NEW BILLS COME AT LAST MINUTE

OPPOSITION PROTESTS AGAINST PRACTICE

Rushing Through Sections of Water Clauses Bill—Changing Game Act.

Legislative Press Gallery, March 10.

After the strenuous night spent on Monday and the lively debate on the Grand Trunk Pacific agreement last night the proceedings were comparatively dull this evening, and the hundreds of spectators who had gathered in the galleries did not linger when it became plain that the election act amendments were not to be taken up.

A good deal was accomplished, however, in the way of making progress on several bills, in addition to the city waterworks bill, the proceedings in regard to which are reported in another column.

When the Grand Trunk Pacific bill came up for consideration of the report from the committee stage the commissioner of lands had some small amendments to make in the bill, although it had been under close attention in committee a few hours before. On its coming up for third reading Mr. Oliver has given notice that he will move:

"That whereas bill 21 provides for the approval and ratification of a certain marked plan showing the subdivision of the townsite of Prince Rupert, as well as the division of the lands in said townsite fronting on the sea;

"And whereas, in the partition of the lands in the said townsite fronting on the sea, it is apparent that the province has not received one-fourth in value of such lands fronting on the sea;

"And whereas in the laying out of the townsite of Prince Rupert, the interests of the province have not been sufficiently protected by providing sufficient access to the sea by street ends;

"And whereas the province has been saddled with the expense of all railway crossings, which, by reason of the provision that they shall be by overhead bridges, will be very costly to the people;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the order for the third reading be discharged and the bill re-committed, for the purpose of considering amendments which shall protect the public interests in the particulars above recited."

Third Reading.

The following bills were read a third time:

An act to incorporate the B. C. Permanent Loan Company.

An act to incorporate the Goat River Water, Power & Light Company, Ltd.

An act to create the Roman Catholic archbishop of Vancouver and his successors in office a corporation sole.

An act to amend the Police and Prisons' Regulation act.

There was applause for J. H. Schofield (Ymir) upon the final passage of the Goat River bill, which met with much opposition in its course through the House on account of the wide powers it gets.

On report stage of the Pacific, Northern and Omineca Railway bill Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved that the extension of time granted by the bill should not be construed as extending the time limit within which it could earn the provincial bonds of $5,280 per mile previously given.

A. E. McPhillips raised the points of order that this amendment was not within the scope of the bill, that it proposed to amend a subsidy act and was not open to a private member to propose, and that there was no subsidy of $5,280; it was $5,000.

The Speaker ruled that as the original bill did not at all deal with or give any bonus to the company this amendment was not within its scope and therefore was out of order.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite appealed against this ruling, which was sustained. Those voting that it be not sustained were: Hawthornthwaite, Williams, McInnes, Macdonald, Oliver, Yorston, Jones, Eagleson and Hall.

The act to amend the Mineral act was further considered in committee and reported.

Rushing Through Water Clauses Bill.

The water clauses bill was taken up in committee and run through almost to the end. A. H. B. Macgowan was in the chair and read quickly but clearly. There were a few amendments here and there but as a rule the sections went through without discussion.

Half-a-dozen were held over for amendment on defects being pointed out by the opposition. Mr. Macdonald called attention to some which were totally unnecessary, merely repeating matters which are already dealt with in other sections.

About midnight Mr. Oliver made a protest at what, as he put it, was becoming a mere farce. Most important legislation was being put through but no consideration whatever was being given to it from the government side. There were a few members sitting in their chairs but paying no attention to it, and if this was to go on there was no use in going through the farce but legislation might as well be adopted en bloc and save time.

The commissioner of lands and attorney-general paid no attention to this and the reading of the sections went on, Mr. Oliver and Mr. Henderson pointing out the need for improvement here and there.

The committee stopped short some dozen sections from the end.

Eleventh-hour Legislation.

The commissioner of lands had two bills which he brought down by message, one amending the Lands act and the other dealing with the subdivision of Fernie park grant.

Mr. Oliver protested by resolution against bringing down presumably important government legislation at that hour of the night, when members were neither physically nor mentally able to give the measures proper attention.

