RECEPTION TO PREMIER M'BRIDE

WHO EXPLAINED HIS POSITION AT OTTAWA

Local Conservatives Approved of Their Leaders Attitude at the Inter-provincial Conference

Premier McBride arrived home Friday from attending the inter-provincial conference at Ottawa. The local Conservative Association arranged a noisy welcome for him, and with a band at the head a torch light procession was formed at the C. P. R. wharf and proceeded to the A. O. U. W. hall, where a formal welcome was extended to the Premier and an endorsement of his action at Ottawa was made on behalf of the Conservative Association.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow, minister of finance, accompanied Premier McBride from the mainland. At the wharf he was met by Hon. F. J. Fulton, attorney-general; G. A. Fraser, M. P. P., of Grand Forks; L. W. Shatford, M. P. P., for Similkameen; Edgar Dewdney, D. M. Eberts and many of the officers of the local Conservative Association. After being driven in procession to the A. O. U. W. hall a public meeting was held with J. S. Beckwith presiding. The hall was well filled to hear the premier's explanation of his position.

Mr. Beckwith delivered a short speech before reading the formal address to Hon. Mr. McBride. He pointed out that the object of the meeting was to present an address to Premier McBride. He had done his duty nobly. He had done what he was expected to do in standing up for the rights of this province. The opportunity for presenting the claims of British Columbia upon the Dominion government had been looked forward to. They had felt satisfied that the representative who went was not "lacking in back bone." In the Grand Trunk Pacific project British Columbia had not received fair treatment. That was because the province had not a representative in the House of Commons who dared to stand up for the rights of British Columbia.

Mr. Beckwith read the following address:

To the Honorable Richard McBride, K.C., Premier of British Columbia:

Sir:—We approach you this evening on your return from attending the inter-provincial conference at Ottawa, to bid you cead mile failthe—a hundred thousand welcomes—and to express in some slight degree the pride and gratification we feel in having had you as our representative at that historic gathering, for, so strongly were you possessed of the courage of your convictions, so firmly convinced of the justice of your cause, that the most specious arguments and alluring promises failed to lead you from your path of duty. As Conservatives, we welcome you as our leader and chieftain; as citizens of British Columbia, we welcome you as a fellow-citizen to whom we are proud to do honor; and as Canadians, we welcome you as a native son, deservedly honored by the confidence and esteem of the people of the province of your birth. We regard your withdrawal from the conference at Ottawa as the successful opening of a campaign which must eventually result in the triumph of justice and right, and we congratulate you, sir, most heartily on your masterly grasp of the situation and your bold course of action.

The federal government has seen fit to ignore the pleadings of British Columbia for justice and fair treatment as one of the partners in the scheme of federation. Instead of giving our case that consideration which its importance should command, the administration at Ottawa referred it to a committee composed of men naturally antagonistic to endorsing any proposal which might, in the slightest degree, affect the standing of their respective provinces. This reference of our case placed you in the position of a leader of a forlorn hope, so far as securing any substantial or permanent relief for the province, but you faced the situation bravely and unflinchingly, and single-handed, under the most adverse and disheartening circumstances, upheld our rights and took a position which must convince all fair-minded men that British Columbia is no longer prepared to suffer in silence under the disabilities imposed upon her by Ottawa.

In assuring you that we regard your action in retiring from the conference as the only alternative left you in the face of the attitude assumed by a majority of its members—the only step compatible with your responsibility as the representative of British Columbia, holding the dignity and honor, the vital interests and future independence of your province paramount to all other considerations—we feel that we are expressing the sentiment of every loyal British Columbian regardless of party, and we feel convinced, when the opportunity is afforded them, the electors of the province will endorse the manly course which you pursued.

Gross misrepresentation of your conduct and your motives, by a subsidized party press, fails to obscure the fact that you were offered a most inadequate sum for the absolute surrender of the rights of your native province, which you refused with righteous indignation, and to your own lasting honor and credit.

Assuring you, sir, of our confidence in you as Premier of British Columbia, a confidence strengthened and renewed by your patriotic and honorable course in this grave crisis in the history of the province, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves on behalf of the Conservatives of Victoria, your devoted friends and supporters.

