

Twice-a-Week Times

Published Tuesdays and Fridays by THE TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED. JOHN NELSON, Managing Director. Offices: 25 Broad Street. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Timber notices, hand and leaf, display advertisements, \$2.50 per inch per month. Daily, by mail, per annum, \$10.00. Daily, by mail, when not delivered, \$1.00. Day of publication, \$2.00. Twice-a-Week Times, per annum, \$10.00. TO UNITED STATES: Daily, \$1.00. Twice-a-Week, \$2.00.

VICTORIA'S GROWTH.

According to the Dominion census of 1901 the population of Victoria was 23,688. For several years succeeding the enumeration of 1901 the city was in a state of stagnation. The causes of the depression need not be dwelt upon. They are well known, and could not be remedied. But there is no question that business was not active and that there were hundreds of vacant houses within municipal limits.

During the past three years especially there has been a remarkable change in the situation generally. Trade has been active and population has flowed in. To-day there is not a house fit for human habitation that is not occupied, and this notwithstanding the fact that the building industry has been almost abnormally active. This description applies not only to the city proper, but to surrounding localities which are virtually parts of the municipality.

The directory authorities, basing their estimates upon the usual data, say Victoria has at the present time a population of 25,000 within her environs. We believe this estimate a very conservative one, all the facts taken into consideration. It means that within five years we have added at least ten thousand to our population. That is a very satisfactory rate of growth all the circumstances taken into consideration. But it also contains lessons which ought to be carefully learned.

The development of the territory surrounding Victoria has merely commenced. Business is going to be very brisk from this time forward. The rate of increase in population will be greatly accelerated, not only as a result of what is going on in close proximity to us, but as a consequence of what is impending along the northern coast of British Columbia. In the great interior of our virgin province and in the new provinces on the prairies, the latter having become within the past year or two tributary in many respects to this section.

There are many things requiring to be done, and to be done quickly, in preparation for the impending influx of population and increase of business. Victorious ought to set their house in order. We require a better water service to begin with. It is essential that the obstacles created by interested corporations to this necessary work shall be speedily removed. The corporations in question seem to think the people of Victoria do not understand what is required. They say if we will fall in with their conceptions everything will be lovely and all the currents will flow freely over wires and through pipes. The government into whose hands we appear to be committed temporarily, seem to side with the benevolent institutions whose sole confessed desire is to do us good. This government is assisting these parties to wield the big stick threatening our devoted heads. We are convinced the companies and the government behind them are making a mistake. The city of Victoria has made up its mind to have an abundant supply of water and to have it in the manner it considers best in the interests of the people. It has statutory rights, and purposes insisting upon them. It has the interpretation of the statutes as given by the men who made the statutes in support of its position. The people, consequently do not propose to be held up by any combination claiming vested rights superior to their unquestioned rights. If the government takes sides against the people, as it seems to be inclined to do, and as it certainly will do if the wishes of some of its members prevail, the government can be held responsible for the consequences.

There are other things urgently necessary to be done, such as providing good, clean streets and highways. These undertakings the council is taking up with vigor and is prosecuting with such celerity as the finances will permit.

THE TOURIST ASSOCIATION.

The city council is in a quandary as to the best way of making financial ends meet. There is much civic work to be done and a limited amount of money to do it with. Demands are pouring in for assistance for various deserving works and institutions. The Tourist Association is asking for a continuance of the grant of last year. There is one thing the aldermen ought to take into consideration in connection with the association's request: It is that the rapid growth in the population of Victoria was coincidental with the commencement of the Tourist Association's work. It may be argued—in fact it is contended in many quarters—that the period of depression had passed when the association took up its work and that the conditions prevailing to-day would have prevailed in any event. It

