

strikers will go back to work... night one of the electric pumps... Up to this hour the cafes had been filled with Chinese...

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IS POSTPONED

THE BILL TALKED TO DEATH IN COMMONS

The Suffragists Pass Resolutions Condemning Attitude of Government and Parliament.

London, March 8.—The bill to extend the right of suffrage to women was defeated in the House of Commons today, where it was talked to death without coming to a vote.

The debate was a repetition of the familiar argument against the bill. The speaker declared that the bill was not ripe for legislation, and that parliament was not in a position to deal with the question until it becomes a definite issue at a general election.

The suffragists, however, were not daunted, and to-night they held an enthusiastic meeting at Exeter hall, Resolutions condemning the attitude of the government and of parliament, and expressing determination to carry on the agitation were adopted.

Two Deaths. Col. MacLennan, ex-M. P., Passed Away at Cornwall. Ottawa, March 8.—Edward Cochran, M. P., Northumberland East, died at the Protestant general hospital this morning.

HOTEL, STORE AND DWELLING DESTROYED

Fire at Chemainus Last Night—Number of Persons Had Narrow Escapes.

Chemainus, March 8.—Fire which broke out here last night about ten o'clock destroyed the Lewisville hotel, S. Hagen, proprietor; the Lewisville general store, A. H. Lewis, proprietor, and Mr. Lewis' residence.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

Annual Meeting of the Canadian Institute at Toronto. Toronto, March 8.—About one hundred delegates from various parts of Canada are in attendance at the ninth annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute, which opened this morning at the King Edward hotel.

BANK CLEARINGS.

Winnipeg, March 7.—For the week just closed the gain in weekly bank clearings is exceptional, considering that traffic has largely delayed business.

DROPPED DEAD.

Edmonton, March 8.—Rev. John Guigan, who kept a grocery store and also taught music in an English school, died in the Northern bank this afternoon. He was 65 years of age, a Swiss by birth, coming to this country with his right arm some years ago.

THE LATE COL. McLENNAN.

Was at One Time the Champion Hammer Thrower of the World.

Cornwall, March 8.—Col. R. R. McLennan passed away at his residence a few minutes past twelve last night, after an illness of short duration. His health had been failing for a few weeks, but it was hoped that he would recover. He underwent an operation on Saturday last, and was afterwards in excellent spirits until about midnight, when a change set in. He became suddenly ill, complications followed and he gradually sank until the same time. He was conscious till the last.

Col. McLennan was the son of the late Rodrick McLennan, of Glenora, a township of Charlotteburg, Glasgow, a veteran of '47, and grandson of McLennan of Ross, Scotland, a veteran of 1814, who came to Canada and settled in Glenora. Col. McLennan was one of the wealthiest citizens of Eastern Ontario, and had some of the best railway construction contracts ever secured in Canada, several sections of the C. P. R. being his work. He was a man of brain as well as of brawn. He stood six feet four and was built in proportion.

Years ago, when Caledonian games were at the height of their popularity, he was known all over America as a shot putter and hammer thrower. He stuck so assiduously to the latter sport that about 1875 he was the world's champion. He was elected to parliament at the general election in 1871 to represent Glenora. He was unseated and re-elected the following year, and was again returned in 1876. He was defeated in the following general election.

ALBERTA TAXES CORPORATIONS

BILL HAS BEEN PASSED BY LEGISLATURE

Edmonton, A.B., March 8.—The Alberta legislature has passed unanimously Premier Rutherford's bill for the purpose of taxing corporations. The bill provides for the taxation of all conceivable public utility and financial concerns.

Memorial in Honor of Montreal Principal Who Gave Her Life For Others.

Edmonton, A.B., March 8.—The Alberta legislature has passed unanimously Premier Rutherford's bill for the purpose of taxing corporations. The bill provides for the taxation of all conceivable public utility and financial concerns.

DELMAS CLOSES CASE FOR THAW

WILL NOT CALL ANY MORE WITNESSES

His Decision Came as a Surprise—District Attorney Will Submit Rebuttal Evidence.

