hundred years ago discovered the valuable properties of tea and brought it to England. till now it has become an article of primary necessity. Wherever tea is grown wheat is not grown. The article of food is rice.

Canada to Get That Market. I want Canadian merchants to bear wheat and "long" into that 400,000,000 market of China and Japan. We have not only the wheat trade, we have also the passenger trade. The Orient is awakening. With these four hundred million people in China, forty million people in Japan and three hundred million people in India, there will be a market for wheat and rice from the Orient to Europe and from Europe to the Orient. Hitherto there has been only the Suez Canal. Sir, we have a better route over the Pacific. Mark my words, by-and-by we shall have train upon train carrying passengers from the Orient to Europe and from Europe to the Orient.

United States a Competitor. We can only have one competitor in the United States. The Canadian Pacific Railway this year are going to open a new line, and a steamer will leave for Vancouver; there will be a train waiting to take the passenger to Quebec, where there will be a steamer waiting to take him to Europe, and in less than 22 days he will have completed his journey. These are some of the things which will tempt every Canadian; but when I think of the magnitude of the task I am tempted to say, with some despair, "So much to be done; so little done," and I rely upon the courage of the Canadian people, on the courage of the Canadian Reformers who favor those ideas. (Cheers.) Sir, I can't hope that I have many years to live at the present rate, but I hope that I shall live long enough to see the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway passing with trains full of passengers, full of wheat and flour, and bringing back tea and silk and passengers, and transmitting them to all parts of the civilized world.

Last of Civilized Nations. We are the last of the civilized nations to come to the front. It is within our grasp to profit by the experience of the past; to improve upon their virtues; to avoid their mistakes. It is for us to employ the energy, the activity, the enterprise, the competence, the brains and the brawn, and I rely upon the Canadian people to do it. Let us rise to the height of our opportunities. Let our civilization be such a civilization as never existed before in the world, a civilization based, and exclusively based, upon peace and the arts of peace.

An Unexcelled Banquet. But in what words can I express the gratitude with which my heart is filled for the reception which you, my fellow-Reformers, have extended to me to-night? I have been through many a struggle, and like many another public man, I have had my troubles. I have had my moments of discouragement. Everything is forgotten in my presence here, when I am the recipient of so much kindness at the hands of my fellow-countrymen of the Province of Ontario. (Applause.) I have had many receptions tendered to me in the course of my public life. Many times I have come here to this Province of Ontario, still many more have I been honored in my native Province of Quebec, and you, sir, have alluded to the fact that I represented Canada in 1897 in the mother land. But I have not seen anything that equalled or approached this banquet to-night in order, in beauty, in numbers. (Applause.)

World's Largest Line. Another Record for the White Star Line. Another shipping record is being established by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast. The White Star liner Adriatic, now under construction at the Queen's Island, will have a tonnage of 26,000 and a length of 710 feet, a breadth of 75 feet, and a depth of 50 feet. She will be the largest vessel in the world.

The record was previously held by the Baltic, also built for the White Star line by Messrs. Harland and Wolff. She has a tonnage of 23,874, 1,124 tons less than the new vessel, which exceeds in length, however, by 15 feet. The nearest approach in size to these vessels is the America—23,000 tons—belonging to the Hamburg-American, but with their new vessel the White Star will again be well ahead of all rivals.

The following table gives the tonnage of the world's largest vessels: Adriatic, White Star, building, 25,000; Baltic, White Star, 23,874; America, German, 23,000; Cedric, White Star, 21,000; Celtic, White Star, 20,900; Minnesota, United States, 20,716; Carmania, Cunard, 20,600; Kaiser Wilhelm II., Germany, 20,000; Caronia, Cunard, 19,584; Oceanic, White Star, 17,274; Deutschland, Germany, 16,602; La Provence, France, 15,900; Kronprinz Wilhelm, Germany, 14,900; Campania, Cunard, 12,950.

BABY'S WEIGHT OF NAMES. A laborer took his infant to a church near Cambridge Wells, recently, to be baptized. Asked what names he wished the child to bear, he started the clergyman by handing in a list of 21 Christian names, each beginning with a different letter of the alphabet.

plause.) It exceeds everything that I have witnessed; it exceeds everything that has taken place in this country. As the recipient of it, however, I need not tell you that this is a red-letter day, and that to the end of my life I shall carry with me as the most precious of all the treasures which I can convey to the grave with me the mark of sympathy and confidence which has been given to me to-day by the Reformers of the great banner Province of the Dominion. (Prolonged and tremendous applause.)

MODERN ESTABLISHMENTS. Some Facts About Semi-Ready New Shops in Montreal. (From the Gazette, Montreal, 21st Feb., 1906.) The Semi-Ready Company has been strengthened by the addition to its directorate of two well known business men, Mr. Charles H. Nelson, who was for many years head of the wholesale house of H. & A. Nelson, Montreal and Toronto, has purchased a large interest in the company and is now Vice-President. Mr. Alfred Wood, the newspaper publisher, who recently disposed of the Ottawa Free Press to a group of Ottawa contractors, has also joined forces with the company, and he will be added to the directorate.

The Semi-Ready Tailoring shops in Montreal are models of the modern establishment. A new factory of five floors with a system which ensures high class workmanship is surrounded by every sanitary arrangement. The greater part of one floor is devoted to a dining room where the 300 employees may take their mid-day luncheon in comfort. A kitchen and lunch counter can be managed by the co-operation of the whole working staff.

It had been stated that the coast of Vancouver Island was neglected in the expenditures set aside for aids to navigation by the Federal government. To refute this he advised the point out that in 1905 there were 15 light stations on the coast, while there were 44 at the present time. In the former year there were only 19 lighthouse keepers. There were now 41. The expenditure upon construction work on this coast in 1906 had been \$600, while in 1905 it had been \$10,551, and in 1904 \$42,000. In 1905 the maintenance of lights involved an expenditure of \$12,000, while last year it had totalled \$32,000. The speaker quoted other figures, all proving the same point, and went on to say that it was obviously untrue to hold that the marine interests of the British Columbia coast had been overlooked. From a speech by Hon. Wm. Templeman.