His motion to consider the message of introduction in committee at next sitting instead of then was, however, negatived by 23 to 11. The House adjourned a few minutes later.

The commissioner of lands to-day withdrew his bill amending the Game Protection act and introduced another to replace it. One of the new sections is designed to protect birds or animals imported for acclimatization. Another brings the favorite device of the lieutenant-governor in council into play, giving power to remove by proclamation the prohibition as to the shooting and sale of Columbian or coast deer, duck of all kinds, snipe and grouse of all kinds, including prairie chicken and ptarmigan, cock and hen pheasants, quail of all kinds, geese of all kinds and partridges. The season will be thrown open by order-in-council yearly, instead of being fixed by statute, as now. It will be unlawful to kill or take more than five Columbian or Coast deer in one season. Hunting deer with dogs is prohibited.

DELIVERS LECTURE ON FREE TRADE

W. Marchant Deals With Subject From Economic Point of View.

On Monday night in the schoolroom of the Emmanuel Baptist church an interesting lecture was given by W. Marchant on the subject of Free Trade. The subject was dealt with at some length and discussed in all its aspects, making a most interesting change from the regular programme of the young people's gatherings.

In opening the speaker made it quite clear that he was not dealing with free trade as a political question, for it was not one. He treated it simply from the economic point of view. The question had often been used as the battle cry of political parties, but it was not in that way he would deal with it. Free trade, or its alternative, protection, was neither an imperial nor a national question—it was individual.

"When you are buying or selling," inquired the speaker, "do you ask the nationality of the person with whom you trade? You buy American machinery, German electric goods, tea from China or Ceylon. You do not question whether they were grown under the British flag or cultivated by coolie labor. You want the cheapest goods or those you like best. Again, I say that trade is not patriotic, national nor imperial."

Continuing, the lecturer said that no country had free trade, in that it had no duties on goods imported or exported. One country, however, was distinctive, in that it collected duties for revenue only. That country was Great Britain. The United Kingdom taxed only such articles as dried fruits, tea and such things as could not be produced at home. Spirits were taxed, but in that case the same tax was collected from the article manufactured at home as from the imported, so that it gave no advantage to the home producer. This was taxation for revenue only. Protection was the imposition of taxes on imports for the purpose of preventing importation, of inducing home industry and incidentally to raise money for revenue.

"Every civilized country in the world," Mr. Marchant said, "wants to buy goods from other lands. The United States is the most concentred country in the world, because she produces almost everything her inhabitants need, yet this country is one of the largest importers as well as a big exporter. She buys more than all the British colonies put together. She is best able to do without foreign trade, yet buys and sells more than most of them.

"Countries do not buy from each other," continued the speaker. "The business is between individuals. They buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. These goods are not paid for in money, but simply in goods. It is a matter of exchange. Great Britain lends to the world two hundred million pounds, but she does not pass over the money. It is simply taken out in trade. Money is hardly ever sent between countries. When the Chinese indemnity was paid the representatives of the two countries met in London, and at the Bank of England, and a cheque for the amount was handed to the Japanese representative. He deposited this in the bank, and before he left England gave another cheque for the amount to an English firm for a new battleship.

"Canada exports gold, silver, lumber, coal, furs and other commodities. In return she imports clothing, machinery, implements, woollen goods and general merchandise. The money seldom goes out of the country, in fact Canada has no gold money, and never has had. She deals mostly in paper by exchange.

Mr. Marchant then laid down the axion that the country that buys most is the richest. Great Britain, he said, was the richest country in the world and she bought the most. Her imports exceeded her exports by a very large sum. All the countries that bought most were the richest, while the countries that did not buy much, such as Egypt, Spain, Russia and Turkey, were the poorest. When Japan had led an insular life before her markets were open to the world her gold was at a discount, the only instance of such a case of which he knew.

