

PROPOSALS Proposed Upon Undertaking

vent within three years, maintain a power plant as to Victoria and tribu- less than 10,000 horse power to be used in the electric power systems in and a sum of at least \$1,000,000 to be spent during the next such extensions.

plant is in operation will agree to supply electric lighting and power for purposes equal to the further requirements of the present cost of further requirements in respect to be supplied at the same rate, the cost of present gener-

acquires additional power and has a surplus water- to dispose of the then purchase such from the city pipe lines head at a rate to be provided that the com- be obliged to take less- nous horse power at

Cover Field. aid his company real- as a business proposi- the city to decide. The city were wanted for- ings, and even if the ned the city could not- about 15 years, the ad- in other lines. en- engineers had been in- teen months, and they no water supply for- within a commercial- ria with the exception- Even if the city could- it was an impossibility- se giving business. se power the city the- do would be a block- which was now propo- extensions in the city. Vancouver was alluded- the city had asked- as Victoria. When the- ge same safeguards as- om Victoria it began- sion in and around- New Westminster, and- sions in the rates, in- that wages were high- Coast, Vancouver was- electricity than any- Canada. The extension- week, a distance of- forced to by Mr. Gow- by was expanding \$10- inland. This was the- ne to Vancouver and-

Why the same could- Victoria. His company- it just as soon as the- ble. The engineers- Jordan river and if- The company was now- lines located so that- commenced within- his' time. binted to the advan- d follow if quick- was obtained with the- la, Gordon Head and- ese districts would be- ly popular to fruit- present time, with the- running through a- icking quick transporta- market such as Vanco- electric light and power- tlers, the districts- oria were at a stand- the extensions proposed- great inducements to- Victoria district.

City Lights. asked what the city- ing in Vancouver now- id \$38 each. The com- m and attended them. rther questions, Mr- company could sup- ts in the city at once- steam plant was in- id 200 more. favor what the differ- ential rates between- Victoria, Mr. Goward- Winnipeg Telegram a- On a 50 kilowatt basis- to residences it was- ebec the rates were \$5- , \$5 for residences;- Toronto \$5, St. Johns- oria \$5.50, Vancouver- were given as- showing somewhat- r. Goward said that- ween Vancouver and- ut 25 per cent, or 30-

He wanted to know what- out the city lighting- id his company was- to this. They were- to undertake it or to- sity in bulk at the city- half the cost it- to generate. Henderson, he said- se power proposed to- be additional to the- present plants. This- times what it was at- a continuous supply.

er questions he said- ut 40,000 horse power- 20 horse power avail- e of the benefits to- cheap power such as- t instanced the fact-

COMMISSION TO SELECT SITE GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO APPOINT ONE

Premier McBride Agrees With Views Set Forth Locally.

The selection of a site for the university of British Columbia is to be left to a commission of eastern educationists, as is suggested by the citizens of Victoria. This announcement was made by Premier McBride to an influential deputation of residents of the capital which waited upon him and the minister of education on Saturday. It was one of the most representative deputations which ever met the government, and it was unique in that its object was not a selfish seeking of advantage for the community represented but the greatest good of all, and the lasting benefit of higher education in this province.

In the gathering were members of all the professions, merchants and citizens generally. All were quite content to rest the claims of the capital to the university on their merits, when these are seen by a body of men who are best qualified to judge and are entirely disinterested, but at the same time prepared to accept the decision arrived at. The government was assured that Victoria will do its full duty in supporting the proposed university, whether it is decided to place it here or not.

Promptly at half-past ten the deputation assembled in the executive council chamber, and was received by Premier McBride and Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education. H. D. Helmecken, K. C., introduced the ladies and gentlemen composing it to the ministers.

