CHURCH COLLEGE FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

Steps Being Taken to Found Institution in Connection Provincial University

At the Jubilee celebration of the consecration of Bishop Hills, held in the Mansion House, London, on February 24th, a provisional committee was appointed to consider and perfect a scheme for the foundation of a training college for clergy, in connection with the projected University of British Columbia.

Writing to Hon. R. G. Tatlow, under date of February 25th, Mr. J. H. Turner, agent-general for British Columbia, makes the following reference to the subject: "I have been very busy of late, more callers than ever. I had also to get up two lectures, and yesterday to speak at the Mansion House—it was the Jubilee Meeting of the consecration of Bishop Hills,—it was a most successful meeting and very crowded, the Lord Mayor in the chair. Speakers: The Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Strathcona, Burdett Coutts, Dr. Stork Fraser, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, myself and Talbot, M.P. Burdett Coutts made a fine speech. The secretary asked me to propose a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor and at the same time speak to the object of the meeting—rather a mixed business—however, all went well, and the proposal to raise money to build and endow a Church of England college in connection with the British Columbia university was well received and it is likely the money will be forthcoming."

Provisional Committee.

The provisional committee is composed as follows:

Chairman—Hon. J. H. Turner, agent-general for British Columbia.

Treasurer—The Right Hon. J. G. Talbot, M.P.

Rev. W. H. P. Arden, formerly incumbent of St. Mark's church, Victoria, B.C.

Rev. Canon Rhodes Bristow, commissary to the Bishop of New Westminster, vice-chairman.

Rev. H. Livesey, London secretary for S.P.G.

Rev. Joselyn Perkins, organizing secretary for the New Westminster and Kootenay Missionary association, secretary.

Miss Perrin, organizing secretary for the Columbia Missionary association.

Mrs. Harry Satow.

Mrs. Sillitoe.

Rev. Canon Bullock-Webster.

Rev. G. H. Ward, head master of All Saints' school, Bloxham.

Prospectus Issued.

The following prospectus has been published:

On the festival of St. Matthias (Feb. 24) in the year 1859, the Rev. George Hills, D.D., was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, to be the first bishop in British Columbia. People in the Old Country had at last become alive to the great possibilities displayed by this fertile and fascinating region. In the previous decade of the century a rush had taken place to the gold mines of Cariboo with the result that the vast portion of Canada lying to the west of the Rocky Mountains, and hitherto given over to the native Indians and a certain number of the Hudson Bay traders, whose forts are still to be seen in various places, came to witness a considerable immigration of men and women of Anglo-Saxon birth and speech.

In order to meet this great and remarkable development, the province of British Columbia, was therefore constituted a crown colony in the year 1858, while twelve months later, with the consecration of Dr. Hills, the first attempt was made to build up into some sort of organic life the rather feeble and spasmodic efforts which had been made on the part of the church to care for the spiritual wellbeing of the land during the previous twenty years.

The ways and means for this new forward movement were supplied with characteristic generosity by the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts. The bishopric was endowed by her in the most munificent fashion, while she further provided endowments for the two newly created archdeaconries of Columbia and Vancouver. A first rate man was found for the most important work of leadership. His early ministerial life spent under Dr. Hook, then in the very thick of his great work at Leeds parish church, George Hills was subsequently promoted to the vicarage of St. Mary's, in the same city, leaving some years later for a yet more important sphere—as vicar of Great Yarmouth. Here in a comparatively short time he achieved a reputation as a parochial administrator second only to that of his great chief.

The First Bishop.

Accordingly, he was despatched to take up work in the western outpost of the British empire under the full belief that this beautiful province would in five or six years from the time of his consecration come to be inhabited by a population of at least half a million souls. These hopes were, however, disappointed. Many causes, too numerous to mention here, retarded the material development of British Columbia in an unexpected manner, and for year after year Bishop Hills had to labor on as a pioneer doing veritable spade-work in the face of difficulties calculated to discourage the bravest of men. In those days the railway was unknown. Many years had to elapse before the iron track of the Canadian Pacific was laid. Thus, the difficulties of organizing church life in a diocese, parts of which were separated from each other by no less than 1,000 miles, while the waters of the Gulf of Georgia cut off Vancouver Island from the mainland by a journey of some hours, were simply appalling.