is impossible to dogmatise upon the subject. No one can say with certainty whether there is any justification for the position of those civic Mohammedans who say "that which is to be will be." But there is another saying, which appears to us more worthy of acceptance. It is that "the Lord helps those who help themselves." This latter we believe experience has proved to be equally applicable to a nation, a city, a business or an individual. It pays to advertise. If we have any advantages as a city, they will not be found out in a hurry unless we advertise them. The special attractions Victoria has cannot be realized upon without attention be persistently called to them. Our view is that the advertising programme cannot be too extensive. If the C. P. R. takes up the work in part, that does not relieve us of our responsibility in other directions in which that company does not operate. For these reasons we believe the city council would be justified in giving its most serious consideration to the request of the Tourist Association.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser, notwithstanding its solemnity of demeanor, gets off good one occasionally. It admits the extraordinary prosperity the country has enjoyed under the Laurier government and the Fielding tariff, but contends it is all due to the system adopted in 1878—thirty years ago! It says the seed sown then has just begun to germinate. If that be the case, what will the harvest be when the seed has ripened? Might we be permitted to point out that if the seed has only begun to germinate now, it remained in the ground a long time—eighteen years—and to all appearances dead, until the present government came in and made it instinct with life. We presume it would also be logical to argue that if the Laurier government has succeeded in bringing the seed through the ground, it can justly claim the privilege of guarding it until maturity is reached and the period for gathering begins. If there were a change of government, such a change might bring with it the old frost and the loss of the harvest just as it was about due to be garnered. To be serious, is not the old claim that the National Policy ought to be credited with the prosperity of Canada somewhat mislaid? If the News-Advertiser did not in 1877 join in the cry that the changes proposed in the fiscal system would prove the ruin of Canada, then it was a most exceptional Conservative newspaper, because the wall raised by Sir Charles Tupper, who was then the leader of the Conservative party, was echoed from one end of the country to the other.

Our Vancouver contemporary also inquires why with such large surpluses the taxation has not been materially reduced. Hasn't the taxation been reduced, hasn't every reduction been met with opposition from the Conservative party in the House, and hasn't every reduction been followed by increased taxation? It is the fact that the reduction of taxation that has produced the prosperity and the surpluses and enabled the Finance Minister to make substantial reductions in the debt, notwithstanding the great cost of construction of the new transcontinental railway. The News-Advertiser has never opposed the construction of that road. It admits it is a necessary work. Does it believe that any government could build it without adding to the national debt? And does it contend that the asset the country will have after the line is built will not more than offset any increase there may be in the debt? Quibbling, we submit, is not becoming in a journal of the standard of the News-Advertiser. Neither should it make itself ridiculous with statements that the National Policy seed only began to germinate thirty years after it was sown.

THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

In parliament and in the newspapers an interesting discussion has been proceeding for some time about the celebration of the tercentenary of the city of Quebec. The subject was opened by His Excellency Earl Grey, our Governor-General. Lord Grey's idea is to have the historic battlefield on the Plains of Abraham, where the conflict took place which determined the future of Canada as a British possession, where Wolfe and Montcalm received their death wounds, cleared off all industrial enterprises and permanently set apart as one of the nation's sacred places. The Dominion government has warmly approved of this project and has voted the sum of three hundred thousand dollars towards the initiation of it. The first step in the movement will be marked during the coming summer by a grand celebration, in which the Prince of Wales, making a special trip to this country, conveyed by a fleet of warships, will be the principal figure. It is expected that the governments of some of the other provinces will contribute to the public funds towards this demonstration. There is no question that the province of Quebec will give assistance in a substantial vote. The movement is a significant one principally because of the light it throws on the unity of Canada at the present day. A few years ago any suggestion of the kind, even if initiated by a governor-general, would have given rise to a storm of sectionalism and bitterness. The fires of sectionalism, of race prejudice and of religious intolerance, would have been kindled, and the ef-

fect would have been baneful rather than beneficial. As it was, scarcely a voice was raised in the House of Commons in criticism of the idea. There is every probability that the celebration will be followed by practical steps for the regeneration of the historic plains and their permanent maintenance as a monument to the unity and concord of the two proud races forming the young Canadian nation. British Columbia, as is probably only natural, considering the remoteness of the province from the scene and the circumstances under which it entered the union, has not displayed a great deal of interest in the celebration or the project which is to follow. Earl Grey's idea is that the funds to be provided by governments should be augmented by contributions from the scholars in the schools of the country. That conception, we fear, is not likely to meet with much favor in Canada, for reasons which are obvious and need not be enlarged upon. But it is somewhat significant that one of the great public schools of England has been inspired by the spirit of the conception and has already contributed a substantial sum towards it. A press dispatch from Ottawa to the London Standard, whose editor was a guest of the Victoria Canadian Club yesterday, says: Dr. Wood, headmaster of Harrow, in enclosing a cheque to Earl Grey for £5 on behalf of the fund for the preservation of the Anglo-French battlefields in Canada, says: "Every boy in the school has given his mite, and I could doubtless get a good deal more, but I thought it fair to restrain their generous young impulses and to limit the amount that each might give."