George Jay, chairman of the public school board, and several members of the committee, pointed out that in the deputation were members of the city council, board of trade, school board, chief justice, the county court judge, the mayor of Columbia, the city members of the legislature, the staff of the university college and the city schools and prominent business men. He concluded by reading the following report, accepted at the citizens' meeting a week ago:

"Your special committee on the case for the university to be established at or near to Victoria, beg to report that it is of the opinion that the site for the proposed university should be left to the decision of an independent board composed of eastern university experts, and that a deputation wait upon the provincial government to place such view before it."

Chief Justice Hunter. "After careful consideration of this matter," said Chief Justice Hunter, the first speaker, "we have come to the conclusion that the best solution would be to leave the choice of a site for the provincial university to the discretion of eastern university experts, and that a deputation wait upon the provincial government to place such view before it."

"I must confess at once that the scheme proposed to me is a most attractive one. I think it is difficult, indeed, to find an argument sufficiently strong that would displace the strength of that proposal. I think Dr. Young will pardon me if I say that for some months past I have been discussing this question, and he came to the conclusion that the next step must be the introduction of a bill which would give your proposal the force of law.

"I would like to say with reference to this question of higher education that the efforts of the government up to date have been to make us more than anxious to see that the best thing undone to make it a success. When established it must have an endowment, and it may be that on account of our being a young province and without the resources of an older province, that the government will have to provide a large amount of the endowment. We have already commenced to set aside sections of crown lands to this end, and the province has been so dedicated. I would join with my colleagues in placing a high standard. We propose that when the doors of the University of British Columbia are opened it shall be equal in every respect to any other university in Canada. That is a high standard, but I believe nothing is too good for British Columbia." (Applause.)

H. D. Helmecken thanked the ministers for their answer, which would give Victorians fresh energy to do all in their power for the university whatever the decision. Rev. W. Leslie Clay added a word of thanks and the premier acknowledged these.

Among those present were: Chief Justice Hunter, Mayor Hall, Bishop Perrin, Senator Macdonald, George Jay, chairman of the school board; Judge Lammiman, H. F. W. Behnen, M.P.E.; John Jardine, M.P.E.; Fred Davey, M.P.E.; H. B. Thomson, M.P.E.; Ald. Henderson, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, Rev. T. E. Holling, Rev. T. W. Gladstone, Rev. A. J. Stanley, Ard, Rev. Dr. Campbell, City Superintendent, E. P. Paul, A. B. McNeill, W. E. Staneland, Capt. McIntosh and Mrs. Jenkins, school trustees; Rev. W. V. Bolton, principal of University College; J. W. Laing, headmaster of the Collegiate school; David Spencer, secretary; Herbert Kent, Thomas Shotbolt, H. D. Helmecken, K. C., secretary of the citizens' committee; Richard Hall, Dr. Jones, W. D. Dowler, William Price, E. M. Campbell, D. Fraser, A. W. McCurdy, Bayne Reed, E. M. Russell, W. J. Sutton, F. R. G. S. Mrs. A.

who were thoroughly conversant with university requirements. Bishop Perrin regretted that Vancouver had not taken a similar course, but he had no doubt that if the government made a statement favoring the proposition Vancouver would endorse it and the rest of the province. He deprecated any feeling of sectionalism in so important a matter, and so momentous a choice as that of a university site.

Rev. W. Leslie Clay emphasized that there was no local or sectional in the proposition made. We might feel here that Victoria had certain claims, but these were laid aside and the city stood for the best interests of the province. The choice of a site was a delicate and difficult question, which should be taken out of the realm of politics and sectional feeling, and it could only be treated fairly to all interests by the independent commission such as the chief justice had suggested.

Rev. Dr. Campbell declared that no one in Victoria would desire to see the university placed here unless this was the most advantageous place for it. With a choice made by men who would not be affected by any other considerations than those of the best interests of higher education, the university would be established in a place which would have the support of Vancouver and Victoria.

Mrs. A. T. Watt considered the situation of a university had as large a patronage as the equipment it had. The choice made would influence for all time the education given in the university. H. F. W. Behnen, M. P. P., John Jardine, M. P., Senator Macdonald and C. H. Lugsden were also heard. Mrs. Jenkins, a member of the school board, considered the course proposed was the wisest one.