The Division of the Mother Diocese.

None the less Bishop Hills remained at his post year after year. The work which he set on foot has grown and prospered. Twenty years after his own consecration he succeeded in dividing his vast diocese into three, known today as Columbia, Caledonia, and New Westminster, the latter of which has since undergone a further progress of subdivision by the creation of the Diocese of Kootenay. The mere handful of clergy, moreover, whom Bishop Hills found at work, are represented today by no less than one hundred priests and deacons as well as lay readers.

In the year 1909, the church in British Columbia will therefore be keeping her jubilee, and it seems right that some attempt should be made on the part of the church in the Old Country to commemorate the occasion in a really fitting fashion in order that she may give thanks to Almighty God for the work of Bishop Hills, and Bishop Sillitoe (both now at rest) and the many blessings and benefits which He has conferred upon her young daughter in the Far West. As already indicated, the bulk of the spiritual work carried on in British Columbia has been, and indeed still is, of a pioneer description. More elaborate developments have had as yet to take a subordinate place. The perpetual struggle to provide scattered pioneer immigrants with the bare necessities of spiritual life has been a burden all too heavy for the Church's leaders. Thus it is to be scarcely wondered at that the Church in British Columbia has as yet been unable to make any provision whatsoever for the training of her clergy. This weakness, the seriousness of which cannot be over estimated, has had to be endured. None the less it seems a scarcely creditable state of things that at the present moment any young man, resident in British Columbia, who may feel called to seek Holy Orders, should be obliged to make his way to St. John's College, Winnipeg, distant no less than sixteen hundred miles from the Pacific coast, before he can attend a single lecture or receive even the most elementary training for the work of the ministry!

A University for British Columbia.

Thus, some kind of a Theological College or Training School for Clergy, however humble, has been long felt by many persons to be a necessity of first rate importance for the Church in British Columbia. Rather more than three years ago the Diocese of New Westminster, thanks to a generous supporter, felt itself in a position to make a first tentative move. A modest scheme for the establishment of a Diocesan College in the City of Vancouver was set on foot and a certain amount of money was raised in England during 1905 and 1906. While these early preliminary efforts were being made, the situation underwent however an unexpected development, owing to the action of McGill University, Montreal. This body, simultaneously with our own efforts to establish a Theological College in the Diocese of New Westminster, started a branch of its own in Vancouver, a work which would ultimately develop, so it was hoped, into a University for British Columbia. These efforts have been received with the utmost cordiality. The Provincial Legislature have granted a lease of upwards of thirty acres of land at Point Grey in Vancouver City to the McGill University College of British Columbia, for by this title is it known today; while lectures are in full swing in a temporary building. Moreover, it should be added that in the early part of the present year parliament passed a measure entitled "The British Columbia University Act, 1908," in which all the machinery of a great Provincial University has been provided, while they have also offered to set aside something like two million acres of land in the northern portion of the Province, which should in course of time prove of extraordinary value, for purposes of endowment. Whether this latter institution will absorb McGill University College or whether they will remain two separate institutions, time alone can show, but it will be sufficient to point out in this place that far reaching schemes of educational development for British Columbia are "in the air" and that it is incumbent upon the church to avail itself of this opportunity for the furtherance of its own educational needs. It may be safely stated that the Provincial University of British Columbia, when once established, will represent one of the grandest educational works to be found anywhere either in Canada or in the United States.

The College of St. Mark.

This attempt to start a University for British Columbia has had an important bearing upon the proposed Theological College for the Diocese of New Westminster. The University authorities proceeded to state at an early date their willingness to bestow a free site within their own grounds upon any institution, whether legal, medical or theological, which would consent to become affiliated. Those responsible for S. Mark's College (for by this title will it be known) have wisely decided to accept these terms and to throw in their lot with the University. This fact involves certain very important considerations.

1. The students of S. Mark's College will not, under these circumstances, find themselves attached to a small isolated seminary. On the other hand they will be enabled to participate in every advantage which a great and elaborately equipped University can offer. The general educational value of such an arrangement it is needless to emphasize.