CANADA'S FINANCES.

The finances of Canada are in a flourishing condition, according to the annual budget speech delivered by Finance Minister Fielding. The revenue continues to grow, and but for the extraordinary expenditures entailed by the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway the surplus of revenue over expenditure for the past financial term of nine months would have been the largest on record—and there have been some magnificent surpluses during Mr. Fielding's tenure of the position of Finance Minister. It is gratifying to note, however, that the net debt of the country has been reduced during the term by a very substantial amount indeed. The expenditures on capital account must necessarily be large until the work of building the new national railway is completed. When it is done, to offset the increase in the debt Canada will have a magnificent asset in the form of a line of railway from the Atlantic seaboard to the prairies, connecting with a line from Winnipeg to the Pacific. This enterprise will not only open a new Canada to settlement and to industries of all kinds, thus increasing the revenues of the country to an extent beyond present-day conception, but in a few years the operating company will meet the interest on the cost of construction, and the national exchequer will be relieved of the burden temporarily entailed. It is significant that already the revenue has increased to an extent not anticipated at the time the idea of the new transcontinental road was first broached. That it will continue to expand, although a slight temporary decline is anticipated by the Finance Minister owing to the passing depression, there is no reason to doubt. On the whole, the prospects of the country were never brighter, and Hon. W. S. Fielding is again to be congratulated upon the brilliant success which has attended his administration of Canada's finances.

Seventeen thousand game birds were seized by game wardens in the city of New York last week. They have been in storage contrary to the game laws. If the holders of the game are convicted they will be liable to a fine of three hundred and forty thousand dollars. The states of the American union are determined to preserve the wild game. The task is a difficult one, as the demand for rich food is fierce. Would that the authorities of British Columbia could be inoculated with a small portion of the spirit which prevails on the other side. It is because in many states the game is all but exterminated that authorities now realize its value.

The Colonist sneers at Quebec as the province which keeps Sir Wilfrid Laurier in power. The Liberal party receives a larger support from the provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia in proportion to the population than it does from the province of Quebec. And it is greatly to the credit of British Columbia and Nova Scotia that their people are deaf to just such incendiary appeals as that of our Conservative contemporary—appeals which are characteristic of the party in every province outside of Quebec, but which nevertheless have their effect in Quebec also.

Iowa Republicans want Taft for president. But a more powerful influence than that of any single state is being exerted on behalf of Taft—that of President Roosevelt. What a shock the world would receive if the people of the United States should elect Bryan.

Mr. W. Price, the well known caterer from Seattle, is staying at the Dominion

STEAMER POMONA IS TOTAL LOSS

CRASHED ON REEF OFF EUREKA LAST NIGHT

Passengers and Crew of Pacific Coast Vessel Were Rescued.

Eureka, March 17.—Steamer Pomona of the Pacific Coast Steamship company ran on a rock off the fortress near here to-night. All her passengers and crew were saved.

No Lives Lost. Eureka, March 18.—Developments this morning show that the wrecked steamer Pomona which struck a rock last night off the fortress will be a total loss. Eighty-four passengers and sixty-two members of the crew were saved. There was no loss of life. The City of Topeka is bringing the passengers here.

The Pomona was bound from San Francisco to Eureka. She got off the first reef and attempted to run ashore when she struck again. She was a sister ship of the Corona, wrecked at the entrance to Humboldt bay a year ago.

The Wrecked Vessel. The Pomona is a single screw wooden steamer of 1,246 tons. She is 225 feet long, has a beam of 33 feet, and a depth of 16 feet.

The Pomona is one of the older steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship company and is of that company's middle class steamers, generally being used for the shorter runs. She has been operated on the San Francisco-Eureka (Humboldt Bay) route for a considerable length of time, and was considered one of the best steamers ever placed in that service on account of the difficulties encountered in crossing the bar and making the entrance to the harbor under varying conditions.