In replying Premier McBride said that it had not fallen to his lot since he had become connected with politics in British Columbia to be the recipient of many addresses. The addressing was generally from his side. He thanked the Conservatives for the compliment they had paid him. He thanked the people of Victoria, Liberal and Conservative, boys and girls, ladies and gentlemen for the welcome they had given him on his home coming. On entering the province at Laggan he had been asked to accept a banquet. This had been repeated all along the line. Good old Victoria had given him a hearty welcome, and he felt it was the prevailing feeling throughout the province. No one wished more than he did to see the subject of better terms for British Columbia made a big question. He had endeavored at Ottawa to remove better terms for British Columbia from party politics. If he did not succeed it was not his fault. He did not wish to make it such now.

The Victoria Times had attacked him ever since he entered politics in the province. He had generally come out best. The mean, carping, unfair writings in the editorials of the Times had not hurt him. The World and other newspapers had acted along a similar line.

The present government would soon come down to ask for endorsement from the people. In deciding the public would be called upon to decide whether the present government should be returned or not.

He had gone to Ottawa alone. The other premiers were all supported by colleagues. Had British Columbia been ready to fall in line the conference might have ended in one day. All were ready to fall in line with the Quebec resolutions. There were six Liberal premiers and three Conservatives. The latter came from the provinces with surpluses in the treasury.

The first resolution endorsed the Quebec resolutions with the exception that provinces having special claims should be at liberty to present them. Messrs. Whitney and Gouin presented the cases of Ontario and Quebec.

Premier McBride said he was then given an opportunity to present his case. On the conclusion of it Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he was convinced British Columbia had a special demand. But the end was not yet. Up to the time he withdrew on Saturday there was lacking unanimity as to the claims of British Columbia.

It was most difficult to get Mr. Peters, of Prince Edward Island, for instance, to understand the conditions in British Columbia. Mr. Peters, who was to get an additional grant of $70,000 and other Liberal premiers who were to get increased grants were always anxious to get back to the Quebec resolutions and get home. Mr. Tweedie and Mr. Murray were of the same mind as Mr. Peters in getting $200,000 more. Mr. Gouin with $600,000 additional also was ready to conclude the sessions. It was in fact said in the East that Mr. Gouin was largely responsible for forcing this conference on by his persistent demand for increased aid for Quebec.

For Ontario Mr. Whitney was more than anxious to make the conference a success. Mr. Roblin, of Manitoba, wished to endorse the Quebec conference. The Liberal premiers of the new provinces were always anxious to show that the solid six Liberal votes were on record wherever there was a division.

The preliminary work resulted in recognition that British Columbia should have special recognition. The Premier said he from the first favored a board of arbitrators composed of one selected by the Dominion, one by the province and one by the Imperial authorities. The premier said that he claimed the right to have this submittal to arbitration considered. The prime minister of Canada took a stand which was not satisfactory. Mr. Fielding could not see eye to eye with Sir Wilfrid. A formal minute was agreed to be presented. That minute amounted to a declaration that Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Fielding could not see how arbitration could settle this satisfactorily. When it came to a vote the six Liberals and Mr. Whitney and Mr. Roblin agreed it could not be settled by arbitration.

Mr. Whitney and Mr. Peters then fathered a resolution which declared that British Columbia was entitled to special recognition. Premier McBride said he did not wish it to be understood that he wanted to make this a party question, and he thanked them for this.

But before this was passed a premier from the maritimes provinces said he could not support it unless the amount was specified. Then they began to guess at amounts and expected him (Mr. McBride) to be ready off-hand to decide upon the sum. Sums up to $100,000 were proposed. These were not acceptable, and finally he agreed to come down the following day with a proposition. He agreed to accept $1 a head additional on a population of 240,000 with reductions on a sliding scale until when 2,500,000 of a population was reached it should be a fixed amount of 25c.

Finally the conference agreed to $100,000 additional for ten years only. The speaker said that if they could limit the age of the mountains in his province to ten years, he might meet them. He was told very distinctly that nothing additional to that would be given.

Mr. Fielding approached him, and promised $30,000 a year additional in perpetuity and $40,000 for ten years.

Hon. Mr. McBride said he could not entertain it. He tried to impress upon them that he did not come down to beg for British Columbia. He came down to demand the rights of the province.

Several members of the company asked if in order to implement the affairs of the company he would accept the $100,000. He said he could not and rather than be a party to the voting of that amount to British Columbia he withdrew from the conference.