2. Although the students of S. Mark's College will receive the degrees conferred by the University of British Columbia, enter for its examinations and take part in its general life, yet so far as its own internal discipline and management are concerned it will occupy a purely independent position. The College will be a corporate body under its own Trustees who will have the appointment of its warden and other officers, while in the beautiful chapel which it is hoped it will some day possess, the students will have a strong centre for their own religious life.

3. If S. Mark's College is to form an integral part of a great Provincial University it stands to reason that it can no longer be conducted as originally proposed upon lines of a purely diocesan character. The broad interests of the Church clearly demand that the College, like the University, should be as far as possible a provincial institution. The dioceses of Columbia and Kootenay have therefore thrown in their lot with that of the New Westminster and are working heart and soul for the establishment of the College at an early date.

The Jubilee Commemoration.

Thus, to sum up, there is displayed before the Church today an opportunity of really first rate importance, and this committee which has undertaken the work of organizing in the Old Country the Jubilee Commemoration of the Church in British Columbia feel that they have a strong claim with which to appeal to residents in England. They base their appeal upon the following grounds, in addition to those which have already been stated:

1. The Church is asked distinctly to make its own contribution towards solving some of the problems associated with the work of Higher Education in one of the fairest and most hopeful portions of the whole British Empire.

2. The Church is invited to occupy a position forthwith of immense strategic importance. The action taken by her in the course of the next three or four years is likely to influence for weal or for woe those who come after for many a generation.

We therefore call upon Church people to rise to a real sense of this grand opportunity and to seize it for good and all. The University of British Columbia itself is to be conducted upon really big and inspiring lines. The Church's College must be no less magnifical. We ask for £30,000, a sum all too little with which to equip our College with first-rate buildings and other "plant" worthy of the setting in which they will be placed and also to provide endowment for the stipend of a warden and sub-warden who obviously must be men of strong intellectual, moral and spiritual calibre. We cannot think that our appeal will be made in vain.

London Times Account

The London Times, in its issue of February 25, has the following account of the meeting:

The Lord Mayor, who presided, said that that meeting was one of peculiar interest. In 1859 a crowded meeting was held in that hall under a previous lord mayor, Sir Robert Carden, to wish God speed to the first bishop consecrated for British Columbia. Immense good had accrued to the province from the movement thus started. Bishop Hills, when he arrived in the colony, found one clergyman of the Church of England at work there; after his 34 years of labor he had the satisfaction of knowing that the one had increased to 80, under three bishops. The presence of Mr. Burdett-Coutts on that platform was particularly welcome, as it was Lady Burdett-Coutts who endowed the bishopric at the start with a gift of £25,000. It was to be hoped that the movement would receive a fresh impetus from that meeting. (Cheers.)

The bishop of Norwich, in a letter read by Canon Bristow, said that he believed he was the only one still living of the band of men who went out to British Columbia with Bishop Hills 50 years ago.

His Grace of Canterbury

The Archbishop of Canterbury moved:—

"That it is a high Christian privilege and duty to assist in the great spiritual work opened out by Divine Providence during the past 50 years in the interesting and important province of British Columbia, and the bishops and clergy who are working there have claims of a strong and special nature, not only for warm and Christian sympathy, but also for sincere and earnest support in their arduous mission." This resolution is practically identical with the opening resolution moved at the meeting 50 years ago referred to by the lord mayor. The primate, recalling this fact yesterday, said that their consciences might perhaps be pricked on comparing the enthusiasm of 50 years ago with the reception sometimes met by similar enterprises today. But it should be remembered that for one such effort launched then there were 20 or 30 now. The next 50 years on the Pacific coast might see even greater changes than the last. Many men now thought that the region comprising Vancouver, Victoria, Portland, and Seattle would be the very hub and centre of the world's life and commerce. He was told that on the British side of the frontier there was coal enough to last the world for 5,000 years. Such prospects should stimulate an effort to arm and fit the people of that region for the great responsibilities they would have to bear. The Pacific coast had a unique claim, because, whether people liked it or not, that was going to be the meeting place, the exchange place, of East and West. It was absolutely vital that such a region should have clergy really fitted for their work. His brother, the archbishop of Rupert's Land, wrote to him that it was absolutely essential that there should be a place where the future clergy of British Columbia could be trained without going to a college 1,500 miles away. In helping the present scheme we should be helping people who helped themselves. (Cheers.)