The Pomona was well fitted and arranged for passengers, with staterooms on two decks. The upper deck accommodated 28 two-berth staterooms, while the saloon deck had 11, 33 staterooms in all. In a good many ways she resembled the Cottage City, a steamer of the same line well known in this port. The hull of the Pomona was divided into six watertight bulkheads.

G. T. P. Six Million Dollar Contract (Special to the Times). Winnipeg, March 19.—W. M. Moore to-day signed a contract here for the G. T. P. to build a hundred miles east of Prince Rupert, Foley, Walsh, and Stuart are the contractors. The contract is for between five and six million dollars.

DIVORCE GRANTED IN VANCOUVER

Chief Justice Hunter Gives First Decree Since Recent Adverse Decision.

(Special to the Times). Vancouver, March 18.—Chief Justice Hunter to-day granted the first divorce decree since the question of the jurisdiction of the province was raised by an adverse decision of Mr. Justice Clement some months ago. This divorce suit was not opposed by Mrs. Kosina Simmons, wife of Jas. W. Simmons, a Vancouver painter. Even had it been opposed it is likely that the holders of the game are deaf to for he held that he was not bound by a decision of Mr. Justice Clement and would not refuse to hear any divorce case until bound by the decision of a higher court.

The Chief Justice takes the view that the decision of his brother judge of co-ordinate jurisdiction is merely an opinion and that a moment later he would desire to press a hearing of a divorce case if it is at least his duty to hear it. He did not speak for the other judges. On this basis he fixed the hearing of Alexander vs. Alexander for April 2nd.

BANK RATE IS NOW THREE PER CENT.

Weekly Statement Shows Satisfactory Conditions in English Institution.

London, March 19.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England was reduced to-day from 3½ per cent. to 3 per cent. Weekly Statement.

London, March 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows: Total reserve, increase, 478,000; circulation, decrease, 218,000; bullion, increase, 651,273; other deposits, decrease, 472,000; public deposits, increase, 236,000; total reserve, increase, 478,000; government securities unchanged. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities this week is 52.25 per cent, compared with 50.01 last week.

MANY DEPARTED. A Number of Japanese Went Out on the Shinano Maru.

(From Wednesday's Daily). The Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Shinano Maru, Capt. Kawahara, called at the outer wharf at 11 yesterday morning outward bound. The Shinano had a full passenger list, and had a number of departures. Twenty Japanese and five Hindus were under lock and key on the vessel ordered deported for several reasons. Eleven Japanese were survivors of the wrecked Japanese steamer Satsuma Maru, who had been rescued and brought down to Seattle by the revenue cutter Thetis. It is the usual custom to send survivors back to their native land. Two Japanese were stowaways on the last trip and four Japanese were undesirable, while the rest were Hindus and Japanese who had been caught by the boundary guards crossing from Canada into Alaska.

The Shinano Maru took on six passengers at the outer wharf, one first class, a wealthy Japanese named H. Nishihira, of London, England, one second class, E. C. Fowler, who is booked to Shanghai, and four Japanese steerage. The Shinano Maru cleared at 1:30 p.m.

BURNS' WIN WAS RIDICULOUSLY EASY

Half a Round Sufficient to Knock Out Irish Boxing Champion.

Dublin, March 17.—Tommy Burns, the Canadian heavyweight, made short work of Jim Roche, the Irish champion in their contest this evening at the Theatre Royal. Burns, the world's only one blow was struck, Burns knocking Roche out when hardly more than a minute of the first round had elapsed, and he was carried to the hospital.

So quickly did the end come that the great crowd that filled the theatre in expectation of seeing Roche put up a good fight for the title, hardly realized what had happened.

When the men entered the ring it was evident that the sluggish Roche was no match for the more experienced Burns. They sparred for less than a minute, the Irishman acting altogether on the defensive, and the Canadian endeavoring to find an opening. Then Burns feinted and quickly put a sharp right to the jaw and Roche went down. He was badly dazed and although he struggled to regain his feet was unable to do so before the fatal ten was counted.

When he had recovered himself he went over and smilingly congratulated the winner. The fight to-night was for a purse of \$7,500 which was put up by a syndicate of which Richard Croker, formerly Tammany Hall leader, was a member, and a side bet of \$2,500. In addition Burns had \$7,000 on himself, at odds of 2 to 1. The ringside betting was 7 to 2 on Burns.