Who Will Appear at the Victoria Theatre on Wednesday Evening. Notable cast that shared Miss Hall's metropolitan triumph is still with her. In the list of principals one finds the very cream of comic opera talent, for prominent in the cast are Josephine Knapp, Jennie Weatthers, May Boulton, Ethel Comstock, Mamie Scott, Lanthé Willis, Jenny Bartlett, George Frey, Charles Fulton, John E. Young, Lyman White, Robert Burton, George Hall and J. P. Donnelly, all of whom are recognized artists.

The prospect of hearing Madame Gadski on March 10th is one to which all local music lovers are looking forward with pleasurable anticipation, and there is every likelihood of the famous singer's reception being a cordial one. That her coming is an event quite out of the ordinary is generally understood, for there is no singer on tour to-day whose fame, particularly in the great Wagnerian roles, is greater. Indeed, of the few truly phenomenal voices that may be heard this season, Madame Gadski's is probably accepted as the richest and fullest, while from the standpoint of freshness none can equal hers.

It was with considerable chagrin two years ago that New York patrons of the opera received the announcement that Madame Gadski, acknowledged the bright particular star of the Concert forces, had decided to forsake the operatic stage; but the news that she would be heard throughout the country in concert was hailed with delight. The initial tour was taken under the direction of London G. Charlton, who manages her fortunes this year, and so successful was it from every standpoint, that arrangements for 70 appearances this season were made. There is every prospect of the present tour outtravelling anything that has been attempted of similar nature in recent years.

The Pringle stock company will close their second week's engagement at the Watson theatre this evening in the mirth-provoking farce comedy, "A White Elephant." For the first half of next week, beginning Monday night, and including Tuesday night and Wednesday morning and night, they will produce the favorite rural comedy, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with Johnnie Pringle, the laugh-pro-



Manager Ricketts, of the Victoria Theatre, has arranged for the appearance, here on March 10th, of the Pringle Hall opera company. Pauline Hall is conceded to be one of the greatest and most popular of American prima donnas, and those who have not had the opportunity of hearing her marvellous voice have a rare treat in store for them. Ever since her unparalleled success in "Erminie," Miss Hall has been a fixture in New York, where she is fairly idolized by a vast array of metropolitan theatre-goers. Her road tours have necessarily been few and far between. On her present tour, which is under the direction of Nelson Roberts and Frank Y. Arnold, Miss Hall is appearing in her latest operatic triumph "Dorcas," written by Henry and Edward Paulson, authors of "Erminie." The new Paulton offering appears to afford Miss Hall the greatest opportunity of her career—a career, by the bye, that has never been darkened by failure. While differing wholly in theme and treatment, "Dorcas" possesses all of the elements which made "Erminie" the greatest comic opera success of the age. It contains a wealth of comedy of the most mirth-provoking character, the action growing out of a series of amusing episodes which while uproariously funny are worked up in the most natural and plausible manner. The action is at all times spirited, each scene possessing a unity and go that is irresistible to the auditor. The music is dashing in character, and so tuneful and catchy that the small boy will soon be whistling it upon the streets. Miss Hall's present supporting company is identically the same as surrounded her in New York. The same



MISS PAULINE HALL. Who Will Appear at the Victoria Theatre on Wednesday Evening.

ducing comedian, in the title role. During the first act of this piece, every member of the company will do a specialty of some kind. The vaudeville features of this play are alone worth the price of admission. It is a pure, clean, legitimate, comedy drama, sparkling with mirth and bubbling over with fun. It is the intention of Mr. Pringle to produce a number of comedies during his stay here, if this one meets with success.

The usual performances to-night, beginning at 7:30 sharp, will bring the present week's excellent bill at the Grand to a close. The great Nello, Ted E. Box, Ralph E. Cunneen & Company, Lewell Lawrence, Alice Wildermere and a good line of moving pictures "make up a fine programme, while those who have not yet had an opportunity should not miss seeing to-night. For next week Manager Jameson's offering is headed by Delphino and Delmora, who with their French make-up and grotesque changes are leaders in vaudeville. They have fine changes in the walking cane's duet, Delphino's French soldier, with laughable electric illuminations of face, ears, eyes, nose and body; accordion duet, stand of bells and the last duet with the mechanical donkey Delphino rides flashing flames of fire out of his nostrils and mouth while playing his part of a sleigh bell duet. The act is a great novelty, and the only one of its kind in the country. Jones and Walton, Frank and Lillian, have one of the best acts now on the circuit, in "Our Country Cousin." Mr. Jones is the best Yankee Rube boy on the stage, and Miss Walton, in the double role of the maiden aunt and young dancing sou-

There is nothing so good for you these days, to keep Stomach right and Liver active, as

UNDER WHICH KING? MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS SHIER

Personalities in politics are always of the deepest interest to the average elector; and the most interesting personal feature of the present interesting political crisis is the generous tribute paid by Mr. Austen Chamberlain to the minister, a report of which appeared in the London Daily Mail. "What does it mean?" is the question that rises at once to the lips of the student who delights to look beyond the surface of things. It was so marked and so gracefully elaborated that it must have been said with a purpose, and only two purposes are possible. For the moment the purpose is hidden, but a little time will show whether it was intended as a declaration of renewed allegiance or as a leave-taking "Hall and farewell" to a chief from whom destiny is about to separate him. Always thought it very hard lines that, when at Oxford, young Harry Irving could neither walk nor talk in public without hearing the remark, "How absurdly like his father," and the tone of the observation always implied that he spent his days and nights in trying to live up to Sir Henry's peculiarities. Nothing could have been further from the truth; nothing was easier to say, and nothing proved more hampering to a natural development of a strong personal individuality. So it is with Mr. Austen Chamberlain: whatever he does and however he does it, we read and we write and we say, "How extraordinarily like his father!" But, for all our asseverations, it is not the least true, for if we eliminate the eyeglasses and the accent there is little or nothing left of similarity between father and son. The former is the living example of new wine in an old bottle; the latter reminds us of a mature vintage in a young skin. The father is the beau ideal of a "driver" of the same method as the more prosaic model of a "drag." Yet who shall determine in these early days, to which generation the chariot of state will be the more indebted in the long run? A Popular Official.