Rev. T. E. Holling supported the proposition in respect to the interests of the students of the future. Rev. Principal Bolton gave his adhesion to it as an educational, and promised the loyal support of the teaching staff of the institution wherever it was placed. Minister of Education, Hon. Dr. Young, in replying to the deputation, said he could truthfully say he had never had more honest satisfaction in meeting any deputation.

When the premier asked him to consider matters of higher education, and he had done so. During the time the university bill was going through the premier and himself had many times and anxious conferences in regard to the provincial university. There was there to discuss. They had both entered into the consideration of the matter purely from the university standpoint, and had never thought of any real sectional interest. In all the deputations which had waited on the government in connection with the matter, in the realms of editorials and in letters, he had never yet seen one promoter of the university standpoint until this morning. It was pleasing to find the deputation ready to sink everything but the upbuilding of a great university. There was no opportunity here to make a unilateral record of the provincial university, and the education department had been working along lines tending to provide feeders for the institution.

To-day there were between 250 and 300 persons present in the taking of university work, and in good time, when the question of endowment assumed better shape and the university was established, there would be none that would not be satisfied. He hoped the public interest shown would continue.

Premier's Assurance. Premier McBride joined his colleague in expressing gratification at the manner in which the deputation approached the matter. It was most interesting and encouraging. Continuing, the Premier said: "I must confess at once that the scheme proposed to me is a most attractive one. I think it is difficult, indeed, to find an argument sufficiently strong that would displace the strength of that proposal. I think Dr. Young will pardon me if I say that for some months past I have been discussing this question, and he came to the conclusion that the next step must be the introduction of a bill which would give your proposal the force of law.

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Mayor Hall endorsed all the chief justice had said. If it should finally be decided that this city should have the university, he could assure the government that Victoria would do its part financially. The matter, he said, was to have the matter referred to men

T. Watt, Mrs. Charleston, Misses Lawson, Blackburn, Lucas, Merton, East, Robinson, Barron, Gardiner, Hardy, Revell, Williams, Blake, Cann, Tuck; Messrs. Andrews, King, Sparks, Harvey, C. H. Lugsden, Cullin, Willis, Terry, Clearhue, Van Munster, Bowen, Clark, Thompson and others.

THE LORD'S DAY. Premier McBride on the Advantages of Sabbath Observance.

The Lord's Day Advocate sent requests at New Year's time to different provincial premiers in various parts asking for messages relative to Sunday observance. The following was received from Premier McBride: "While opinions may differ as to the best means of obtaining the observance of the Sabbath, the view is shared universally among Christian people that such a rest day is most desirable, both on the ground of religion and of common sense. No man can toil for seven days of the week without injury to himself; and it is fitting that, wherever possible, work should be laid aside and man should rest on the Sabbath. Under disregard for this Christian institution would result most deplorably for the nation, and bring about both the physical and moral deterioration of the people."

The result of the investigations the committee presented in a report before a special meeting of the council of the Board of Trade called yesterday afternoon. The committee found that the main purpose of the bill was to place the insurance companies into line with the B. C. associations of fire underwriters. In view of the high rates charged now the committee reports against the bill and to decide upon definite action the board is called together.

The report of the committee presented yesterday was as follows: To the council of the Victoria Board of Trade: Your committee instructed with fire insurance companies entitled "The British Columbia Fire Insurance Companies' Act," beg to report as follows: "The bill was prepared by the Incorporated Insurance Companies of British Columbia and that the government is being urged to introduce it as a government measure on the ground that it is a bill for the benefit of the public. The bill provides inter alia: That unless a license has first been obtained from the provincial government no contract or indemnity against fire loss shall be undertaken by any corporation or incorporated or unincorporated or partnership or any underwriter or group of underwriters. That a fee of \$250 shall be paid to the government for the license to transact fire insurance business. That the license shall not be granted unless there has first been deposited with the government cash or securities to the value of \$20,000 together with the sum of \$10,000 added to the deposit of \$20,000 as shall be the re-insurance value of the risks taken by the licensee in British Columbia.