The cause of British Columbia was almost constantly before the conference from Tuesday until his withdrawal on Saturday. He was prepared to go before the people of British Columbia and stand by what he had done.

What would a Liberal premier have done. He supposed he would have got down on his knees and thanked them for the $100,000.

At this juncture Tom Harmon rose and proposed three cheers for "Dick McBride." Two feeble rounds were given, when it was decided to call it off.

Continuing, Premier McBride said that many Liberals had endorsed his stand since his return. From Mr. Fielding said that although he was in the province only once, he was convinced that British Columbia was entitled to special claims. When Sir Wilfrid also agreed to this, it was with reluctance that he withdrew from Ottawa without the recognition he asked for. He would do as he had done again, however.

Sir Wilfrid had announced that Imperial action was necessary, and that before Imperial action was taken there must be unanimity among the provinces. It was up to the province of British Columbia to follow this up in urging upon the Imperial authorities recognition of the claims of the province. The Imperial authorities must be met with a united voice from British Columbia. Some years ago this province, then much smaller and not so well known, had gone to the Imperial authorities. British fair play was given at that time at Westminster. The present case could be presented stronger to-day, and the province should make a strong demand. The proposal of the government of the province was to proceed along constitutional lines. If Ottawa would not do justice, then the authorities at Westminster should be appealed to.

He hated to see a Canadian who allowed his loyalty to be circumscribed by the boundaries of his province. At a dinner of the Canadian club at Ottawa he tried to impress upon those gathered there that good government of British Columbia worked for the advantage of Ontario and all other provinces.

The expenditures for public works in British Columbia were heavy charges upon the government. When Northern British Columbia was opened by the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern there would come increased demands for opening it up without corresponding returns for years.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow, being called upon to speak, said he appreciated the reception accorded to the premier. Hon. Mr. McBride had acted at Ottawa in the only way which he could with dignity. The resolution passed in the legislature in 1905 on the motion of Hon. Mr. McBride and J. A. Macdonald, the leader of the opposition, on the question of better terms, was in support of the stand taken by the premier on this occasion. He would not approve of forfeiting any provincial rights, but believed in the motto: "What we have we'll hold."

A demand was made for Dr. Rowe to speak. Dr. Rowe invited to the platform said on opening that he did not like the association. He said he came to hear and not to speak. He was willing that his presence here should endorse the stand taken by the premier. He was not in accord with the premier's chief critics. This matter was not one to haggle about. It was a matter of vital importance. He assented heartily to the stand taken by Mr. McBride that he did not go to Ottawa to beg. He did not go as a debtor. He went as a creditor. He did not approve of the stand that Mr. Fielding should be able to say "take this and be good." "We can do a little jollying in British Columbia too," said Dr. Rowe, and while he respected Mr. Fielding he could not look upon this as other than that the minister of finance tried his prentice hand on a British Columbian without understanding the situation. If he had lived in British Columbia he would not have attempted this.

If it were true, as the Times said, that Premier McBride did not know what British Columbia's claims were, how could the conference sitting in Ottawa be in a position to decide off hand? It required exact knowledge to decide this such as could be obtained by a board of arbitration.

It would seem, according to the critics of Mr. McBride, that the representative of the province should go to Ottawa crawling and indicating that he was ashamed that British Columbia was on the map.

As a citizen of British Columbia he was glad that Premier McBride acted as he did at Ottawa. British Columbia had a real claim which could be found by investigation. It was open to the humblest citizen or community to take a claim to the highest court in the realm. That could be done.

W. Blakemore was also called to address the meeting. He said he would be brief making this the premier's night. Mr. Blakemore said big questions required to be handled by big men. The fathers of confederation were big men. To rearrange any of these terms of confederation would require men who were big and were above party politics. Premier McBride had shown himself able to uphold the province's rights.

D. M. Eberts was also prevailed upon to speak. He said: "I feel very proud of Dick McBride to-night." He had taken up a manly position at Ottawa. The Dominion had taken from British Columbia $42,000,000 and more. The province should have $15,000,000 more than it had received. It was proposed to give it about $1,500,000. If the Dominion would allow the interest on the value of the 3,000,000 square miles of lands in the Peace River valley, valued at about $15,000,000, it would be something in reason. After dealing with the claims for better terms for British Columbia, Mr. Eberts said: "If we don't get justice at Ottawa we will get it at London."

