

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT

Announcement Follows Swiftly on Prorogation—Nominations on March 12, with Election on March 28

Nominations - March 12.
Elections - March 28.

The legislature was prorogued shortly after 4 p.m. yesterday and later in the evening an extra edition of the Gazette announced the dissolution of the twelfth parliament of the province of British Columbia. Nominations will take place on March 12th and the elections on March 28th.

Premier McBride stated to a Colonist representative last evening that in view of the extensive railway guarantees his government was undertaking and the importance of the policies generally to the country it was considered only right that the people should be consulted.

The campaign will be a short one. Premier McBride and his ministers will in the course of the next four months tour the province, speaking at different points. The Premier will be accompanied by the Hon. W. J. Bowser and it is anticipated that leaving next week he will be absent from the capital for upwards of two weeks. The other ministers, while speaking in their several constituencies, will also lend assistance to the various government candidates.

As far as can be learned all the members in the last house, with the exception of Mr. J. Hawthornthwaite, who sat for Nanaimo, will offer themselves for re-nomination. It is also stated that opposition will be offered in every constituency. The Liberal party is holding a provincial convention in Vancouver tomorrow evening at which the part to be played in the coming election will be decided upon. Mr. John Oliver, the leader of the party, will be placed in nomination for the Delta riding as will Mr. Brewster in the Alberni constituency. Who are the likely Liberal candidates in Vancouver or Victoria are not yet known.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's decision to leave provincial party politics is due to his private interests which require too much time to allow him to undertake parliamentary work.

Passage of Sixty-two Bills

After passing 62 bills, some of which must have an important bearing on the history of British Columbia within the next few years, the third session of the 12th parliament of the province was formally prorogued yesterday afternoon. In the corridors while waiting for the lieutenant-governor to come down, the members chatted sociably, the principal theme being the coming election and its probable outcome. Nearly all expressed their intention of being back next session if possible, with the exception of Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite, of Nanaimo. The Socialist leader had doubts whether he would run again, though he said that he had many requests to do so. He stated that he had no personal desire to remain in politics as his private business required all his time and attention.

Prorogation took place at 4 p. m. before galleries crowded with spectators.

Taxation Legislation

At the opening of the house Premier McBride arose and said: "Mr. Speaker, before proceeding with the orders of the day, I would like to announce with regard to the report submitted to the legislature a short time ago by the royal commission on taxation, it is the intention of the executive during the recess to very carefully consider the findings covered by that most important and useful document, and in view of the amendment and consolidation of all the statutes dealing with taxation. Perhaps it would be well to mention that the new laws will provide for the repeal of the provincial revenue tax. They will also make due provision for the other reforms which have had specific mention in the report, and which we hope will bring up our system of revenue to the most modern standard, and will put British Columbia in the regard, on the highest possible plane. We felt, with regard to the far-reaching consequences that must follow on this report, that it would be well to permit its circulation throughout the country, and especially where it may affect vested interests, so that if there were any points that might be submitted to the government in the meantime, every person concerned with the subject would have time to come before the cabinet and present his grievances. For this reason I would like to have it definitely understood that at the next session of the legislature it is the intention of the government to undertake legislation along the lines of the taxation commission's report."

Settlement Congress

"I have another statement that I would like to submit. Some weeks ago the lieutenant governor was the recipient of a communication from the chamber of commerce and associated public bodies of Tacoma, inviting him to attend a convention to be held in that city on February 21 and 22, as executive head of this province. The object of this convention was to discuss for the most part the subject of immigration and settlement along the northwest Pacific coast of America. His honor the lieutenant governor was unable to attend, and I was honored as leader of the government with an invitation to be present. On account of the session of parliament then sitting it was beyond my power to accept the hospitality of the organization, nor could it be argued very well that any of my colleagues could attend. We were fortunate, however, in having in the deputy speaker, a gentleman, whose knowledge of the country, its men and conditions, made him well worthy to represent the government of British Columbia, and I have in my hands today a report he has just handed me as a result of his visit. It has been a source of much gratification indeed to know