The existing companies licensed under the "Companies Act, 1897" amendment Act, 1905," shall be entitled to a license without payment of any further fee. The companies licensed by the Dominion of Canada shall not be required to make any deposit. That an inspector of companies licensed by this act shall be appointed by the government and that to give the license to any company, the inspector shall be satisfied that the company shall comply with the conditions of the license, and that the company shall not exceed \$3,000. That it shall be the duty of this officer to report upon all matters connected with the insurance as carried on by the companies, and that any company licensed by this act and approved to be licensed by this act and approved to report if it appears to him that the assets of any company are not sufficient to justify its continuance in business, and that the company is unsafe for the public to effect insurance with.

That it shall be an offence against the act for any person to cause to be insured or to insure any property within the province without a license specially authorized by this bill unless it can be proved that no sufficient insurance can be obtained from licensed insurance companies, and that the government may grant permission to any person to insure elsewhere for a term not exceeding twelve months.

Local Agents. That it shall be unlawful for any licensed company to insure any property situated within the province except through or by a local agent, unless it be the property of railroad corporations or steamship companies. It is to be noted that the penalties imposed by the act are not otherwise than with a license, or company or if a company does business otherwise than through its local agent amount to \$500 in each case whereas none of the other penalties in the act exceed \$200.

Your committee would submit that the main purpose of the bill is to prevent insurance being obtained excepting at the terms and at the rates and on the terms imposed by the British Columbia associations of fire underwriters and to ensure that all fire insurance business shall pass through the hands of the local agents excepting in the case of railroad companies and steamship companies, and are to receive different treatment from the rest of the community.

Cost Now Very Great. It is of vital importance to the community that persons owning personal property should insure it against loss by fire, as the omission to do this often leads to serious financial embarrassment. It is often found that the present cost of fire insurance is, however, so great that on this account very much less insurance is frequently carried than would be prudent and it is desirable, therefore, that no obstacle should be imposed in the way of persons desiring insurance obtaining it on the best terms possible. The promoters of the present bill, are what are known as "old line" companies, whereas it is often found that insurance can be obtained on more favorable terms than those offered by such companies from associations carrying on insurance by different methods or giving special attention to particular classes of risks. The methods

OPPOSITION TO INSURANCE BILL BOARD OF TRADE IS TO MEET MONDAY

Special Committee Makes Vigorous Protest Against Measure. (From Saturday's Daily.) There will be a general meeting of the Board of Trade on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the subject to be discussed will be the question of the proposed bill entitled the "B. C. Fire Insurance Companies' Act." The committee is composed of a report presented by a special committee, consisting of D. R. Ker, J. J. Shalcross, J. A. Mara and Geo. Carter, who went into the bill.

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adopted by the old line companies have led to great advance in the rates in Victoria during recent years although it can be shown that the increased business in Victoria has not been unprofitable in the past and it would not seem desirable to in any way limit the competition in the future.

The information before your committee is to the effect that insurance obtained on the mutual principle at Lloyd's and elsewhere has been of the greatest possible benefit to those requiring insurance and that cases have occurred where protection absolutely necessary could not be obtained in any other way either because the combined companies would not give the kind of protection required or refused to insure the risk on any terms, or asked prohibitive rates beyond what the business concerned could stand. That it has been found that the cost of insurance has been greatly reduced and that insurance which does not involve the formation of a company and therefore provides no fund out of which a deposit could be made.

In many cases mutual insurance of this character is only possible when a large area is covered, and in such cases it would be prevented if it had to be confined to British Columbia or even Canada. Special Risks. In other cases special risks have had to be insured with companies making a specialty of such risks of which, perhaps, there may be only one or two in B. C. If a deposit were required in such cases, it would be a special tax on the B. C. insurer and not on the company as a whole. Lloyds. The system of insurance at Lloyds admits of a different grouping of names on every policy and therefore it might be necessary under the bill to make a special deposit and obtain a special license for each such policy, while to exclude Lloyds would deprive persons in B. C. of the help of the greatest insurance organization in the world.

