nd Overalls
ONCLAD" BRAND
By
E & CO.
Victoria, B. C.
uits
FIT-REFORM
form designers have
or you.
ess the individuality
ents of a gentleman.
me from a thorough
oupled with the abil-
correctly—the fit
and expert tailoring
Suits in every reli-
rns and effects to ap-
$35
t-Reform
t St., Victoria

e to the society. He thanked the executive for the support they had ven him in the past year, and especially the secretary, Mr. Thomas, and r. Bridgeman, who had so kindly dated the beautiful flowers with which e tables were decorated. He advised l to work together for the good of e society.

Mrs. Jenkins proposed the guests of e evening in a neat speech, in which e referred to the time when "Wales as Wales" before it was merged with gland. This was responded to by ev. Gladstone, who also gave an teresting reading. A number of ngs, chorusés and speeches concluded one of the most enjoyable of inrmal celebrations.

T. DAVID'S DAY IN THE LEGISLATURE

arker Williams Honored as Well as Premier McBride

In the legislature on Tuesday shortafter the House got down to business in committee on supply, a beautul bouquet of carnations, presented Mrs. H. Dallas Helmcken, was aced on the desk of Hon. Richard cBride amid applause from the government supporters.

Parker Williams, who was on the or at the time the page placed the uquet on the desk of the Premier, d: "Mr. Chairman, on a point of der, I believe they are placed on the rong side of the House."

A little later some of the members, membering it was St. David's Day, d a bouquet of leeks, carrots and ions, borne in and placed on the desk Mr. Williams, himself a Welshman, nid the applause of the House. The tter quickly passed it on until it resed on a vacant desk for a time.

—It is expected that in the course of week's time the first company of the igh School Cadets (42 rank and file) ll be provided with khaki uniforms. ood progress is being made in the ork of raising subscriptions sufficient provide uniforms for the enre strength. Among recent subribers was Lieutenant-Governor Patson, who gave $25.

—o—

—A stream of letters from all parts the world is pouring in to the ofces of the provincial bureau of information from people seeking information about land in various parts of ritish Columbia. A large number of e enquiries come from people who ould like to locate on Vancouver land. During the past week an averge of seventy-five letters have been ceived daily, as many as 139 arriving Monday and 107 yesterday.

TOBACCO HABIT.
Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few ys. A vegetable medicine, and only quires touching the tongue with it ocsionally. Price $2.
LIQUOR HABIT.
Marvellous results from taking his remdy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexnsive home treatment, no hypodermic jections, no publicity, no loss of time om business, and a cure guaranteed. Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 onge street, Toronto, Canada.

BUDGET DEBATE LASTED LONG

HOUSE DID NOT RISE UNTIL MIDNIGHT HOUR

H. C. Brewster Made an Excellent Speech on Behalf of Opposition

Legislative Press Gallery,
February 28.

The first night sitting of the session was one which lasted until midnight, but the government had the satisfaction—if there be any to them—in getting the budget speech disposed of and supply passed to the extent of some $950,000. Several government supporters took occasion to speak on the budget, and almost without exception thanked the government for the greatly increased sums which their districts are down for in the estimates.

The view of the opposition was voiced by H. C. Brewster, who made an excellent speech in reply to Hon. W. J. Bowser. While short it was to the point and exposed the weakness of the government case at many points.

The votes passed in supply included $321,719.11 for expenditures in connection with the debt and $459,142 for the expenses of civil government. There was not much discussion on any of these, the members being tired and desiring rather to get home than stay questioning the ministers.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite, debating the budget speech, said the Minister of Finance had at great length and in much detail covered up the sins and omissions of the government during its term of office. The wonder was that the task did not take longer. Not one act of the government had he to speak of which was for the interest of the people at large. The member for Nanaimo got in one of his many slaps at the Liberal party, and by a great stretch of imagination saw the Socialists on the treasury benches of the Conservatives.