with what heartiness the member for Cowichan was greeted as the representative of the province of British Columbia. It seems to me that a recognition was given that must at once place us under deep obligation to our friends and neighbors of the city of Tacoma, one that will leave a lasting impression, and will remind us from time to time, whenever the opportunity may occur, that here is a debt we must not spare ourselves in the repayment of. I think from the newspaper reports of the spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm that greeted my friend in rising to address the convention, and at the banquet later, there can be no doubt of the heartiness of his reception. There was present the governor of Washington and governors from some of the other states, and the must assure well for the social as well as for the commercial conditions existing between our neighbors and us, that we as Canadians invited to take part in a gathering of this kind, have received through the agency of Mr. Hayward such attentions as these. After all it goes to show that while there is a boundary between us, and while from the nature of things the British empire and the United States of America, must always stand out as two distinct and separate countries, there is at the same time striking evidence that the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes still stand together as the best guardians of peace and freedom of the world over. (Applause.)

The Premier reminded the premier that he had on the order paper some questions in reference to the settlement of the Songhees reserve question.

The Premier replied that he had wired to Ottawa about the matter, and he might receive replies within half an hour. If he did so he would be in a position to answer the questions of his honorable friend.

Closing Work of Session

The last bills to receive the assent of the legislature were those to amend the Municipal Act, the Land Registry Act, the Public Schools Act, and the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act. The final measure to be made law were Mr. Hayward's bill for the licensing of employment agencies, Mr. Hawthornthwaite's bill to regulate wages in certain industries, Mr. Williams' bill to amend the law relating to the City of Nanaimo, Mr. Hawthornthwaite's bill to grant an extension of time to the Victoria Harbor Railway company, and the attorney-general's bill to amend the Hospitals for Insane Act, were not pressed by their movers, and were dropped from the list.

The business of the house was concluded by 3 p. m. Then an intermission of about an hour was taken, and Lieutenant Governor Patterson in ordinary citizen's attire, came in and assisted to 53 of the 62 bills passed during the session. With the usual ceremonies concluding with all members joining in singing the National Anthem the third session of the twelfth parliament of British Columbia was prorogued.

The four bills previously assented to during the session were:

An act to validate the revised statute.

A bill to validate the Vancouver civic elections.

An act respecting the city of Victoria.

An act to amend the Municipalities Incorporation Act.

Of the seventy-three bills that have been before the house, eleven were withdrawn or defeated.

Bills Receive Assent

Following are the bills that were assented to yesterday:

No. 4, an act respecting Forests and Crown Timber Lands, and the Conservation and Preservation of Standing Timber and Products of the Forest.

No. 5, an act to ratify an agreement bearing date the eighth day of June, 1911, between His Majesty the King in the right of the province of British Columbia, the City of Prince Rupert, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Development Company, Limited.

No. 6, an act for the remission of certain taxes imposed by the "Dewdney Municipality Relief Act, 1906."

No. 8, an act to amend the Inheritance Act.

No. 9, an act to amend the Special Surveys Act.

No. 10, an act to amend the Lunacy Act.

No. 11, an act relating to the resurvey of district lot 206a, group 1, New Westminster district and within the limits of the city of Vancouver.

No. 12, an act to amend the Liquor License Act.

No. 13, an act to amend the Veterinary Act.

No. 14, an act respecting Employment Agencies.

No. 15, an act to amend chapter 111 of the Revised Statutes.

No. 16, an act to amend the Licence of Canneries Act.

No. 17, an act to amend the Provincial Elections Act.

No. 18, an act to amend the Coal and Petroleum Act.

No. 19, an act to amend the Land Act.

No. 20, an act to amend the Water Act.

No. 21, an act to validate certain Municipal Bylaws.

No. 22, an act to amend the City of Prince Rupert Incorporation Act, 1910.

No. 23, an act to ratify an agreement bearing date the tenth day of February, 1912, between His Majesty the King and Timothy Polver, Frederick Welch, and John W. Stewart, and an agreement bearing date the twenty-third day of January, 1912, between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company and said Polver, Welch and Stewart.

No. 24, an act to incorporate the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company.

No. 25, an act respecting the purchase by the crown of certain Railway Subsidy Lands.

No. 26, an act to ratify an agreement between His Majesty the King and the Recumbent and Nanaimo Railway Company, bearing date the seventeenth day of February, 1912.

