

THE CELEBRATION.

Yesterday was simply a typical 24th of May holiday. The weather was glorious, but that is not unusual at this season of the year in Victoria; the crowd was the greatest that has ever partaken of the hospitality of the capital of British Columbia, and, notwithstanding that the demands upon hotel accommodation occasioned some inconvenience, it appeared to enter heartily into the spirit of the event and to enjoy itself thoroughly. Nothing untoward whatever occurred to mar the festivities. The various sports were entered into with feelings of generous rivalry and the results accepted in a truly sportsmanlike spirit. The national game of Canada is temporarily under a cloud in Victoria, and in what may be considered the chief event of the day our citizens had preference to be content with witnessing an exhibition of lacrosse between teams representing Vancouver and New Westminster. The match was a splendid one, in which experience and good generalship won against youthful skill and all-round excellence handicapped by natural impetuosity. Both the city on the inlet and her lesser rival on the Fraser said to be congratulated on the brilliant exponents of Canada's national game they have collected and developed. When Victoria's young men have learned the lesson that it is only by concentration of effort that success can be achieved, we shall have a good lacrosse team here capable of entering the lists against the best.

CANADIANS CANNOT BE INTIMIDATED.

At the dinner of the New York Canadian Club, ex-Secretary Shaw of the United States spoke with commendable frankness in expounding the policy of that country towards Canada. As the Times has already noted, Mr. Shaw intimated with distinctness that there is no possibility of reciprocity in trade between the American republic and Canada, except upon the terms the United States may choose to dictate. Such terms, Mr. Shaw explained, doubtless speaking with authority, would include the adoption by Canada of the American tariff and the American treatment of immigrants, together with the discontinuation of the present preferential policy of the Dominion in favor of Great Britain. Consequently the fiscal attitude of the two countries towards each other may be considered settled for the time being and until a new and more liberal spirit enters into the hearts of our neighbors, inasmuch as there is no possibility of Canada surrendering either her fiscal independence or revising her attitude towards Great Britain.

And Mr. Shaw did not have to wait long for a reply to his challenge. The Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons was one of the guests of the New York Canadian Club. Mr. Sutherland is a comparatively new man in the public life of this country. He is not very well known as yet outside of his own province of Ontario; but he will be well known before the lapse of many years, not only because he is an eloquent speaker, but because he is a representative of the most brilliant men intellectually in public life to-day. After reciting briefly the history of the commercial relations between Canada and the United States and recounting some of the difficulties we have encountered in establishing our industrial independence, leading up to the establishment of the very satisfactory conditions of the present day, Mr. Sutherland candidly informed Mr. Shaw that not only was the British preference an established and permanent feature of Canada's policy, but that there were other measures in contemplation which he hoped would still more emphatically indicate the difference of Canada towards the United States. The reform of the postal arrangements was one of these, and it was merely one of the auxiliaries of the British preference. Commenting upon Mr. Sutherland's speech, the New York Post, which, as our readers are aware, stands for sanity and common sense in the relations between nations, says: "How our obstinate refusal to treat with Canada as should sane, practical men in search of business, has repelled that country was told again on Thursday evening by Speaker Sutherland of the House of Commons at the Canadian Club dinner. When there was reciprocity between the two countries from 1854 to 1866, trade grew from \$20,000,000 to \$80,000,000 a year. But now, although, as Mr. Sutherland said, he and all Canadians have the most friendly feeling for the United States, and there are many ties that bind us together, we have, after repeated efforts

to get better trade relations with you, given it up as a bad job, and have drifted off to trade with other nations." He added a warning that even present conditions could not last. Here again is the clearest illustration of the way our dog-in-the-manger tariff policy makes enemies for us. Of what avail are peace congresses and speeches about our pacific intentions towards all nations, if we persistently run counter to the world-currents of peace and friendliness through trade?"

The proposed fast steamship line between Great Britain, Canada, Asia and Australia may be considered as a further intimation of what Hon. Mr. Sutherland meant when he picked up the sage thrown down by ex-Secretary Shaw.

WORK OF "SUICIDE BUREAUS."