We read in "Richard II." that "Unruly children make their sire stoop; and we are tempted in this connection to recall the witty inversion of the line, "Unruly sires makes the children rise." This brings me to the subject of denunciation, which is widely cherished, about the chancellor of the exchequer; that "He would have been a where but for his father." Personality I think he would have been in a far stronger position had he resigned office with the late colonial secretary in October, 1904; but the slightest semblance with Mr. Austen Chamberlain's powers of administration compels the admission that more than any of the younger men selected for high office in 1906, he has justified his promotion by his work. For the appointments which he has held since 1895 have been no sinecures.

He was, first of all, "civil lord," under the present Lord Goschen, and earned the golden opinion of his colleagues at the admiralty during his tenure of office. In 1900 he proceeded to the treasury as financial secretary, and greatly impressed the House of Commons by the defence and efficiency with which he conducted his business. Two years afterwards he was promoted from Whitehall to St. Martin's-le-Grand, and gained a seat in the cabinet; but after a few scuffles with Mr. Henniker Heaton and a demonstration or two from the postal civil servants, he returned to the treasury to assume the great responsibilities of chancellor of the exchequer at a time when the certain anxieties of such a position far outweighed the possible advantages which might accrue to the holder of that historic office.

He presented his second budget before the age of forty-two, no mean achievement even in these days of patriarchal government by our Juniors. Both orations were well received; they were more fluent and more sympathetic than those of the previous chancellor, albeit (with the exception of the agreeable to the taxpayer, in such speeches Mr. Austen Chamberlain is heard at his best; he has a tendency to brevity which is rare and precious; to lucidity of exposition without the marvellous luxuriance of Mr. George Goschen, and he possesses a sense of the fitness of things which cuts down the unwary harlequinade jokes, about drink and death duties, now inseparable from a budget speech, almost to vanishing point. Among his colleagues and supporters he is a great favorite, although he shares the tastes of few of them. In being a sportsman, or an athlete, though he is a fair horseman, and used to be a good lawn tennis player at the university. He is also a successful cattle breeder in a small way, and shares his father's love of gardening; but he has won his way to popularity by his thorough knowledge of his business, and his business is politics. The superficial politician whom accident has dropped on to the treasury bench is apt to become casual in answering letters from constituents; he will not give much heed to requests made by private members to his department for this or that small favor; he is answer to a question in the House, a rigid reply drafted by permanent officials and repeated by himself will not give the same satisfaction as a few words which show personal attention to the matter in hand. These are not the failings of Mr. Austen Chamberlain; he can fully appreciate the request of a sportsman, or an athlete, his excellent official despatches are always to keep in closest touch with his constituency and on most cordial terms with his fellow members of the House of Commons. The Muzzle.

It yet remains for him to make his mark as a platform figure in the country, for he has not given much time to that particular branch of politics which, so much so to set. No doubt his position has recently been a difficult one, and public speaking cannot be an easy task to one who must have felt himself restrained by loyalty to his premier from urging a course of action in consonance with his own convictions. Soon, however, he will be unmuzzled, and then, no doubt, we

Information from various provinces of Canada points to the fact that many women have been deceived and induced to use the weak and adulterated package dyes put up by unskilled and unscrupulous manufacturers to imitate the popular DIAMOND DYES. Our Canadian women, thoroughly aroused, after a loss of time, money and valuable materials through the use of muddy, blotchy and weak dyes, have directly laid the blame for their losses on the retail merchants who sold them the deceptive dyes. The action of indignant women has caused many of our retail and wholesale dealers to pack up and return to the manufacturers responsible, their worthless and dangerous dyes. MORAL.—When ladies decide to do home dyeing work, it pays to use the celebrated and popular DIAMOND DYES, which has been the home friends of the ladies for over 25 years. When buying, see that each package of DIAMOND DYES has the words "DIAMOND DYES" on the wrapper, and find that a ten cent package will renew the life of any faded dingy suit, dress, skirt, blouse, jacket, caps or husband's or son's coat, vest or trousers. Allow no dealer to offer you the something he calls "JUST AS GOOD." No other dyes equal the DIAMOND DYES. Send your name and address to Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, P. Q., and you will receive free of cost new Dye Book, Card of Dyed Cloth Samples and Brochure in verse, entitled "The Longjohn's Trip to the Klondike."

Abbey's Effervescent Salt. Of course, you know that. This is just to remind you if you are not feeling "up to the mark."

Women Angriely Aroused ALL OVER THE DOMINION. Information from various provinces of Canada points to the fact that many women have been deceived and induced to use the weak and adulterated package dyes put up by unskilled and unscrupulous manufacturers to imitate the popular DIAMOND DYES. Our Canadian women, thoroughly aroused, after a loss of time, money and valuable materials through the use of muddy, blotchy and weak dyes, have directly laid the blame for their losses on the retail merchants who sold them the deceptive dyes. The action of indignant women has caused many of our retail and wholesale dealers to pack up and return to the manufacturers responsible, their worthless and dangerous dyes. MORAL.—When ladies decide to do home dyeing work, it pays to use the celebrated and popular DIAMOND DYES, which has been the home friends of the ladies for over 25 years. When buying, see that each package of DIAMOND DYES has the words "DIAMOND DYES" on the wrapper, and find that a ten cent package will renew the life of any faded dingy suit, dress, skirt, blouse, jacket, caps or husband's or son's coat, vest or trousers. Allow no dealer to offer you the something he calls "JUST AS GOOD." No other dyes equal the DIAMOND DYES. Send your name and address to Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, P. Q., and you will receive free of cost new Dye Book, Card of Dyed Cloth Samples and Brochure in verse, entitled "The Longjohn's Trip to the Klondike."