No. 27, an act to ratify an agreement bearing date the twelfth day of January, 1912, between His Majesty the King and The Kettle Valley Railway Company.

No. 28, an act to make provision for the extension of the lines of railway of

the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company.

No. 31, an act to amend the British Columbia Railway Act.

No. 32, an act to amend the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act.

No. 33, an act to amend the Settled Estates Act.

No. 34, an act to amend the Medical Act.

No. 35, an act to amend the Shops Regulation Act.

No. 37, an act to amend the Companies Act.

No. 39, an act to amend the British Columbia University Act.

No. 40, an act respecting Rural Telephone Systems.

No. 41, an act further to amend the Dyking Assessments Adjustment Act, 1905.

No. 43, an act to amend the Mutual Fire Insurance Company Act.

No. 44, an act to amend the Municipal Act.

No. 45, an act to remove the Disability of Women so far as relates to the Study and Practice of the Law.

No. 47, an act to amend the Creditors' Relief Act.

No. 48, an act respecting Pound Districts.

No. 49, an act for establishing an Industrial Home for Girls.

No. 50, an act to incorporate Ryerson College.

No. 51, an act to amend the Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1900.

No. 52, an act to incorporate West Vancouver Municipality.

No. 53, an act to validate bylaws numbered 86 and 91 of the corporation of the city of Fernie.

No. 54, an act for the relief of the municipal corporation of the city of Fernie.

No. 57, an act to validate bylaw No. 53 of the city of Prince Rupert.

No. 58, an act to ratify bylaw No. 54 of the district municipality of Penticton, being the Kettle Valley Railway Right of Way Act, 1911.

No. 60, an act to extend the time for the Commencement of Construction of the Line of the Southeast Kootenay Railway Company.

No. 62, an act to incorporate the City of Salmon Arm.

No. 63, an act to incorporate the Vancouver Grain Exchange.

No. 64, an act respecting Christ Church Trust.

No. 65, an act to amend Westminster Hall Act, 1909.

No. 66, an act to amend the Land Registry Act.

No. 67, an act to amend the Bills of Sale Act.

No. 68, an act for the Regulation of Pool-rooms in Districts not included in any Municipal Area.

No. 69, an act to amend the Municipal Elections Act.

No. 72, an act to amend the Trade Licences Act.

No. 73, an act to amend the Public Schools Act.

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No. 130, an act to amend the Public Schools Act.

LIBERAL TERMS FOR MANITOBA

Resolution in Regard to Boundaries Provides for Substantial Increase in Subsidy with Arrearage

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—The first move in this legislation to enlarge the boundaries of Manitoba has been made. Without the promised discussion on separate schools.

The resolutions as to the terms to be accorded to Manitoba was passed today both sides consenting to postponing the consideration of controversial subjects. At Sir Wilfrid Laurier's request the resolution was expanded by incorporating in it a full description of the new boundaries, which to Premier Borden, did not regard as necessary, but saw no objection in it. The discussion turned upon financial terms, the Liberals showing much ill-will to Manitoba.

Premier Borden moved the resolution at 3.30 o'clock. The speaker left the chair and the Premier made his statement in committee. It was purely an exposition of the financial terms given in much detail. Manitoba, he said, will receive \$1,348,345 yearly, an increase of \$515,907 over the present sum. The arrearages amount to \$2,178,618, and the swamp lands are estimated at \$2,800,000 acres.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he did not intend on this occasion, to advert to anything of a controversial nature, as terms. His object was to state that there was no reason for conceding arrears. He could not agree that there was a claim on Manitoba's part. He would ask Mr. White to give his reason for the terms of the resolution. This did not propose to give Manitoba enough money to carry on the government in the added territory, but was a new financial term altogether. Manitoba, after being for 40 years a member of the confederation, was to be treated as a new province. There was no justification for this.

Mr. White replied, arguing that the purpose was to give Manitoba equal treatment with Saskatchewan and Alberta, and to give that province ample justice. Sir Wilfrid's speech, the statesman had been long in the lawyer. Mr. White went on to explain and defend the financial terms.

Mr. Pugsley attacked the arrangement on the ground that the debt allowance was unfair to the other provinces. He declared that these lands did not belong to the newer provinces, the older provinces having bought them. As to Quebec, he further contended that the addition of Quebec made it necessary to limit the area of Quebec which was to govern the unit of representation, to the portion recognized at confederation. Mr. White replied, and Mr. Oliver then spoke.