One of the features of Salvation Army operations in London and one that has accomplished most useful work and gained great commendation for its founder, is the Suicide Bureau, designed to frustrate the purpose of persons who, weary of life's burdens and despairing of retrieving their fortunes, have contemplated or attempted to commit self-murder. It is only in communities where the struggles of life are severe and where "man's inhumanity to man" is most conspicuous, that such institutions are called for or necessary. General Booth's London Bureau has already more than justified its existence by rescuing the despairing and establishing in their hearts more hopeful views of life. A branch has been set up in New York, where it has found a field even wider for its special work than that of London, because life is already more strenuous there than it is in the old world. Up to a month ago thirty cases had been passed upon by this latest suicide bureau, and in each one of them it was successful in dissuading the man or woman from his or her original purpose. One-third of the would-be suicides have already been provided with situations that will enable them to earn their own living and keep their minds occupied.

"I have served twenty-six years in the Army," said Col. Holland, the officer in charge of the New York bureau, to a press representative, "and I thought up to this week that I had never dreamed that there was a well of blackness still unrevealed to me. But my work in the bureau has laid bare a condition of the minds of men and women that is almost unbelievable. Heretofore I have thought that suicides were temporarily and to a certain extent insane at the time of committing the act. Now I know better. Nearly all the people we have talked with have been respectable persons, of middle age or over, with a few exceptions, and of a peculiarly reliable temper. They are the kind of people you can believe in. We have had no panhandlers trying to work us for jobs or money, although I looked for some cases like that. Every case has been worthy. And the amount of awful despondent sorrow that can fill the heart has appalled me. I have on my desk now the letter of a man of about sixty, whom I have already interviewed, and, I think, convinced. He told me that he tried to jump off a ferryboat and was only prevented by some kindly bystander. He is a man with friends and money, but, as he expressed it, 'too much gray in his beard'; a fine looking man, yet he cannot get work, and in this situation has moped until he is actually ready to take his life. There are many positions a man like that can fill satisfactorily to himself and to his employers, so I am trying to find a chance for him. Of all our applicants but a couple were young—one a mere boy of seventeen, and the other barely twenty, both suffering from despondency. It is evident that the bulk of our callers will be elderly people, who have passed the prime of life, springtime, and the help given by this bureau are out of the way. It provides a means of reaching a class of people we cannot get in touch with otherwise."

Does not the foregoing contain a conclusive argument in support of the now general demand for the establishment by the state of old-age pension systems? If the deserving who in their declining years are forced to contemplate suicide as a means of escape from the too strenuous struggle of life were assured of a sufficient allowance to maintain themselves in decency, not to speak of comfort, there would be no necessity for such philanthropic institutions as the Salvation Army establishing "suicide bureaus."

MR. BOWSER'S HUMILIATION.

Readers of newspapers and all persons who take an interest in the conduct of public affairs in British Columbia will remember that at the last session of the legislature a bill was introduced by Mr. Bowser, the first member for Vancouver, purporting to provide regulations with respect to immigration into the province. The bill in question, its author explicitly stated, was designed to prevent the immigration of Japanese. But, like everything else emanating from the volatile Mr. Bowser, the measure was not regarded seriously either by the House or by the country. It was a palpable "play to the galleries." In a sense it was a government measure, inasmuch as its father was a sort of ex-officio member of the administration, holding the promise of the Premier that as soon as

INTENSIFIED FRUIT JUICES AN IMPROVEMENT ON NATURE

A Discovery that is Revolutionizing Medicine.

Remarkable Success Attends the Finding of a New Medicinal Compound by Combining the Juices of Apples, Oranges, Figs and Prunes.

Fruit helps to keep one healthy. Fruit, in itself, will not cure disease. The medicinal principle—or that part of fruit which has a curative effect—is in such instances, oranges, figs and prunes contained all the healing properties of other fruits. There are two principles in fruit juices—bitter and sweet. After extracting the juices of the four fruits mentioned, this physician succeeded in replacing one atom of the sweet principle by one of the bitter. This resulted in an entirely new combination being formed. This new compound was many times more

active medicinally than the fruit juices. Where eating fruit only helped to keep one well, this compound actually cured disease. To make it more valuable still, this physician added the finest tonics and antiseptics, and then, by evaporating the entire compound to a powder, made it into tablets. This, in short, is the method of making "Fruit-a-tives"—these wonderful tablets—the most reliable cure for Constipation, Biliousness, Stomach Troubles, Kidney and Bladder Diseases and Skin Affections. Being made from fruit, "Fruit-a-tives" may be taken by women and children without fear of ill-effect. Don't take a substitute. If your doctor does not handle them, send for a box to Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

