

cluding objectionable aliens. He did not believe that the time would ever come when British Columbia would have to relax its efforts in guarding against other people being enfranchised, as was provided for in this bill. The Hindus could not be regarded as permanent residents. No inducement should be held out to keep these people here.

J. McInnes could see no objection to the bill.

John Oliver was astonished to hear from Mr. Hawthornthwaite of the conditions he described, of Japs, Hindus and Chinese being employed without passing examinations. It was strange that Mr. Hawthornthwaite never raised this point during the past three years when he was regarded as the saviour or defender of the government. He could not therefore regard the member for Nanaimo as altogether serious in this, in view of the agitation which he had raised that there was danger in the Nanaimo mines from gas, and which was found to be unfounded in large part. The member for Nanaimo would have been able to stir up an agitation which would have resulted in the tightening of the restrictions.

The bill passed its second reading.

Mr. R. Ross moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Shops and Regulation Act of 1900. He pointed out that this was intended to allow municipalities to pass by-laws, so that a difficulty met with in Fernie and Cranbrook should be overcome. As it was, by-laws could be passed allowing the closing of stores not earlier than 6 o'clock—Pacific Coast time. In the eastern part of the province mountain time prevailed, which was one hour earlier than the Pacific time. This, therefore, forced the stores to keep open until 7 o'clock at least.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite saw in the bill an attempt to keep stores open later.

The House then adjourned.

Notice of Motion.

John Jardine to move on Thursday next:

"That an order of this House be granted for a return of a copy of the provisional agreement entered into between the government and the corporation of the City of Victoria in reference to the Songhees Indian reserve."

Questions.

John Oliver on Thursday next to ask the Hon. Premier McBride:

1. Have the government received any proposal from any person or persons looking to the acquisition of crown lands for colonization purposes?

2. If so, what are the details of the proposition?

3. What action, if any, has the government taken in respect thereto?

4. If no action has been taken what does the government propose to take?

## HINDU INVOKES AID OF THE POLICE

Companion Slapped Him—Rode on Sidewalk Because Road Was in Bad Shape.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The monotony of the police court was varied this morning. Madam Justice, sitting in the centre of the court, was the man's beverage and as a result missed the train for Nanaimo. At that time he had two bottles in his pocket. Subsequently, owing to the fact that he was riding on the sidewalk, he slapped the face of a companion Hindu named Mogan Singh. Mogan Singh had just complained to the chief of police. The case was remanded till Tuesday in order that an interpreter might be obtained.

Riding on Sidewalk.

As soon as this case was disposed of, Harry Yates was called on to explain why he should be allowed to ride on the sidewalk contrary to the law. Defendant made his plea through counsel, viz. J. S. Yates, of the firm of Yates and Jay, that the disgraceful state of the Gorge road made it impossible to ride a wheel thereon. Counsel made an eloquent plea for the defendant. It was impossible to use the road in question because of its condition. It was a disgrace to the city which was making a bid for tourist traffic and advertising itself as "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," that such a road should exist within its precincts. All citizens residing on the road were obliged to wheel on the sidewalk if they wished at all. He therefore asked the magistrate to impose a purely nominal fine and inform the city council that other wheels were to be removed to remedy the condition of the road. The magistrate could not, however, see his way clear to thus defeat the ends of justice, as he phrased it, and the usual fine was imposed.

For Non-Support.

Mrs. Frank Worth appeared in court to have summons issued against her husband for alleged non-support. She has been ill for some four weeks with grippe, and has spent a part of that time in the hospital. Dr. Robertson, who has the case in hand, states that unless Mrs. Worth receives proper attention she will die as a result of neglect. The case is called for Thursday next.

INSPECTS NEW HOTEL.

Hayter Reed Says Everything Is All Right.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Mr. Hayter Reed, superintendent of C. P. R. hotels, arrived in town last night. He to-day completed his inspection of the new Empress hotel, and expressed himself as very well pleased at the progress which was being made.

"There is at present a little difficulty," said he, "but when that is bridged over we will rush matters to a conclusion very speedily."

The furnishings are already arriving, and when the construction work is finished, which will be early in August, the hotel will be ready for operation. Mr. Reed expressed himself as highly pleased with the progress of the city and its prospects.