No hope could the workingmen of British Columbia see in the budget speech, he said. None of the millions which the Minister of Finance handled so carelessly—and a man should not be allowed to handle millions in the careless way he did—would ever do the workingman any good. There was no credit coming to the government or to Mr. McBride for the prosperity the province had enjoyed owing to the boom which had been pasing over the continent, although Mr. Bowser would give the Premier credit for the rise in land values, for the increased demand for timber, even for any good weather the province might have had. As a matter of fact the Premier had no more control over these matters than Mr. Bowser had over the tail of Halley's comet. The Minister of Finance had divided the last ten years into two periods, the pre-McBride period and the McBride period; he would divide it into three epochs, pre-Bowser, Bowser, and post-Bowser. In the pre-Bowser epoch the McBride government had been guilty of some legislation for the benefit of the people, although not of its own volition, and five hundred miles of railway had been constructed without bonus. With the arrival of the Bowser epoch came a policy of extravagant expenditure, and on one railway proposal the government was prepared to give away a sum which would probably run into forty or forty-five millions before the railway was completed. As to the post-Bowser epoch little there would be to say, for when the Minister of Finance was through the province would have a depleted treasury and no raw material left to distribute or give away.

A Twelve-Cent Government.

Going into the financial statements submitted by the minister, Mr. Hawthornthwaite referred to the tax reduction claimed of from $1.70 per capita in the pre-McBride period to $1.58 per head since 1903, and declared that the government would go down to posterity as "the twelve-cent government." The increased revenue had been obtained by increasing the assessment of farm values, and this increase had not been made by the farmers' work but by a government assessor who went around and raised the assessment if a man had a few more chickens or a new building. At many points the people were having to pay more and more. When the medical inspection of schools bill was going through he had wanted a scale of fees fixed for the doctor. Already, he understood, the doctors were preparing and a trustee of a school district in the vicinity of Victoria had told him that on their 600 children they were to be asked to pay $2 a head, or $800 that school district would have to raise in future annually. The Minister of Finance had thought it a matter for commendation that the credit of the province was so good. When the C.N.R. indebtedness was thrust on the province its credit would fall and fall until it would be lower than that of the Dominion or any other Province.

The Opposition View.

H. C. Brewster (Alberni) resumed the budget debate at the evening sitting and after asking for consideration as new to the task of criticising the budget on behalf of the opposition, even as such an experienced parliamentarian as the Minister of Finance was new to the task of formulating a budget, continued:

"The Minister of Finance does not attribute success for the Conservative party in the late election—brought on, as the Premier told us, to get the people's verdict on a railway policy—to that policy. He rather went out of his way to claim that that success was in spite of the railway policy. In other words he admitted that the organization of the Conservative party is so thorough, that it reached out into so many branches and has so many cogs, which are so well oiled, that in spite of such a weight as the railway policy it was impossible to keep the party from coming back into power. I quite agree with the Minister of Finance on that position, because I believe that never before in the history of the province has there been such an organization as that which carried the Conservative majority on the floor of the House.

"That organization—I speak from my own knowledge—included a great proportion of the civil service of the province. One great factor was the road boss. Another, and in my district a very useful cog, was also the provincial policeman. Not only that, but I was told by a provincial land surveyor, with a good deal of bravado in his voice, and certainly speaking loud enough to be heard by some of his Conservative friends, that from the north end of Cape Scott to Alberni town he had done me out of every possible vote he could. That was but one cog in that Conservative organization. I have sat here listening to the Prime Minister advancing as an excuse for legislation that the people had unbounded confidence in the government or else they would not have returned it with such a majority. But if he takes into consideration this organization, this assistance on the part of those who should not assist, this interference on the part of those who under no circumstances should interfere but should be dismissed if they do, he will know what was one of the greatest factors in bringing about the defeat of the Liberal party.

"During last session an act was put through whereby grading commissioners were appointed to reorganize the civil service, and it was said that now we were going to have eliminated the evil of patronage, so far as this government was concerned. A great deal was said in favor of the bill, and it was pointed out what models of virtue and morality the service would become, and now that we have seen some of its workings we are led to believe that as a matter of fact the government of the day intends to see that there are none left within the service except those whom they will be anxious to see promoted later on.