Lord Strathcona, high commissioner for Canada, who was received with loud cheers, seconded the resolution. He said that in 50 years Canada would have a population approaching and in 100 years far beyond that of the Mother Country. Surely, then, it was very necessary to mould the people for their great future, as was being done by the Church of England and other churches. (Cheers.)

Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M. P., said that Lady Burdett-Coutts, in founding the diocese 50 years ago, as in all else that she did, had had a patriotic as well as a religious motive. She was an Imperialist long before the cult of Imperialism was fashionable. (Cheers.)

Dr. Eugene Stock moved:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the jubilee anniversary of the Church in British Columbia would be most worthily commemorated, and the interests of that Church best served, by the establishment of a college for the training of clergy for the several dioceses comprised within the province; such college to be attached as a Church hostel to the provincial university of British Columbia when established, and managed by a governing body, which shall be representative of all the said dioceses."

The Hon. D. C. Fraser, lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, seconded the motion, which was carried.

The closing vote of thanks to the lord mayor was passed on the motion of the Hon. J. H. Turner, agent-general for British Columbia, seconded by Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P.

C. P. R. AFFAIRS

No Confirmation of Rumor Concerning Western Shops—Heavy Traffic This Season

Winnipeg, March 12.—The conference of Canadian Pacific railway officials on the question of train service in the west this summer has been concluded, but the superintendents are still in session, discussing improvements to be undertaken throughout the season.

It is stated that the latest project under discussion by the railway officials is that of large and modernly equipped car building shops, which will form the nucleus of a plant that will turn out finished locomotives built from British Columbia iron and steel. The shops will be built on the line at Westminster Junction, about twenty miles from Vancouver. Operations will likely be started at once so that finished cars will be ready for the western movement of grain next fall.

For the summer service, fifty new sleeping cars are being constructed, and it is expected that even with these there will be none too many to take care of the traffic offering.

Montreal, March 12.—Inquiry at headquarters of the C.P.R. this morning elicited the information that nothing had been decided in regard to the report from Vancouver that the C.P.R. intends establishing carbuilding shops there which in time will rival the Angus shops here.

A. C. Shaw, general freight and passenger agent of the C.P.R. at Chicago, is in Montreal today arranging with the head officials of the company in regard to summer business. He states that quite apart from any benefit which may accrue to the C.P.R. as a result of taking over of the Wisconsin Central by the Soo line, there seems not the slightest reason for doubting that the C.P.R. will this year do the biggest Chicago business in its history. "For one thing," he said, "there is no doubt that the farming classes of the western states are taking greater interest than ever in western Canada."

G.T.P. BILL PASSED THIRD READING

Motion of Mr. Oliver (Delta) For Recommittal Was Voted Down

LABOR BILLS ARE KILLED

House Rushed Through Much Work at Afternoon Sitting Yesterday

(From Friday's Daily)

The Grand Trunk Pacific bill was finally passed at yesterday afternoon's sitting of the legislature. A resolution introduced by Mr. Oliver (Delta) for the recommittal of the bill was defeated by a party vote, and the bill was promoted from the order paper.

A great deal of work was got through at the afternoon sitting, it being the firm determination of the government to be ready for prorogation Saturday night. The pruning hook was used to some advantage yesterday, two bills being defeated on second reading, and relegated to the scrap heap.

One of these was a bill introduced by Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks), the aim of which was to extend to all laborers in smelters the privileges of the eight hour day law.

The other was a bill introduced by Mr. Ross (Fernie) for a bi-weekly payday in business establishments with a monthly pay roll of over $50,000.

The Medical bill passed committee stage. The amendment to the Land act, the principal clause of which is provision for licenses for hand-loggers, passed second reading.

Medical Bill Advanced.

The definition of "the practice of medicine" in sections 60 and 61 was the subject of consideration by the committee of the whole House. Dr. King moved an amendment to add to the defining clauses the following:

"Provided always, that this section shall not apply to the practice of dentistry or pharmacy, or to the usual business of opticians or optometrists, or to vendors of dental or surgical instruments, apparatus and appliances, or to the ordinary profession of nursing, chiropodists and ordinary bath attendants."