Interesting Collection of Weapons and Objects Relating to Shooting Proposed for Bisleys. The annual report of the National Rifle Association states that it has been decided to get together at Bisleys camp a collection of rifles with which some of the most important prizes given at the meetings of the association at Wimbledon and Bisleys have been won, and other objects relating to rifle shooting which may be of interest. The council cordially invites the co-operation of anyone who can assist to add to the collection. It has been decided to add six additional compartments to the existing magazine accommodation, which was found to be inadequate, and also to erect shelters at Bisleys down range point, with regard to the 600 yards firing point. With respect to finance, the council report with pleasure that the surplus in favor of the association has again been increased, and now stands at \$57,800, the increase amounting to \$882.

PROF. EDWARD SIMMONS. Professor of Music, Graduate G. S. M., Academy, Organist to Wolsey and Ellesboro Parishes, Pupil of Signor Garcia and Professor Thompson, speaks of the New Scale Williams Piano.

The efforts of the Williams Piano Company in bringing out the New Scale Williams are appreciated by music lovers everywhere, is shown by the numerous letters of congratulation they receive. The following is an extract from a letter from Prof. Edward Simmons of Wolsey, N. B. "After having tried all makes of Canadian Pianos, I have decided upon the New Scale Williams Piano as being far superior to them all in tone, finish, action and all the requirements essential to a first class instrument. The tone is both rich and deep, with a rare singing quality. The action is the most responsive I ever played upon and the general workmanship all through is most perfect, finish beautiful. The New Scale Williams Piano is the one I have chosen for my own use, and I have no hesitation in strongly recommending it to my friends and anyone desiring a first class instrument. I wish to congratulate your Company upon so distinct a success in Piano construction."

Experience of a Farmer's Wife. HER ACCOUNT OF A LONG WEAKENING SICKNESS THAT ALMOST RUINED HER HEALTH—HOW SHE GOT WELL. Are you one of the many women that gets little refreshment from sleep? Have you a bad taste and no appetite in the morning? Do you suffer from headache, irritability and weariness? Your case is much like that of Mrs. Geo. A. Smith, wife of a farmer living near Kingston, Ont. For long enough Mrs. Smith didn't know what her trouble was, but at last she discovered it was constipation. Your poor health may have the same cause too. Through long suffering from constipation I almost ruined my health," she writes. "It caused severe headaches and brought on protruding piles. My stomach got out of order and so did my digestion. I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills and felt better in a few days. I used in all six boxes and was restored to robust health." Only remember that irregularity of the bowels causes more sickness than anything else, and your life will be longer and happier. Dr. Hamilton's Pills will cure you; they prevent bowel troubles and constipation. Nothing better for any man or woman; 25c per box or five boxes for \$1, at druggists or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

REPRESENTED ON LIGHTHOUSE BOARD

had been shown by the letter published in fac-simile form in the Times newspaper. (Applause). He emphasized the difference between a controller and a full-fledged cabinet minister in the Dominion cabinet.

HON. WM. TEMPLEMAN. Hon. Wm. Templeman thought the time for talking was at an end. A number of meetings had been held covering the city thoroughly, and necessarily the discussions were along much the same lines.

The present election was a peculiar one in many respects. The majority of the leading Conservatives were conspicuous by their absence. Where was Harry Heimenko? Where was Col. Egor? He was the Conservative defeated by Gen. Buley at the last election by a majority of 500 or thereabouts.

Thus far the campaign had been conducted by Mr. Beckwith along peculiar lines. If the Conservatives were serious in their endeavor to win the constituency, why didn't they criticize the policy of the Liberal party? But they didn't do so, rather confining their attention to petty side issues.

They were taken up largely by Capt. Clive Phillips Wolley, the orator at the back of Mr. Beckwith, assisted. It was true by Mr. Haskins. (Laughter).

If time permitted he could show by the quotation of statistics that the Liberal administration had done more for British Columbia and Victoria than had been accomplished during the 18 years Conservative tenure of office.

The speaker went on to refer to the prosperity of the country in every direction. Nothing had been said by the opposition with respect to the tariff. Wasn't that a peculiar thing? Why, a short time ago the National Policy had been one of the first importance as an issue in any campaign.

With regard to the G. F. E. Hon. Mr. Templeman wanted to know whether it wasn't a strange thing that the Conservatives, who had done their utmost to "kill" the project at its inception, should complain at the delay in its construction.

He appealed for support upon the Liberal policy generally, its railway development, the opening up of the Northwest, the results of which were now apparent, the deepening of canals, reorganizing the inter-provincial railways, etc., etc.

The Valencia disaster, he contended, was due to "bad seamanship." That of the Callam was due to the miserable condition of the ship. The government could not be held responsible for these catastrophes.

Perhaps it was unwise for him to refer to these matters because he noticed his opponents took advantage of them to argue that he was trying to bribe the electorate. He was attempting to do so with his "free" wireless telegraph stations, which he held in his cabinet. This wasn't so.

Without the Cost of One Dollar to the country. Another action lying to the credit of the "seven" was the Bounty on Silver-Lead, which had materially stimulated that industry.

It was astounding that a man of the intelligence of Capt. Clive Phillips Wolley should lay the blame of the withdrawal of the Esquimault navy to the Dominion government. What had the Federal authorities to do with the Imperial naval policy? Stations had been closed in many other parts of the empire. He mentioned also the intentions of the government with refer-

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

Recent Arrivals Tell of Conditions in the Flowery Kingdom. San Francisco, March 2.—William Hancock, for the past 21 years a resident of China, and a commissioner of customs there, arrived here on the liner Hong Kong on his way to England. Speaking last night of the situation in China he said:

"The principal cause of the present unsettled conditions are the disaffection in Southern China over the indemnity to be paid to foreign countries resulting from the Boxer outrages which occurred in Northern China and the outrageous treatment accorded to the wealthy King family of China by a custom officer in Boston when he and his family were en route from England to China by way of this country.

King and his family were treated as ordinary coolies and the head of the family was furious over the matter. I think he was the real instigator of the boycott.

"Yuen Shi Kai, viceroy of Chili province, has done all he could to stamp out the boycott, but no one can do much when once public indignation is aroused in that country. Things are very apt to become serious before peace again reigns. In various provinces the Chinese are on the eve of a serious uprising, and it is hard to tell to what lengths they will go.