## BETTER TERMS DEBATE.

The debate in the Legislature on the better terms resolutions moved by Premier McBride was of short duration, but was none the less notable on that account. Considering that on the essential point of the subject—the right of British Columbia to preferential treatment as distinguished from the terms accorded the other provinces of the Dominion—all parties in the House are in substantial agreement, it was possibly met that this special feature of the legislative programme should be disposed of with dispatch. Furthermore, as the question is a very delicate one, involving the cordiality of the relations of British Columbia not only with the Dominion but with all the provinces in the confederation, it was eminently proper that the expression of the views of the two political parties should be relegated almost entirely to the two leaders.

The question of better terms is, as all public men who appreciate their responsibilities are agreed, far too grave a matter to be cast into the political arena to become the football of irresponsible demagogues. The pity is that the Premier did not realize this when he went to Ottawa as the representative of this province, that he did not keep the fact in mind when he was there, and that he forgot his assumed role when he came back, posed as the champion of the province against her remorseless foes, and dissolved the Legislature for the unmistakable purpose of appealing to the country on the issue. He claimed Monday in his rambling, discursive and redundant remarks that his aim both at Ottawa and at home had been to keep the issue clear of party passions, whereas his attitude at the conference of provincial premiers, his statements, after he made his precipitate and inglorious retreat, and his conduct on his arrival in this province all convict him of partisan zeal and political insincerity. His speech Monday must have proved a great disappointment to his followers. There was nothing new in it from beginning to end. It contained no indication of his future course, but it must have engendered a suspicion that the question of better terms is to be left in suspense until another favorable opportunity of applying it to partisan uses arises.

It is not our intention to institute a comparison between the deliverances of the two leaders on the most momentous matter that is likely to engage the attention of the people of British Columbia for many a day. The speech of Mr. Macdonald will be found in another column of this issue of the Times. We ask our readers to read it carefully and draw their own conclusions. Our opinion might be considered biased, and therefore, of little value because of its bias. But we have been favored with the views of persons who cannot by any stretch of the imagination be described as political partisans, and their judgment is that not since days long gone by when there were political giants in this land have they had the privilege of listening to such a merciless, logical and convincing exposure of the weakness, incompetence and blundering recklessness of any representative to whose keeping was committed the vital interests of a community. The leader of the opposition, while in clear-cut and conclusive sentences arraigned the course of the Premier, in equally conclusive terms showed how much more effective competent hands our case for better terms might have been presented to the conference. We ask our readers to note very carefully the various points brought out in the criticism of Mr. Macdonald. There can be no question that Premier McBride first submitted our whole case, including our demand for preferential treatment, to the judgment of the Ottawa Conference of Provincial Premiers, and when he found that the views of the representatives of the other provinces were likely to clash with demands we believed to be justified by the facts, that he incontinently withdrew his case and himself with the announcement that the matter was something that concerned only British Columbia and the Dominion. And this he did with so little finesse that he has created a prejudice which in the future will be difficult to overcome. So palpable was Mr. McBride's blunder that it drew upon him the contempt of the other members of the conference and compelled from one who should have proved this best friend the comment that he was neither frank nor candid in his attitude or his conduct.

This in face of the fact that both in precedent and practice has the principle been established that the special relations of one province of the Dominion with the federal power are the concern of all the provinces of the Dominion. This principle was established twenty years ago when there was a Conservative government in power. It is a principle which has been admitted by a Conservative provincial predecessor of Mr. McBride, Colonel Prior.

Further, what are the people of British Columbia to think of the slovenly and contradictory terms of the resolution submitted to and carried by the Legislature Monday? It is expressly stated in the resolution that a competent tribunal of arbitration will investigate our demands was refused by the