At the conclusion of Mr. Oliver's speech Mr. Borden said that he had not forgotten his promise as to the restoration of the public domain to the province. They would first put Manitoba on a footing of equality and would then proceed to restore the public domain to all three. He also agreed that the case of the Maritime provinces required adjusting.

The resolution was then passed.

Ontario's Share

Premier Borden then introduced the bill. In this connection he placed before the house an order-in-council providing access for a government railway of Ontario to a port on Hudson Bay by the following arrangement:

(1) A five-mile strip, to be within 50 miles of the coast, from the provincial domain to Port Nelson, to be transferred to Ontario. Manitoba will exercise legislative jurisdiction and Ontario will own the land.

(2) At Port Nelson Ontario is to set on the east side of the river and along the shore of the bay, the waterfront 10 miles long and a half-mile wide. That is to be for terminal facilities.

If the Hudson Bay Railway makes Port Churchill its terminus, and if the Ontario government desires to make the port of the terminus of its line, it shall be given a right of way, 200 feet wide, from Nelson to the Hudson Bay Railway and running rights over the Hudson Bay Railway.

Consentation sat on the visages of the Liberals. Sir Wilfrid Laurier met the situation with a short speech, consisting of angry chaff.

Mr. Borden noted that the leader of the opposition could not conceal his disappointment at the favorable arrangement made.

"Can one province build a railway across another province?" asked Mr. Pugsley.

"Yes," said Mr. Borden. "It can and it will."

"Has the Ontario government assented?" asked Mr. Guthrie.

"It has," said Mr. Borden. "So has the Manitoba government. So has every one else except the Liberal members."

Sir Wilfrid asked about the correspondence. Mr. Maclean why the width of pondence, and was told that the agreement was verbal.

The strip had been fixed at five miles. The government considered the matter and concluded that five miles would be very convenient," said Mr. Borden, and the Conservatives, who had been chuckling steadily, broke into hearty laughter.

It may be added that the bill as brought down contains nothing whatever about schools. There are nine clauses. Clause 1 defines the boundaries, clause 2 describes the financial arrangements, clause 3 deals with real and other property rights, reserving the public domain for the Dominion and guarding the Hudson Bay company's rights. Clause 4 provides for an increase of senators for Manitoba from four to six. Clause 5 deals with the coming into force of the act.

The house went into supply.

As to Hindus

Immigration matters were taken up.

BRANDON, Feb. 27.—Sydney Blath, a well known traveler, aged 45, of the Koch Supply Co., Kansas City, died at the Hotel Cecil here. Shortly after his arrival here he complained of suffering from pneumonia. Dr. Matheeson, who was called in, sent for Mrs. Blath, his wife, and son, but the patient died before they arrived.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Rates of the American Express company are substantially three times the first class rates of railroads. This was declared today at the Interstate commission hearing.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—An extraordinary poisoning trial has just been brought to a close at Olmutz with the passing of the death sentence on a domestic servant named Franziska Barnischke. The girl was engaged to be married to a young artisan, but one day she received a letter saying there was no prospect of a wedding unless some money could be obtained, and that falling ill, they had better part.

The girl was madly in love with the man, and she set her mind upon getting the money by any means within her power. An attempt to steal some jewelry from her mistress ended in failure, and then, in desperation, she deliberately planned the death of her sister, also a domestic servant, who had \$500 in the savings bank. She had in her possession a bottle of arsenic powder, and this she mixed with sugar, bought some pastry and spread the poisoned mixture over the top. Then she despatched the food to her sister, hoping thereby to cause her death.

The parcel of pastry was opened by the intended victim in the presence of her mistress and two little boys, her mistress's sons, and each partook of the contents. The little boys, who had eaten most of the sugar coating, were taken with all speed to the hospital, they died shortly afterwards. The mistress and her servant, however, recovered.

In the dock the girl showed no sign of regret at the death of her innocent victims, but she broke down and sobbed bitterly when her lover said he would have worked hard for the money with which to marry her had he not thought she had a cold, mercurial nature, which would not have found contentment in the home of a poor man.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR POISONER

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