W. S. Allen, Canton agent for a flour company, who arrived yesterday, said the situation in China was very serious. "The principal element in the agitation over there is the newspaper agitation," he said. "The Chinese newspapers have progressed wonderfully. They are at last alive to the general situation throughout the world and they are becoming a powerful weapon.

Mr. Allen was recalled from China on account of the paralysis of the firm's Chinese business since the boycott. Ready for Emergency. Peking, March 2.—The city is perfectly quiet and the police to-day appeared without rifles. The officials explain that the police were armed to protect foreigners in the event of trouble.

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PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Arrangements are being made for placing a powerful steamboat on the North Thompson river this summer. Regular weekly trips will be made to the head of navigation. When not engaged in this work trips will be made up the south branch as far as Shuswap lake and in general commission duty.

When the C. P. R. Company's summer schedule comes into force on May 15th, the Stocan lake route will be abandoned as a part of the main Kootenay line, and steamers will again run from Kootenay Landing to Nelson, and from Robson to Arrowhead. J. S. Lawrence, divisional superintendent, by the estimate of expenditure by the company for permanent improvements on the Kootenay line is \$500,000, a much larger sum than has ever previously been spent for the same purpose in one season.

At its annual meeting held in Phoenix, the Boundary Medical Society elected the following officers: President, Dr. R. B. Boucher, Phoenix; vice-president, Dr. C. M. Kingston, Grand Forks; secretary-treasurer, Dr. G. S. Gordon, of Phoenix.

At a meeting of the newly appointed board of city police-commissioners, C. H. Flood was re-appointed as chief of police. Mr. Flood will be on duty at night, and it is the intention to have Mr. Dockstader, the present chief, and who has been such since last summer, serve in the daytime, also looking after the sanitary condition of the city and perhaps the fire department. Mr. Flood was chief of police here several years.

The executive of Phoenix Miners' Union No. 8, which built the fine new Miners' Union hall here last fall, and finished it all but the lower floor, the opera house, has decided to proceed at once with the work of completing the opera house so that it can be placed in use and become a revenue producer as soon as possible. Thus far the union has spent about \$18,000 on the new building.

It had been stated that the coast of Vancouver Island was neglected in the expenditures set aside for aids to navigation by the Federal government. To refute this he wished to point out that in 1885 there were 15 light stations on the coast, while there were 44 at the present time. In the former year there were only 19 lighthouse keepers. There were 41 in 1890. The expenditure upon construction work on this coast in 1894 had been \$58,000, while in 1904 it had been \$10,551, and in 1905 \$63,000. In 1897 the maintenance of lights involved an expenditure of \$10,000, while last year it had totaled \$22,000. The speaker quoted other figures, all proving the point, and went on to say that it was obviously untrue to hold that the marine interests of the British Columbia coast had been overlooked. From a speech by Hon. Wm. Templeman.

During last year, exclusive of warships, 795 vessels of 1,623,168 tons gross (viz., 737 steamers of 1,044,736 tons and 58 sailing vessels of 578,432 tons) were launched in the United Kingdom. The warships launched at both government and private yards amount to 28 of 123,301 tons displacement. The total output of the United Kingdom for the year has, therefore, been 823 vessels of 1,752,969 tons.

The output of mercantile tonnage in the United Kingdom during 1905 shows the greatest increase of 418,000 tons on record. The previous record tonnage for merchant vessels (12,228 tons) was reached in 1901, and the present figures are 56,429 in excess of that total. As regards war vessels, however, the total for 1905 is \$2,100 tons less than in 1901.

In 1905 24 per cent. of the total output had been acquired by foreign and colonial shipowners, as compared with 18 2-3 per cent. in 1904, 18 per cent. in 1903 and 1902, 23 per cent. in 1901, and 25 per cent. in 1897. Germany has provided in 1905 the largest amount of work for the shipbuilders of the United Kingdom, viz., 15 vessels of \$5,020 tons (nearly 54 per cent. of the total output). Next comes Norway with 50,655 tons. The British colonies occupy the next place with 28,862 tons.

As regards the movement of the shipbuilding industry during the course of 1905, Lloyd's register returns show that, at the opening of the year, irrespective of warships, 1,649,690 tons (1,027,788 steam, 621,902 sail), were being built in the United Kingdom. The returns for the March quarter indicated an increase of nearly 250,000 tons in the work in hand; the June and September figures were better still, and at the present time the work in progress (viz., 1,355,756 tons) is more by 305,000 tons, or over 23 per cent., than it was twelve months ago, and has reached to within 38,000 tons of the work in hand in September, 1901, when the highest figures recorded in the history of the shipbuilding industry were attained.

There have been built abroad during the year 525 steamers of 801,705 tons and 256 sailing vessels of 90,049 tons, in addition to 90 war vessels of 232,410 tons displacement. These figures show an increase of about 100,000 tons as regards merchant vessels, as compared

LOST APPETITE QUICKLY REVIVED

PEROZONE SHOULD BE TAKEN AFTER EACH MEAL, AND A RAPID IMPROVEMENT IS SURE TO FOLLOW. Distaste for food often follows La Grippe and fever, or is brought on by over-excitement or worry. It is a dangerous condition and paves the way for more sickness. On this account it should be at once corrected by the regular use of Perozone.

A new and wonderful medicine is Perozone. It instantly imparts a real zest for food, and gives power to the stomach to digest and assimilate all that is eaten. Dyspepsia and indigestion are quite unknown to those who use Perozone, simply because it digests food so quickly, that it has no time to ferment or sour on the stomach.

Perozone regulates the bowels, quickly remedies urinary disorders and causes all the organs of the body to perform their functions, with proper regularity. If the liver is torpid, or the kidneys not eliminating as they should, they are soon restored to normal action, and the poisons that might otherwise be retained in the body to cause disease and ill-health, are carried off through natural channels.