Premier of Canada. The official minutes of the conference contain the following as expressing the views of Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "If this conference, after hearing Mr. McBride's arguments in support of his contention, reach the conclusion that an arbitration should take place, through a commission, for the purpose of dealing with the claim of British Columbia, that would present the matter to the Dominion government in a new light, and, while I am not prepared to express any final opinion, I can say at once that such a recommendation from the conference would have great weight with us, and we should feel bound to give it further consideration." The question of arbitrating our claim was therefore left in the hands of the conference by Premier McBride, and by the Premier of Canada, was it rejected. Still further, the Premier and some others of his ministry conceded that possibly the conference of premiers had not dealt fairly with British Columbia as the circumstances of our case demanded. They were willing to let the matter up with Premier McBride and to deal with greater generosity than the conference suggested; but Mr. McBride evidently thought he had made the political point he was in search of. His corps of press correspondents sent out eulogistic accounts of the valiant battle he had fought and predicted that the people of the province would most enthusiastically endorse his course. That is the extent of the effort he made to keep the question of better terms out of the controversial arena of party politics, and in doing so to press it to a definite issue apart from the verdict of the conference. The act of dissolution itself demonstrated unmistakably that from the beginning he was playing a political game and that there was no sincerity in his blundering presentation of our case for better terms.

Now we understand he rests his case on a court of arbitration. But, as Mr. Macdonald pointed out in his speech, what is there to arbitrate? No such court can bring out anything that is new, that is not already known, that is not admitted as appertaining to our case. The idea of any unrepresentative tribunal fixing or amending the financial terms between the Dominion and any of the provinces is absurd. Such a principle once conceded would lead to all sorts of complications. There would be no finality in the relations between the central and the subordinate powers. There would inevitably be continual demands for readjustment, followed by claims for arbitration in case of refusal. At the present time Prince Edward Island is pressing for an amendment to the terms of union, and that not upon any moral ground, not because of the lack of foresight of her public men, nor because of their need, but upon the plea that the terms upon which she entered the union have not been legally fulfilled.

We are convinced that the greatest misfortune that could have befallen this province in connection with the case for better terms occurred when the presentation of that case fell into the hands of the head of the present provincial government. The discussion in the Legislature Monday ought to convince every person in the province in that belief. And we are also satisfied that there is little likelihood of any advancement of the case while the present administration remains in power, because it is evidently the belief of the Premier that circumstances have placed in his hands a most effective political weapon, and it is undoubtedly his set purpose to wield it for selfish partisan purposes, and not for the purpose of effecting a settlement satisfactory to all the parties concerned.

THE BY-LAWS.

If the city council hopes to get the three by-laws that will shortly be laid before the ratepayers adopted, something ought to be done to prove the necessity for the works proposed and to make clear to all concerned the present financial position of the corporation. There is a conviction lurking somewhere at the back of the mind of the average citizen that in the immediate future something will have to be done as speedily as possible to secure a larger supply and more satisfactory pressure of water. This cannot be done without the expenditure of a very large amount of money. Hence the necessity for a judicious husbanding of financial resources. The coming summer, it is true, if the optimistic prophecies of water works officials be fulfilled, may demonstrate that the capacity of Elk lake is amply sufficient for the requirements of the present time and for a population very much larger than Victoria is likely to have in the immediate future. At the same time we think of similar prognostications have been published before at corresponding seasons of the year, only to be rudely falsified when the real test came. The experiences of the past may be regarded during the coming season, notwithstanding the economic influences of the potent meter, in which those who control the taps place such touching confidence. We hope we shall not be unduly disappointed when the progressive schemes of the board of objection to the apparently dominating idea of the majority of our councillors that there is no limit to the load of taxation the community can bear provided the taxation be levied under new improvement plan, such as under the local improvement plan, by increasing the wa-

ter rates or creating new sources of revenue such as levies per foot upon water pipe. Our fear is that the enterprise and originality of the aldermen as revenue raisers may create a prejudice in the minds of taxpayers that shall endanger the success of such by-laws as really ought to pass. There is the Victoria West School By-Law, for example, that ought most unquestionably to be endorsed by the ratepayers. New and sanitary school buildings should have been erected in the western suburb years ago. Doubtless also the extension of the surface drainage system is absolutely necessary to safeguard public health. Just as effective arguments can possibly be urged on behalf of the incinerator by-law. Possibly they have been urged already, but if they have not been, the tone of the people that the points in favor of the measures have not permeated the popular understanding. Will the Mayor and Aldermen, as they hope to secure the passage of all the by-laws, be so kind as to lay the arguments in their favor before the citizens in public meeting assembled or in such other manner as seems feasible?