The blow which decided the fight was the only one of consequence during the minute and 38 seconds the men were in the ring. The crowd which shortly before had cheered Roche to the echo and greeted him with "From Wexford" was taken back that after a few angry hisses they walked out of the theatre.

Burns said the fight was the easiest he had ever had. He went in, he added, to make it as short as possible, as he had too much money at stake at long odds to take any chances. He had expected, however, that the fight would go a few rounds, although he was never in doubt as to the final result.

Burns stated he was willing to give Roche another chance if sufficient inducements were forthcoming. He is now considering an offer provisionally made by the Dublin syndicate for a match with "Bill" Squires under the same terms as those with Roche.

The scene at the theatre was a remarkable one. There were seats for 5,000, and every one was occupied. It was a most enthusiastic crowd and Roche received a great ovation when he entered, smiling, and with a confident air. The orchestra struck up "The Boys of Wexford" the spectators joining in the chorus. Burns, who had been watching the preliminary bouts, strolled casually to the ring to the air of "The Star Spangled Banner." He also was well received, but the reception of the fighters was insignificant compared with that of Richard Croker, when the master of ceremonies announced that it was largely through the efforts of the former Tammany leader that Roche was able to enter the contest.

Mr. Croker, who was in a box at the ringside, and to acknowledge the tumultuous applause that greeted him. Before the audience had quieted, the two heavyweights came into the ring in their street clothes and a quarter hour was occupied in making preparations for the fight.

On the stroke of the gong Burns jumped to the centre of the ring which was a 16-foot affair, and started his usual tactics of trying to draw out his opponent. This seemed to annoy Roche who angrily struck down Burns' arm and then covered his face with both gloves to protect it from a threatened blow. Burns, however, was looking for a better chance, and a moment later he feinted with his left and shot his right over to the jaw, which was entirely unprotected.

The Irishman went to the canvas but not helpfully. He slid along on his side and then rolled over, face downwards. Very few of the spectators, even those on the stage, were quick enough to see how it was done and there were cries of "fake."

There was no doubt, however, that Roche went in to do his best, but he was outclassed, and altogether too slow for a man of Burns' quickness and finger-fight. Roche said to-night after he had got over somewhat the effects of the sudden change, and a moment later he said: "He did it to knock that's all."

Burns, when questioned whether he would meet Roche or Squires replied "I will fight anyone if there is enough money in sight."

FATHER CAINE ON THE IRISH

INTERESTING ADDRESS GIVEN LAST EVENING

St. Patrick's Day Suitably Observed by Entertainment in Institute Hall.

(From Wednesday's Daily). Institute hall—was crowded last night when Father Caine delivered an address on the "Characteristics of the Irish." The address, which was listened to with the utmost attention by the audience, and which was interrupted by frequent outbursts of applause, was prefaced by a concert, consisting entirely of Irish music and songs. The programme was as follows:

Male quartette "Killarney," Messrs. Kinnaird, J. Morrison and R. Morrison; Miss Nyland, "Dear Little Shamrock"; J. G. Brown, baritone solo, Miss Emma Sehl, song, "Come Back to Erin," with harp accompaniment; Mrs. F. Sehl, harp solo.

All the numbers were rendered in a most excellent manner and the audience appreciated the entertainment which had been provided for them to such an extent that they encored every song and selection.

A. E. McPhillips, M. P., who presided, made a short speech in the course of which he referred to the concert in eulogistic terms. He said that he was glad that the various items which made up the entertainment had not contained any travesties on the appearance or the character of the Irish.

The speaker referred to the fact that Father Caine had been one of the chaplains to the forces during the Boer war. The Irish had held their own throughout the British Empire.

Father Caine commenced his address by saying that he was sorry that he had not been born in Ireland, but he thought that he might be excused on this point, as both his father and his mother had been born in Tipperary. The country of Tipperary was fighting country. He knew that it was strange to some people for a Catholic priest to wear a medal. He had obtained permission from Cardinal Moran to go with the New South Wales Bushmen to South Africa. He was a Home Ruler to his heart's core, but still at the same time he would fight for the Empire to this last drop of his blood. He was in two positions were perfectly compatible. The subject of his lecture was "The Characteristics of the Irish Race," and the ground that he intended to take was the ground of the Shamrock.