The surest road to perfect health is Ferrous. Young girls who have been accustomed to eat almost nothing at breakfast, soon get over the bad habit by using Perozone, and as a result grow into healthy vigorous womanhood. When people get up in years and lose the strength and vim of youth, they need a good tonic and blood builder to enable them to resist the trials of our vigorous winter, and this is where Perozone can be used to great advantage.

Both the young and the old; the weak and the strong; male and female can derive untold benefit from Perozone. It is guaranteed to contain no opiates or injurious drugs, and will do just what is claimed for it.

Defended by the War Minister—Council of Defence to Be Instituted. Paris, March 2.—In the chamber of deputies to-day War Minister Etienne, replying to criticisms of the army expenses, said military experts maintained that the fortifications of France are ample and sufficient to defend her eastern frontier. He also announced that a council of national defence will shortly be instituted on lines similar to the British committee of imperial defence. He added: "Our strongholds are in good condition. The rumors of defective supplies are unfounded. All the necessary measures have been taken. The decree establishing the council of national defence is now in the hands of the premier and the supreme commander has already been chosen. He is an officer of incontestable ability and possesses the full confidence of the army."

M. Etienne's statement was not considered significant in connection with pending international events as it was designated to answer technical objections to the budget.

SIXPENNY DOCTORS. A doctor of East Greenwich who appeared in the Southwark County Court on a judgment summons, said that so many "sixpenny" doctors had opened up, round him, that he now found it impossible to get a living. No order was made.

Mr. Curtiss Broke His Leg Pulling on Boots

This was not at our shoe store, for we only sell Boots and Shoes that fit the feet properly, made with solid leather counters. The largest line of spring goods to choose from.

- 60 PAIRS MEN'S PAT. COLT INVICTUS SHOES \$5.00
12 PAIRS MEN'S CLOTH-TOP PAT. COLT INVICTUS \$5.00
30 PAIRS MEN'S VELOUR CALF, DULL KID TOP, GOODYEAR \$5.00
60 PAIRS MEN'S BOX CALF, GOOD SOLES, GOODYEAR WELTS \$5.00
30 PAIRS MEN'S GRAIN WATERTIGHT TOP, SOLE HEAVY \$5.00
60 PAIRS LADIES' EMPRESS, PAT. BLUCHER CUT \$5.00
30 PAIRS LADIES' FINE KID, BLUCHER CUT, PAT. TIP \$5.00
60 PAIRS LADIES' YUKI KID, BLUCHER CUT \$5.00
120 PAIRS MISSES' BOX CALF LACE, HEEL OR SPRING HEEL \$5.00
60 PAIRS MISSES' PATI KID, PAT. TIP, BLUCHER CUT \$5.00
120 PAIRS MISSES' VENTI FOXED, KID TOP, BLUCHER CUT \$5.00
120 PAIRS BOYS' WEAR WELL BRAND, NO RIP NO TEAR, SIZES 11 TO 13 \$5.00
60 PAIRS BOYS' LACED BOOTS, THE BEST IN-TOWN, AT \$5.00
120 PAIRS YOUTHS' LACE BOOTS, SIZES 11 TO 13, AT \$5.00

Beware of cheap shoes—for the man who says he is selling shoes at old prices is either lying or else deceiving customers. Owing to the great advance in leather, manufacturers have either been taking it out of the shoes or raising the price.

JAMES MAYNARD

85 Douglas St. Odd Fellows Block. Phone 1232.

TO MAKE THE HOME BEAUTIFUL

Requires Knowledge of Materials, Artistic Skill, and the Command of the Best Decorative Mediums.

Every reader of the Times is most cordially invited to inspect the large arrivals of new wall-coverings, including papers, burlaps, pressed papers, etc., from the leading factories, which we are now exhibiting in our showrooms. It is a mistake to leave the choice of your Spring Decorations till late in the season. In these days there are so many and varied artistic treatments for wall decorations that you require considerable thought before coming to a decision. You can make your selection at any time and we will do the work when you are ready.

The Melrose Co., Ltd.

ART DECORATORS. 40 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C. Next to Five Sisters' Block.

Sheriff's Sale. In the Matter of the British Columbia Cattle Company, Limited Liability, vs. J. L. Cawston. Under and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia in the above action for the sum of \$2000 and \$350 cost of execution and interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum from December 5th, 1905, besides Sheriff's percentage, officer's fees and all other legal incidents, I have seized 300 shares in the British Columbia Cattle Company, Limited Liability, the property of the defendant in the above mentioned action, and will offer the same or a sufficient portion thereof for sale at public auction on Thursday, the eighth day of March, 1906, at 11 o'clock a.m., at my office, Law Courts, Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C. Terms of sale—Cash. F. G. RICHARDS, Sheriff, County of Victoria. Victoria, March 2nd, 1906.

You Can't Find a Flaw. In the hats made for us by the leading makers in the land, they have undergone too critical an inspection at the factory. We are proud of the headwear we are showing. Men's, youths' and boys' glad of the low prices we are able to name. Style, shape and colors all tend to make our soft and stiff hats leaders in their line. Like to show them to you, \$1 to \$2.50 each.

Good Dry Wood. Burt's Wood & Coal Yard. The Seamen's Institute. 11-12 LANGLEY STREET. Free reading room for seamen and seafaring men. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.

W. G. Cameron, 55 Johnson Street. Buy The Times.

DOMINION ELECTION. DATE OF ELECTION, TUESDAY, 8TH MARCH. HOURS OF POLLING, 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M. PLACE OF POLLING, ROYAL CAPE BUILDING, 55 FORT ST.

Rare and . . . Beautiful . . . Eastern Rugs

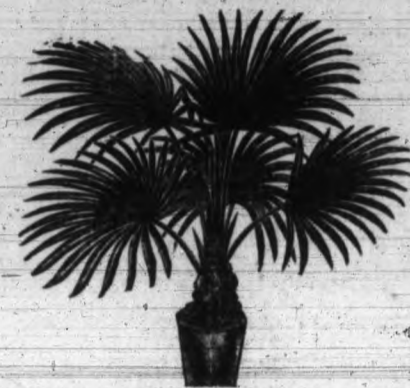
WEILER BROS.

Brussels . . . Axminster . . . Wilton . . .