## VICTORIA AND THE UNIVERSITY.

There are some traits in the character of Victorians that must appear inexplicable to strangers in the city—aye, to persons who have made this city their home for a considerable number of years. We are told the university endowment bill brought down by the government will meet with strong popular approval—and to the sentence might have been added "everywhere almost except in Victoria." We cannot account for the feeling which pervades this perverse community in regard to the highly important subject of education, from the primary grade of the elementary school, to the crowning point of the university degree. We talk glibly about our manifold advantages as a residential city, and yet we close our eyes to the obvious fact that in one of the most important factors affecting residential advantages we are lagging sadly behind most of our neighboring cities. Add to this condition the fact that some of our wealthy men and a few of our leading educationalists are giving of their superabundance for the advancement of educational institutions in other cities, and one will appreciate the apparently paradoxical state of affairs, educationally, in this residential city of Victoria.

The remarkable fact, too, to which we call attention that we fear the endowment of a British Columbia University, and the bill which is to come down in the House later can prove of comparatively trifling interest to the people of this city. If any one could wake the public up and compel them to take action, it would be the safe to say that already the representatives of a neighboring city are fully acquainted with all the details of the university bills and have all their plans laid in connection with the matter, perhaps the people of Victoria could be induced to take cognizance of the fact that these organizations were not all-inclusive, but in Hamilton the effort was more successful, and for some time the Hamilton Club was the leading educational organization of the province. But to-day the Canadian Club movement has spread over the whole Dominion. There are now Canadian Clubs in Halifax and St. John, on the Atlantic coast, and at Vancouver and Victoria on the Pacific. At almost every important centre of the coast, though a Canadian Club has been formed, or is in process of organization. Every week sees additions to the list. The last few months especially have seen in marked by the formation of Canadian Clubs at Guelph, Victoria, Halifax, Barrie and other growing centres.

The Canadian Club movement is the outward expression of the stirring of new life, a virile and catholic national spirit among Canadian citizens. Its objects are "the encouragement of the study of the history, literature, art, music and national resources of Canada, the recognition of native worth and talent, and the fostering of a patriotic Canadian sentiment." It was intended to be "a debating or mutual improvement society, with social features, the recognition of native worth and talent, and the fostering of a patriotic Canadian sentiment." It was intended to be "a debating or mutual improvement society, with social features, the recognition of native worth and talent, and the fostering of a patriotic Canadian sentiment."

At least the intellectual future of the prairies is assured. A great colony of Bostonians is on its way to the Canadian land of promise.

## UP-COUNTRY PAPER.

Weekly Will Be Started in the Bulkley Valley.

Mrs. E. Morrison Groat, of Seattle, is in town at the Driard in connection with the new venture of Chas. Dorsey of Bulkley Valley. A meeting of those interested is being held at the hotel at Bulkley, and the details of the project, and if the investors do not take hold of it Mr. Dorsey's satisfaction, he will run it solely as a private undertaking.

Mr. Dorsey is particularly fortunate in having been able to secure the services of so able and experienced a newspaper woman as Mrs. Groat, who has been at various times society editor, musical critic and assistant general editor of different Seattle papers, including the Post-Intelligencer. In all her varied experience she has yet to record a failure. Besides the dull routine which falls to the lot of the newspaper worker, she has done much work, both grave and gay, for other periodicals. The lighter work was done under the pen name of Becky Sharp, which is so well known on the coast. The more serious work was signed with her own name. So marked was her success that a prominent editor on being introduced to her remarked: "I always thought you were a man."

In her work on the Bulkley city weekly, Mrs. Groat will add more to her many experiences, and to that stock of knowledge of men and nature which is an author's greatest asset and which will double in future value her to do yet greater work.

## FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Preparation Being Made For the Occupation of Frontier Town.

Oran, March 27.—French occupation of Oudja is probable to-day or to-morrow as General Server, commander of the Nineteenth army corps is in some south of Algeria, in order to draw up a plan of action. Telegraphic communication with the south is slow.