Mr. Thomson (Victoria) moved the following amendment:

"Or to the practice by adherents of any church or religious body of the tenets or beliefs of such church or religious body, without the aid or use of medicine or surgical appliances."

This amendment was withdrawn by Mr. Thomson on the understanding that an amendment introduced by the attorney-general, cutting out the words "method or practice" from the defining clause, had covered the case.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

Labor Legislation Dropped.

Premier McBride opposed second reading of the bill introduced by Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) to extend the application of the eight hour law to smelter workmen, in addition to the regular employees. He asked the member for Grand Forks to withdraw the bill until next session. The operation of this bill would disturb the internal working of the industries effected as well as affecting the different labor communities involved.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) said the bill went too far. He did not think that all smelter workmen should be included.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) said he was unwilling to wait until next session because if the provincial elections act passed, he himself and his Socialist colleagues might not be in the House next session, as the electoral lists would be in the hands of the attorney-general. He declared that the Socialist members had never attempted to interfere in matters of trade and commerce, but had confined themselves to measures for the protection of the life and limb of workmen. He said that the course the government was taking with regard to labor legislation would sooner or later unseat every member on the government side of the House.

The motion for second reading was defeated, the vote being:

Mr. McPhillips (The Islands), opposed the bill introduced by Mr. Ross (Fernie), and providing that workmen whose wages do not exceed four dollars a day shall be paid every two weeks, in the case of industrial operations where the pay-roll exceeds the sum of $50,000 per month. Mr. McPhillips said it was a dangerous precedent for the legislature to establish if it passed this bill. He stated that to make an arbitrary change of this kind would disturb trade arrangements. He described it as "parental legislation," and the legislature should be slow to interfere in contractual relations between employer and employee.

Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks), charged Mr. McPhillips with inconsistency in opposing the bill, when he himself had a bill on the order paper to prevent the assignment of wages to be earned in the future, in itself an interference in the contractual relations of individuals in the community. The only fault he had to find with the bill was that it did not go far enough.

The motion for second reading was lost 17 to 22.

The Assignment Bill.

The House went into committee on the bill respecting assignment of wages or salary to be earned in the future (Mr. McPhillips). This bill provides that no assignment of wages for a loan of less than $200 unless such assignment were accepted by the employer and afterwards filed with the government agent of the district, or the clerk of the municipality. In the case of a married man, the written consent of the wife must be filed also.

Mr. Oliver (Delta), wanted to know why the limit of $200 was set.

Mr. McPhillips (The Islands), said that the bill was to deal with small transactions, and was intended to protect the masses.

Mr. Oliver said that the bill would serve to make the employer responsible for the debts of his employees. He said that the Legislature had no authority to instruct the government agents to register these assignments.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo), said that the bill was paternal legislation, "grand motherly legislation," in fact. It would place the employee more than ever at the mercy of his employer. He moved an amendment cutting out the provision for the filing of the assignment with the officials referred to.

Mr. Henderson (Yale), took a point of order, on the ground that the introducer of the bill had left a blank in place of the figures representing the percentage of the wages assigned that the money advanced therefor should reach.

The Premier attempted to speak to the bill, but was called to order.

Mr. McPhillips contended that his bill was neither "in blank nor incomplete." Messrs. Oliver (Delta), Henderson (Yale), and Macdonald (Rossland), pressed the point of order. Mr. Macdonald said that as the bill stood it was absolutely meaningless.

The discussion waxed warm. Mr. McPhillips cited the English rules to show that no bill could be withdrawn when in committee because of inaccuracies. Mr. Henderson said that according to the rules of the Legislature the English rules should sway only in "unprovided cases," and this case was provided for.

"There is a time for all things," protested the member for The Islands.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo), said that the House itself had decided against this principle. Some nights ago when it was time to go to bed the House had continued to sit.

The chairman, Mr. Manson (Dewdney), decided in favor of Mr. McPhillips.

"I think you had better send for the Speaker," suggested Mr. Hawthornthwaite.

The Speaker was ushered in and the arguments were rehearsed before him. The Speaker ruled that the objection had been taken too late, as the bill had passed second reading.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Dr. Hall (Nelson), moved second reading of a bill to amend the Master and Servant Act, providing that in cities of 3000 inhabitants and under, physicians at any industrial institution should be elected by a majority of the workmen by ballot.