Under the provisions of this bill it would no longer be possible to cover property in B. C. under "blanket policies," also insuring property also and issued outside B. C. Such "blanket policies" in many cases enable insurance to be obtained at low rates and in the case of some businesses are essential. Your committee would point out that if the inspector to be appointed under the bill forms his opinion of companies from the documentary evidence supplied by the companies, this will not occupy more than a few days every year, while if there were an actual examination of the assets of companies, no one man could accomplish the work in twelve months. The expenses of the inspector are the paid in the first instance by the licensed companies, but there is no doubt that in the final result it will be paid by those requiring insurance. It has been stated over and over again that all special taxes paid by insurance companies are considered by them in drawing up rates of premiums so that they form a contribution by those insuring rather than by the companies, and as an illustration of this the fact is pointed out that in Victoria premiums could be reduced about ten per cent if the city did not impose a special tax of \$300 for each company. The amount proposed to be deposited by licenses will be a very small percentage of the risk accepted by the companies, say not over 1 or 2 per cent. It will not, therefore, give much additional protection, but it will have the effect of limiting competition in favor of the "old line" companies.

Your committee is of opinion that in the interest of the community those desiring insurance should be permitted to obtain it on the most favorable terms possible and that they should not be placed in the hands of what would become a virtual monopoly of licensed companies, which if not deposited by licenses will be a very small percentage of the risk accepted by the companies, say not over 1 or 2 per cent. It will not, therefore, give much additional protection, but it will have the effect of limiting competition in favor of the "old line" companies.

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Your committee would recommend that this Board of Trade should protest against the legislation contemplated in the bill under review. If however the government have determined to deal with the subject, then your committee would urge that in all fairness the government should take powers to control the rates charged by the licensed companies and the terms and conditions on which policies are issued.

Moore reached the sea on January 11, with Sault close on to his heels; but the ships which he expected to meet there, to take his worn troops to sea, were not to be seen. He was trapped at last, and must give battle with his small, enfeebled army, against the French host. Days passed before Sault attacked and was driven back from the solid British ranks. The village of Elvina saw the sternest fighting and here, in the hour of victory, Sir John was thrown from his horse by a cannon shot, and taken from the field mortally wounded, his face bright with when Napoleon and the flower of his army at their heels, but the British escaped annihilation. Napoleon himself retired in disgust on January 1, 1809, after a theatrical scene on parade, designed to suggest a military affair, claimed his attention.

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CRICKET IN JAMAICA. Kingston, Feb. 12.—The Philadelphia cricketers, representing the Associated Clubs of that city, won their second match in Jamaica, when they were victorious over a combined north side team by a final score of 188 to 142.

At the conclusion of the first capture the score stood Philadelphia 86, home team 70, and in the second inning the visitors made 100 runs and the home team 72. The Philadelphians are showing a marked improvement in their form. MURDERERS IN MOUNTAINS. Two Captures by Philippine Constabulary in Chase Lasting For Months. Manila, Feb. 12.—After months of tracking through the mountains, two members of a band of murderers were captured by the constabulary to-day. The two criminals, Wakeley and Everett, were brought in while the pursuit of their companions continues.

Spain Joins England in Perpetuating Fame of Sir John Moore. The memory of Sir John Moore, who achieved one of the greatest feats of arms in British history, was fittingly observed in London to-day, on the centenary of his death at Corunna, says the London Chronicle. All day long crowds were passing before the group of statues raised in honor of the great general in the north transept of St. Paul's cathedral. A Union Jack and the Spanish flag were grouped to form a canopy over the whole, and below were placed a number of floral tributes. These included wreaths from the Spanish minister of agriculture in Alberta that the Dominion exhibit would not include separate exhibits from the provinces. It was suggested that British Columbia should join with Alberta and the Yukon to make a separate exhibit on behalf of the west.

