

WORK DONE AT TRANQUILLE

REPORT SHOWS VERY GRATIFYING PROGRESS

Still Much Money Necessary to Keep Sanatorium Going

At the regular annual meeting of the governors of the B. C. Anti-Tuberculosis Society, held in the city hall on Thursday night, the secretary read a report on the general work of the association which dealt with every phase of the society's work at Tranquille. It included a report on the visits made to the sanatorium by the directors when arrangements were made for the laying out of the grounds under plans drawn up by Arthur S. Barton, of this city. The following is the report, in part:

In accordance with a stipulation that effect in the contract of purchase of Tranquille, the sum of \$5,000 was called up and paid to Mr. Wm. Forster, the mortgage being thereby reduced to \$27,000. The interest paid on this is \$1,850 per year.

An offer has been received from the Kamloops city council to supply the electric light for the establishment of electric light generating plants. The cost of such plants varies with the power looked for, but to supply our needs, at least \$15,000 would be required to be expended. Such a sum is beyond our financial ability, and therefore it is our present calculation to connect with Kamloops. The cost of the connection will be about \$5,000, and when this sum is available action will be taken. It is sincerely hoped this can soon be done, not only for comfort and convenience, but for the healthful effect of the use of electricity in comparison to any other light producers.

The new building with heating plant complete cost \$77,500, the original designs having been considerably extended and the contract increased. During the process of construction, fifty patients, seven nurses and nine maids and other helpers can be properly accommodated. The building is situated on a southerly aspect, and by construction and general arrangement are up to the present day demand for the purposes for which they are built.

The work in all the needed compartments the necessary additions of septic tank, light installation, furnishing of the rooms and laying out of the grounds, the cost of which is estimated at \$21,700. Whilst beyond this are the equally necessary additions of an executive building, a free hospital and a house for the medical superintendent, which will require a further \$21,500, or thereabouts.

By the energy and devotion of the ladies' societies a considerable portion of the sum necessary to meet the \$12,000 cost of furnishing has been already subscribed or promised, namely:

Dining room and accessories by the Victoria Senior Society, \$1,648; the kitchen furniture and equipment by the Victoria Auxiliary Society, \$4,000; the cost of furnishing a bedroom is set at \$150. The following individuals and societies have engaged to furnish rooms: Vancouver Auxiliary Society, \$4,000; New Westminster Society, several rooms; Kamloops Society, Saanich Society, Mrs. F. S. Barnard, Mrs. Fitzherbert Bullen, C. E. Pooley, Mrs. Wm. Roper, H. P. Bullen, H. H. Hinkley, A. A. Mara, A. Dalgleish and others, one room each.

Mrs. C. E. Pooley has contributed and engages to contribute \$50 per year towards the up-keep of the room she furnished.

The board of directors are deeply grateful for the much needed assistance as above named. Rooms are yet unprovided for and it is hoped that a large number of names will appear in this honor roll in next year's report.

The number of patients treated in the sanatorium during the year 1909, 77, particulars regarding whom appear in the medical superintendent's report. Of these, 22 per cent were free patients, whilst of the remainder 2 per cent paid \$3.50; 6 per cent, paid \$5; 8 per cent paid \$6; 33 per cent, paid \$7; 5 per cent paid \$10; 20 per cent, paying the full maintenance rate of \$14 per week. The average cost of each patient throughout the year has been \$2 per day.

Of this sum the government grant covers 60 cents per day; patients' payment, 38 cents per day; public subscriptions, 62 cents per day.

On the whole, the expense of the maintenance of our patients has been successfully met, and as our accounts show there was a balance deficit of only \$244 at the end of the year. This certainly would have been heavier had not the noble girls of Vancouver and Victoria auxiliary societies come to the assistance of patients from their respective cities. Such patients are represented as pay patients on the books.

The consumption of fuel will always be a heavy item of expense. During the year 250 tons of Coxmox coal has been delivered. Of this Mr. Dunsmuir kindly donated one carload, equal to 2 1/2 tons. We are thankful for this and other favors which we have received from Mr. and Mrs. Dunsmuir.