The debate was adjourned on motion of the Premier.

At third reading stage on the Grand Trunk Pacific bill, Mr. Oliver (Delta) moved the following:

"Whereas Bill 31 provides for the approval and ratification of a certain marked plan showing the subdivision of the townsite of Prince Rupert, as well as the division of the lands in said townsite fronting on the sea:

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

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

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

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

The resolution was defeated on the following division:

Yeas: Messrs. Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Manson, Behnsen, Grant, Macgowan, Garden, Taylor, Fulton, Young, Hayward, McGuire, Mackay, Parson, Davey, Schofield—24.

Nays: Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Yorston, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Williams, Hawthornthwaite, McInnes.—14.

The bill was given third reading on the same division and passed.

The water bill was taken up where the committee left off at the night sitting. The bill was read through in committee, even into the 311th clause before the committee rose. There remain, however some seventy sections to be reconsidered.

The Attorney General's bill to amend the Land Registry Act was considered in committee. The bill was reported complete without amendments. It was given third reading and passed.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands moved second reading of the bill to amend the Game Protection Act. He stated that the intention of the bill was largely to make the act clear, owing to the great difficulty experienced by game wardens in obtaining convictions. The penalties were also increased. The use of automatic shotguns was prohibited, owing to the destructive powers of this weapon. This regulation is now in force all along the Pacific Coast, in the eastern provinces and in many states of the Union. The bill was given second reading.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands moved second reading of the bill to amend the Land Act.

The chief provision of this is for the issuing of licenses to hand loggers. Mr. Fulton said it had been brought to his attention that the amendment of last session had worked great hardship on bona fide hand loggers. Some mills in the interior held no timber licenses and were dependent on hand loggers for their supply of logs. The amendment of this year allowed hand loggers' licenses to be issued in any part of the province. To safeguard this, it was enacted that the district t obe covered by the operations should be specified in the licenses, and only Indians and residents in the district were eligible for licenses. The bill passed second reading.

The Fernie Park Sub-division Act, (Mr. Fulton) was given second reading.

Mr. Williams (Newcastle) said that this was the scheme of a townsite company to sell lots in an annex to the city of Fernie.

The Pacific Northern and Omineca Railway Bill was given third reading and passed.

PRINCE RUPERT STRIKE

Railway Laborers Demand $3 For Day of Ten Hours—Construction is Delayed

Vancouver, March 12.—Construction work on the first mile of the G. T. Pacific inside the limits of Prince Rupert is at a standstill on account of the strike of a hundred and fifty navvies, who are holding out for $3 for a ten-hour day. The contractors offer 25 cents less.

A recent visitor to Victoria has been telling the Vancouver Province that this city has a great future. There is nothing particularly new in that announcement, but we make this reference to it for the purpose of saying that we are pleased to note this evidence of a disposition on the part of the press of Vancouver to "give Victoria a show," when recording progress of the various cities of British Columbia.

VICTORIA GETS HER PRIVILEGES RESTORED

The Waterworks Act Becomes Law With H. B. Thomson's Amendments

The amendment to the Victoria Water Works Act has become law, and the city undoubtedly has achieved a substantial victory with the aid of the Premier and H. B. Thomson, and has put the legal status of the Esquimalt Water Works Company with reference to the city beyond all dispute. The bill passed through the report stage yesterday afternoon after a short debate, and was immediately given its third reading. All that was then left was the Royal assent, which was given during the evening. The result is that now if the city should decide to take Goldstream rather than go to Sooke, they know exactly what it will cost them, and there will be no need for protracted legal proceedings.

Thus ends the most determined struggle of local import that has been seen in the house for years, the fight, which was started in the private bills committee, was continued in the lobbies and from there to the floor of the house, although the battle was to all intents and purposes won before that stage was reached. The Premier's prestige and influence were known to be behind the measure, while Mr. Thomson was untiring in his efforts to get the dispute sufficiently settled to enable some basis to be arrived at. His efforts in this respect were not entirely successful, as on the main question the wishes of the company were disregarded. Yesterday, however, an amendment was introduced by which the reinvested profits will not be deducted from the interest allowance. This was never intended, but the company representatives feared that the act was so worded that such might be the result.