Ignored the Law.

"It has been brought to my attention that in filling two important positions directly connected with the government the principle of the civil service act has been ignored and persons from outside have been given places, either as a matter of personal friendship or political affiliations." I would call the attention of the Premier to the fact that that is directly contrary to the position taken on the floor in this very matter by the government last year. While I have nothing to say against these gentlemen I have to point out that the government has itself broken through the principle of the bill it introduced last session.

"I noticed that the minister of finance took the credit for all the prosperity of the province and laid it at the feet of the premier; that even sunshine and shower was due to him, as the member for Nanaimo put it. But the true test of a government's ability is not, I contend, what it does in times of prosperity, because the whole country is prosperous and every part must share in that prosperity. The test of statesmanship is not the ability to take advantage of prosperity but is more the manner in which a government meets the exigencies that confront all governments and countries at times. I would refer back to the time when this government was face to face with a financial strain in regard to which you would think, to hear it spoken of, that the government had pulled the province out of an awful position, made a surplus out of deficits. What did they do? Panic-stricken, they resorted to the means nearest at hand, and that was excessive and exorbitant taxation. Even at this date, after all these years of prosperity, they find that but twelve cents per capita is the actual reduction to the taxpayer. After being driven to taxing everything, and building up a surplus which they can throw out and show the public before an election, up to date they have only had the courage to reduce that taxation by a trivial twelve cents.

"The minister of finance states that the government has discovered a new source from which they expect considerable revenue. He stated that it was their intention to have an audit of the Shuswap and Okanagan accounts, and expected this to bring in a much larger amount as the province's forty per cent. of the gross earnings of the road. I would favor an audit of that company's accounts or those of any other that will bring in money. Hon. gentlemen will find in the public accounts that in 1893-4 an audit was made of the Shuswap and Okanagan accounts. That audit cost $818.40. In 1893 the receipts from the C. P. R., which should be forty per cent. of its gross earnings on that branch, were $11,805.44 for thirteen months. An audit takes place and in the next year we find that the proportion turned in to the province amounted to $8,709.12. In that district, than which probably none has developed faster, which the chief commissioner of lands will say is the garden of British Columbia, which has been sub-divided and has seen great growth, that has advanced 200 per cent—one member last session said it was more like 500 per cent—yet after seventeen years the amount received from the C. P. R. as forty per cent. of earnings, when they must have carried thousands of settlers and their effects and done a large business, is $27,202.40 in 1909. It would certainly look as if there would be need for an audit, but let us hope that audit will not have the same effect as that of 1893-4. I am surprised such an obvious source of taxes has escaped the surveyor of taxes and the minister of finance. May it take another magnificent sum of twelve cents off the poor taxpayer!

No Explanation Given.

"The minister of finance paid a tribute to his predecessor, Capt. Tatlow, as a man who had the entire confidence of the country. I agree with that. I think no member on this side, Liberal or Socialist, and certainly no Conservative member, will deny that the retiring minister possessed general confidence. But it is a little surprising that he had to refer to his predecessor. Why did not the premier acquaint the House with the changes in his cabinet and the reasons why these gentlemen who have been spoken so highly of should have thrown up their portfolios, stepped down and out on the eve of an election; give us the reason why these gentlemen were at variance with the rest of the government.

"I noticed with a good deal of regret that the minister of finance announced that agricultural societies were to receive no more grants. I think these have filled a very useful function and in many cases it was worth the government's while to allow further grants. I know one case in my district where they have gone to great expense, created a fine little exhibition, done great good and incurred some debt in the course of their work trying to get a permanent home for the exhibition. I think it is retrenching in a very poor way indeed to cease aid to such worthy organizations. The amount asked for agriculture, compared with that for advertising, is very small. No less than $46,000 is expended on advertising. Had that been spent on advertising the resources of the province and bringing people to it there would not be much objection, but while I have not yet received a return I asked for some time ago, I think, judging by the appearance of certain newspapers, that a big proportion of that amount has gone as pap to those who are doing good work for the government at election time.