New York, March 8.—When the court opened this morning for the further hearing of the Thaw case, the defence, in accordance with the decision reported late yesterday, will announce that it has rested, and all the evidence which it is hoped will have Harry K. Thaw from the electric chair, is in the hands of the jury except what may be given in rebuttal.

The district attorney, Jerome, as well as most persons who have followed the trial closely, was surprised at the sudden determination of the defence to end its case, and as the district attorney.

Is Not Quite Prepared to go on with his rebuttal testimony it is likely that he will ask Justice Fitzgerald to postpone the trial until Monday.

To Mr. Delmas, chief counsel for the defence, is ascribed the latest move. Personally he was impressed with the testimony given by Mrs. William Thaw on Wednesday, and in thinking of his future plans that night, there flashed into his mind the thought that with this picture of

The Ostrich Mother. In the witness stand fresh in the minds of the jurors, it was a good place to close the case of the defence. He knew that the jurymen had had a surfeit of expert testimony, and that what was about all he still had to offer he deemed it wise that should be eliminated.

Thaw and his relatives are said to be satisfied with the decision of counsel and with the prospects of prisoner. Mrs. Wm. Thaw was reported to be dissatisfied that she was not allowed on the witness stand yesterday to testify on the question of hereditary insanity in the Thaw family. She wished to explain

those statements made during the trial that members of the Thaw family have been in an insane asylum. Mrs. Thaw, it was stated, felt that a great injustice had been done the Thaw family by the sudden disposition of the case, and publicly denounce them. With this subject in mind, Mrs. Thaw sent for Clifford W. Hartridge yesterday and he had a conference with her, during which she told him that if he could not tell her story on the stand she would tell it to the news-gatherers.

At this time, Mr. Hartridge denied that Mrs. Thaw's mother was displeased, and said that she was satisfied with everything she said. The lawyers explained the underlying reasons and the manner in which her testimony was restricted.

District Attorney Jerome is still re-considering some very threatening letters which abuse him for the way he is prosecuting Thaw. Some of the writers threaten that if Thaw is convicted to blow down into atoms, to ball in oil and to shoot him and do other cruel things.

Adjourning Until Monday. New York, March 8.—When the court convened to-day Mr. Delmas announced that the defence had no more evidence to introduce. The court adjourned until Monday when Mr. Jerome will submit rebuttal evidence.

DROWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

Arrives in London on Visit to Queen Alexandra—Police Precautions. London, March 7.—The Drowager Empress of Russia arrived here this morning and was greeted at the railway station by her sister, Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Russian embassy.

While the officers of Scotland Yard have little fear that the anarchists in London will jeopardize the chances of obtaining an asylum in England by any attempt on the life of the Empress, they are taking no chances. Extraordinary precautions for the safety of the Drowager Empress surrounded her from the time of her arrival in England. Only officials were allowed near the landing stage at Dover; and the railway, especially at all the bridges and crossings, was guarded by uniformed police and detectives.

MR. HYMAN'S RESIGNATION. Matter Again Before Privileges and Election Committee—Sub-Committee Appointed to Report. Ottawa, March 7.—There was a meeting of the privileges and elections committee to-day to further consider Hon. C. Hyman's resignation. James Duffield, of London, was expected to be present, but did not turn up. Sammons will be sent to the sheriff asking his presence.

Hon. A. B. Aylesworth moved that a sub-committee of S. Barker, W. E. Northrup, E. M. Donald, W. G. Brennan and the mover be appointed to consider the resignation and report at the next meeting. This carried. From the opinion expressed the report will be that the resignation is not valid and therefore Hon. Mr. Hyman will have to resign over again. Mr. Brennan stated that if R. L. Bowen did not defer the matter the committee would have had an election in London on long ago.

MR. BRYCE'S VISIT. Ottawa, March 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Bryce are expected in Ottawa from Washington on March 27th.

ROBBERY BY TERRORISTS.

Stole Sixty Thousand Dollars From University and Killed Sergeant of Police.

Moscow, March 7.—A daring hold-up occurred at the university here to-day. While the officials were being paid off in the chancellery, seven armed men entered, threatened all present with pistols, and demanded money. The intruders then fired in the air, and seized \$60,000, after killing a sergeant of police, whom they met at the door, and who was about to enter the building. The university is now surrounded by the police, and all the houses in the vicinity are being searched.

Bomb Outrage.

Warsaw, March 7.—A bomb was thrown at noon to-day into a flat occupied by Prince Argyutsky, director of the government school. The premises were wrecked, but the prince was not injured. The thrower of the bomb, a Jew, succeeded in making his escape.

THE ADAMS CASE.

Wallace, Idaho, March 7.—The jury in the trial of Steve Adams for the murder of Fred Taylor, after being in deliberation since 7 o'clock yesterday evening, to-night announced through Foreman George Eilers that it was impossible to agree on a verdict, and was discharged by Judge Woods. The disagreement means that Adams must be tried again.

ABE RUFF HAS BEEN CAPTURED

TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY DETECTIVE BURNS

Boss for Whom Officers Searched for Days Will Appear in Court Monday.

San Francisco, March 8.—Abe Ruff, the fugitive boss, was captured by Detective Burns at the Trocadero, a suburban resort, last night.

The landlord at first denied Ruff was there, but finally admitted that two strangers were in the room upstairs. Burns and Special Eilors Blaney, burst in to find Ruff and his attorney, Chief, nervously pacing the floor. "Hello, Burns," said Ruff, trying to be calm. "I was just going to town."

EARTHQUAKE INSURANCE.

Instability of Earth's Crust Causes Alarm in Britain. A growing business of being done in insuring earthquake risks in Great Britain, says the London Mail. This week an insurance agent in London was effected by a leading firm in Oxford street for a quarter of a million. The premium paid was 84 per cent, amounting to \$200,000, and on Tuesday estate in North Wales was insured against earthquakes at 15, 6d. per cent. for \$100,000, a total of \$75.

THE SUNDAY LAW. Vancouver Trades and Labor Council Instructs Attorney-General. Vancouver, March 8.—The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council at the regular meeting last night passed a resolution requesting the attorney-general of British Columbia to take steps to reduce their herds as a consequence. This being true, it is one of the strongest arguments in favor of better cows.

IN CRITICAL CONDITION. Archie Roosevelt, the President's Son, Though Somewhat Better, Is Not Out of Danger. Washington, D. C., March 8.—The condition of Archie Roosevelt, the president's son, who is suffering from a severe attack of asthma, is more encouraging this morning than at any time in the last 18 hours, though the patient is still in a critical condition.

PATENT MEDICINES BILL.

Ottawa, March 8.—A large delegation from the province of Ontario to-day asked him to amend his proprietary medicine bill by striking out the revenue clause which would be very hurtful to trade.

DAIRYMEN ARE IN CONVENTION

REPORTS PRESENTED ON SEASON'S WORK

Cow Testing Scheme Endorsed By the Meeting and System May Be Adopted.

The Dairymen's Association met in convention last evening, with A. C. Wells, of Chilliwack, president, in the chair. Among those present were J. R. Anderson, C. R. King, Victoria; A. C. Wells, Chilliwack; John Oliver, M. P. F. Lader, C. R. Munro, M. P. F., Chilliwack; C. R. King, Victoria; B. B. Smith, Cloverdale; W. E. Block, Eburne; J. T. Collins, Salt Spring Island; R. D. Mackenzie, Cloverdale; George Sangster, Sidney; George Heggie, Enderby; S. Smith, Dewdney; C. Nixon, Victoria; Thos. Munro, Nanaimo; James Evans, Salmon Bay; F. M. Logan (secretary-treasurer), Victoria.

At the meeting, the report of the directors was submitted as follows: "Four directors beg leave to submit the following annual report: "We would call your attention to the fact that the past year has been encouraging to the farmers in this province, and we are glad to see the industry. The average price of dairy products has been higher than during any year since creameries were established, and the dealers have been increasing considerably faster than the supply. In spite of the fact that two or three summer months, and this surplus could be easily disposed of during the past year, and that each of the other creameries (with the exception of two, did a larger business than the dealers have seen operated since the year 1905. The amount paid to patrons was approximately \$391,000, about \$77,000 more than in the last year. These figures are encouraging, when you consider that in several of the other provinces the dairy industry is declining rapidly.

"While the quality of the butter is slowly improving, it is yet far from perfect. To produce the best butter in the province, the conditions must be improved, and that only butter of the first quality will some day be made.

"Your directors would suggest that in this regard we have certain important questions that this association can consider, and which we trust will be fully considered at this convention. "Steps have been taken during the past year to improve conditions with respect to the sale of creamery butter. By co-operation among the creameries in this regard we hope that the needless lowering of prices, which usually occurs when the grass is at its best, and when each creamery has a much increased output, will be overcome.

"If each creamery would put up some of this surplus in boxes and sell at a slightly reduced price, or hold in cold storage for a few weeks, the wholesale price of print butter need never go over 25c per lb. If this can be carried out several thousands of dollars will be saved for the farmers of this province.

"We are looking forward with interest to the development of the milk machine, which seems to be getting nearer perfection each year. "One of the latest makes has been purchased by the B. C. Electric company, who intend placing it on trial in some farm dairy stable. If this machine is successful, it should be enough to increase the dairy output of the province, as in many cases the herds could be more than doubled if the problem of putting them by machinery is satisfactorily solved.

"With natural conditions so favorable to the dairy industry, it should come to be one of the greatest wealth producing features of the province. It should be the aim of each member of this association to work with that object in view, until British Columbia can boast of having the cleanest milk in America."

The report was adopted. The report of F. M. Logan, dairy inspector was also presented as follows: "Mr. President and Members of the Dairymen's Association: "As dairy inspector for British Columbia, I would beg leave to report: "First I wish to state that I regret the fact that so much of my time during the past year has been taken up in other lines of work, that I have been unable to devote as much time to dairy inspection work as I should have liked, or as was really needed. My time was occupied in connection with the Spring Station Show and auction sales until after March 20th. Then I spent several weeks engaged in institute work in different parts of the province. After that work was completed, I was requested by the deputy minister to get out a bulletin on Farm Buildings. To work out designs of this nature takes me so much of my time that I was occupied in this way. Later in the summer the deputy minister was engaged for several weeks on institute work. Others were engaged in a rather which necessitated my being in the office a large part of the time during the fall. Then, after the fair, which again kept me engaged for some time. Then about the middle of November, I received instructions from the Dominion Department of Agriculture to come to Ottawa to discuss matters in relation to the work in this province, and as they were paying my salary, I was, of course, subject to their instructions. Owing to the illness and excessive duties of the minister, I was detained in Ottawa much longer than I expected, so upon my return I had to at once get out a price list and perform other duties in connection with the spring fair, which is to open on March 20th. This programme, along with the answering of numerous correspondents upon a wide variety of subjects, has not been necessary for me to remain in the office until nearly midnight on several occasions. I thought it best to make this statement so those interested would understand why my visits among the creameries had not been more frequent. Since taking up the work I have visited each factory in the province, and some of them several times, besides inspecting over 100 farm dairies in different parts. Most of the factories have competent but inexperienced men, and some of them several times, in order to produce a uniformly good article. So important is the instruction of the maker considered that one instructor reports as having visited 18 patrons during the month of January, and another 24. They are beginning to realize, however, that to produce first-class cheese and butter is an interesting and profitable work, therefore some of this educational work must be done at the farms, but of course this means more instructors and a larger expenditure.

"I found 18 creameries in operation during the past year, an increase of two over the preceding year, one new being mentioned at the meeting, and another at Vancouver. The output from these creameries, as stated in the director's report, amounted to 1,687,000 pounds, valued at \$480,000, and in this way surprising information is obtained. One farmer told me that the cow he had always suspected of being the best in the county, was the best in his stable. I heard another say that one of his cows gave 11,500 lbs. of milk, and another one at about the same cost gave 8,500 lbs., a difference in one year of about \$80. This information is gained by the formation of testing associations, in the different districts, when compared with 1905. When we consider that one cent. per lb. on the total output means \$16,000 more for the patrons, we realize that this, too, is important. You may be interested in learning that the first cheese factory ever operated in the province was started last year. This is situated at Ladang, and was built and operated by Mr. E. G. Sherwood, of Everett, Wash. This factory did a very fair business this season, and his fair to have a much increased output next year. Another factory was built about four miles from this one late in the season, but it is not started. There is a large amount of cheese consumed in the province, so there would be a ready demand, at a good price, for the output of such a factory. In fact, these factories are less expensive than creameries, and might well be started in districts where the amount of milk is too small to warrant the building of a creamery.

"Since becoming interested in the dairy industry of this province I have been trying to work out some plan which would prevent the market being over-stocked with print butter when the grass is at its best, and when each creamery has a largely increased output. In September last I wrote to each creamery in the province, asking them to send at least one representative to a meeting to be held in New Westminster at the time of the fall fair. Nearly all the creameries complied with this request, and after the object of the meeting had been explained, it was unanimously decided to form what is now known as the Creamery Owners' Association. The object of this association is for the purpose of co-operating as far as possible, in the sale of creamery butter, and in other matters which may be of interest to the industry. A committee was appointed to arrange as far as possible, the selling price of butter. After this committee had been formed, and the matter was being discussed, it was decided that it might be imposed upon any company or individual for selling below this price. The creameries' representatives also agreed that, instead of putting their surplus butter in prints, they will pack it in tubs or boxes, and sell at the market price of such butter, or hold in cold storage for a few weeks, until the market has improved, instead of forcing it on the market and lowering the price. If this agreement is sanctioned by the different creameries, and carried out, it will be the means of saving

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them several thousand dollars. During the month of June last year, there was probably made 250,000 lbs. of butter. By the action of one or two creameries the price was dropped from 25c. to 23c. This reduced price, for one month, meant a loss to the farmers of this province of \$25,000. You may say that the consumer gets the benefit, but the point is this, that at the present price of labor no farmer can afford to produce butter to be sold at 23c. per lb. and at conditions compel him to do so, he will certainly go out of the business which, in the end, will be much more disastrous for the consumer. I am hopeful that this new arrangement will do much to obviate this defect in the marketing of creamery butter.

"The more I have to do with the dairy industry, the more convinced I am of the need of improved conditions at the farms. If we are going to produce butter of the highest quality, the butter makers must have better cream. Some of the patrons seem perfectly willing to try and produce good milk and cream, but they do not know how. They have no idea how to clean their cows, how a separator should be washed, or how cream should be cared for, after it is separated. There is little use in sending the patron's cream back, because he does not know what he should do to improve it. The only way is to "put his place and team to school, and when you realize that there are hundreds like this man you begin to realize what the inspection of each farm dairy means.

"There are others who know how, but who are too careless to do this work, as it should be done. For a man like this the only possible way is to condemn his premises and either make him clean up or stop him from selling his product. It is the duty of missionary work will have to be done before we can hope to reach a state of perfection. As I said in the beginning of this report, I regret not being able to devote more time to this work. I do not know whether I shall take to the work again this year, but if I do, I can assure you that I shall arrange to spend a large part of my time in the inspection of farm dairies.

"A feature which I think would do much to improve this matter is the grading of cream at the different creameries. Where the supply of cream is only sufficient to make one churning a day, it could be so easily done, but when a sufficient quantity is taken in each day to make two or three churnings it would cause very little extra labor beyond that of learning. In some cases they seem to be decidedly careless about their personal appearance, or the appearance of their dairies. It is interesting to learn that the government of Ontario employs 38 instructors, who spend nearly all their time among the different cheese and butter factories in that province. These instructors are employed in order that they may teach the men in charge of the factories to produce a uniformly good article. So important is the instruction of the maker considered that one instructor reports as having visited 18 patrons during the month of January, and another 24. They are beginning to realize, however, that to produce first-class cheese and butter is an interesting and profitable work, therefore some of this educational work must be done at the farms, but of course this means more instructors and a larger expenditure.

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"There are others who know how, but who are too careless to do this work, as it should be done. For a man like this the only possible way is to condemn his premises and either make him clean up or stop him from selling his product. It is the duty of missionary work will have to be done before we can hope to reach a state of perfection. As I said in the beginning of this report, I regret not being able to devote more time to this work. I do not know whether I shall take to the work again this year, but if I do, I can assure you that I shall arrange to spend a large part of my time in the inspection of farm dairies.

"A feature which I think would do much to improve this matter is the grading of cream at the different creameries. Where the supply of cream is only sufficient to make one churning a day, it could be so easily done, but when a sufficient quantity is taken in each day to make two or three churnings it would cause very little extra labor beyond that of learning. In some cases they seem to be decidedly careless about their personal appearance, or the appearance of their dairies. It is interesting to learn that the government of Ontario employs 38 instructors, who spend nearly all their time among the different cheese and butter factories in that province. These instructors are employed in order that they may teach the men in charge of the factories to produce a uniformly good article. So important is the instruction of the maker considered that one instructor reports as having visited 18 patrons during the month of January, and another 24. They are beginning to realize, however, that to produce first-class cheese and butter is an interesting and profitable work, therefore some of this educational work must be done at the farms, but of course this means more instructors and a larger expenditure.

"I found 18 creameries in operation during the past year, an increase of two over the preceding year, one new being mentioned at the meeting, and another at Vancouver. The output from these creameries, as stated in the director's report, amounted to 1,687,000 pounds, valued at \$480,000, and in this way surprising information is obtained. One farmer told me that the cow he had always suspected of being the best in the county, was the best in his stable. I heard another say that one of his cows gave 11,500 lbs. of milk, and another one at about the same cost gave 8,500 lbs., a difference in one year of about \$80. This information is gained by the formation of testing associations, in the different districts, when compared with 1905. When we consider that one cent. per lb. on the total output means \$16,000 more for the patrons, we realize that this, too, is important. You may be interested in learning that the first cheese factory ever operated in the province was started last year. This is situated at Ladang, and was built and operated by Mr. E. G. Sherwood, of Everett, Wash. This factory did a very fair business this season, and his fair to have a much increased output next year. Another factory was built about four miles from this one late in the season, but it is not started. There is a large amount of cheese consumed in the province, so there would be a ready demand, at a good price, for the output of such a factory. In fact, these factories are less expensive than creameries, and might well be started in districts where the amount of milk is too small to warrant the building of a creamery.

"Since becoming interested in the dairy industry of this province I have been trying to work out some plan which would prevent the market being over-stocked with print butter when the grass is at its best, and when each creamery has a largely increased output. In September last I wrote to each creamery in the province, asking them to send at least one representative to a meeting to be held in New Westminster at the time of the fall fair. Nearly all the creameries complied with this request, and after the object of the meeting had been explained, it was unanimously decided to form what is now known as the Creamery Owners' Association. The object of this association is for the purpose of co-operating as far as possible, in the sale of creamery butter, and in other matters which may be of interest to the industry. A committee was appointed to arrange as far as possible, the selling price of butter. After this committee had been formed, and the matter was being discussed, it was decided that it might be imposed upon any company or individual for selling below this price. The creameries' representatives also agreed that, instead of putting their surplus butter in prints, they will pack it in tubs or boxes, and sell at the market price of such butter, or hold in cold storage for a few weeks, until the market has improved, instead of forcing it on the market and lowering the price. If this agreement is sanctioned by the different creameries, and carried out, it will be the means of saving

them several thousand dollars. During the month of June last year, there was probably made 250,000 lbs. of butter. By the action of one or two creameries the price was dropped from 25c. to 23c. This reduced price, for one month, meant a loss to the farmers of this province of \$25,000. You may say that the consumer gets the benefit, but the point is this, that at the present price of labor no farmer can afford to produce butter to be sold at 23c. per lb. and at conditions compel him to do so, he will certainly go out of the business which, in the end, will be much more disastrous for the consumer. I am hopeful that this new arrangement will do much to obviate this defect in the marketing of creamery butter.

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