Although it is unquestionable that the McBride government is prone to do the things it ought not to do, it occasionally cannot but do the thing it obviously ought to do. We have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works made a most excellent choice when he appointed Mr. R. A. Renwick, of Nelson, as his deputy commissioner. Mr. Renwick has been in the service of the government for a considerable number of years in another capacity, and has already proved his worth. But of course he received his training in a school which will fit a man of natural talent to shine conspicuously in any human constellation. We refrain from saying more lest our readers might be inclined to prove inquisitive. But we notice the government has levelled its record down to the old standard by appointing as the successor of Mr. Renwick in Nelson Mr. Harry Wright, ex-M. P.

Our friend Mr. Bowser, the Conservative generalissimo in the Legislature, is fearful lest the Hindus who have taken up their abode in British Columbia should insist upon exercising the franchise. Events will probably show that the first member for Vancouver is afflicted with a like distrust of the women of British Columbia. Not that he means to place the ladies upon the same intellectual and moral plane as the Hindus, but that he fears the introduction of a political force that might land him in such a place as in which his great "upper study" ended his days.

Professor Leacock, of McGill University, appears to entertain the utmost contempt for all Canadian politicians, provincial and federal. The professor should seek a seat in the Parliament of Canada. He would doubtless prove an effective antidote to that either superior political personage, Henri Bourassa, M. P. for Labrador. Or possibly it would be better to send the professor across the ocean for a spell to instruct the hesitating Britishers in the true principles of Imperialism.

That glass of fashion the editor of the Vancouver World has reflected the style for the coming season. Will the people have the goodness to read the following: "Bare arms must go. Fashion has decreed that short sleeves are no longer the correct thing and the new gowns being made for Easter will not have short sleeves." We trust this decree is not published too late for the benefit of the fashionable throng of Victoria.

If the weather appears more backward than it ought to be, do not forget that we are still in the month of March, and that in some sections of the country the thermometer is lingering below the zero mark. But the great exodus to the Northwest has commenced in earnest, so it is safe to predict that winter will not daily much longer in the lap of spring.

To-morrow will be Good Friday, and the Times, following the good example of the provincial Legislature, the Dominion Parliament, the merchant, and all producing institutions save and except the New York Exchange, will abstain from its labors. There will be no issue of the paper.

A sarcastic person on the Toronto Star writes: "Another morsel has been added to the provincial subsidies. And this is the encouragement of the study of the history, literature, art, music and national resources of Canada, the recognition of native worth and talent, and the fostering of a patriotic Canadian sentiment." It was intended to be "a debating or mutual improvement society, with social features, the recognition of native worth and talent, and the fostering of a patriotic Canadian sentiment."

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## FUNCTION OF THE CANADIAN CLUB

### EDITORIAL COMMENT BY TORONTO NEWS

Suggested By the Inauguration of the Body in this City.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Commenting editorially upon the inauguration of the Canadian Club in this city and its first luncheon which took place recently, the Toronto News has the following:

The establishment of a Canadian Club at Victoria, B. C., is interesting evidence of the fact that the Pacific province occasionally relaxes from its pursuit of the pine tree, the salmon and the oyster. The incident interests Torontonians inasmuch as the address of the occasion was delivered by Chief Justice Hunter, well known in Toronto, formerly a prominent member of the Young Liberal Club. Chief Justice Hunter reviewed the outlook of Western Canada from a national standpoint, pointed out the necessity for education in British-Canadian sentiment, more intercourse between the party leaders and the West, and pointed out that material interests were not all-important, that the building up of our free national institutions was incumbent on every patriotic citizen, and that the things of the spirit were as necessary as the dollar in the evolution of a nation. "The chair was taken by Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir, and among those at the meeting were the Premier of British Columbia, the Mayor of Victoria, members of the judiciary and representatives of the best citizenship of the community. It is interesting to note in passing that the first meeting of the Canadian Club of Victoria antedates that of the Canadian Club of Halifax by less than a month. The Halifax Club will hold its first meeting on March 21st.