"I see there is also an item in the estimates which comes under the head of constitutional litigation and general law costs. That should appeal to the minister of finance as attorney-general. It is an amount of not less than $25,000. When we take into account the amount of litigation, the jaunts to England and all that I am surprised the amount is not larger. If the province was receiving any benefit it would be different but from all the information I can gain, through the press, I find that not one of his appeals has the attorney-general won, and that the province stands as a laughing-stock to the rest of Canada because of its ill-digested legislation. If this amount was put as towards the assistance of agriculture the province would have a better reputation and would suffer less loss.

Where Some Money Goes.

"For the protection of the forests $75,000 is to be voted. That is quite right but there is an unfortunate habit of using money for political purposes. Money is spent on fire-bosses where there seems to be great fear of conflagration just before election. I asked the other day in regard to the expenditure on fire-ranging in two districts, Delta and Chilliwack, and got a very interesting answer. The answer helped me to understand the defeat of John Oliver and C. W. Munro, because in those districts, where there is practically no provincial timber, it being all in the Dominion railway belt, the government had fire and game wardens galore, and probably road foremen, and if we were to analyze it down to the last the new member for Delta will probably find that the work of these men had more to do with his election to this House than any wish of the people to get rid of their old member.

"A great deal was said in regard to experimental orchards. Who would not like to have an experimental orchard? If it is the intention of the government to plant, pay for and give friends of the government experimental orchards, why there is very little doubt but lots of people will desire to have them. The attorney-general can feed it as another means of pap at the next election. I think there should by all means be experimental orchards to try new species and varieties and learn how to handle them, but the government should own these outright.

"The Minister of Finance has made a great boast of the six million dollars the government has in bank, but I would point out, for instance, that if a farmer has a $10,000 farm and sells half of it for $5,000 he has not much to boast of, and that is the position the Minister of Finance is in. We have sold from our capital account. We have the Point Grey lands and other lands, portion of the capital account of the province, and it should not be the policy of the government to allow of their disbursement except for public works or something that equally accrues to the benefit of the province. We have heard much of the credit of the province. Along the lines of the same argument the Minister of Finance used we can figure that Great Britain is on the down grade and that only British Columbia can survive. The argument of the Minister of Finance is on the same line, only an attempt to cover up a great many of the sins of his Conservative friends in the government, and made with a view, no doubt, to create an impression in the province that even in the loss of such a competent and respected man as the late minister he, as Minister of Finance, has come to proclaim that British Columbia stands higher than the rest of the world.

"The revenue from timber in 1908 is given in the budget speech as $2,620,764, made up of $2,282,824 from timber licenses, $83,045 from timber leases, which includes pulp leases, and $255,095 in royalties. I have been told that in one instance alone within a pulp lease there exists no less a sum than $2,000,000 worth of first-rate cedar, and yet the total revenue from all sources is as I have stated. I would point out that the policy the government has adopted is one that in a short time will leave our province denuded of timber, of coal, of its water power and everything, spending our capital account. If, as the Minister of Finance seems to intend to do, it is all spent now we will have troublous times indeed when we have to go to the money markets."

A. E. McPhillips.

A. E. McPhillips (The Islands) remarked that while it seemed superfluous to speak of the position of British Columbia, some statements of the attenuated Liberal opposition called for comment. The brief was a difficult one, but it had been spoken to with as much success as was possible. Before referring to these, however, the member for the Islands treated the House to an eloquent address on the record of the government and the ability of its leader, and defending the action of the Conservatives at the time of the adoption of party lines in provincial affairs, although, he said, he personally had felt great regret that they had to sever relations with many of the gentlemen who assisted in bringing Mr. McBride to office. He paid a high tribute to Captain Tatlow and Mr. Fulton as two gentlemen who had discharged their duties excellently. Their retirement, he said, was not because they did not agree with the government on a matter of policy. Neither of them opposed the government on the hustings. After dealing with some of the matters referred to by the member for Alberni, Mr. McPhillips broadened out his speech, which eventually took in Home Rule for Ireland and the Canadian policy of defence. On the latter point he thought that Canada should be ready to spend one hundred millions without asking a word in the way of concession as to its control. "This is the time when our treasury should be emptied to preserve the Empire," he declared.