The only objections advanced to the Victoria Water Works bill yesterday afternoon were voiced by Mr. Henderson (Yale) and Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo). The former moved an amendment providing a two year limit within which Victoria must use or lose the powers of expropriation granted under the act.

Henderson Objects

In moving his amendment Mr. Henderson said that he had opposed the bill because he considered that Victoria was not giving the Esquimalt Water Works Company the full value of its undertaking by arbitration provided for. It was not an ordinary arbitration, but was limited in an artificial way. Consequently the provisions should not stand as a permanent blot on the company's record, hitting it harder for them to raise money or for the shareholders to get the price for their stock which they might otherwise obtain. Either the city wanted the property or it did not. In the former case two years was long enough for it to make up its mind, while in the latter the disability should be removed.

He had listened to the speeches of the premier and the leader of the opposition. He agreed with the reasons advanced by the latter, but not with his conclusions, but the premier had done little but cajole his colleague from Victoria. This was not a party matter and he proposed to vote as he thought was right. He had been a member of the private bills committee, whose members were in a semi-judicial capacity, and had listened to the arguments of both sides for days. He felt very strongly on the subject. It was interfering with vested rights in a way which had never before been done in this province, and if he voted for the bill he would be striking a blow at every enterprise in the country that required the investment of capital. He was a member for a district which was undeveloped and which required large amounts of capital if it were to progress properly, and if he voted for this bill, he would feel that he was voting against his own constituency.

Refuses Amendment

Mr. Thomson, who was in charge of the bill, stated that he could not accept the amendment. He said in part:

"It has been brought up too late, and there is no opportunity of properly discussing it. The honorable member says that this is an interference with vested interests. But this is no ordinary case. The Esquimalt Waterworks company knew when it took up the Goldstream watershed that it was taking it subject to the prior rights of Victoria. That is clearly stated three times in their charter. As to the time limit, it is too short. There are many conditions under which it might render the bill worthless. I am also instructed to say on behalf of the city that there is no intention to tie up the Esquimalt Water Works company. Victoria will probably go to Sooke for its water supply, and if it does so the company will probably be able to get a release from the city.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that the bill placed the members of the house in a difficult position. It should not be called upon to decide between two rival corporations. It was looked upon as a court of last resort, and should not be appealed to until every other expedient, legal and otherwise, had been tried. The house had taken a wrong position from the start. It was but common sense and fair play that if the company was going to be expropriated in an unusually unfavorable manner by the order of the house, that there should, in common decency, be a time limit.

A division was then taken in which the only members who voted against Victoria were: A. E. McPhillips, Hon. Capt. Tatlow, Hon. F. C. Carter-Cotton, J. F. Garden, L. W. Shatford, N. F. Mackay, Stuart Henderson, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, and John McInnis.

Those voting for the bill were: Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Jones, Yorston, Oliver, J. A. Macdonald, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Hon. Richard McBride, Hon. W. J. Bowser, Price Ellison, Ross, Thomson, Hunter, Hon. F. J. Fulton, Young, Hon. Thos. Taylor, Macgowan, Grant, Behnsen, Manson, Parson, Davey, twenty-five in all.

At the evenmg session an incident occurred which caused some comment and not a little amusement. Parker Williams, who was not in the house in the afternoon while the debate was on, arose on a point of privilege. He asked leave to read an extract from a Nanaimo paper which accused the Socialist members of having aided the Esquimalt Water Works company in their fight against the city. He mentioned this in order to deny it, quite oblivious of the speech delivered by his collesgue from Nanaimo during the afternoon, and of the way in which he and the member for Grand Forks had subsequently voted.

Mrs. Parry is shortly leaving for Australia and will be accompanied as far as Japan by the Misses Dunsmuir, who will spend a short time at the latter place.

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STRAYED—To Smith's ranch, Beaver Lake, yellow and white heifer. m9

STRAYED—About six weeks ago, to Mrs. Parrin's Sooke, 1 black and white dog with brown on face and breast and white tip on tail. m16

VANCOUVER SUICIDE AROUSES SUSPICION

John J. Harrison Depressed by Christian Science Treatment

Vancouver, March 12.—In the suicide of John J. Harrison, a former citizen of Winnipeg, last evening, the police believe they have unearthed one case in a series in which peculiar methods under the guise of Christian Science have been applied to several persons with curious and horrible results.