The remarkable extension of the Canadian Club movement is one of the most significant tendencies in the development of our national life and the formation of our national spirit. While social organizations under the names of Canadian Clubs have existed in different cities, these were on bases quite different from that of the present Canadian Clubs, and generally their life was unimportant and short. The real Canadian Club movement dates back to December, 1892, when independent attempts were made to establish national clubs in Montreal, Hamilton and Toronto. In Montreal and Toronto these organizations were short-lived, but in Hamilton the effort was more successful, and for some time the Hamilton Club was the leading educational organization of the province. But to-day the Canadian Club movement has spread over the whole Dominion. There are now Canadian Clubs in Halifax and St. John, on the Atlantic coast, and at Vancouver and Victoria on the Pacific. At almost every important centre of the coast, though a Canadian Club has been formed, or is in process of organization. Every week sees additions to the list. The last few months especially have seen in marked by the formation of Canadian Clubs at Guelph, Victoria, Halifax, Barrie and other growing centres.

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and influential in determining the character of our people, he encouraging a liberal and tolerant disposition and in standing public judgment.

## ITS PROSPECTS GLOWING.

W. K. Houston Thinks San Francisco Will Become Greater Than Ever.

W. K. Houston, who returned to this city from San Francisco on the steamship Umatilla, states that the activity in that city is perfectly wonderful. He believes that the city which the rebuilding operations are completed will be more beautiful than ever.

"I was in the city last June, shortly after the disaster and the contrast between San Francisco in its present condition and its appearance then, is wonderful."

Mr. Houston states that in his opinion there are more people there than prior to the earthquake, and that the city's future has not been injured by the disaster.

While in that city, the Seattle business men's excursion to the city of the Golden Gate took place, and Mr. Houston attended several receptions tendered them, notably one given by the president of the Chamber of Commerce. The Victorians, who accompanied the excursion, were gratified by the gracious allusions made to the place of their residence.

## FROM SOUTH AFRICA ALSO.

Ex-Mayor of the Capital of Rhodesia Will Make His Home Here.

M. S. Cleveland, ex-mayor of the city of Salisbury, capital of Rhodesia, has been spending some time here. Mr. Cleveland has been delighted with the conditions as he has found them in this province, and he has therefore determined to make this place his home. With that end in view, he left this morning for San Francisco, en route to South Africa, where he will dispose of business interests prior to re-entrance.

## RETURNS FROM EUROPE.

Impressed By the Large Number of Emigrants Leaving There For Canada.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

John Brown, manager of the Capital Manufacturing Company, has just returned from London and Paris. He found things abroad in a very prosperous condition. There was, so far as he could see, none of that decadence abroad in the old land which some assert exists. He arrived in London just at the opening of parliament, but to his great regret he missed that famous pageant.

It was not, however, the beauty of Paris nor the bustle of London which impressed him, but rather the wonderful emigration to Canada. Thousands and thousands are coming to this land of promise. He found all the Allan liners booked ahead for three months by intending emigrants. On his return trip by way of New York he had a rather disagreeable experience with the customs officers, which made him declare that the Canadian route was the only route. The United States customs officials required a detailed statement of one's life and earnings, and the time at which one enters the country.

After he had escaped the tender attention of the New Yorkers the rest of the trip was comparatively uneventful. The Canadian route was very pleasant. "But I am glad to be back," said he in conclusion. "Victoria has been a most agreeable surprise. I went I found it well and favorably known, and I am going to be here when the day of development comes."

## LOSING THEIR FLAVOR.

Seedless Oranges Are Deteriorating in Taste With Age of Trees.

The Californian seedless oranges received in London this season are in no way comparable with the juicy fruit received five years ago. Many of them are dry and spongy. There are distinct signs that their quality is deteriorating. This seems to show that seedlessness is secured at the expense of quality, and that the flesh of fruit lacking seeds loses its juiciness and bides fair in time to degenerate into a kind of vegetable sponge. It seems clear that the representative seedless race of fruit cannot be depended upon to mature specimens of high uniform quality. It is believed here that there is a prospect that fruits of this kind will deteriorate, and thus supply from their seedlessness. This is causing some concern in fruit trade circles.

## A SILENT WEDDING.

Both the bride and bridegroom at a recent marriage at Hucknall Torkard, Nottinghamshire, with almost no words. The officiating clergyman was assisted in the performance of the ceremony by the missionary of the Nottingham Deaf and Dumb Society, who repeated the service after the clergyman in finger and sign language, the responses of the bride and bridegroom being given in a similar manner.

## \$200.00 IN CASH

AND NUMBERS OF VALUABLE PREMIUMS GIVEN AWAY FREE

Not One Cent of Your Money Required. Read Carefully if You Wish to Earn Part of the Above Amount.