Aid for Land Clearing.

W. H. Hayward (Cowichan) commended the government for taking some steps to solve the domestic help problem by assisting the Salvation Army to bring out suitable girls from the Old Country. This was a thing badly wanted, and the women of the province would thank the government for it. Mr. Hayward urged the government to make loans for the clearing and irrigating of lands on the same principle as the dyking loans. The interest would be as large as they would get from the bank and the return to the province would be ten hundred fold. If some of the six millions was not made use of in this manner, he asked that the surplus be placed in more than one bank. Another matter on which Mr. Hayward urged action by the government was in regard to the by-products of the lumber waste, such as acetic acid and wood alcohol.

The other speakers in the debate were Thomas Caven (Cranbrook), H. G. Parson (Golden), F. J. Mackenzie (Delta), H. H. Watson (Vancouver) and Michael Manson (Comox). The latter advocated the assistance by the government of land clearing.

The budget was passed without a division, and the House went at once into supply, with Mr. Hayward in the chair.

On the vote for the Alberni agency Mr. Brewster asked why there was a discrimination in the salaries of the government agents, the agent at Alberni, who was also stipendiary magistrate and filled other offices, receiving but $122 per month, while the Golden agent got $140, the Kamloops agent $150, and the agent at Fernie $125.

The Minister of Finance replied that the agent at Alberni was one of the youngest and got a house as well as an allowance as magistrate.

There was some discussion between Parker Williams and the Premier over the appointment of a government agent at Ladysmith, which place its member considered was entitled to one.

Y. M. C. A. MAY BE FORMED AT CHILLIWACK

C. R. Sayers Outlines Plans and Gives Details Regarding Expenses

Chilliwack, Feb. 28.—The organization of a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the construction, furnishing, equipping and maintenance of a building for their use and accommodation was a theme that came up for discussion at a public meeting held in the court house.

C. R. Sayer, the travelling secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Western Canada, had been invited to be present at the meeting and upon the request of the chairman took the platform and outlined a scheme of procedure and work along the lines of the Y. M. C. A. that was proving satisfactory. He stated that for a city of the size of Chilliwack an expenditure of $6,000 would be required to start with. This would buy a lot, construct a building suitable for the purpose and furnish and equip it ready for use.

The building would be two stories, the lower floor fitted up with all the conveniences of an up-to-date gymnasium, with swimming tank, reading rooms, etc., and the upper story fitted up for living and sleeping rooms for the members. The rent derived from these rooms would go far towards the maintenance of the Y. M. C. A. For a capable instructor and caretaker for the Y. M. C. A., an annual salary of from $900 to $1,200 would have to be paid. Other expenditures annualy would run the cost of maintenance up to about $3,000, which should be all the cost.

The Rev. Manuel, Stewart and Watson all spoke in favor of a Y. M. C. A. as also did Dr. Fraser and N. Anning of the high school and A. R. Pearce.

It was finally decided to make a thorough canvass of the city and find out the feeling of the citizens with regard to subscriptions and the possibilities of maintaining it should one be started.

FALLS TO DEATH INTO EXTINCT VOLCANO

Idaho Miner Killed While on a Prospecting Trip in the Mountains

Boise, Idaho, March 1.—Confirmation of the report of the terrible death of C. E. Bell, an Idaho miner, who fell 1,500 feet into the crater of an extinct and polluted volcano near the headwaters of the Bruneau river, 100 miles south of Boise, reached here to-day.

Bell and two companions were prospecting at the time. The former outdistanced the two others and reached the crater first. Before his friends could warn him, Bell had started to walk over a bridge of snow at the side of the volcano's mouth. He failed to hear the shouts of his companions, and came over the edge into the crater. At this moment, his foot slipped and he fell head long with a terrible scream, into the valcano.