A very serious item of cost in the fuel supply is that of freight, and we are pleased to report that by the courtesy of the vice-president, Mr. Whyte, of the C. P. R., a refund of this heavy charge has been promised to the society, the freight for 1908 amounting to \$226.34 that for the 1909 under report to \$234.19, a total of \$866.55.

superintendent. He also submitted references from men of highest standing which showed that Dr. Thompson was possessed of the knowledge, experience and training necessary for such a position. Dr. Thompson was appointed.

The architect for the building was Mr. Dalton. Mr. Dalton's heart was in his work, and the beautiful building will always bear testimony to his great knowledge and ability. The board of directors ask that a special vote of thanks be given to Mr. Dalton.

The board of directors regret to report that so far no practical work has been done for the handling of advanced consumptives. The reason is want of money.

A deputation from the board waited on the government and presented a strong plea. The deputation was well received and was satisfied that the government was anxious to remove the burden from the shoulders of the premier, a memorial was prepared and sent to the honorable the provincial secretary. This memorial expresses the present views of the members of your board and is hereby attached for your consideration.

It is hoped and believed that in the next annual report a brighter statement as to the handling of advanced consumptives will be presented.

The medical superintendent's report is an interesting study. In it may be seen that 31 patients were in the institution on July 1, 1909, and that 66 were admitted during the year, of which 19 were females and 47 males. Whether this represents the true proportion of the disease among the male and female sex in British Columbia, I am not prepared to say. It is hoped it does.

The classification of the patients shows an unfortunate condition—25 inpatients, 29 advanced and 12 far advanced is not what should appear in an institution announced for the cure of tuberculosis. It must then be remembered in what a difficult position we were placed. There is yet no place to give the advanced case a fair opportunity to fight the disease, and although our results are not satisfactory to severe critics, it was felt the best was done. Our accommodation was and is limited, and the general policy adopted was to give a chance to such as had any, and also to remove the infection from whom it was likely to do most damage. With this principle carried with action, it is very pleasing to see the actual results. The medical superintendent tells us that of the 62 patients discharged last year, 47 were apparent cures. (No matter how good the condition "apparent" is the strongest word in use.) Twelve were arrested; 10 improved; 10 stationary; 9 progressive and four died.

The amount of funds promised as subscriptions from the commencement of the society's operations in 1907 to the present time is \$1,200,000. The total of \$15,285, of which up to the end of the year some \$17,318 had been collected.

Since December 31st about 10 per cent, of the \$17,388 due on promises has been collected, but there yet remains a considerable sum outstanding.

In our work we have calculated on receiving this money, and non-compliance with promises given will place us in a difficult and unsatisfactory position. All promises made in many ways have been made public. A private intimation of withdrawing such promise is not sufficient. The board and the reason should receive the same publicity as was given to the promise. Signed on behalf of the board of directors.

C. J. FAGAN, Secretary.

DECLARES SENATOR SOLICITED BRIBE

Further Evidence at Trial of President of New York Upper House

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Senator Conser testified yesterday that Jonathan B. Sells, president pro tem of the upper house in the New York Legislature, directly solicited a bribe for his action in killing a bill in 1901.

The testimony was given before the Senate sitting in court to try Aids upon the charge of having accepted \$1,000.

Conger said that Aids demanded the bribe and arranged a meeting at which the negotiations were conducted. The witness testified that he and his brother, who was interested in the bridge construction business, met Aids and Aids demanded \$5,000. Conger said his brother argued that this sum was too much and finally it was agreed that Aids should receive \$1,000, with \$5,000 additional to be distributed among other members.

It was charged that the money was paid over to Aids by Hiram Moe, who has appeared before the Senate and given testimony in line with that given by Conger.

The bill involved in the case was designed to take the work of repairing and constructing highway bridges from the hands of the various county boards and centralize it under the control of the state engineer.

MILLIONAIRE'S WIFE FINED.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 12.—After paying a fine of \$1,200 to the local courts, Mrs. Edward V. Price, wife of a Chicago millionaire, whose thirteen trunks were seized on her arrival on the liner Cleveland, is preparing to leave for Chicago. The trunks of Mrs. Price contained several thousand dollars' worth of dutiable goods.

They were seized when the world-touring steamer arrived here recently. Mrs. Price declared that in some instances she failed to remember the items and in others that she had failed to make a proper declaration of the goods. Both excuses failed to move the local officials and Mrs. Price was assessed \$1,200. She was then permitted to take her baggage.

PUBLIC OWNED TELEPHONES

NORTH SAANICH IS IN FAVOR OF IT

Council Passed Resolution That Government Should Take Them Over

North Saanich municipal council met Friday afternoon. There were present A. J. McKenzie, acting reeve, and Councillors Brethour, Ego and Hewitt.

Communications were read from F. C. Gamble, provincial government public works engineer, and Mr. Irvine, his assistant, referring to the unexpended balance of last year's government grant informing the council that the fiscal year ends the 31st March. The council will interview these gentlemen with reference to the expending of the same.

Messrs. Errington and Cantwell were complaining that a culvert on Thomas' cross road emptied its water into the street, and the road foreman will be instructed to abate the nuisance.

The Vancouver city council wrote with reference to the government ownership and operation of telephone systems and enclosed a motion which they had adopted. This was passed also by the North Saanich council.

The following motion was presented and passed unanimously: "That this council of the corporation of the district of North Saanich, in regular session assembled, hereby declares its approval of the principle of public ownership and operation of all telephone systems and that the provincial nature of the telephone systems now operating in British Columbia, it would be preferable for their ownership and operation to be under the management of the provincial government."

"This council, therefore, would respectfully ask the provincial government to take into early consideration the acquiring of all telephone systems in the province, and operating the same in the public interest, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the honorable the premier of British Columbia, and A. E. McPhillips, M. P. F., the representative."

An application for a subscription to the Anti-Tuberculosis Society was laid on the table until next meeting of the council.

The school board presented their estimates for ordinary expenditures amounting to \$3,807.80, and upon motion of Councillor Brethour, seconded by Councillor Ego, was received and adopted.

An amusing scene occurred when the acting reeve and Councillor Ego, who were appointed a committee to investigate a complaint made by Mr. Moore, who had the ditch alongside of Hewitt's on East Saanich road was emptying water onto his property, made their report which advised that a ploughed ditch be made which they would be sufficient to carry off all the water into a creek near by.

Councillor Hewitt seemed to be of the opinion that something more should be done, and made a remark that all the council could think of was Sidney, Eids, and that Sidney had not been treated fairly in the past and that very little money had been spent anywhere as yet. Councillor Brethour spoke along the same line.

Then came Councillor Ego's turn. He said that when he visited the Central Saanich on Hewitt's cross road he was surprised to find a fence across the road and upon investigation he found it was placed there by Councillor Hewitt.

Councillor Hewitt acknowledged this, but said that as the road was not his it was not doing any harm. Councillor Ego retorted that if that was true then why was Councillor Hewitt always insisting that more money be expended on it. This did not seem to call for any answer.

Some accounts were next taken for constructing a sidewalk just previous to the election and authorized by last year's council. They were laid on the table to be taken up when the reeve returns.

The following were appointed fence and water course viewers: Julius J. F. Errington and F. G. Morris.

It was decided to clear the Third Street Extension from Dr. Cumming's salt water, and tenders will be called for the same.

A sidewalk will be built in front of the court house.

FOREIGN MISSION WORK.

HALF DOZEN NEW MEASURES DOWN

INSPECTION FOR THE CONTROL OF TRAMWAYS

Strengthening Bush Fire Act—Forged Stock Transfers—Woodsmen's Wages

Legislative Press Gallery, February 11th.

Of the six new government measures given a first reading in the House to-day, the most important was that regarding the inspection of tramways, introduced by the attorney-general. This is a short act, but it provides for the appointment of an officer who shall be an inspector of all tramway and street lines and equipment, whether the lines are now in operation, being constructed or are yet in the future. All the powers given by the Railway Act in regard to steam railways are given in this case, and the same returns are required from companies. The bill finds its origin in recent tramway accidents, the most serious of Vancouver, notably the terrible accident to a work car on the interurban line.

In order to preserve purchasers of stock from losses by forged transfers, it is proposed that any company or a municipality or other body having power to levy a rate may make compensation by a cash payment for any loss arising from the transaction of forged papers. At the same time power will be given to the company or municipality to insure against such loss.

The Bush Fire Act is to be amended so as to make the person who sets out a fire, no matter whether he is owner or only a servant or agent, personally responsible for the damage done by the fire. It is proposed to amend the Woodsmen's Lien Act by requiring any person for whom another has contracted to get out logs or timber to secure from his contractor a payroll showing any wages that may be due, and deducting that for the benefit of such men, the amount due from the contract price. The man who makes a payment under this contract without requiring the production of the payroll will be held liable at the suit of any workman for any pay owing by the contractor.

The provisions of the Horticultural Board Act to form the district of the spread of contagious plants diseases are extended to greenhouse plants, bulbs, shade and ornamental trees, and other plants and trees. The number of horticultural districts is increased from four to five by dividing the present third district. The provincial electoral districts of Kamloops and Yale are to form the third district, the Sigmakamean and Okanagan being formed into a district by themselves owing to the great importance of the fruit-growing industry in those valleys.

The Noxious Weeds Act is to be extended to the country east of the Cascades as well as west, to which section it has hitherto been restricted.

TO URGE VICTORIA AS UNIVERSITY SITE

Local Committee Held a Meeting and Considered the Proposition

Now that the government has brought down a bill which places the selection of a location for the university of British Columbia in the hands of the board of three or five disinterested educationalists, the importance of having the case of Victoria properly presented to this commission is strongly felt by all who take an interest in the matter.

It was as a result of this feeling that a meeting of members of the university committee met in the office of the honorary secretary, H. Dallas, to form the nucleus of the situation. The following members of the committee were present: Geo. Jay, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, John Nelson, H. E. Thomson, M. P. P., and C. H. Dallas.

The bill now brought down is in line with a suggestion made to the government by the committee a year or two ago, when as the minister of education was in the House of Commons yesterday, the Victoria committee represented to the government that this course would be a fair one which would benefit the different localities by the realm of politics or of sectional feeling.

It was decided at yesterday's meeting to greatly enlarge the committee and to include in it all those who are interested in the case of Victoria, and a large number of names were given the secretary for this purpose. A meeting will follow next week when a more definite plan of action will be decided upon.

Although the government has not signified who are likely to be selected, it is felt probable that the principals of universities like Toronto, Queen's, McGill or other Canadian seats of learning, with possibly the addition of one from some well known British or American school, are likely to be invited to serve. Possibly through the fact that McGill is already interested in university work in B. C. in a different way, it is felt that it may be thought wise not to include its principal.

SOUTH AFRICAN MEMORIAL.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—Latest subscriptions to the South African memorial have brought the aggregate up to \$22,212. The most recent contributions include 250 sterling from Lord Minto, who accompanied his gift with a kind letter.

CANADIAN BONDS.

London, Feb. 12.—Application has been made to list the Canadian government \$4,000,000 3 1/2 per cent. bonds, Grand Trunk Pacific 4,000,000 4 1/2 per cent. and Manitoba debentures.

UNIVERSITY COMMISSION

DR. YOUNG CONDEMNNS SECTIONALISM SHOWN

Victoria Alone Has Displayed Broad and Unselfish Patriotism

Legislative Press Gallery, February 11.

The patriotic attitude taken by citizens of Victoria in the matter of a site for the provincial university is the one bright feature in the situation in that regard so far as the government is concerned, according to a statement made to-day by the Minister of Education. Thoroughly selfless has been the pressure brought to bear on the administration from every other part of the province, and the proposal made by a deputation of citizens of the Capital has been seized upon by it as a means of escape from a situation that was becoming intolerable.

Dr. Young, in an excellent speech, moved the second reading of the bill providing for the appointment of a commission to select a site for the university, and spoke as follows:

"In the introduction of this bill the government is taking another step in the programme laid down by it in 1907, when, in the King's speech, an outline for the establishment of a provincial university was made. Following that announcement in the session of 1907, an act was passed, setting aside two million acres of the public domain for an endowment for the institution. This was followed in 1908 by an act providing a charter for the university. In pursuance of this legislation the government has diligently been carrying out the intention as to endowment. A great deal of pressure was brought to bear on the government to set the land aside in one block, but it was considered that in the best interests of the university and of settlement it should be set aside in several sections. A block of two million acres would require the expenditure of twenty-five per cent. of it to open it up. Owing to the activity in survey which has been going on lots are rapidly enhancing in value, one for another being sold, and to present two hundred thousand acres have been set aside for endowment, land worth twice what the government would be under the land act and constantly growing in value."

"The government was besieged morning noon and night, day in and day out, by telegrams, inundated with correspondence, and with a deluge of letters in the press, as regards the site. My office was besieged every day in the week with suggestions that in ninety-nine out of one hundred cases emanated out of purely selfish motives. I never, till I met a delegation from the city of Victoria, had the good fortune to meet with an argument that would point to an interest in the university itself or suggest a solution of the question from a university standpoint. We were inundated with arguments from real estate agents, we were inundated with arguments from localities, we were inundated with arguments from deputations after deputations and a mass of correspondence inspired purely by selfishness from the local point of view, by selfishness from the financial point of view."

"Fortunately in a deputation from Victoria we found public-spirited men, university men and men in all walks of life, who looked upon it in a broad way, as being an educational question, as being a matter to be dealt with only from an educational point of view, and they came forward—while claiming that the capital of the province was de facto the place for the university—they buried localism and came forward with a suggestion which the government has acted upon, and that was that we should appoint an independent commission of educationalists taken from the leading educational institutions in the East, men outside the province altogether, but men whom we knew by their work and reputation would devote themselves to the furthering of the educational interests of British Columbia, and it is with this object in view that I am introducing this bill to provide for the appointment of such a commission."

"We hope during the coming summer to be able to bring these men to British Columbia, and we have no doubt when they come out representative bodies of the different localities will lay their views before them and advance arguments before what we know will be a perfectly independent commission, and when they give their decision the government will determine that this will be final, that there will be no appeal to the government over the commission. We wish this point to be understood, because we do not desire this question to continue in the open way in which it has been kept for some time. We are prepared to proceed with the endowment, we have the charters on the statute books and we intend as the final step to make the decision on the site final. (Applause.)"

"We feel confident that the reputation of the province at large and the different communities will accept their judgment as the judgment of men fully versed in these matters, men who have made a life-long study of everything pertaining to the educational field, and that after the decision is made the people of British Columbia will join hands with the government in establishing the university. We have tried to picture what this will be. We propose with the endowment and in its government to provide for a university that in a short time will be second to none in the Dominion of Canada. (Hear, hear.) We do not expect to accomplish in the first year or two what older and more experienced institutions have done. We propose to act on their experience, take the advice of men wise in such matters who have founded universities, who have had the most difficult work to do, and have ever occurred in any country, men who have shown what can be done in educational matters in Canada. And we feel that the spirit evinced in British Columbia since this legislation has been before the House is the same that has brought similar matters to successful issues in other parts of the Dominion."

"We approach the question with the hope that we will be met in the broad spirit which has animated the House since 1907. We trust that the government is taking will forever ally localism. We trust we have come to the definite point where we can give effect to the decision. We improve some time ago that there would be a cessation, so far as the government is concerned, of the influences so strongly brought to bear upon us during the three years. We would prefer small bodies to get the best data they can and furnish it to the commission, provided the commission makes a demand for it. We feel that in the present state of the government is broadening its spirit of localism, while it may confidently hope that the British Columbian spirit will meet with the commissioners in the sense of patriotism, of helping in the education and the uplifting of the province and the upbuilding of the university. We feel that sectional and political differences should not exist at all. Fortunately the members of the commission are not conspicuous by their absence in the whole course of the university discussions. Sectionalism is the one complaint we have to make, but I feel that this day we are going to give to the commission what the government has outlined on the platform and on the floor of this House, the accomplishment of an object as full and as complete as we have pictured it."

"We have heard the Premier and other speakers drawing rosy pictures of what the ultimate result will be. From my close connection with this legislation, however, I feel from my knowledge of educational affairs as head of the department and from what I hear among educationists generally, I do not think that any too rosy picture has been drawn. The British Columbia stands pre-eminent as the university province of Canada. (Cheers.) The results we have obtained in the matriculation examinations, the results of the university entrance examinations have placed our students away in front of any others in any of the colleges. In one year, out of a class of 67 no fewer than 35 came from British Columbia; of the leaders 21 were from this province and the one who led last year was a British Columbian. (Hear, hear.) We are supplying the universities with students; we are sending scholars to the United States, to the United States. I have not any figures for the latter countries, but last year upwards of 300 students went out of British Columbia to the universities of the East, and there were probably 300 graduates of our high schools ready to enter if there had been a university at home. We are getting rich enough where, with a university here situated on the west side of Vancouver and with a staff of broad men we could have an institution that I predict within five years would have 800 students or more."

"I have a number of colleges waiting to affiliate as soon as the university is established. We have Westminster Hall in Vancouver. We have under design by the Episcopal church the establishment of a university for which there is a fund of £40,000 ready, and which would affiliate with the university. There is Columbia College in New Westminster only waiting for the approval of the university to use it more as a preliminary school. We have the college at Summerland. All these institutions are filled to overflowing. We have the Royal College of Learning with ninety students, and in addition the university work in the high schools in Victoria and Vancouver, where students can go through the first two years of the university course. The endowment in such shape that the building can go ahead, and with the establishment of this commission to settle upon a site, hope next session to announce that the government is prepared to make arrangements for the laying of the corner-stone of the University of British Columbia. (Applause.)"

Mr. Williams (Newcastle) considered the university project was an outrage on common sense to those compelled to put up with public schools in the worst form. He said that the people of Quebec are in contact with it, and he hoped it would turn out men and not jobs. The spirit of localism deplored by the minister was one harbored and fed by the conservative party, but when it was a question of four government supporters in Victoria and five more in Vancouver going to wreck the party of the university, the minister was not so patriotic. It was no wonder that the proposition for a commission came from Victoria. This city saw it would not get a look-in, and it was thought that by this means it would have some sort of a fighting chance. Victoria was well advised when it made the suggestion, for if the matter had been left in the hands of the government Victoria would have not nothing as seven long years' experience had shown.

The bill was read a second time and will be taken up in committee early next week.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.

Ceremony at St. Andrew's Lodge, A. F. and A. M. held Friday night in the Masonic Temple.

The annual installation of officers of St. Andrew's lodge, No. 49, A. F. & A. M., took place Friday evening in the Masonic temple. After this ceremony was concluded refreshments were served in the banquet hall of the temple. A past master's jewel was presented to W. B. Fox, secretary, by E. B. Faul, of this city, and several other deputy grand masters; W. M. E. A. Leason; I. P. M. T. G. Fox; S. W. A. E. Griffiths; J. W. R. Angus; treasurer; T. D. Vetter; secretary; H. D. Thilly; S. D. H. J. Wasson; J. D. A. C. Burdick; D. O. C. J. S. Floyd; chaplain; F. H. Striling; organist; W. W. Duncan; stewards; J. H. McGregor and F. H. Newling; I. G. T. C. Hayward; Tyler, F. Hilliger.

ENCROACHMENTS ON VICTORIA ARM

PROTEST GOES TO OTTAWA GOVERNMENT

Plans of Cameron Lumber Company Objected to By City Council

The city is to register a vigorous protest against proposed encroachments upon the fairway of the Victoria arm, above the Point Ellice bridge, on the part of the milling companies doing business in that vicinity. At Friday evening's meeting of the streets committee a report was received from the city solicitors pointing out that Thos. Gore had made a survey of the site for the proposed extension of his yard and booming grounds by the Cameron Lumber Company, and found that the lines as drawn in the plans would encroach upon the fairway of the Victoria arm, a navigable channel. Accompanying the report was a map showing the proposed improvements. It was the unanimous decision of the members of the committee that the lumber company was asking too much altogether, and it was decided to forward the plan to the Ottawa government and make a formal protest against the same being approved.

It was decided to have prepared a plan showing the exact boundaries of the water lots owned by the city on Belleville street and the extent to which neighboring owners encroached thereon, preparatory to the city disposing of these lots which were originally granted to the city for esplanade purposes. The plan will be drawn by G. Hargreaves, who has already made a survey of the lots.

On complaint of G. H. McGregor that Messrs. Luney Bros. contractors had encroached upon the street lines in North Park street, it was decided to notify Messrs. Luney Bros. to repair the damages at once, or the city would be held liable for the damages.

To meet the wishes of E. F. Lang it was decided to construct a permanent sidewalk on the west side of Wharf street, near the corner of Johnson, the owners to pay one-half the cost, this generous arrangement being made blank as at once as the sidewalk is laid. The sidewalk was laid, the level of which is above the floors of the buildings situated on the property.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

La Presse and La Patrie Favor Contribution By Canada.

Montreal, Feb. 12.—Both La Presse and La Patrie have thrown in their lot with Imperial defence participation by the Dominion of Canada.

La Patrie, in an article of the day before, says that "if a vote was taken the principle of contribution would be voted by eight out of the nine provinces composing the Dominion, and who can wait for the vote to be given in the ninth? But let us suppose that Quebec should vote against the proposal, would her position be any better? The answer is, no. In pronouncing the other provinces from pronouncing in favor of the project? The French-Canadians are in a minority here, and it is not vain appeals to reason that would give her the force of number. Let those, in fact, who speak of resistance tell us what the result would be. Would we relieve ourselves of allegiance to Great Britain, or would we ask the United States to take over the province of Quebec? In the first place England would not let us go, and certainly the United States would not want us under similar conditions."

"In fact, all these propositions are absurd. No doubt this is the view of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is one of our own best and most capable statesmen, and his government. The province of Quebec is a part of the Dominion, which is a British colony, and any division amongst the people of the Dominion would turn out men and not jobs. The spirit of localism deplored by the minister was one harbored and fed by the conservative party, but when it was a question of four government supporters in Victoria and five more in Vancouver going to wreck the party of the university, the minister was not so patriotic. It was no wonder that the proposition for a commission came from Victoria. This city saw it would not get a look-in, and it was thought that by this means it would have some sort of a fighting chance. Victoria was well advised when it made the suggestion, for if the matter had been left in the hands of the government Victoria would have not nothing as seven long years' experience had shown."

The bill was read a second time and will be taken up in committee early next week.

LONG FOOLS OPPONENT.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 12.—The scheduled 15-round contest at North Vancouver last night between Louis Loug of Spokane, and Fred Fox of Vancouver, ended rather suddenly in the fourth round, when Loug, who had repeatedly fouted Standen, was sent to his corner after putting on a series of blows to the groin and Referee Hewitt declared the fight "no contest," and all bets were cancelled off. There were howls of derision from Loug's backers, and a telling, however, which was the better man, as the bout did not go on long enough to determine this point.

One of the largest crowds in North Vancouver was present.

HUDSON'S BAY STORES.

London, Feb. 12.—Commissioner Chalmers of the Hudson's Bay Company, is now in London in connection with the reorganization of the shop system of the company on the suggestion by Mr. Erbilgode, director of Harro's stores.

SHOULD CITY PASS AGREEMENT

OAK BAY PROPOSAL COMES UP TO

Interviews With Some Leading Citizens on Situation

(From Thursday's Daily Colonist.)

The chief topic of conversation amongst those who take an interest in municipal matters is the agreement between the city of Oak Bay and the municipality of Victoria, which awaits that measure comes before the council this evening. It will be recalled that it was introduced at last Monday's meeting of the Victoria city council, and was defeated on a tie vote, evening the agreement passed by council unanimously.

Mayor Morley and other council members who favored the agreement considered it so vital to the future of Victoria in respect to relations with the neighboring municipalities, that they have decided to introduce it in amended form at meeting to be held this evening. There is strong probability that it will pass, inasm