

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The bill providing for an increase of the head tax on Chinese entering Canada has been introduced in the House of Commons at Ottawa by the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained that the measure had been brought down in response to the expressed wishes of the people of British Columbia, the only section of the country at present vitally interested in the question. When the bill reaches the assent of the Governor-General and becomes an act, which there is no doubt it will do, another of the pledges made by the Liberal party when it was in opposition will have been fulfilled.

The government has been guided by the advice of the representatives of British Columbia in dealing with the Chinese question. It took the precaution of informing itself authoritatively upon all phases of the subject before it proceeded to act. A royal commission was appointed, visited all sections of the province, and several places outside of the Dominion, for the purpose of collecting information which would be useful to the ministers in determining the effect of the Chinese upon the social and industrial life of the people. Apparently there was never any doubt in the minds of the ministers that there were evils in connection with Mongolian immigration that should be abated. The only doubtful matter was the nature of the remedy that should be applied. As a temporary measure of relief, and to meet the immediate necessities of the case while the commission was at work and the members of Parliament were digesting its findings, the tax was increased from \$50 to \$100. Yesterday the final decision of the government was announced and the result is that the immigration of Mongolian laborers into Canada will be practically prohibited. The preternaturally "cute" individuals who asserted that the government was afraid to act in this matter because of the danger of arousing the antagonism of powerful transportation companies, have had their answer. And so have the Conservative tooters who tried to arouse public feeling against the government on the ground that it had broken its pledges to the people of British Columbia.

The demand for the exclusion of Chinese is no new thing in this province. It has been maintained almost from the time the unwelcome sojourners first set foot within the confines of British Columbia. Successive Conservative governments were appealed to, and all that could be got out of them in all their eighteen years of power was a paltry impost of \$50 a head, which may have been a revenue-raising expedient, but it assuredly had no effect whatever in decreasing the volume of the undesirable stream. The governments of Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Abbott, Sir John Thompson and of Sir Mackenzie Bowell must all have been, or should have been, apprised by the representatives of British Columbia in the House of Commons and in the Senate of the state of the public mind here upon this important matter. And being cognizant of the state of feeling, what mysterious power was it that prevented them from acting? Was the influence the same as is impelling the Colonist to-day in its endeavor to work up an agitation against the enactment of a law which it admits will be practically prohibitive? Or has our contemporary taken its cue from the remarks of the leader of the Conservative party in the Senate, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who a few days ago said that the "result of the increased poll tax on the Chinese would seriously affect the carrying trade of the Pacific Coast. One firm would be affected to the extent of half a million dollars. It would not be possible to carry on large works in British Columbia without Chinese labor."

Evidently the government considers its first duty as to the people of British Columbia, who have demanded the exclusion of the Chinese, is to fulfill its pledges in this case, a point upon which the Times never had the slightest misgivings. The transportation corporations will survive the blow. About the remnant of the once great Conservative party which is at present making a noise out of all proportion to its strength we are not so sure. What platform it will adopt now that the one grievance it could think of has been removed is not quite clear. In the late election in Burrard the fight was waged entirely around the question of the failure of the government to carry out its pledges with regard to Chinese exclusion. It would be a hopeless task to ask this people of British Columbia to submit to increased taxation and to consent to the abolition of the British preference for the sake of increasing the profits of Eastern manufacturers, who admit that their factories have booked more orders than they can fill, and that they have situations waiting for five thousand additional mechanics. But, as the Colonist says, the Conservative party has often been worse than its creed. It may have another lapse and endeavor to gain power by rousing one section of the Dominion against the other, as it has attempted to do during the last two general campaigns. Mr. Monk has all along been telling the voters of Quebec through the medium of the bishops that the Manitoba school question is not settled. What shall be done to arouse sectionalism in Ontario is the present problem. Mr. Tarte is out of the government and can no longer