The man around whom the investigation hinges is Charles A. Varey, leader of the Christian Science church in Vancouver and its "medical" practitioner. After hearing evidence at great length this evening regarding Harrison's suicide, the jury brought in a verdict with the following rider attached:

"From the evidence adduced it is quite apparent to the jury that one Varey, a Christian Science leader in the city, was largely the cause of Mr. Harrison's despondency, and we recommend that the attorney-general investigate the matter at once."

Harrison was aged fifty-four, and until last November lived happily with his wife and child in a good residence district in the city. Fifteen years ago he came from Winnipeg, where he has several relatives. He entered business here, and the day he took his own life he was owner of realty worth one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Early yesterday morning he waited on Chief of Police Chamberlain, who was one of the principal witnesses at the inquest. He told the chief that he could not rid himself of Varey's influence, that Varey had been treating him by regulation Christian Science methods for some time, and that Varey wished him to sign over all his property to the Christian Science church. Other evidence was adduced that in the presence of his wife Harrison recently told Varey that he would give a large amount to be rid of his influence.

In a written statement to the chief of police Harrison said: "He brought me up to a stage of mental treatment where it would seem that I had to renounce all my connection with any society or party, either political or religious, also to cancel all insurance policies, wills and other unnecessary encumbrances that would injure my spiritual recovery. When I think of my will and refuse to destroy it as he asked me to, the depression and effect of treatment is so severe that it is almost unbearable, and should it continue to be so I will only have to put an end to my existence. I cannot stand the effects of the treatment much longer."

Harrison was soothed for the moment by the chief of police, and the man left the police station feeling better. Two hours later he secured a bottle of carbolic acid and was found dead in the evening.

TIN PLATE DUTY

Morrisburg Establishment Wants Protection Against British and American Goods

Ottawa, March 12.—Application has been made to the minister of finance on behalf of the tin plate industry at Morrisburg, Ont., for the imposition of a duty on all tin plate products. This duty, if granted, will be on foreign as well as on British goods, and so far as American products are concerned, it will be an additional barrier to the importation of American material. This and the dumping duty will practically shut out American products.

Mrs. Robert Barclay, of Westholme, is spending a short time in Victoria.

Mr. John Arbuckle was host at a small dinner party last week, the invited guests being: The Misses Mason, Troupe, Irving, Messrs. Monteith, Mason, Newcombe and Lowry.

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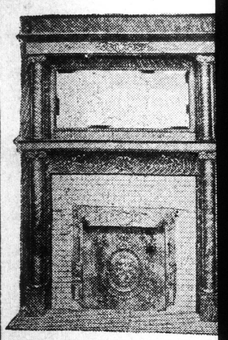

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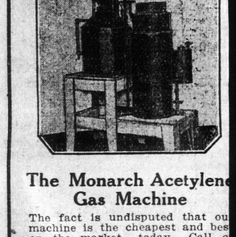

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LAND ACT

Form of Notice

Coast Land District—District of Westminster.

Take notice that Guy Frederick of Vancouver, B.C., occupation, farmer, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the northeast shore of Frederick Arm, the land point between Frederick and Estero Basin and about two miles north of the northeast corner of Newman & Edmonds' lease No. 90; thence south ten (10) chains; thence west (2) chains, more or less, to low water mark; thence north ten (10) chains; thence east two (2) chains, more or less, to the point of commencement, containing in five (5) acres more or less.

GUY FREDERICK FOX

Date, January 16th, 1909.

PINE CREEK POWER CO., LIMITED

Take notice that the annual meeting of the Pine Creek Power Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Bell & Lawson, No. 918 Government street, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, being the registered office of the company, on Wednesday the 17th day of March, 1909, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated the 16th day of February, 1909.

J. M. RUFFNER, Secretary.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a license to sell intoxicating liquors on the premises to be known as the Parson's Bridge Hotel, situated at Jackson's Bridge, Sooke Road, B. C.

PRICE BROTHERS

March 9, 1909.

STUMP PULLER for sale or for hire, made in three sizes; also contracts taken. J. Ducrest, Burnside Road.