"I learnt to love Ireland at my mother's knee," said Father Caine. "It is true that I did not see Ireland until I was 20 years of age, but her history, her struggles, her faith and her patriotism made me love her. President Roosevelt had said, and said well, that people should be proud of the stocks from which they sprang. It was incumbent on all the British subjects to band themselves together in the common cause, which cause was the cause of the Empire and this applied more especially to the Canadian nation. The three virtues which the Irish nation possessed were the virtues of love, valor and wit.

The papers of Victoria had both made mistakes with reference to the birthplace of St. Patrick. One of the papers in the city had stated that St. Patrick was an Englishman and the other paper had stated that he was a Scotchman. Neither of these statements were correct, and both of them were in the nature of injustices to Ireland. Both Cardinal Moran and Archbishop Healy, who were two of the greatest historians which the Catholic church had yet produced, were agreed that St. Patrick was born in Britany and was carried over to Ireland as a slave by the Danes.

"If Scotland and England had a right to claim St. Patrick as a native then the city of Victoria had a claim also. Ireland was the home of St. Patrick and of saints and this was something which the detractors of the country would do well not to forget. Had not Ireland kept the faith during the time of persecution during the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th centuries and had she not fought for it during that period? The people of Ireland were fighters and there were three things for which they had always fought ever since the beginning of things. The three principles for which the Irish nation battled were land, language and liberty. For the last 1,100 years the Irish had been true to the faith and for no less than 800 years they had fought the Danes and the Saxons, although the differences between the Saxons and the Irish were not a question which it was suitable to discuss at a lecture of this nature. Above all things, an Irishman was proud of his country. The story of the Frenchman and the Irishman illustrated this point well. A Frenchman met an Irishman and with the politeness for which the French are noted, he said to the Irishman:

"Pat, if I was not a Frenchman, I would rather be an Irishman than anything else that I know."

"To which the Irishman replied: "If I was not an Irishman I should be ashamed of myself."

One of the saddest sights in the world was the sight of the Irish emigrants leaving their native country of the United States. Over 95 per cent. of the emigrants who leave between the ages of 15 and 45. It was only the old and the helpless who were left at home. Among the 80,000 people who leave Ireland for the United States there were numbers of laborers who did not earn more than \$2 per week. The Catholic church was doing its best to discourage emigration and were prepared to continue this policy. The love of the Irishman for his country had been immortalized by the poet Campbell in his poem Erin-go-Bragh, which was one of the most beautiful poems which had ever been written. People said that Ireland was disloyal and that assertion might be true. But if Ireland was disloyal it was only because she was not

free. One of the most famous speeches which any Irishman had ever made was the speech which was delivered by Shamus O'Brien in the year 1796 when he was charged with treason. Some of the greatest generals in the British army were Irish. Lord Roberts was an Irishman and General French was an Irishman.

People who said that Irishmen were covetous should remember the remark of Queen Victoria after the battle of Colenso, when she said: "My poor Irish soldiers." One of the vilest insinuations which had been made against the Irish nation was that they were "Aliens." How could the people be Aliens who had fought the battles of the Empire? The death of the stage Irishman was a thing for which the speaker was sincerely thankful. The Irish were not even allowed to use their own brogue without comment. A Victoria paper, of which the speaker held a cutting in his hand, had stated in a sarcastic manner that the speaker was "as a man's mother spoke it." If the English wished to hear their own language they should go to Dublin and hear the Irish speak it.

The post-cards which were published concerning the Irishman were interesting to the nation and even in the town of Victoria there were post-cards which were on sale in one of the principal stores of the city. He had also instructed the Knights of Columbus to use all their efforts to repress things of this nature. Passing from this question, Father Caine emphasized the point of the witness of the Irish and mentioned the writings and sayings of Burke, Sheridan, Dan O'Connell and Swift.

After relating a number of humorous stories Father Caine concluded his address with a passionate defence of Home Rule.

The address of Father Caine was illustrated by many anecdotes which kept the audience in roars of laughter. The concert concluded with a very pretty tableaux "Kathleen Mavourneen." Miss Regan posed, while the song was sung by Miss Lillian Clarke.

A LIFE BELT AND WRECKAGE PICKED UP

The Name of Schooner Rosamond is on the Buoy.