D. R. Ker, who had just recently returned from Alberta, substantiated the news conveyed by the letter and advocated action along those lines. He thought the western provinces should "take the matter up if necessary," but in the meantime they should write Mr. Hutchison and find out just where they stood. He asked that further discussion of the matter be left in abeyance until that time. Accordingly Mr. Mara moved and Mr. George seconded a resolution empowering the secretary to write Mr. Hutchison asking him to set a date when he could come over and discuss the matter with the board. This was carried.

E. Jacobs explained "what was being done in the interior of British Columbia," and asked that they be requested to cooperate. They had already been in communication with the geological survey department and also with all the boards of trade of that part of the country, and the Yukon, and intended to send a party to send a man to represent their district and look after their exhibit. They were also preparing to send exhibits of minerals, fruit and flowers. He thought they should get in with the Kootenay people. He read from a letter received from Mr. Buchanan to show how much alive they were in this matter.

It was decided to defer action along these lines until they had heard from Mr. Hutchison. The question of a daily double service on the E. & N. railway was discussed. The president explained that in the autumn they had discussed the matter with Mr. Marpole, who had said that time could not see his way clear to anything even though the Dominion government were ready to increase the mail subsidy. He thought, however, it was now time to again move in the matter.

The following resolution was then passed unanimously: "That in the opinion of this board the time has arrived when a double daily train service should go into effect, and the railway committee be instructed to wait upon Mr. Marpole and urge action along these lines."

There was no discussion of the advisability of securing a better steamer service with the Fraser river, as a committee has it in hand and they asked for further time. The president, however, explained that shippers were severely handicapped through having no regular service. The C. P. R. had been able to do nothing for them. They wanted a regular service. A fisheries difficulty was then brought up by Walter Walker and referred to the fisheries committee. Mr. Walker said that many complaints had been made to him by white fishermen that Japanese were in the habit of catching large numbers of fish in the bays along the coast and allowing many of them to rot on the beach. In this way they were depleting the fisheries. He therefore moved a resolution, which, in its amended form, passed as follows: "Resolved that the fisheries committee of this board inquire into and report at an early date on the charge made by white fishermen that aliens by their numbers and methods of fishing, seriously endanger the future of this food supply."

The board then adjourned. ANTI-JAP MEMORIAL IN MONTANA HOUSE Helena, Mont., Feb. 13.—While there is a consensus of opinion that the anti-Japanese memorial which has been introduced in the House by Representative Norton is too drastic for adoption, it seems certain that with amendments that will be offered it will pass the House. The Silver Bow delegation, twelve strong, signified their intention to support such legislation to make it certain that the House, which has a Democratic majority of five, will send the bill to the Republican senate, where, it seems probable, the memorial will be killed.

Snakes are so short-sighted that they are unable to see a distance of more than one-quarter of their own length.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 12.—United States Senator Frank Stephens, through his agents, expended \$107,733 as a candidate for the nomination for the office of United States Senator from Wisconsin, incident to the primary election held on September 1st, 1908. This is shown in his official statement filed with the secretary of state yesterday.

Geneva, Switzerland, Feb. 12.—The railroad terminus here was destroyed by fire to-day. The fire damaged the railway service, and the loss in property value will be heavy.

Beckert Arrested While Playing Baccarat. Fugitive German Consul Held on Suspicion of Murder. Santiago, Chile, Feb. 12.—Consul Bekert, of the German legation at Santiago, has been arrested at Chillan, the capital of the province of Nuble, according to a message just received here. It is said also that he was playing baccarat at the time of his apprehension. The office of the German legation at Santiago was burned on February 5th, and in the ruins was found the charred body of a man. It was believed at first that Beckert had perished in the flames, but examination showed that it was not Beckert, and that the man had been stabbed to death, and \$9,000 had been taken from the office. Suspicion has fastened upon Beckert. The murdered man was a servant of the legation.

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