he (Mr. McBride), had gone through the process of placing British Columbia's case for better terms at the "foot of the throne" Mr. Bowser would be sworn in as Attorney-General. Hence it was expedient to let the honorable member have his fling, just to get his "prentice hand in practice, as it were. Consequently, although the British North America Act expressly limits the powers of the legislatures in the following terms, "any law of the legislature of a province relative to agriculture or to immigration shall have effect in and for the province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any act of the Parliament of Canada," Mr. Bowser's measure was permitted to go through the House. The sequel to the history of the bill in question appears to demonstrate that there are members of the government not favorable to the elevation of the illustrious and eloquent member to the dignity of a portfolio, for they had apparently decided to perpetuate a little innocent joke on their prospective colleague. The bill was not approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, doubtless on the advice of his constitutional advisers who supported it in the legislature. But the joke perpetrated on Mr. Bowser has more than one point. An examination of the essential section of the bill, the clause upon which it depends for effectiveness, reveals the fact that it had received the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor. It is a person who, when asked to do so by the officer appointed under this act, shall fall himself to write out and sign, in the English language, or any language of Europe, an application to the Provincial Secretary of the province of British Columbia, to the effect of the terms set out in Schedule B to this act, annexed, as well as read in English, or any language of Europe, any test submitted to him by the officer appointed under this act, SHALL BE LAWFUL."

INDIA STILL RESTLESS.

The success of the Japanese is said to be at the root of the present unrest in India. The Indians have been educated by their masters and taught to think. After considering what a nation of Asiatics numbering forty millions have accomplished against what is reputed to be one of the great powers of Europe, they have doubtless arrived at the conclusion that there is no logical reason why another Asiatic nation numbering say three hundred millions should remain subject to another European nation numbering ten millions. The neighborhood of forty-two millions. After the Indians have perfected their thinking powers to a more mature point, they will probably revise their opinions. The regime of Great Britain in no respect resembles that of Russia nor can India be compared for a moment with Japan. The case is a national unit and has developed in a manner during the past quarter of a century that excites the wonder of the world. The other is divided against itself and is practically stationary in all the industrial arts. Certain of the critics of British administration in India, notably critics who have access to the United States press, point to the dreadful annual mortality in Hindustan from cholera and attribute it to the effects of British rule. They ignore the fact that the British administrators take every precaution that modern science can suggest to overcome the ravages of the plague and that their efforts have accomplished wonders. They also forget that the conditions in this respect, as well as in every other respect, are much more tolerable for the inhabitants of that distressed country than they were previous to British occupation. The natives of the country are temperamental and religiously fatalists. They believe implicitly in letting disease take its course, holding that it is the will of Allah or of the other deities they worship that millions of lives should

THE SKYLARK.

Some time ago, probably a year or more ago, the late James Dean wrote to the Times avowing that he had seen one of the skylarks imported into this island and heard it raising its voice in song. We were somewhat sceptical in regard to this statement at the time, because no one else of the many who had been keeping a watchful eye for the musical immigrants had either seen or heard of them and because it was well known at the time that our friend was himself nearing the shadow land and consequently was in a physical condition favorable to the cultivation of a very active imagination. But it appears that the song the poet heard was something more real than an echo of his own youthful days. Mr. Pullen, writing in the Colonist, tells his readers that some of the larks have actually been seen and that any doubting Thomases may hear some of them discourse such music as has never be-

LUMBER PRICES.

Edmonton Dealers' Association Decides to Make Increase. Edmonton, May 25.—The price of lumber in Edmonton will be raised on June 1st. Contractors will have to pay from \$2 to \$3 per thousand more than at present. The change chiefly affects native lumber, although certain classes of imported lumber will also take a jump in price. This action was taken by the Edmonton Lumber Dealers' Association, and the reason assigned for the move is increased cost of production of dressed lumber and the greatly increased demand.

THE CHEHALIS DISASTER.

Judgment For Defence in Case of Bryce vs. C. P. R. Vancouver, May 22.—Mr. Justice Barron at noon delivered judgment in the case of Bryce against the C. P. R. arising out of the Chehalis disaster. Judgment goes for the defence with costs. The judgment very technical, covering twelve typewritten sheets.

SORE ACHING FEET.

SOOTHED BY ZAM-BUK. Men, women and girls engaged in stores, who have to be on their feet all day, often suffer agonies from chafing sores, soft corns, horny patches and other cases of long standing and walking leads to bad leg, varicose veins and ulcers. Zam-Buk takes the pain out of chafed sores, prevents suppurating and poisoning from stocking dirt, and generally heals. Mrs. K. Watkins, of 26 Ferguse avenue, Montreal, says: "My boy had a sore on his heel which was rubbed by his stocking until it became a very bad wound. Zam-Buk took the sore out almost instantly, and healed it in a few days. It is a wonderful medicine." Zam-Buk is equally good for cuts, bruises, eczema, scalp sores, itch, barber's rash, blood poison, and all skin irritations and diseases. All stores and drugists sell at 50c. a box.

able precaution that experience can suggest has also been taken against the annual devastation from famine. Consequently all careful observers are agreed that it is well for India to-day, as it is for Egypt, that she has fallen under the benevolent rule—call it despotism if you will—of Great Britain. Under present conditions, while we may admit that the aspirations of the educated Hindus are not unreasonable, it is an incontrovertible fact that India cannot be governed from within. She is at present administered in a manner that confers the greatest possible amount of good upon the greatest possible number of her people; and it is well that the iron will of such a man as Lord Kitchener is interposed between the desires of mere visionaries and the results that would inevitably follow any considerable agitation in favor of home rule.

AT THE FOOT OF THE THRONE.

We are indeed sorry if anything we have said in a spirit of banter in regard to Premier McBride's mission to the "foot of the throne" has been taken too literally by an obtuse contemporary. Our desire was to dissipate the impression attempted to be conveyed that the Premier actually intended to appear before His Majesty in person and present his petition for better terms. No one presumed for a moment to suppose that when our representative made his obeisance before the constituted authorities in the Colonial Office that he would not be received with every courtesy nor that his application would not be promised every consideration consonant with the importance of the subject. Nor could there be the slightest reason to doubt that the Premier would be accorded every assistance in the power of the representative of the Dominion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in pursuance of his important mission. Notwithstanding the fact that at the Ottawa Conference Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the face of the manifest opposition of such stalwart Conservatives as Premier Whitney of Ontario and Premier Roblin of Manitoba, proved himself a sincere friend of British Columbia and championed her application for better terms, Premier McBride did not comport himself with that dignity which implied either frankness or candor, but displayed a disposition rather to raise an issue that would be of assistance to him in the election campaign he had made up his mind to precipitate than to secure terms acceptable to the people of British Columbia—notwithstanding all this, it was only to be expected that the Premier of the Dominion would adopt a role in consonance with his high office and his personal reputation, and do all in his power to facilitate Premier McBride's case. Whether any good thing can come of the pilgrimage of Premier McBride is still a matter to be determined. It is scarcely conceivable that the Colonial Office will attempt to interfere in the purely domestic affairs of Canada even to the extent of making any form of recommendation. If the result shall be to take the matter completely out of the political arena into which it was precipitated by Premier McBride as far as this province is concerned, that will be something for which we shall have abundant reason to be thankful. And we fear it will not be pleasing to the present provincial government. In the meantime we are content to await the action the Colonial Office is said to have been prevailed upon to recommend by Premier McBride.

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NOTED DIVINE'S VISIT.

Rev. Dr. Jordan, Occupied the Pulpit of St. Andrew's Church Yesterday. The Rev. W. G. Jordan, D. D., professor of Old Testament literature in Queen's University, Kingston, occupied the pulpit of St. Andrew's church yesterday, both morning and evening. Although a little beyond mid-life, with hair silvery white, Dr. Jordan's youthful face illumined by kindness, reveals an eager mind in active sympathy with all social and intellectual movements. In the forenoon he preached from the second chapter of Zechariah—the passage that deals with the young man who, with measuring line, went forth to measure Jerusalem, and was told by the angel that his task was useless, that Jerusalem could not be confined within walls and that her only defence and glory were Jehovah. In simple phrase, a mind of unusual rendition, gave forth a timely message on the expansive nature of that truth or which Jerusalem is the embodiment. In the evening he took for his theme, Christ's personal challenge to the early disciples, "Follow Me." In dealing with this, he showed the worth of the individual, the essence of the Christian religion as personal loyalty to the living Christ, and the present duty of every man to serve his generation in following Christ.

RESCUED A PRISONER.

Calgary, May 25.—Last night a crowd mobbed a policeman and rescued a prisoner he had arrested for striking a woman in the theatre. Afterwards the mob went to the police station, five or six hundred strong, and threatened to burn it down, but they went away quietly when they found the man wanted had not been recaptured.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD. THE GREAT EMPORIUM OF THE GREAT WEST. Last Three Days of May Exceptional Values . . . IN STORE FOR OUR PATRONS Particulars of Wednesday's Sales in To-Morrow's "Colonist" and "Times."

NEW DELIVERY. FINE LINE OF NEW BRUSSELS RUGS. IN THE HUSTLE OF PREPARATION FOR THE HOLIDAY, perhaps you may have overlooked some place that would have looked all the brighter for a new rug, whether in the dining, sitting or bedroom! Our new line of Brussels Rugs only just opened have particularly pleased us. They are in the newest designs and colorings, sized and priced as follows: 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in., special \$18.50 and . . . \$17.00 9 ft. x 12 ft., special \$22.50 and . . . \$20.00 9 ft. x 9 ft., special \$16.50 and . . . \$15.00 11 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft., special \$28.00 and . . . \$27.00 11 ft. 3 in. x 13 ft. 6 in., special \$35.00 and . . . \$32.50

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN Men and Women's New Tan and Canvas Oxfords. MEN'S WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS, special per pair \$2.50 and . . . \$1.75 MEN'S WHITE CANVAS BALS., special per pair \$2.00 MEN'S TAN KID BALS., special per pair . . . \$3.00 MEN'S TAN KID OXFORDS, special, per pair . . . \$3.50 MEN'S GREY CANVAS OXFORDS, special, per pair \$1.50 MEN'S GREY CANVAS BALS., special, per pair \$1.65 WOMEN'S PATENT KID OXFORDS, special, pair, \$3.00 WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS, special, per pair \$4.00, \$3.50, \$2.25 and . . . \$2.00 WOMEN'S OYSTER GREY CANVAS OXFORDS, special, per pair . . . \$4.00 WOMEN'S TAN OXFORDS, special, per pair \$5.00, \$4.00 and . . . \$3.50 WOMEN'S KID OXFORDS, special, per pair . . . \$3.50 WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS PUMPS, special per pair \$4.00 and . . . \$3.50

DAVID SPENCER LIMITED

CAPEWELL HORSE NAILS. WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF ABOVE NAILS, AND WE WOULD LIKE YOU TO TRY THESE GOOP'S BECAUSE THEY ARE VERY FINE AND POPULAR. B. G. HARDWARE COMPANY, E. J. GREENSHAW, W. J. GRIFFIN, PHONE 82, BOX 633

WE COULD FILL this space with big words and alluring adjectives in describing the virtues of our SUMMER MEN'S ATTIRE; but this might fail to convince you of their exclusiveness and superior quality for the money. So we simply advise a personal test. Summer Vests \$1.50 to \$1.00 Negligee Shirts \$1.25 to \$5 Flannel Pants \$2.50 to \$7 Straw and Felt Hats INCLUDING CHRISTIE'S AND SCOTT'S \$1.00 to \$5.00 Finch & Finch HATTERS 57 Government Street.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE DISTRICT OF SAANICH. Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the above Municipality will sit at the Municipal Office, Glenford Ave., on Friday, June 28th, 1907, at 10 p.m. for the purpose of revising and correcting the Assessment Roll. All complaints must be filed at least ten days before the first sitting. Colquhoun, B. C., May 21st, 1907. HENRY O. CASE, C. M. C.

LOCAL. —John Billeter succeeded the wrestling match of Nanaimo, at Thursday night. —A meeting of all entered in Quadra to be held at the city of the 11th North another column. —The marriage too asday evening, Rev. of Mr. J. P. sarallo, Chili, and Waldo, of San Francisco. —On Thursday set Leslie Clay united Archibald Bassett, Bay Company, and M who recently arrived Scotland. Mr. and take up their residence street. —The regular men's Auxiliary of Royal Jubilee hospital the board of trade afternoon next at 2.30 the last meeting before gathering a large a guests. —J. H. McConnell Sweeney returned of Prince Victoria from they purchased two n Price presses. These add to their plant of their present premises. This is made necessary business. —At 4 Phoenix Place 24th May, Mr. George Vancouver and Miss Kenny, daughter of McKenny, were united the Rev. Dr. Reid, as W. Miller Reid. The groom was attended ton, and the Rev. D. —The funeral of the Cong to place 10 o'clock from the rest in-law, Frank I. Clar street, to St. Andrew cathedral, thence to tery. The pallbearers E. F. Radiger, E. Stuart Mannel and ceased a native and was in her 81st —A feature, and p important to the point of view, of the terday was the abser kept for one or two a. It was a very happy and an unprompted the police were not with other than of visitor to the Gorge watch and reported, even in the most mature. The first th