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Messrs. L. Eaton & Co.

Duly instructed by G. H. Payne, Esq. Naval Storekeeper, will sell at their auction Mart the whole of his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7 AT 2.30

Directed by Capt. Parry, R. N., they will sell the whole of the

Stores of H.M.S. Egeria

At the Navy Dockyard on Wednesday, March 10th, at 11 o'clock. Instructed by Mrs. Bradley-Dyne and others they will sell at Sydney on Saturday, March 17th, at 10 o'clock, a number of Cattle, also Poultry, Farming Implements, etc.

THE AUCTIONEERS L. EATON & CO

Hardaker, Auctioneer

Under instructions from Mrs. Martin and others, I will hold another big auction at Salsroona, 11-13 Douglas Street.

Friday 9th, 2 p. m.

DESIRABLE and WELL-KEPT

Furniture

and Effects

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And find out how good it is. We are sole agents for this; better than the ordinary coal. Try it. Telephone 97.

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Incubators and Brooders

On terms to suit purchaser.

Builders' Hardware Cutlery

Carpenters' Tools 'Ohio' Ranges

Tin and Enamelware

McGregor & Son 36 JOHNSON STREET.

On the bulletin board of the City Hall, it is noticed by Ald. Goodfellow, etc. that the intention is to move, at the next meeting of the City Council, the introduction of the expenditure by-law, 1906.

LOCAL NEWS

A social evening of unusual interest will be given on Tuesday in Victoria West Methodist church by the Ladies Aid. Tea will be served from 5 to 7.30 p.m. At 8 o'clock a splendid programme of recitations, vocal and instrumental solos, addresses and special music by the choir will be rendered. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

According to the present arrangement of Canadian Pacific transportation officials the double daily transcontinental passenger service between Vancouver and Montreal will be installed on or about Sunday, May 6th. This will be a month earlier than ever before. The installation of the double through service at such an early date has been necessitated by the ever-increasing traffic that is coming the way of the Canadian Pacific.

From North Gallinas Island comes a report that on Monday night last a cow, the property of Mr. Warwick, was killed and dressed on the beach and the carcass removed by parties supposed to have landed in a strange white sloop from the American side, which had been noticed in the district waters. The feet and head of the slaughtered animal were left behind. A salmon net, herring seine and troll of 500 hooks, the property of John Cook, were also stolen by the unwelcome visitors.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the last synodical conference, a meeting for men only will be held in St. Barnabas' schoolroom on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a churchmen's missionary association. The Bishop of Columbia has kindly consented to preside. A resolution will be presented to the meeting setting forth the constitution, objects, etc., of the association. Rev. C. E. Cooper, of St. Saviour's, will speak on 'The Missionary Command' and Lindley Crease on 'The Layman and the Church's Mission.' The choir of St. Barnabas' will lead the singing. It is hoped that every churchwarden will be present at what promises to be an interesting and inspiring meeting.

A splendid rehearsal of the part songs, etc., for the Irish concert on the 16th inst. was held last night by the First Presbyterian church choir; this organization never was in better singing condition than the present, and will give an excellent account of itself on the occasion referred to. They will be assisted by Miss Underhill, Victoria's popular elocutionist, who will give a number of selections of a humorous character. Miss Longfield, the popular violinist, will also assist, and in addition a long list of vocalists, all well known to Victorians, particulars of which will be given later. Every son of Erin or lover of the Irish and Ireland should not forget this very promising entertainment.

Prescriptions

When we dispense your prescription it is just what your doctor intended it should be. Our prices are moderate. Let us fill your prescription.

John Cochrane, Chemist N. W. COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STREETS.

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J. KINGHAM & CO. Victoria Agents for the Nanaimo Collieries.

NEW WELLINGTON COAL. The best household fuel in the market at current rates. Anthracite coal for sale. Dealers in Cord and Cut Wood.

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SEED POTATOES

We offer a few tons of Early Pride, a very early crooper; also Early Rose, Rural of New York and Burbank Seedlings; also good planting potatoes.

SYLVESTER FEED COY.

87-89 YATES STREET

ANOTHER CONFESSION.

Adams Gives More Details Than Orchard-Tells of Secret Working of Western Federation.

Boise, Idaho, March 2.—The Statesman will say in the morning: "The Statesman is authorized to announce that Steve Adams, arrested at Haines, Ore., on February 28th in connection with the Steuener assassination, has made a full and sweeping confession. This second confession is far more important than that made by Harry Orchard."

This is the statement made last evening by James McPharland, the famous detective, in the presence of Governor Gooding and J. H. Hawley, who is in charge of the prosecution. Mr. McPharland added that Adams' confession fully and exactly corroborated that made by Orchard at every point touched upon by both. Moreover, Mr. McPharland continued, Adams knows far more of the workings of the inner circle than Orchard did and was able to give a mass of detailed information that Orchard's confession did not cover. The confession of Adams, he said, corroborated that given by Orchard in every substantial point connected with the assassination of ex-Governor Steuener. Adams, however, was not at Caldwell at the time of the assassination, nor was Orchard at the time of the unsuccessful attempt in November. The man who assisted Orchard on the latter occasion, as set forth in Orchard's confession, was Jack Stimpkins.

Still another statement made by the detective was that the Adams' confession gave the details of a large number of murders that were not referred to in any manner by Orchard. It was further stated that the confession has been reduced to writing, signed and acknowledged. It was a voluminous document, covering a greater field and in more detail than that made by Orchard. The further statement was made that Adams had made this confession without being promised anything. When the matter was discussed he simply made a clean breast of all he knew of this case and of the secret workings of the Western Federation. It was announced by the governor, Mr. Hawley, and Mr. McPharland that while they thought these facts should be given to the public, there would be no further information given out or hinted at respecting this confession.

VICTIMS OF TORNADO.

Three Hundred Persons Killed and injured at Meridian.

New Orleans, March 2.—A special from Meridian estimates the loss of life at 100 with 200 injured. The dispatch, which was received in New Orleans at 11 a. m., says much confusion prevails in Meridian and detailed news of the catastrophe are still unavailable.