A report has come to hand from Estevan that a life belt has been found on the coast at Brackley camp bearing the name schooner Rosamond, F. Q. There were also two pieces of timber, one painted white and the other light blue.

The Rosamond is 43 days out from Gray's Harbor, bound from Callao.

STEAM SHOVEL BURIED. Accident Occurred Yesterday at Scene of Work on E. & N.

A temporary halt was compelled in the excavation operations being conducted by the E. & N. railway near Waugh creek yesterday afternoon, owing to a slide of clay from the top of the hill.

Later on in the afternoon a second landslide occurred, which temporarily wrecked the steam shovel used in the work, turning it over on one side. The company's officials reported this morning that the operations will be delayed until the steam shovel is again righted, which will take twenty-four hours to effect. At the time of the interruption the work train had left the siding so that none of the men employed there were in danger.

The Goldstream office of the B. C. Electric Company communicated with Manager A. T. Goward about 5 p.m. last night that the company's poles and power line were in danger through the accident. An automobile was sent to the scene with workmen who removed the poles and effected new connections at a safe distance from the line of the accident.

JUSTICE MABEE DECLINES. Will Not Accept Position of Chairman of Railway Commission.

Ottawa, March 18.—Justice Mabees, of the Ontario high court, has decided not to accept the position of chairman of the railway commission in place of the late Justice Killam. He will remain on the bench.

NEW PHASE IN MOROCCO SITUATION

France Now Desires to Renounce Terms of Algeiras Conference.

Paris, March 18.—The Gaulois learns from a high diplomatic authority that the government had decided to renounce the act of Algeiras relating to reforms in Morocco, and will request the powers either to summon a new conference, or place the entire Morocco question before the Hague tribunal. The first step, however, will be to put the matter before the chamber of deputies for a vote of confidence thereon.

PURCHASING 80,000 ACRES. Lost Mountain Valley Deal Brings in \$1,000,000 to Canadian Northern.

Winnipeg, March 18.—The William Pearson Company purchased to-day 80,000 acres in Lost Mountain Valley district from the Canadian Northern Railway for \$1,000,000.

Half Sy Miles of Pl

G. T. P. to I Miles of Pl

Montreal, March 18.—Mr. Wright has returned from Umbria. "It has now been immediately for another miles of the mountain peak, for which tend to be secured."

"This could not have settled the question, and we could not have disputed title, involving the reverendary order of government hanging over the two mountain peaks. Columbia will have half of the mountain from the Pacific to the under construction."

"So far as Prince concerned surveyors laying out the townsite, it is just a matter of time, indicated by reason of the fourth section under ment belongs to the

ELEVEN DRUNKS BEFORE

Unusually Large tribute the Use to Civic Ex

(From Wednesday's Daily). Whether it was due yesterday was the "Sea-land," or the result of men on the police force unusually long list of Magistrate Jay this evening, it was not more than eleven. They were usual amount. All too without a murmur.

The only other case was that of a man named Rose, who was arrested of vagrancy. He was ago on the same charge, and he was sent to do so and as a result. When his case was explained that the police interfering in his affairs was not his business.

"That's what I remarked the magistrate. Rose was remanded in jail."

VICTORIA'S NET SURPRISES

Figures Rank Co Those of Other dan C

(From Tuesday's Daily). The members of the given a rather uninteresting evening, when just before the regular weekly body Mayor Hall in Victoria's net debt is in Canada that of being the largest. That he had seen this the Canadian Municipal over-interviewing regarding the legislation stress the government through the city has net debt per head, it considers the balance of net debt to the city's net debt per percentage of net debt \$11.56.

Some discussion in regard to the best of the city's showing in the assessment. It was pointed out that the one who had power assessment. The figures to which referred are as follows:

Ottawa Chatham Sydney, C. B. Toronto St. John, N. B. Vancouver Hamilton Belleville Halifax St. Catharines Montreal Victoria Quebec

—Another hold-up the list perpetrated by the victim in the Chinaman who was of the Taylor mill Orchard and Gove Monday evening by Heved of \$3.50, a Police Commissioner's name to the police employed as servant a defence. The police stand but the victim was a very intelligent delinquent.

—Four building this morning on the frame dwelling on cost \$600, the contractor Bolden; H. E. Levy on Superior street, Moore & Williams, 900; Andrew Gray, the Arm to cost \$15, is the contractor for