A voice from the audience called out: "Give us our rights or separation."

Mr. Eberts returned: "That is nothing for a good Canadian to say." He said that the province should proceed along constitutional grounds, and not talk separation.

The meeting concluded with cheers for the King, Premier McBride, R. L. Borden and the singing of "God Save the King."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE
DIABETES

FIGHT WITH ROBBERS.

Party of Men Blew Open Bank Safe, Secured Contents and Escaped.

St. Louis, Oct. 26.—A special to the Republic from Odin, Ills., says: "The bank of Odin was looted by a gang of safe robbers early to-day. The report of the explosion attracted a crowd of citizens to the scene, and a running fight ensued in which more than 30 shots were fired. The bandits escaped with all their booty, the amount of which is not known. None of the citizens were hurt.

"According to those in the fight there were three or four robbers in the party. The bank of Odin is a private institution."

Four bodies were yesterday found in the ruins of the Chamber of Commerce building at Kansas City, Kansas, bringing the total number of known dead to eight.

Fruit-a-tives
OR "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS"

Fruit-a-tives will cure the worst case of Chronic Constipation and Biliousness.

Because Fruit-a-tives are the true liver tonic. They strengthen and invigorate the liver—make the liver give up enough bile to move the bowels regularly. The bile is nature's laxative.

Fruit-a-tives are the finest Kidney and Bladder Remedy in the world.

Fruit-a-tives reduce inflammation and congestion—relieve the over-supply of blood—enable the kidneys to rid the system of waste—and thus prevent the formation of uric acid. Fruit-a-tives take away that pain in the back—and quickly cure irritated Bladder.

Fruit-a-tives completely cure Headaches and Rheumatism.

Headaches and Rheumatism both mean poisoned blood. Either the skin, kidneys or bowels are not ridding the system of waste matter. Fruit-a-tives invigorate and strengthen these organs—start up healthy, normal action—rid the system of poisons—and purify and enrich the blood. That means, away with Headaches and Rheumatism.

Fruit-a-tives are the ideal tonic for everyone.

Fruit-a-tives build up, strengthen, invigorate. They sharpen the appetite—steady the nerves—enable one to sleep well—and keep the whole system in perfect health. They are fruit juices, concentrated and combined with tonics and internal antiseptics.

50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED • OTTAWA.

TO AMEND THE MUNICIPAL ACT

CONVENTION TAKES STEPS TO REVISE IT

Mayor Morley's Paper at Gathering of Delegates Causes Discussion—Election of Officers.

At the opening session of the convention of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities at Kamloops on Wednesday, the question of social clubs and liquor licenses was taken up. Reeve Ladner, of Delta, opened the discussion, holding that such clubs should be more amenable to municipal control and discipline.

Ald. Rogers, of Vancouver, held that the licensing of clubs should be vested in the municipality.

On the motion of Reeve Kealy, North Vancouver, seconded by Mayor Naden, Greenwood, a resolution was unanimously adopted that the convention memorialize the government to repeal section 118 of the Municipal Clause Act dealing with the taxation of railways.

Reeve Bose, Surrey, referred to the holding of large areas in Surry by lumbermen upon which no taxation can be levied by the municipality.

Ald. R. W. Gregor, Rossland, presented a lengthy memorial urging on the provincial government that remedial legislation be passed to provide for a refund to Rossland of a portion of the taxes, collected by the government from mines within the city limits.

On motion of Mayor Morley, Victoria, seconded by Dr. Wade, Kamloops, the executive of the union was empowered to aid Rossland to collect taxes from mines and mining real estate on the same principle as exists in other municipalities.

Reeve Kealy moved, seconded by Mayor Muller, Vernon, that a committee be appointed to suggest changes in the constitution. Messrs. Morley, Victoria; Howay, New Westminster, and Bell, of Enderby, were appointed. On motion of Mayor Planta, Nanaimo, seconded by Dr. Wade, the proxies of Langley and Coquitlam were admitted. Recommendations for changes in the Municipal Clauses Act were referred to a committee.

City Engineer Wain, Kamloops, read an interesting paper on selling water by meter, followed by an instructive discussion, largely taken part in by the coast delegates.