UNCONFIRMED REPORT.

Rumor Reaches Paris That Emperor of Austria Is Dead.

Paris, March 2.—Prices on the bourse today were weak on a rumor of the death of the Emperor of Austria, which was transmitted under express reserve.

ANARCHIST ARRESTED.

St. Petersburg, March 2.—Two anarchists, armed with bombs, were arrested at a railroad station here today as they were boarding a train for Tsarskoe-Selo, where the Emperor is at present sojourning.

THE KING'S JOURNEY.

Will Arrive in Paris This Evening—Will Be Guest at British Embassy.

Cherbourg, France, March 2.—The British royal yacht Victoria and Albert having on board King Edward, was sighted at noon today. The harbor is elaborately decorated in honor of His Majesty. The King will be received with military honors, and take the royal train for Paris.

Paris, March 2.—The arrival of King Edward in Paris this evening for a three days' visit attracts comment in connection with the Aiguevras conference as being a timely reaffirmation of the Anglo-French agreement. Premier Rouvier will meet the King at the depot. While here His Majesty will be the guest of the British embassy maintained in the city by the Duke of Lanoster. President Fallieres and King Edward will exchange visits tomorrow and there will be a gala dinner at the embassy on Sunday, at which the King, the president and the premier will be guests, and also Baron De Corcel, recently head of the French mission at the funeral of King Christian VII, who was approached by Emperor William for the purpose of ameliorating Franco-German relations.

FISHING BOATS ARRIVE.

Reports Received From Seventy-Nine Norwegian Vessels.

Trondhjem, Norway, March 2.—Altogether 79 fishing boats with their crews have thus far reached different points of Flatanger and Roerвик Islands, and large numbers are also arriving at Glassingene Island, so it is hoped that the disaster will not turn out to be as great as at first feared. Three fishermen are searching for the missing seamen.

PERSONAL

M. J. Dee and H. Dee, of Detroit, Mich., spent Friday in the city, being registered at the Driad. They are prominent automobile manufacturers, and one of them, H. Dee, left for Sydney on the A.O. Ang last evening to establish an agency, or, if conditions be favorable, a manufacturing concern in the Australian metropolis. M. J. Dee, who is the senior partner, returned to his home this morning, proceeding by way of Vancouver.

A. H. Baker, of Pictou, Ont., and W. H. Milligan, of Toronto, are tourists visiting Victoria. This is their first visit to British Columbia's capital, and they are immensely charmed with what they have seen, being particularly impressed with the very equable winter weather to be enjoyed here.

J. H. Crane, of Seattle, is at the Dominion. Mr. Crane has just returned from a sad mission to the West Coast, having gone to recover the remains of his brother who was one of the unfortunate victims of the Valencia.

Thad. Sweet, of Astoria, a well known canner man, is spending a few days in the city. He is here in connection with the fishing industry.

W. W. B. McInnes, governor of the Yukon, left last night for Ottawa. Mrs. McInnes remains in Victoria, a guest at the Dallas.

D. Nicholson, mayor of Ladysmith, is a guest at the Dominion. He came down yesterday noon.

F. B. Springer and Alex. Evans, of Vancouver, are among the guests at the Driad.

W. Sican, M. P., has left for Ottawa.

H. F. Smith, of Vernon, has taken up a position in the wholesale establishment of Messrs. J. Percy & Co. Before Mr. Smith left Vernon he was presented by the band boys with a handsome gold chain and locket, as a token of esteem and appreciation of his services to the band.

An adjourned meeting of the Children's League was held in the rooms of the W. C. T. U. on Friday evening, when the rules and by-laws were discussed and adopted, officers elected and committees appointed. It was resolved to meet on the last Friday in each month in the rooms of the W. C. T. U. The object of the league was defined as the promotion and fostering of temperance and social reform, the cultivation of the civic spirit in the citizens of Victoria, and active opposition to all forces of evil. The league will be glad to receive help and information from any person able to give it.

MANY HOUSES DESTROYED.

Islands Swept by Tornado—Faced Great Loss of Life.

San Francisco, March 2.—The steamer Mariposa, which arrived today from Tahiti, brings news that on February 28th and 29th a destructive tornado swept the Society Islands, causing damage to the amount of one million dollars and probably a similar amount on Tuamotu Islands. The city of Papeete was inundated and seventy-five houses were destroyed, including the American consulate and French Government buildings. It is feared that there has been great loss of life on other islands and that shipping has suffered greatly.

ARMORED AUTOMOBILES.

Machine Will Be Used by Russian Troops in Case of Street Riots.

St. Petersburg, March 2.—A number of armored automobiles manufactured in France for the use of the Russian army have arrived here. It is understood that they will be used in the case of street riots in the cities and agricultural troubles in the country.

Granite and Marble Works

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first-class stock and workmanship. A STEWART COR. YATES AND BLANCHARD STREETS.

Advertisement for TETLEY'S tea, featuring a large 'T' logo and the text 'Ask For TETLEY'S The Standard of Excellence.'

Advertisement for HINTON ELECTRIC CO. featuring a house illustration and text 'PRIVATE TELEPHONES FROM OFFICE TO WAREHOUSE FROM HOUSE TO STABLE FROM FACTORY TO OFFICE FIXED AT VERY LOW RATES BY THE HINTON ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED. 29 Government Street, Victoria, B.C. H.827'

Advertisement for SPEED'S GROCERY featuring text 'Saturday Specials KEILLER'S MARMALADE, 7 lb. Tins, 70 cents 4 lb. Tins, 40 cents SPEED'S GROCERY COR. FORT AND DOUGLAS.'

Advertisement for E. B. MARVIN & Co. featuring text '74 Wharf Street, Victoria Just received ex Str. Ning Chow English White Lead Cannery Supplies and everything for the fisherman.'

Advertisement for NEW ADVERTISEMENTS and other notices, including 'STOVES FOR SALE, BARGAIN—One small cook and two box stoves, new, used. Thos. Phinley, opposite Post Office.' and 'WANTED—Carb register. Address price and particulars Box 86, Times.'