be held up as a traitor who aspires to hand Canada over to Old France, neither can he be pictured as sailing a government steamer up and down the St. Lawrence with the tricolor at her masthead. The situation in Ontario is very perplexing, especially as the gerrymander is about to be repealed and the natural divisions of the constituencies restored, which will mean under ordinary conditions a gain of at least eight seats for the Liberals. More instances in which the Conservative party was worse than its creed, if it ever had any creed other than a mutual understanding amongst its members, that power must be gained and held at any price to the country. The policy in Manitoba of the party that is sometimes worse than its creed will be, as usual, that it is the intention of the Laurier government to force separate schools upon the province. "Adequate protection" has been dropped forever. British Columbia will be told to rise in its might and lodge a mighty protest against the mercenary, rapacious East, which has sold itself to the government for better terms. The events of the future will demonstrate that the foregoing is an accurate forecast of the policy that will be adopted by the party which, unfortunately for itself, is in the habit of falling away from its ideals. A distinct policy for each section of the Dominion should surely produce the mighty impulse without which the case of the Conservative party is admittedly hopeless.

THE COLONISTS' "CONSPIRACY."

The solitude of the Colonist for the welfare of the Liberal party in British Columbia is quite touching, if not pathetic. Our contemporary is so sincere that it spares neither space nor expense in its efforts to prove that Mr. Martin is the divinely ordained leader who should head the forces which are destined to rout the Tories when they have settled their little differences and decided whether Premier Prior or Charles Wilson, K. C., shall be the Conservative Joshua. In our contemporary this morning their appears a dispatch purporting to be dated from Toronto, which declares that the attempt to foist Ralph Smith upon the Liberals of British Columbia as leader has created great amusement there, now that is rather a surprising thing, because Torontonians have not hitherto taken a great deal of interest in the political affairs of British Columbia. More than that, the politicians of the Ontario capital are too deeply absorbed in the doings of the Tory organization—there is no Conservative machine—at home to spare any time for "gloating over" the alleged mistakes of Liberals in British Columbia. So perhaps we should not have used the word "expense" in connection with that Toronto "dispatch." Our esteemed neighbor has acquired a rather unenviable reputation as a faker. There is no particular reason that we know of why it should not turn its accomplishments in other lines into political channels. All is fair in political warfare. But Liberals should not permit their personal prejudices to blind their eyes to the fact that the avowed policy of the Colonist is to widen the breach which at present exists. In the event of a truce being declared and harmony altogether unscrupulous neighbor would prefer to see a leader chosen whose record and personality would have the most prospect of being acceptable to the majority of the people of British Columbia.

The only plea that can be logically advanced in favor of the adoption of what is called party lines in British Columbia is that under such a system we should be blessed with stronger, honest, more capable, more progressive and more stable government. To bring about such conditions it is obvious that there must be a great change in the personnel of the House as well as a new alignment of the political parties. It is hardly to be supposed that if some supreme political power should take the members of the present Legislature, set them out, label them Liberal or Conservative, ascertain which of them is in the majority, and put the stronger party on the right as a government and the weaker on the left as an opposition, that the legislation which would be evolved would be more beneficial to British Columbia than the measures which have been passed by the various hybrid governments of the past. Not at all. The source of legislative life must be purified before we can hope for any improvement in political conditions. The adoption of party lines would have one salutary effect at least. Parties would to a considerable extent be held accountable for the acts of their members and members would feel a certain sense of responsibility to their parties. As it is at present there is a perpetual movement from one side of the fence to the other, always upon the plea that the interests of the province require that the change shall be made.

But it must be understood that if the bark of the Liberal party is going to be launched into the political mainstream of British Columbia, it is the duty of all who call themselves Liberals to do their utmost to insure that the enterprise shall be entered upon in such a manner as is most likely to redound to the credit of Liberalism in all parts of the Dominion. We should go in to win, and we should not only sink our petty differences and paltry jealousies, but we should take care to obliterate everything, to rub out all records and set aside all personalities, that are likely to handicap us in

the struggle with our political foes. In the settlement of these vexatious matters no Liberal need fear dictation from Ottawa. Liberalism has from the beginning of its career in Canada always stood for provincial autonomy. Our Conservative friends realize how sensitive we are upon this point, and as a matter of policy they are doing their best to stir up strife and create dissatisfactions. In spite of all their boasts they know how futile it would be for them to come out against a united Liberal party.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S WOEFUL FLIGHT.

All the misfortunes of British Columbia are due to the Laurier government. So the Colonist says, and what the Colonist does not know about the science of government and the mysterious influence of protection is a very infinitesimal fraction of knowledge indeed. Our contemporary says the federal government is bleeding the province white, and that when the attention of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was called to the fact he sneeringly replied that we should be congratulated upon being able to pay the enormous revenue we do pay. That is a revised version of the story. We have always understood that the reply of the Premier was given laughingly and jocularly. Sneering is not one of his characteristics. We suspect our contemporary of imagining the sneer for the purpose of adding effect to its ingenious theory.

It is a universal complaint of the provinces that they are not receiving their fair share of the federal expenditures. There was a conference of the various Prime Ministers during the past winter and they unitedly impressed this fact upon the federal government. The Colonist affects to be laboring under the delusion that New Brunswick sold itself to the Liberals for the purpose of eliciting its claim for better terms. In what other manner is it possible to account for the disastrous defeat of the Conservative party there? Compare the virtues and vices of the parties, and who could possibly choose a Liberal rather than a Conservative government? Consider the political morality, the business capacity, the unimpeachable character and the impeccable record of the one as compared with the deplorable lapses of the other, and say whether there should be a moment of hesitation in choosing? The electorate of every province in the Dominion, with the exception of Manitoba and British Columbia, has been taught, that it all there is about it. We westerners are a superior people. We cannot be seduced from the true political faith, we cannot be induced to forsake our principles by promises of better terms whether personal or provincial. Therefore it is our duty to rail at our weak eastern brethren and tell them what we think of their perfidy.

As to provincial expenditures, we fear there will never arise a federal government that will undertake to distribute in any one of the provinces a sum equal to the amount of revenue collected. We know the Conservative government fell very far short of this, as the Colonist will find if it makes a comparison of the expenditures now with what they were previous to 1896. But there is a way of reducing the amount of revenue collected by the federal government. The Colonist would call it "adequate protection" or "a scientific adjustment of the tariff," we suppose. The trustful allies of the Conservative party, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, laid the remedy before the Dominion government a few days ago, and asked as a special favor that the secret be kept from the people. Consumers are so unreasonably about matters they do not thoroughly understand. They would be almost sure to jump at the conclusion that the manufacturers wanted the duties increased so that they could make a speakingman of the manufacturers admitted that what was wanted was such an increase of the tariff as would exclude not only American but British goods from the Canadian market. That is what is meant by "adequate protection." Under such a system there would be precious little revenue collected in British Columbia. But how much better off would we be? We would simply be levied upon to fatten the pockets of the Eastern manufacturers. We cannot produce what we require. Our requirements would have to be secured from somewhere, and the purveyors of the supplies would increase the price to the limit the tariff would allow. Indeed it has been proven in almost every country that has adopted a form of extreme protection that the duties cannot be made so high that manufacturers in their duties will make the most of their opportunities. The best dressed gentlemen in the world are still able to pay the exorbitant duties and sell in competition with the home manufacturers. Therefore no circumstances can be imagined in which increased protection would not mean heavier taxation. If we are being held white now, what would our condition be under the system advocated? The idea is the very acme of absurdity.

Conditions in the Yukon change rapidly. Regulations which were salutary in their effect six months ago may be the very opposite to-day. We understand Governor Congdon will personally investigate the situation when he arrives in the north a few weeks hence. He

will consult with the miners, ascertain what changes and works are necessary and report the matter to the central government, which, with the advice of an experienced and the present head of the territory to guide it, should be able to pass measures which will have a stimulative effect upon the one great industry of the country.

PARTY LEADERS.

The Times has never recognized Mr. Martin as its leader. It has surely made that plain enough through its comments upon the extraordinary evolutions of that gentleman during the last two sessions of the Legislature. Under the circumstances, it is somewhat inexplicable that we should now be accused by the Colonist of "claiming" him. We declared explicitly our opinion that Mr. Martin was not acceptable as leader to a majority of the Liberal party of British Columbia. We never made any secret of our belief. Since that expression was given he has steadily lost strength in the Legislature and in the country. Therefore it would be simply ludicrous for the Liberals of British Columbia to declare themselves in favor of party lines and, in the event of a dissolution, appeal to the electors under the leadership of Mr. Martin. This matter has been dalled over long enough. It is time the obvious truth should be spoken. It has been demonstrated in this province repeatedly, and in another province also, that Mr. Martin, with all his ability, is entirely lacking in the qualifications essential in a man who aspires to leadership. Indeed, it is generally the fact that men who possess the manifold qualifications of a successful leader have to be importuned to come to the front. The record in British Columbia and elsewhere of the man who dubs himself Liberal leader proves that he is much more successful in disrupting the men in binding parties together. Under the circumstances we do not wonder that the Colonist rushes to Mr. Martin's defence and feigns to believe that he has been betrayed. Our contemporary, its proprietors and its leaders owe a great deal to this alleged leader of the Liberal party. He broke up a government to which it and they were very strongly opposed. He has kept in power for two years a government which has done a good deal for our contemporary and its masters, and would have done a good deal more if it had encountered no stronger opposition than that of Mr. Martin. It is perfectly natural for the Colonist to rush to his defence, although we confess we are rather surprised at its manifestation of the quality of gratitude. We did not believe it was capable of entertaining any but malevolent feelings.

In the meantime might we be permitted to call our contemporary's attention to the fact that it is time it began to trim again for a change in the political wind. The present Conservative party in British Columbia is not going to be getting closer together. Charles Wilson and Mr. McBride, like righteousness and peace, are the only obstacle to a declaration in favor of party lines. Our contemporary should take this fact seriously into its consideration and ponder over its relations with the Premier. Is it not about time to "throw him down" and apologise for the nasty things it has said about Mr. McBride? Or does it propose that the present tentative alliance of Messrs. Prior and Martin shall be extended into a real fighting compact and that all-comers shall be defied?

We are told it is the pressure of the Dominion government upon the revenue producing resources of British Columbia which drives our local governments to obnoxious expedients for raising the absolutely necessary revenue for local administration. The same conditions apply in all the provinces. What is the matter with this richest portion of the Dominion that it cannot make ends meet as effectually as the despised section bordering on "the barren shores of the Atlantic?" Would the Colonist be able to make the thing go if the customs revenue derived from British Columbia were placed in the treasury? Does the Colonist desire to rush Canada into its original fragments?

MASQUERADE BALL.

Friday night at St. James's hall, Victoria West, the Victoria West Amateur Dramatic Society gave a masquerade dance. Like other entertainment given by that society the event was most satisfactory. The prizes offered were not only contested, and it was by no means an easy task for the judges to reach decisions. The prize offered by Mrs. Droob, while Miss Droob carried off the honors for the best costume, was awarded to "Tony." The best sustained "lady" was in reality a gentleman, and Chris. Goodwin certainly sustained the character to perfection. The best dressed gentleman was H. Jackson, who appeared in a costume worn by court gentlemen in the sixteenth century. The sustained character was Mr. Geo. Cessford, who made a very good Irish hound. The best comic character was sustained jointly by Messrs. L. H. Leigh and K. Semple, who appeared as "Alphonse and Gaston," and created a great deal of amusement. The judges were Mrs. Kirk, J. Saunders, T. Redding and T. P. Patton.

Refreshments were served, and instead of the dance closing at 2 p.m., which was the appointed time, the company so earnestly requested a continuation of the revelry that the dance was not brought to a close until an hour later. The Victoria West Amateur Dramatic Society will present Charles Townsend's play, "Borderland," on the 2nd and 3rd of April.

THE POPULAR COUNTY CLERK OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.



HON. WILLIAM A. DEANE, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Hon. Wm. A. Deane, Clerk of the city and county of San Francisco, was Chief Deputy in the office of his predecessor during the latter part of his term. He is a Native Son, having been born and raised in the city of San Francisco, and has for many years been prominently identified with the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West, as well as other fraternal organizations. He is an exceptionally popular young man, socially and politically also, as evidenced by the ballots cast at the late election, he having defeated his opponent for the office of County Clerk by nearly 8,000 votes.

In a letter written January 28, 1896, from San Francisco, to Dr. Hartman, Mr. Deane has the following to say of Peruna:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.
Gentlemen:—"I would not be without Peruna, as I have found it to be the best remedy for catarrhal complaints that I have ever used. I have tried most of all of the so-called catarrh remedies advertised, and can conscientiously say that of all the remedies for catarrhal complaints recommended to me none have been so beneficial as Peruna."—WILLIAM A. DEANE.

ATARRH assumes different phases in different seasons of the year, is, therefore, four quite well-marked varieties of catarrh. Winter catarrh, autumn catarrh, and summer catarrh, and

in the winter the catarrh is more frequent in the head, throat and respiratory

organs. In the spring the catarrh seems to chiefly affect the stomach and nervous system. In the summer the bowels suffer the most; while in the autumn the liver and kidneys seem to be particularly subject to the ravages of catarrh.

Of course it is not meant by this that catarrh is absolutely confined to these parts of the body during the season to which we have assigned them. Catarrh may attack any organ in any season of the year, but the liabilities are so much greater for catarrh to attack particular organs in certain seasons that these four distinct varieties have become recognized.

Mr. Robert Douglas, Homeopathic Specialist, cor. 6th and F Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C., in a recent letter to the Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, O., has the following to say concerning their noted catarrh remedy, Peruna.

"I have been a practicing physician for some years, during which time I have administered Peruna to a number of my patients for colds, catarrh and general debility, with great benefit to them. I have paid particular attention to its effects, and I have absolute confidence in its curative qualities, and have no hesitation in giving it a most emphatic endorsement."

Hon. Clement M. Hammond is one of the best known newspaper men in New York City. He was for years editor of one of the principal papers in Hartford, Conn., later was a prominently connected with the New York Recorder and New York World. He has traveled extensively and is known all over the United States for his talent as a newspaper man. Writing to The Peruna Medicine Co., he says:

"For about six years I have had trouble every fall and winter with my bronchial tubes and lungs. I think all this trouble came from whooping cough, which I had when I was about twelve years old, and which left me with catarrh. Since I have taken Peruna, my voice has been clearer than in over two years, all of which I am willing to testify to." Mr. Hammond's address is "The Arlington," 64 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Peruna is an internal remedy—a scientific remedy for catarrh. It reaches catarrh wherever located. It cures catarrh by giving strength by stopping waste. By saving the mucus it enriches the blood. By cleansing the mucous membranes it preserves the vital forces.

No remedy can possibly supply the place of Peruna. Insist upon having Peruna. Take no other remedy. There is no substitute for this catarrh medicine. Send for a free book on catarrh. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW FERRY BOAT

PRINCESS VICTORIA REACHES THIS PORT

Broken All Records on Voyage From Newcastle—Big Speed With Use of Two Boilers.

A magnificent passenger steamship without housework or cabins is and such, however, is the Princess Victoria, the much heralded C. P. N. liner which arrived from the yards in which she was built at Newcastle-on-Tyne, at 9 o'clock Saturday. In command of the ship was Capt. Troup, 18 firemen, greasers, 7 engineers, 4 stewards, and 2 cooks, 43 men all told.

The Princess Victoria was built by C. S. Swan & Hunter, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. She is so modelled as to give the greatest speed. Unlike the Isler, it can never be said that she has no sufficient keel. The new steamer is 560 feet long, 60 feet longer than the Islander, and 40.6 feet beam and 18.6 feet depth of hold. The Islander was 42 feet beam and 14.8 feet depth of hold, so that it will be seen that in the construction of the two ships entirely different proportions were arrived at.

Inasmuch as these two steamers mark important eras in the development of Pacific coast shipping, this point is interesting. A double bottom is another essential in the modern ferry. Supplied with water-tight bulkheads and water-tight plates, it is believed that a maximum of safety has been attained in her construction. In fact, it is calculated that the ship will be practically unsinkable. The three funnels with which the steamer is provided gives her a distinctive feature. No other steamer in these waters is so equipped, and when the housework has been added to the ship it will be found that the smokestacks will be in general keeping with the symmetrical outline of the steamer. In many respects when the Princess Victoria has been completed she will resemble the lost City of Kingston, which formerly plied on the Sound route and which was claimed to be the fastest of the fastest ships running in the Northern Pacific. The new flyer is to have three decks. The lower will be enclosed for three-quarters of the length of the ship, but open in the stern part of the ship to permit of a handsome, sunshiny dining saloon, with accommodation for 90 people. Forward of this are the galley and pantry. Access will be obtained to the dining room by a broad stairway situated aft of the engine room. Forward of this on the second deck will be located a large second class entrance and smoke room. Still farther forward on the same deck will be the main stairway for first class passengers for reaching the deck above, which will have a commodious sitting room well lighted and handsomely finished. On this floor a gallery is left

for the convenience of the first class passengers in reaching their state rooms. These will appear in a line or either side of the ship. A special feature of the appointments on this deck, and one which is seldom found in passenger steamers on this coast, will be the observation room, which will be built at the extreme forward end and fitted with large square windows.

Citadel like, the pilot house will loom above all, and very properly will occupy a commanding position of the whole ship and her surroundings. The machinery of the steamer was constructed by Messrs. R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Company, Limited, at Glasgow, and consists of two sets of four-cylinder triple-expansion engines, balanced on the Yarrow, Schlick & Tweedy system, the cylinders being 26, 40, 43½, and 42½ inches, with a common stroke of 33 inches, steam being supplied by six single-ended boilers, working at a pressure of 160 pounds per square inch and fitted with fans for forced draught on the closed stockhold system. It is stated that the machinery worked splendidly on the trial trip, despite stormy weather, a speed of 18½ knots being maintained on a trial of four hours' duration.

The Princess Victoria was built under the supervision of Mr. D. D. Cousins, of Glasgow, surveyor for the owners, assisted by Captain Cooper, who is in command of the steamer, and Mr. T. G. Mitchell, the chief engineer, formerly of the Champlain, who is specially to second and to look after the interests of the C. P. N. Company, all of whom are reported to have been very well satisfied with the vessel's performance on the trial trip, especially considering the severe weather experienced.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Montreal, March 28.—The Witness's London cable says: "Admiral Hopkins, in a letter to the Spectator, says that Newfoundland's action in supplying naval volunteers for service to the Empire is a better gift than any money concession."

"Sir Gilbert Parker, speaking last night on Imperial responsibilities, said that the Empire must unite on the question of the basis of the navy. Individual navies for individual colonies, he maintained, would not be any security."

COMING HERE IN SEPTEMBER.

Montreal, March 27.—A special cable from London says: "Lord Lynden states that the British parliamentary party hopes to arrive in Victoria by August 28th. According to the itinerary arranged they will visit Montreal on September 1st and 2nd, Ottawa on September 3rd and 4th, and thence will go to Victoria—arriving on the 20th of September. On the return journey they will visit Kootenay about September 22nd and Owen Sound on the 24th."

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm work in an office, \$60 a month and fair education, \$100 a month and fair education, \$150 a month and fair education. Branch offices of the association are in all the principal cities of the United States. Apply at once giving full particulars. THE VERMONT FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, London, Ont.

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR ENSURING

REGULAR MEETING OF CHAMBER OF COM

Secretary A. J. Morley Accepted mous Invitation to Continue—Other Business.

At Friday night's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce the officers for the ensuing three months were elected. President Carter occupied the absence of the president, J. with. The chairman asked for from committees.

On behalf of the committee to look up suitable quarters for the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Walker said that the committee had several plans in view, asked for an extension of time to this was granted, the stipulation made that the report be submitted next meeting.

Messrs. J. Nelson, R. B. Smith, D. McNeill, Wm. Laird and Gregor made application for membership and were duly elected. A new committee of four, Church, Clements, Mowat and end was selected to complete the list of members if necessary. Stanley Tipton and A. B. McNeil for the position of secretary communications were laid on the table. Phil Smith said that it would be a pleasure to have the Chamber of Commerce before the Chamber of Commerce. He thought some communication had been received by the Chamber of Commerce which it would be well for the Chamber of Commerce to deal with.

The chairman asked if a part of the report would be ready by next meeting. Mr. Smith replied that he would endeavor to have a part of the report ready.

W. R. Houston reported that the home industries' committee had a deal several additional members who had been subdivided into smaller committees, each being given special duties. It was hoped that the report would be ready for next meeting.

The executive committee recommended that a permanent secretary be appointed at a salary to be decided by the association as a whole, the appointing body only a portion of his time.

J. Kingham moved that a permanent secretary be appointed at a salary of \$40 a month, giving only a part of his time to the work.

The motion was carried. A. J. Morley received a number of communications for the position of secretary.

Mr. Kingham, second by V. Hanna, moved that Mr. Morley take the place for the present at least. The motion was carried. The question being a success someone who vitally interested in the work should appointed.

Mr. Morley made a few appropriate remarks acknowledging the compliment paid him. He did not see how he could refuse the position if it was the unanimous wish of the meeting. In making this decision he felt that he was a man who was not only a man of action but a man of action.

Mr. Morley was then formally elected. The nomination and election of president and vice-president was next business. G. Carter was proposed for the former position and unanimously. J. Kingham was nominated vice-president, and elected with a dissenting voice.

J. Forman, treasurer, wrote a check for the financial statement of the association to date, which was then read. The chairman then called on the members of the association to be in a prosperous condition. He asked that a new treasurer be appointed in his place.

Messrs. Church and Henderson appointed auditors.

On motion Mr. Houston, the president, was requested to continue his act in that capacity.

Mr. Hanna moved that the executive committee be empowered to appoint a collector. Mr. Townsend strongly opposed such a motion. The matter was finally left in the hands of the executive.

Mr. Kingham gave notice that at next meeting he will move that the association take immediate action toward incorporation.

The report of the members who attended the meeting of the committee of the board of trade, city commissioners' league and chamber of commerce was read. Mr. Kingham gave a report of proceedings. In his opinion the board had only been called by the board in order that the members of the chamber might be lectured. They were not given an opportunity to express their views and were treated most courteously. He thought a vote of censure should be carried, severely denouncing the action of the board of trade.

The chairman corroborated Mr. Kingham's statement by reading from newspaper reports of the Mayor's apology to the different committees for having called a meeting.

Mr. Houston did not think it was place of the association as a whole deal with the matter. It should be in the hands of the members of the chamber who were themselves aggrieved to take what action they thought best.

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