A rescue party lowered one of its members by a rope 200 feet into the crater. When pulled back the man reported no sight of Bell and said that the next landing was 600 feet below where he had stopped.

The largest ancient mosaic ever found, covering over 4,500 square yards, was unearthed recently at the site of Aquileia, the Roman city that was destroyed by Attila in 425

TROUBLE WITH PUMPING PLANT

FIRE WARDENS HAVE VERY KNOTTY PROBLEM

Contractors Say Machinery is Efficient; City Electrician Denies This

The fire wardens are confronted with a knotty problem in connection with the machinery for the high pressure salt water system for fire protection purposes. The situation has been a troublous one for months past, but a crisis has now been reached. The local representative of the D'Olier Engineering Company, of Philadelphia, which supplied the machinery, contends that the electric pump is now up to its required capacity; and the city electrician, M. Hutchinson, on the other hand, contends that it is not. At Monday's meeting of the city council the following letter was read:

February, 28th, 1910.

To the Mayor and Council of the City of Victoria, Victoria, B. C.:

Gentlemen:—We have the honor to advise you that the electric motor driven fire pump now maintains a pressure of approximately one hundred and fifty (150) pounds at its discharge, as required by the contract, when delivering the maximum quantity of water through the orifice constructed by the city as a measure of the specified capacity. We believe this pump conforms in all other respects with the contract requirements.

We have placed new impellers in the steam turbine driven pump with the view of securing the specified capacity and pressure at the speed desired by the city, but are not yet able to say just what results can be obtained with the new impellers, as the steam conditions could not be maintained this afternoon to enable us to operate at 1,500 revolutions. There was also some trouble with the thrust bearing after it had been dismantled and put in place, due probably to dirt or other foreign matter.

The steam pipe installed by the city to furnish steam to this unit is of considerable length, and has not yet been covered with insulating material, nor has a separator been placed in the line. As a result the steam contains large quantities of water, and it is difficult to determine exactly the conditions or operation of this unit, or to make final adjustments until this work has been completed by the city.

The city has never made any official test of either pump, and we should be glad to have the opportunity of making any necessary adjustments before such a test is made; and also if a test does not show the apparatus to conform fully to requirements, we will be pleased to make any changes necessary. In other words, we stand ready to bring all the apparatus furnished by us up to the contract specifications in every respect.

If there is any question in the mind of the council in regard to this matter, the writer would like to have the opportunity of presenting our side of the case before your body as a whole.

We respectfully request that a public demonstration be made by the fire department to show the pressure and quantity of water furnished by the pumps when delivering a number of fire streams under actual fire conditions, and we wish again to call your attention to the fact that the pumps are at the service of the city, and can be used in case of fire without prejudice to the city's rights under the contract.

In conclusion, we may also point out that it has commonly been found in plant of this description that changes have to be made after the pumps have been installed. It is practically impossible to make the actual tests at the shops, and until the machinery is in full operation the actual capacity of the pumps cannot be demonstrated. In corroboration of this fact, we hand you copies of some letters which we have received from the three most important users of pumping machinery in the United States, namely, the city of New York, the United States government, and the city of New Orleans. These three authorities have bought from all the largest manufacturers and are, we believe, the largest consumers in the United States.

Yours respectfully,
D'OLIER ENGINEERING CO.,
J. A. LAFORE,
Sales Manager.

This letter was referred to Mr. Hutchinson and the fire wardens for report.

On the same subject a letter was received from the city electrician, M. Hutchinson. Mr. Hutchinson reported that there had been no improvement in the pumping efficiency of the plant supplied by the D'Olier Engineering Company, despite the many experiments and alterations that had been carried out on behalf of the contractors. In his opinion these experiments should now be terminated and the council take up at once the question of the replacement of the plant with another which would give the required service. This was also referred to the fire wardens for report.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

On or before March 10, 1910, a combined gas and bell buoy will be established off Oyster Bay, five miles southward of Cape Mudge. The buoy is painted black and white in vertical stripes and the light will be white, automatically occulted at short intervals. The bell will be rung by the motion of the buoy on the waves. The light is unwatched. Lat. N. 49 degrees 55 minutes and 30 seconds. Long. W. 125 degrees 10 minutes and 48 seconds.