On the motion of ex-Reeve Sprott, Burnaby, seconded by Mayor Planta, a committee consisting of Reeves Bryne, Bose and Kickbush was appointed to draft a bill along the lines of the Ontario Ditches and Water Courses Act, the convention pledging itself to try to secure its enactment.

A banquet was tendered to the delegates in the evening.

The session on Thursday opened with the reading of a paper by J. D. Swanson, city solicitor of Kamloops, upon "The Origin of Municipal Institutions." The paper possessed unusual merit both from a literary and practical standpoints, and was well received. It dealt with the rights to self-government originally possessed by municipalities in England and in the eastern United States, which were slowly being taken away from them through political and other causes. The part dealing with legal matters showed that Mr. Swanson was fully in favor of reform in this direction.

Following this, Mayor Morley read a paper on the proposed new Municipal Act which strongly advocated the self-government of municipalities under certain restrictions and regulations, and subject, of course, to the common law of the Dominion. The paper was the signal for a hot discussion among some of the members, but was productive of results, inasmuch as it was followed by a resolution empowering the executive to obtain the necessary assistance to have a new act drafted or the present one revised, the changes to be submitted to each municipality for consideration, preliminary to being considered by a special meeting of the convention.

The election of officers resulted in Mayor Keary, of New Westminster, being elected president; Mayor Bell, of Enderby, vice-president, and Reeve Bose, of Burnaby, secretary-treasurer.

Reeve Byrne spoke on the powers of telephone and telegraph companies in their relation to municipalities, and a resolution was passed recommending that steps be taken to have municipalities regain control of their thoroughfares and bridges.

Reeve Ladner read a paper concerning the possibilities of clubs formed under the Benevolent Societies Act, using this measure as a cloak to the sale of liquor. This met with the general approval of the assembly and a resolution was passed seeking to bring all such clubs under the regulation and control of the municipality in which they are situated.

Another valuable paper was that of Ald. J. F. Smith, of Kamloops, on "Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities." In this paper was set forth in a clear and concise manner the success of the town of Kamloops in making its water works and lighting plants revenue producers. On the suggestion of Mayor Morley it was decided that this, and other cases of municipal ownership of utilities, the results should be used for educational purpose in the province.

Graham Rosoman, city clerk of Enderby, read a good paper on "Government Auditing," which was warmly applauded and fathered a resolution in favor of the government instituting an uniform system of auditing.

The special committee on amending the constitution recommended in their report that the executive be given the power to add temporary members in case of emergency to form a quorum, and that delegates to the convention must in future be members of the union at the time of their appointment as delegates. Also that any municipality subscribing over £10 to the funds should be entitled to send two delegates, and one additional delegate allowed for every further sum of £25. Proxies in the future will not be allowed.

It was unanimously agreed to hold the next meeting at Nanaimo during the first week in June, 1907.

Mayor Morley returned last evening from Kamloops. He stated to the Times this morning that he was satisfied with the work that had been done and especially the steps taken in regard to the Municipal Act.

BABY'S GOOD DAYS.

One of baby's good days means that your child is thriving and well. Baby's Own Tablets brings all good days into your child's life, for they make little ones well, and keep them well. Mrs. Jos. Ferland, St. Tite des Caps, Que., says: "Since giving my little one Baby's Own Tablets she has been in splendid health, is growing plumper every day and has beautiful rosy cheeks." These Tablets cure indigestion, colic, constipation, simple fevers, teething troubles, and all the minor ailments of little ones. They do not contain one particale of the poisonous opiates found in all soothing medicines and most liquid preparations. The Tablets can be given with absolute safety to the babe just born, as well as the child of advanced years. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MANY DELEGATES PRESENT.

Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union at Hartford, Conn.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 26.—The 33rd annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union opened here today at Parsons' theatre, when it was called to order by Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, of Portland, Maine. Over 450 delegates from all parts of the United States were present. Delegates from Australia, Japan, England, Greece and other countries were on hand.

PICTURES OF THEIR MAJESTIES.

Paintings by J. C. Forbes Have Arrived at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—The pictures of the King and Queen, painted by J. C. Forbes for the Dominion parliament, have arrived at the buildings and are for the present to be placed in the lobby of the House of Commons.