"Free trade reduces the cost of living," continued Mr. Marchant, "especially to the poor. The consumer always pays the duty on goods, and on that account an import duty always falls the heaviest on the poor. At the time of the Corn Laws in England the poor people were starving while the jails and workhouses were full. The cry over there now is: 'If America taxes our goods, why should we not tax theirs.' That cry is absurd. If they like to tax themselves, (for the consumer pays the tax, mind,) if they wish to tax themselves, why should we do the same. The country does not pay the taxes; the individuals do it, and it is on them that the burden falls."

Dealing with the matter historically, Mr. Marchant then showed that in England sixty years ago at the time of the Corn Laws there were a million and a half paupers in the country. Now, with the population twice as large after sixty years of free trade, there were but one million paupers in England. Wages had trebled and in some instances of which he knew they had quadrupled. It was expected that at the time the duties were taken off that agriculture would have been depressed. The opposite was the case, however, until the prairies began to send in their surplus wheat and many other countries did the same. Then the prices came down and the British farmers changed their arable lends to pasture. If England had recently felt depression, had not other countries done the same? Every political economist of any note was opposed to protection. If taxation was good between countries, why should it not be good between smaller sections of the country? Why not tax Saanich turnips and the coal from Comox

Some people said, tax only raw material, said the lecturer, but what was raw material to one was the finished product of another. No protective system could possibly be equable for that reason. England was the one great example of prosperity under free trade.

PROMISING OUTLOOK FOR FRUIT TRADE

The Demand for British Columbia Products Is Increasing.

One of the most rapidly advancing branches of commercialism of the city is the fruit trade, says the Winnipeg Tribune. This is eidenced by the large number of wholesale and retail fruit dealers that are from time to time opening up in this city. It is clearly shown further that the importation of fruit from British Columbia and the Pacific Coast states is rapidly increasing, and the wholesale fruit houses are finding it good business to open up branches in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and only as recently as three years ago the fruit dealers depended entirely on Ontario to supply their trade, but they acknowledge now that they are looking to the Pacific coast for a large part of their supply.

"It has been my observation," says G. S. Lawrence of this city, "that in all the small towns on the prairies the local dealers are not able to secure supplies of fruit to meet the demand so that the consumer finds that he is unable to secure any quantity of any kind of fruit right in the midst of the fruit season, and the dealer's reply to that situation is that he has had his orders in for weeks, but that he has been advised by the various growers' associations, especially throughout the west, that they are unable to meet the demand. The lack of proper methods of distribution is the most severe handicap to a large consumption of fruit here.

"My experience in trying to gauge the retail conditions of the fruit trade in this city and throughout the west has been that the consumer, whether among the wealthier or poorer classes of the community, demands low-priced fruit at a certain set price which has governed his buying in the past by prices obtaining in the Ontario fruit sold in the west, it being the only fruit that has really supplied the market, and I find that the prices at which this fruit has been sold in the past, and is being sold to-day, are such that the British Columbia growers would not care to consider these prices for their products, and I am sure do not propose to consider them.

British Columbia Growers.

"The British Columbia growers will expect that this market on the prairies will develop exactly similar to the markets of the United States east of the Rockies did in the last fifteen years for the fruit growers of the Pacific Coast states, and they propose that the development of this market will be a gradual education of the consumer to the merits of western grown fruit. The American growers found that they had to educate their consumers along these lines to the point where the user of fruit realized that the western product was in a class by itself, and a superior article in every way, both in flavor and keeping qualities, and is more valuable. The same condition is encountered here, and experience has proven that when the consumer buys a class of fruit and finds that it is superior to what he has been used to, he will always afterwards try to secure the same product, and this is the method that the British Columbia growers intend to use in introducing their product, and like the American, capture the eastern market.

"I might mention the fact that last fall I found that the Winnipeg market was glutted with Ontario fruit which was being sold at extremely low prices at a loss to the growers and practically no British Columbia fruit in the hands of the fruit man and in canvassing the situation with the idea of trying to introduce British Columbia fruit, I was informed by the leading retail grocers and fruit men that they were open to take a few hundred cases apiece to cater to a high class trade, and they informed me that that trade was rapidly growing as our fruit was introduced, and that all we had to do was to send our best products into this market and that we would secure our own prices because of the exceptional merits of our goods. We have found in the past that the British Columbia growers who had fruit to export shipped their low grades into the prairie markets and their higher grades to Britain, the Yukon and Australia, as they found that the prairie consumer demanded fruit at Ontario prices.

Outlook is Good.

"The future for this trade in this market is exceedingly bright as the western buyer is not gingerly in his manner of purchase, as a general rule, provided he gets the best there is obtainable.

"Almost every day I am challenged as to whether our British Columbia fruit has the flavor or is as good as the Ontario product. My reply briefly is: Are you a native of Ontario? Invariably I am told that the inquirer is from Ontario, and I say 'I would not consider you a good judge and free from bias as to the merits of fruit grown in another country with a flavor foreign to your native taste, but if I were to select a judge to pass upon the merits of any fruit, I would choose a judge who is either qualified by experience in the merits of fruits or else was a native of some country other than that where the fruit was grown. I consider that the Similkameen valley of Southern British Columbia produces positively the best quality and widest range of fruit products of any district of the Dominion.'"

The history of wigs goes back to very ancient times. Wigs were worn by the Egyptians and Assyrians, as well as by the Greeks and Romans.

LANCASTER, ONT. CARRIED BY "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

These Wonderful Fruit Juice Tablets are Winning Friends on Every Side.

Lancaster, Ont., Sept. 16, 1908.

I was a martyr for many years to that distressing complaint, chronic Constipation. I tried many kinds of pills and medicines without benefit and consulted physicians, but nothing did me any real good. Then I began to take "Fruit-a-tives," and these wonderful little fruit tablets entirely cured me.

At first I took five tablets a day, but now I take only one tablet every two days. I am now entirely well, and thanks to "Fruit-a-tives," I give you permission to publish this testimonial.

(Madame) Zenophile Bonneville.

This is only one more link in the chain of proof that "Fruit-a-tives" never fail to cure Constipation or non-action of the bowels. 50c a box, or 6 for $2.50, or trial box 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

HANDS COVERED WITH ECZEMA

"For three weeks I actually had to be fed like one feeds a baby, because my hands and arms were so covered with eczema that they had to be bound up all the time."

That is the experience of Miss Violet M. McSorley, of 75, Gore Street, Sault Ste. Marie. She adds: "I could not hold spoon nor fork. From finger tips to elbows the dreaded disease spread, my finger nails came off and my flesh was one raw mass. The itching and the pain were almost excruciating. I had three months of this torture and at one time amputation was discussed."

"Zam-Buk alone saved my hands and arms. I persevered with it and in the end had my reward. To-day, I am cured completely of every trace of the dreaded eczema, and I fervently hope that sufferers from skin disease may know of my case and the miracle Zam-Buk has worked."

Zam-Buk is without equal for eczema, ringworm, ulcers, abscesses, piles, cracked hands, cold sores, chapped places, and all skin injuries and diseases. Druggists and stores at 50 cents a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for same price. You are warned against dangerous substitutes sometimes offered as "just as good."

Zam-Buk

HOW JOHNNY SUMMERS BEAT JIMMY BRITT

Description of Great Lightweight Fight Before London Audience.

The following account of the twenty-round bout between Johnny Summers, of London, and Jimmy Britt of San Francisco, which took place recently in London, is taken from the London Chronicle:

Possibly no glove contest has ever yielded more that is admirable in boxing as a sport than last night's affair at the National Sporting Club. The open free, English style of Summers contrasted strangely with the crouching of the American, whose one fault was his continual holding with the right hand and hitting while still holding with the left.

The finest feature of Britt's display was the remarkable coolness with which he received Summers' numerous straight-from-the-shoulder hits. The Londoner, with those beautifully-timed straight hits that for force beat all upper-cuts and swings (the main stock of blows that Britt possesses) appeared on many occasions to have a chance of knocking the American out. But Britt gave one of the gamest displays imaginable.

In the seventeenth round Summers, with a perfect, tremendously hard right cross, hit Britt on the left side of the jaw. Had the blow been an inch or two lower the American would surely have been knocked out. As it was, Britt's eyes looked towards the ceiling and wore an ominous glaze. He tottered for a second, but clenching his swollen lips he seemed by strength of mind alone to recover his great coolness, and by clinching and leaning over lasted out the round.

It was a wonderful instance of strength of purpose, and most men would have been forgiven if they had failed to survive such a terrific onslaught as that which Summers made.

Britt received many blows nearly as hard as that during the contest, but his ring generalship was as fine as any boxer ever showed. He was always in the centre of the ring forcing Summers to the ropes, and always made the pace of boxing slower after receiving one of Summers' hit, which seemed half as hard again as any of those delivered by Britt.

The American's best hit was a sort of left-swing and upper-cut combined, which was responsible for the damaged appearance of the right side of Summers' face. But Britt's craftiness was far in advance of that of Summers, who, however, did some wonderful ducking out of the way of the American's left hand. It was a bout of great endurance, and although so many tremendously hard blows were delivered one had to watch the faces of the men very closely indeed to distinguish any sign of harm being done.

The fortitude with which hits were taken was so great that not until that splendid hit by Summers in the seventeenth round did either man betray an inner feeling of having had his physical comfort seriously interfered with.

The bout will go down as one of the finest boxing contests ever witnessed. Neither man could have done much better, and if either had done a little bit worse he would have lost. Britt at the end did not think he had lost, and made a subtle little speech as follows: "I have fought in many countries before, and this is not the first time I have lost, according to the referee. I have no complaint to make, but I still think that I am the best man."

LACROSSE MEN WILL MEET MONDAY NIGHT

Officers Will Be Elected and Plans for Season Discussed.

Monday night has been set as the date of the postponed meeting of the Victoria Lacrosse Club, which met last Tuesday night and adjourned as there was not a sufficiently large attendance to warrant any actual work being done.

The election of officers will take place and the most important matter will be the plans for next season. The meeting will have to decide on how matches can be arranged if Vancouver, as contemplated, turns professional. Such a condition would leave but Victoria and Westminster in sight for the season's matches, which would be uninteresting. There is no doubt the question will be thrashed out in every particular on Monday night, and the meeting will be probably the most important here in lacrosse circles for years.

The meeting will take place at the Sir William Wallace hall.

ELEVATOR AT EBURNE.

Duluth Capitalist Buys Site on Fraser River and Will Build at Once.

Vancouver, March 10.—Announcement was made this morning of the purchose of 400 feet of water frontage on the Fraser river at Eburne for an elevator site. The purchaser is J. C. White, a capitalist of Duluth. He was in Vancouver merely on a pleasure trip, but was so impressed with the possibilities of the grain trade that he made the purchase. He has for many years been connected with the grain dealing business in the United States. His intention is to this year erect a large elevator on his property. This morning workmen commenced clearing the land, and construction of the buildings will commence without delay.

STUDENT'S SUICIDE ABROAD.

Vienna, March 10.—Oliver Bray, an American student of medicine, who came here from Berlin to continue his studies, has committed suicide. He was suffering from nervous affection. Bray's father is said to live in Pennsylvania.

Our Spring Suits

When the finishing touches of our tailors are put on these garments, they are worthy of the Fit-Reform reputation and your careful consideration.

We aim to make them the best Suits at the price in Canada. The fact that we sell more and more of them every season, is the best evidence of our ability to combine style and value with moderate price.

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NERVOUS DEBILITY

OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT will cure you and make a man of you. Under its influence the brain becomes active, the blood purified so that all pimples, blotches and ulcers heal up; the nerves become strong as steel, so that nervousness, bashfulness and despondency disappear; the eyes become bright, the face full and clear, energy returns to the body, and the moral, physical and mental systems are invigorated; all pains cease—no more vital waste from the system. The various organs become natural and manly. You feel yourself a man and know marriage cannot be a failure. We invite all the afflicted to consult us confidentially and free of charge. Don't let quacks and fakirs rob you of your hard-earned dollars.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT.

THREATENED WITH PARALYSIS.

BEFORE TREATMENT

AFTER TREATMENT

Peter E. Summers, of Kalamazoo, Mich., relates his experience:

"I was troubled with Nervous Debility for many years. I lay it to indiscretion and excesses in early youth. I became very despondent and didn't care whether I worked or not. I imagined everybody who looked at me guessed my secret. Imaginative dreams at night weakened me—my back ached, had pains in the back of my head, hands and feet were cold, tired in the morning, poor appetite, fingers were shaky, eyes blurred, hair loose, memory poor, etc. Numbness in the fingers set in and the doctor told me he feared paralysis I took all kinds of medicines and tried many first-class physicians, wore an electric belt for three months, went to Mt. Clemens for baths, but received little benefit. While at Mt. Clemens I was induced to consult Drs. Kennedy & Kennedy, though I had lost all faith in doctors. Like a drowning man I commenced the New Method Treatment and it saved my life. The improvement was like magic—I could feel the vigor going through the nerves. I was cured mentally and physically. I have sept them many patients and will continue to do so."

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY

We treat and cure VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, BLOOD AND URINARY COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES and all Diseases peculiar to Men.

CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. If unable to call write for a Question Blank for Home Treatment.

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

Cor. Michigan Ave., and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

IN OFF THE RED BALL.

George Gray, a youth who will not reach his seventeenth birthday until March 23rd next, has proved what a natural aptitude for billiards and diligent practice will do in the most scientific of pastimes. What he did was to make more points from a certain stroke than has ever been accomplished by any man in the whole world under match conditions. On two occasions during the time taken in scoring 10,000 points this boy broke the world's record for the red ball. Only one player in the world under the same conditions has made 300—Gray made 315 and 393 last week.

This boy's performance, says a writer in the New World of Billiards, has set the local billiard world aflame, and he is being compared with Lindrum to the latter's disadvantage by those who take their billiards from the papers. Certainly he scored more points than the champion, but there is no comparison in their play. Lindrum adopts modern, stylish billiards. When he gets going the spectators are treated to the game in most of its best phases in almost as finished a style as Stevenson might delight them with. Young George relies on a single shot for his points — that single shot he does better than any living player. But even his accuracy gets on your nerves, and makes one inclined to regret that the Billiard Association did not place some limitations on it, as they have done with the spot stroke and cradle connon.

—The members of the Northwest Athletic Association are making arrangements for a club dance to be held on or about Friday, the 26th of March. This will be the closing dance of the season, and as a large attendance is expected to attend the A. O. U. W. hall has been secured. Tickets will be issued in a few days, and may be obtained from any member of the club.

WANTED

If you want to sell property which you own in the FARM U. S. or Canada, such as a town property or a business, write us at once for our new successful plan of selling direct, without commission. Give full description of property and state lowest price. If you want to buy property of any kind in any locality, write us, stating what and where you wish to buy, and we will send you FREE our magazine of choice bargains for sale direct by the owner with no commission added.

BUY American Investment Assn. SELL 645 20th Av. N., Minneapolis, M

NOTICE

Pursuant to the by-laws of the said Company, notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at their office, 918 Government street, in the City of Victoria, on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1909, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing directors and transacting any other business that may be brought before the said meeting.

E. J. PALMER,
Local Secretary.

February 26th, 1909.

TAMWORTH SWINE FOR SALE—From best imported stock, prices moderate. Apply G. S. Harris, Moresby Island, Gulf of Georgia.

WANTED—Man and wife, man must be experienced in farm work. Apply S. Freeman, Vernon.

—The play, "A Modern Ananias," will be given by the Dramatic Club of the Knights of Columbus on Monday and Tuesday evenings, April 19th and 20th, in the Institute hall, View street. Special costumes and scenery will be used.

—A concert and dance will be given by the Gordon Head Mutual Improvement Society on Wednesday evening, March 17th, in the Gordon Head hall. An excellent programme is being prepared, and a good time is promised to all those who attend. Refreshments will be served at the close.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

No trouble with Sunlight Soap. Just follow the directions on the wrapper and Sunlight does the rest. Costs little—does much—never injures hands or clothes.