Also a first order quick-flashing light, giving a group of three flashes every ten seconds has been established on Estevan point, west coast of Vancouver Island. The light is shown from the top of a concrete tower one hundred feet high, and the light is 125 feet above high water and visible in clear weather about 20 miles.

ABBE FINED.

Bayonne, France, March 1.—The court yesterday condemned the abbe of Argeles to pay a fine of $40 and costs of the action brought against him, because he had forbidden Catholic school children to use the interdicted text books under pain of a refusal of the sacrament to their parents, and of the first communion to the children.

EXPORT OF GRAIN PROHIBITED.

Pekin, March 1.—China's prohibition of grain exportations has been extended so as to embrace practically all of Manch

JUDGE REBUKES UNITED STATES SENATE

Declares Supreme Court Has Power to Summon Congressmen

Washington, D. C., March 1.—Justice Wright, of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia, yesterday scathingly rebuked the U. S. senate in an opinion which took him two hours to read.

The criticism was called forth by the recent action of the senate in passing a resolution which held that members of congress were exempt from subpoenaes of the court and that members of the joint congressional committee on printing could therefore ignore the court's orders.

Justice Wright held that court had jurisdiction over the committee because the court was created by a statute which holds that "no person is above the law, no matter how exalted may be his station."

CITY SHOULD ACT PROMPTLY

ISOLATION HOSPITAL IN NEED OF ATTENTION

Mayor Morley Urges Special Committee to Take Matter in Hand at Once

That something should be done at the earliest possible date to clear up the situation affecting the isolation hospital, is the opinion of Mayor Morley; and at Monday's meeting of the city council he took occasion to remind the members of the special committee appointed to deal with the matter, of this fact. His worship's reference to the matter arose over the reading of a communication from Dr. Hermann H. Robertson, the medical health officer, who has just been granted a six months' leave of absence. Dr. Robertson notified the board last night that Dr. H. A. Willems had been engaged by him to act, taking his practice during his absence.

His Worship said that Dr. Robertson had also assured him that in the event of any emergency arising he had arranged that Dr. R. L. Fraser should assist the city. The Mayor added that Dr. Robertson had repeatedly urged him to do something to clear up matters which affect the Isolation hospital, and he asked what had the members of the special committee been doing about that matter.

Ald. Raymond, a member of the committee, said he did not know who was chairman of this special committee. He had thought that Ald. McKeown was.

Ald. McKeown thought that Ald. Raymond was chariman, and there was some discussion on this point, during which it developed that the special committee had as yet done nothing to solve the question of remedying the condition of affairs at the Isolation hospital.

Mayor Morley said the special committee of the Jubilee hospital were very anxious to get on with the matter, and it was decided that the committee of the council, consisting of Ald. Raymond, Bannerman and McKeown shall have a meeting with the committee of the Jubilee hospital at the earliest possible date.

The point to be discussed is the amalgamation of the two institutions. This question has been discussed on numerous occasions in previous years, but it got no further forward. It must be dealt with now finally, as a crisis has arisen in connection with the affairs of the instiution run by the city.

In this connection it may be recalled that during the hearing of the slander action, Hadie vs. King, in the Supreme court the other day, statements very damaging to the reputation of the hospital were made, and His Lordship, Mr. Justice Morrison, remarked that the condition of affairs which had been revealed at this important public institution was simply scandalous.

Not the least serious feature of the situation is the fact that so great has been the loss of public confidence in the Isolation hospital, owing to the circulation of the numerous stories reflecting on the management of the institution, that should an epidemic break out there would be the greatest difficulty in getting mothers of children to consent to have patients taken to the hospital.