Can you arrange the sets of mixed letters below into the names of six well known wild animals? If you can share in the distribution of the above Prize. Try! It is no easy task, but by patience and perseverance you can probably find three or four. It means money to you to do so.

The person who finds the largest number of names, will give the sum of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) in Cash. To the person who finds the second largest number will give the sum of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) in Cash. To the person who finds the third largest number will give the sum of Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) in Cash. To the person who finds the fourth largest number will give the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) in Cash. To the person who finds the fifth largest number will give the sum of Five Dollars (\$5.00) in Cash. To the person who finds the sixth largest number will give the sum of Two Dollars (\$2.00) in Cash. To the person who finds the seventh largest number will give the sum of One Dollar (\$1.00) in Cash. To the person who finds the eighth largest number will give the sum of Fifty Cents (\$0.50) in Cash. To the person who finds the ninth largest number will give the sum of Twenty Cents (\$0.20) in Cash. To the person who finds the tenth largest number will give the sum of Ten Cents (\$0.10) in Cash. To the person who finds the eleventh largest number will give the sum of Five Cents (\$0.05) in Cash. To the person who finds the twelfth largest number will give the sum of Two Cents (\$0.02) in Cash. To the person who finds the thirteenth largest number will give the sum of One Cent (\$0.01) in Cash. To the person who finds the fourteenth largest number will give the sum of Fifty Cents (\$0.50) in Cash. To the person who finds the fifteenth largest number will give the sum of Twenty Cents (\$0.20) in Cash. To the person who finds the sixteenth largest number will give the sum of Ten Cents (\$0.10) in Cash. To the person who finds the seventeenth largest number will give the sum of Five Cents (\$0.05) in Cash. To the person who finds the eighteenth largest number will give the sum of Two Cents (\$0.02) in Cash. To the person who finds the nineteenth largest number will give the sum of One Cent (\$0.01) in Cash. To the person who finds the twentieth largest number will give the sum of Fifty Cents (\$0.50) in Cash. To the person who finds the twenty-first largest number will give the sum of Twenty Cents (\$0.20) in Cash. To the person who finds the twenty-second largest number will give the sum of Ten Cents (\$0.10) in Cash. To the person who finds the twenty-third largest number will give the sum of Five Cents (\$0.05) in Cash. To the person who finds the twenty-fourth largest number will give the sum of Two Cents (\$0.02) in Cash. To the person who finds the twenty-fifth largest number will give the sum of One Cent (\$0.01) in Cash. To the person who finds the twenty-sixth largest number will give the sum of Fifty Cents (\$0.50) in Cash. To the person who finds the twenty-seventh largest number will give the sum of Twenty Cents (\$0.20) in Cash. To the person who finds the twenty-eighth largest number will give the sum of Ten Cents (\$0.10) in Cash. To the person who finds the twenty-ninth largest number will give the sum of Five Cents (\$0.05) in Cash. To the person who finds the thirtieth largest number will give the sum of Two Cents (\$0.02) in Cash. To the person who finds the thirty-first largest number will give the sum of One Cent (\$0.01) in Cash. To the person who finds the thirty-second largest number will give the sum of Fifty Cents (\$0.50) in Cash. To the person who finds the thirty-third largest number will give the sum of Twenty Cents (\$0.20) in Cash. To the person who finds the thirty-fourth largest number will give the sum of Ten Cents (\$0.10) in Cash. To the person who finds the thirty-fifth largest number will give the sum of Five Cents (\$0.05) in Cash. To the person who finds the thirty-sixth largest number will give the sum of Two Cents (\$0.02) in Cash. To the person who finds the thirty-seventh largest number will give the sum of One Cent (\$0.01) in Cash. To the person who finds the thirty-eighth largest number will give the sum of Fifty Cents (\$0.50) in Cash. To the person who finds the thirty-ninth largest number will give the sum of Twenty Cents (\$0.20) in Cash. To the person who finds the fortieth largest number will give the sum of Ten Cents (\$0.10) in Cash. To the person who finds the forty-first largest number will give the sum of Five Cents (\$0.05) in Cash. To the person who finds the forty-second largest number will give the sum of