London, Sept. 5.—It is an open secret that the motor 'bus enterprises have not been financially successful to the extent that it was hoped they would. Although the number of passengers carried is greater than the horse 'bus, it does not make up for the large expenditure necessary and the low fares which have to be charged, competition being so keen. It has now been decided to amalgamate four of the chief companies and by such combination mutually arranged fares and routes are possible and smaller companies kept entirely out of the field. The terms of the combine are not yet definitely settled, but a rise in fares will be the immediate outcome of the amalgamation.

Actors and Critics.

Times out of number actor managers and theatrical leading lights have rebelled against that necessary evil the dramatic critics and Mr. Bourchier took a strong measure on the production of "The Morals of Marcus" about a month since, when he determined not to issue "first night" tickets to any of the newspapers but to send them after the playing had run a week and public had had time to form its own judgment of the play. This step gave rise to much discussion and resulted in most of the London newspapers giving no notice of the new play. Now, however, we have Mr. Bourchier eating his own words and tendering an apologetic circular to the press confessing that he would have been better advised to have ascertained the journalistic point of view and not overlooked the particular function of newspaper activity, the publication of news. He has found that the public do not want a stale criticism, they want to see at once what those, who from experience are most capable of expressing an opinion, have to say. The newspapers did not quarrel with Mr. Bourcier's idea of judicious criticism and hasty writings, they would be as glad as Mr. Bourchier to avoid it if it were possible.

Aerial Navigation.

The balloon race for the Gordon Bennett cup, which started from the Tuileries in Paris, has at all events proved pretty conclusively that navigation through the air is still in its infancy. The incidents of the race have shown that none of the expert aeronauts had the least control over their destination. It would seem that the perfect balloon or airship is as far from us as ever notwithstanding the amount of time and thought which has been expended on the subject for so many years. A few months back we were threatened with the "craze" and a flight to the clouds was even prescribed as a "cure" for brain-fag and nervous breakdown, but the adventures of the enterprising aeronauts who took part in the recent race give little encouragement to ballooning as a pastime. To be at the mercy of every wind that blows and in a state of continual doubt as to whether one is about to alight on the spire of a church or in the middle of the Atlantic ocean should be anything but a soothing sensation.

New Money Maker.

Nowadays it is to the advertisement rather than the news column of a newspaper we have to look for the "signs of the times," and the following advertisement which appeared in a London daily gives an interesting insight into the devices smart society women apparently resort to in order to supplement their dress allowance: A lady moving in good society required at once to wear and make fashionable a very beautiful and dainty article of jewelry; liberal allowance; strict secrecy." Whether there were many replies one can only surmise, but there were hundreds doubtless, for squeamishness cannot be counted as one of the failings of the scions of the aristocracy in these days. In a vague way it is pretty generally known that such things exist and that many fashionable ladies are the advertising mediums of up-to-date costumers. The mere fact of being able to show a testimonial from an acknowledged leader of society is more useful as an advertisement than columns in a newspaper. That the practice is spreading, the appearance of such an advertisement as the one just quoted is sufficient evidence.

Stage and Wash Tub.

It is not very encouraging to aspirants for fame on the concert platform or operatic stage to learn that so great a songstress as Miss Susan Strong has had to seek in the humble wash tub that remuneration which her operatic career has failed to bring. In a word, she is combining the incongruous occupations of laundry-work and singing because, to quote herself, "I could not live on the proceeds of my profession." When she found the musical profession was not paying, she looked round for some other work, but soon realized how limited was woman's scope, especially for one who could not devote all her time to the same thing. Then the idea struck her that it was next to impossible to find a laundry where dainty garments would be washed with proper care. For years her own maid had done their washing. There was not much outlay required to start such a business and make it different from any other. The result is perfectly satisfactory, and in most artistic surroundings fragile creations in chiffon and lace come forth rejuvenated from the wash-tub of the prima donna.

Luck in the Theatre.

Luck governs the fortunes of the theatrical profession more perhaps than those of any other calling, though fatalists may not allow it to be so. Luck carries favorites on to success with marvellous rapidity, but it also has an unfortunate habit of deserting them even at the zenith of fame. Dramatic records give countless examples of the truth of this and at the present moment much is being written regarding an old stage favorite of whom luck has lately made the plaything. Perhaps Mrs. Patrick Campbell would be inclined to blame modern taste, rather than luck, but whatever the cause, she has ceased to exert that mesmeric power over her audience which distinguished her in the past. In the autumn drama at Drury lane she seems ill-fitted with her part. Perhaps she is not happy in the role of the healthy athletic heroine, with whom the stage will alone interest itself at the present time. Highly strung emotion is evidently at a discount and the neurotic heroine is no longer applauded. Everyone admits, however, that Mrs. Campbell is making valiant efforts to adapt herself to the requirements of Mr. Hall Caine's heroine, but notwithstanding repeated denials the rumor is gaining ground that the famous actress will resign her part, although when it is remembered that her salary is £230 a week, the practical ones amongst us hardly credit the rumor.

The Lyceum Theatre.

Since the closing of the Lyceum theatre as a music hall, many discussions and propositions have been considered with regard to its ultimate condition. It was more than rumored that Mr. H. B. Irving would take up the reins of management there and follow in his illustrious father's footsteps as closely as possible with Shakespearean productions. But the financial outlay involved would be immense and a considerable undertaking for such a comparatively youthful acto-manager as Mr. Irving. But the latest proposal with regard to the old playhouse will probably bear fruition, and a revival of opera would be welcomed by all playgoers, the Carl Rose seasons at the old Lyceum being still fresh in peoples' memories. We learn that Colonel Mapleson is about to once again undertake operatic management and negotiations are being made for the taking over of the Lyceum. The success of the "Moody-Manners" venture at the Lyric and round the suburbs recently is sufficient encouragement for a permanent home for opera, apart from Covent Garden, to be possible in London.

Socialism.

The problem of Socialism occupies many minds at the present time. It seems to be in the air. Hitherto spouting on the subject was confined to the comfortable area of Hyde park, but it is brought to our very doors now and prophets are continually dinning it into our ears at street corners, and pushing it into our letter boxes at home that the day is looming near when we will all be Socialists. The Railwaymen's Congress discussed the problem hotly and the Church Congress speakers were never happy unless they propounded theories on the subject; in the coming municipal elections, too, we are promised more than an ordinary dose. An amusing paragraph in an evening paper asks the pertinent question: What is Socialism? Everybody's views seem to be at variance on the point and enlightenment would be thankfully accepted as to whether it is red ruin and the breaking up of laws or perfect peace and contentment—purchase without pay, theft or sublime honesty.

The Vogue.

Emerald green promises to be popular this winter, especially for millinery effects, and touches of that vivid, but becoming color, are to be found allied to most of the new shades in felt and velvet hats, such ornamentation principally taking the form of birds, feathers or leaves. Perhaps, at first glance, a pale pink hat having for trimming a huge green bird and green and pink velvet ribbon, may strike one as rather startling; or, again, a felt of palest blue with a large drooping emerald green feather as almost the sole trimming, but the effect is distinctly smart. Few of Eve's daughters, however, are courageous enough to indulge in such daring fancies.

Lattice-work effects of velvet ribbon as trimming have stood the test of the summer season on light muslin and voile dresses, and there seems to be no decrease in its popularity. We now have velvet gowns trimmed in this way, but silk cord is substituted for the ribbon. A panelled skirt has a lattice-work of silk cord over a foundation of chiffon or mousseline de soie and the introduction of these latter materials take away much of the severity which is one of the drawbacks of velvet gowns for evening wear. The bodice is treated in the same way, having inlets of the softer material in the front and sleeves.

PREMIER'S RETURN.

He Expressed Gratitude For Courtesies Extended Him by Hon. Wm. Templeman.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Premier McBride and Mrs. McBride, who arrived home last evening, made almost a direct trip from the east to Victoria. Lawrence Macrae, private secretary to the premier, also returned last evening. R. E. Gosnell, who also accompanied the premier, remained in the east.

Interviewed this morning the Premier said that while at Ottawa his attention was almost altogether given up to the business before the inter-provincial conference. He transacted some departmental matters with members of the Dominion government, but none of these were of a very important character.

While in Ottawa the premier says he met Hon. W. Templeman frequently and every courtesy was shown him by the representative of Victoria city. Every assistance which could be given him at any time while in Ottawa was heartily afforded him by Hon. Mr. Templeman, and Premier McBride expresses his hearty appreciation of the kindness shown by British Columbia's representative in the cabinet.

Asked if there was anything new in connection with the political outlook in the province and whether he could say anything relative to an early appeal to the country, the premier said he was not concerning himself about the matter of an election.

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