NOVA SCOTIA MINERS ATTACKED BY STRIKERS

One Man is Injured—Detective Charged With Discharging Firearms

Halifax, N. S., March 1.—Practically the first disturbance in connection with the Spring Hill coal miners' strike, which has been on for seven months, occurred yesterday when two of the employees of the company came up town in company with Detective Conrad Timms. A row occurred between the company's men and some of the strikers near Rogers' corner, and one of the men was badly beaten. Timms and the men retreated to the Palisade and in the fracas a shot was fired.

Timms was brought before Stipendiary Hunter, charged with discharging firearms. Two men swore that they saw Timms fire the shot. He swore that the shot was fired by one of the men with him. An adjournment was made.

There is no doubt but the relations between the men and the company are daily growing more strained

FISHERIES ON WEST COAST

SECHART CONVERTED INTO HERRING SALTERY

Captain George Heater Has Charge of Operations at Whaling Station

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Herring fisheries on the west coast of Vancouver Island are the latest developments. For years it has been known that the herring were very numerous in some of the sheltered waters on the West Coast but the same thing obtained in many other parts of the province without anyone taking particular notice. The development of the Nanaimo herring fisheries has, however, given an impetus to the fisheries throughout the province. The Pacific Whaling Company, recognizing this, has started experimental work on the West Coast. For the time being the Sechart whaling station has been converted into a herring saltery and a considerable quantity of fish has already been put up.

The experimental saltery is in charge of Captain George Heater, the well known sealing captain of this port. It is understood that before returning here he will secure an Indian crew for the schooner Vera, which will probably go to the Otter grounds and the Behring sea later in the season.

The steamer Amur returned yesterday afternoon from West Coast points and leaves to-night for the Queen Charlott Islands. There has been considerable changing of crews, Captain Locke and his old staff returning to the Amur, and Captain Gillam and his officers again taking charge of the Tees, which leaves to-night for Quatsino.

BANK CLEARINGS GAIN SIXTY-ONE PER CENT.

Over $5,000,000 Ahead of 1909 for January and February

Bank clearings for the two months of this year show a 61 per cent. increase over 1909 and a 60 per cent. increase over 1908. The amount of the bank clearings for February is $6,404,570, as against $4,321,397 for February, 1909.

The bank clearings for Febrary are less than those for January, but the same happens every year, partly owing to February being the shortest month. The month, however, is over $2,000,000 ahead of a year ago.

A comparative table for this year and the two previous years is as follows:

	January.	February.
1910	$7,390,267	$6,404,570
1909	4,235,476	4,321,397
1098	4,391,096	4,272,712

OPPOSES GREATER NAVY.

Minnesota Representative Declares Agitation Is Result of "Conspiracy of Shipbuilding Interests."

Washington, D. C., March 1.—Representative James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, chairman of the House appropriations committee, is quietly organizing opposition to the administration's naval programme as outlined to the committee by Secretary of the Navy Meyer. Tawney forecasted the attitude of the opposition in a caustic statement arraigning the naval programme.

He foresaw "bankruptcy for the government" if such plans are adhered to, and charged their agitation to a "conspiracy of the shipbuilding interests."

The government's tentative naval programme, the representative said, involved an enormous additional appropriation without furnishing a worthy basis for the expenditure. Neither was the wish for more naval strength based upon defence necessities.

ZION CITY CREDITORS.

Chicago, March 1.—Creditors of Zion City, the community which was founded near this city by the late Alexander Dowie, probably will receive about 28 cents on the dollar when final settlement is made, according to the report issued by Receiver L. D. Thomas.

Thomas states that the report probably will be his last, as the estate will be turned over to a reorganized board of trustees to be appointed by the court.

The assets of Zion City are placed at $1,447,614, outstanding secured claims total approximately $50,000, and the unsecured claims amount to $4,900,000.

Shortly before Dowie died four years ago, the property he controlled was estimated to be worth $20,000,000.

EE SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE EE

THE DOCTOR: "Ah! yes, restless and feverish. Give him a Steedman's Powder and he will soon be all right."
"Steedman's Soothing Powders
EE CONTAIN NO POISON EE

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE
DIABETES
NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETARY