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# The Times

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## CASE OF PROVINCE FOR "BETTER TERMS"

### Leaders of Both Sides of the House Speak on the Question --J. A. Macdonald's Splendid Contribution to British Columbia's Plea For More Liberal Treatment.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The debate in the legislature yesterday afternoon on the subject of better terms called forth from J. A. Macdonald the leader of the opposition an address which has never perhaps been excelled in the provincial House on any subject. No one could have any need to wonder why Premier McBride did not wish to have the debate spread over two days after hearing the two sides presented by the leaders yesterday.

The presentation of the case of better terms by Mr. Macdonald undoubtedly made every member of the legislature wish that it had fallen into his hands to plead the cause of British Columbia at the conference of premiers at Ottawa.

The Premier was disappointing even to his own followers. He rose without any applause and had not proceeded far until his trusty lieutenant, W. J. Bower, had been soothed to sleep, only awakening when the leader of the opposition proceeded to present his side of the question.

Mr. Macdonald was given a hearty reception by his supporters on rising to speak. He proposed at once to deal with the subject in a broad standpoint, in which the rights of the province had a strong claim in equity for better treatment than was now accorded in view of the fact that the fiscal conditions relative to customs duties had changed radically since British Columbia entered Confederation, and that the effect upon the legislature, the members realized that the question of better terms has taken up so much of the space in the public press and taken up so much time and attention generally on the hustings and at the public meetings held throughout the country as well as in the halls of this legislature, there is scarcely any occasion to go into the earlier history of the occurrences which have for a very considerable length of time made this question a prominent one in the public mind of British Columbia. We have had calls on several occasions to go to Ottawa for the purpose of taking up with the federal authorities the question we are here dealing with this afternoon, namely, that of better terms.

What has happened within the last seven years in connection with this subject, let us for a moment recall a mission in 1901, undertaken by the then prime minister of British Columbia, and the then attorney-general. An examination is made of the returns of the House, submitted when those gentlemen came back to British Columbia, I think I am safe in saying that you will find within those documents most of the substantial evidence upon which the case of the province of British Columbia has been based and upon which the responsibility of local government urged action upon the part of the federal authorities.

The case first submitted. The prominent features that are to be noted in connection with the case first submitted by Mr. Dumsourth refer to the very excessive contributions made by this province per capita to the local government in the carrying out of our local public works, the administration of justice, and the management of school affairs throughout the province, and then the fact that the physical conditions which have to be met in the province of British Columbia render it more expensive to undertake the responsibility of local government in this country than what must naturally be expected from any of the other provinces.

The Second Delegation. Now, if you follow it on and come to the next delegation, undertaken by Col. Prior, and then the attorney-general, our present speaker, you will find that when in conference with the federal authorities on that occasion, pretty nearly the same ground was taken as had been covered by the Dumsourth delegation, and that because of these physical conditions, and the tremendous cost of civil government, and because, too, that the statistics went to show that the contributions of this country to the Dominion government were greatly in excess of those made by the other provinces, that the province of British Columbia was entitled to better--or perhaps as has been suggested--before--or perhaps and fairer terms.

The Provincial Conference. Now, sir, the suggestion was never raised for a moment until lately, that in connection with the solution of this problem it would be necessary for Ottawa to call in the other provinces. I have carefully gone over the documents that have seen the light of day with regard to this question, and I do not find in any place in its early history the slightest suggestion made that if Ottawa proposed to consider the situation at all, she could only do so when all the other provinces would be called in council together, along with British Columbia.

When the province of British Columbia was taken into Confederation, Mr. Speaker, if you consult the Hansard of Canada, in which the speeches delivered there by different men of note are reported, you will find that there is absolutely no suggestion made that before any compact might be consummated that would make this province part and parcel of the Dominion of Canada, the other provinces of the Dominion which were then confederated, should be consulted. Why, sir, the contract that finally made British Columbia a part of the Dominion was negotiated and eventually concluded by emissaries from the province of British Columbia, acting with representatives of the federal authorities. We know, sir, as a matter of Imperial policy, it was considered in the late '60s that British Columbia could be brought in line with the other provinces it would be an essential thing for the Empire, as well as for the Dominion.

Empire Urged It. I think it was when Lieut. Musgrave came to British Columbia he was instructed by the then colonial secretary to leave nothing undone that British Columbia might be brought into line and might make one of the provinces of the Dominion. And we know, sir, as has been said so many times here and elsewhere, that the history of the exhaustion of the placer mines at Cariboo, and the dull times that followed, there was a great stringency in the money market of this part, business was stagnant, the people were despondent, and there was no delay as all on the part of those responsible here to try and meet so far as they could the demands of the Imperial authorities to attempt something that would bring British Columbia into confederation.

Decide to Negotiate. Well, sir, step by step, we find the policy of the home government assuming some substantial form here. The matter is taken up in the colonial legislature, a very long debate ensues, and finally by a very large vote it was decided that British Columbia should negotiate with Ottawa, and should enter into confederation with the other provinces. There in order to consummate the deal, and to close the contract, a delegation was sent from Ottawa, when the terms of union were finally agreed on, and eventually endorsed by order in council from the Imperial government.

Well, Mr. Speaker, we all know that some few years after we had become one of the provinces of the Dominion was contemplating the cancellation of this country because of the neglect of the federal authorities to stand by the compact that had been entered into. We know that as a result of this neglect the province of British Columbia felt justified in sending a delegate to the Imperial authorities, and we know that the gentleman selected, Mr. Justice Walkem, was successful in his mission to the Old Country to the extent at any rate of attracting the attention of the colonial office, and bringing influence sufficient to bear from that quarter to make Ottawa pay that regard to the position of this province that later on compelled her to build up and promote the interests of this part of the country.

Railway Completed. Well, sir, the Canadian Pacific railway was undertaken then, and presently completed. Side by side with this event there is tremendous development all over the country; parts of the country that never seemed to promise any particular encouragement for settlement or development, and that never seemed to be considered for one moment, now seem to be developing, these natural resources worth while developing, these were opened up, and the treasury of the country was called upon to do its part in the civil government of the province.

Treasury Taxed. And, sir, to such an extent has this development gone on in the past ten years, that as a matter of fact at this time, unless we propose aiding the people of this country to pay taxes far in excess of what is fair and right, I cannot see for the life of me how we may do it.

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recently attended at Ottawa resolutions more favorable to the claims of British Columbia.

The committee recommended that the proposed additional allowance of \$100,000 annually for ten years as compensation for recognized special claims of British Columbia is inadequate, and cannot be accepted as final and unalterable settlement.

The speaker in a technicality was precluded from moving his amendment, and accordingly he did not vote on the resolution.

Prayers were read by Rev. G. K. B. Adams. The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

By W. J. Bower: A Bill to amend the "Provincial Elections Act."

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Why, sir, the contract that finally made British Columbia a part of the Dominion was negotiated and eventually concluded by emissaries from the province of British Columbia, acting with representatives of the federal authorities. We know, sir, as a matter of Imperial policy, it was considered in the late '60s that British Columbia could be brought in line with the other provinces it would be an essential thing for the Empire, as well as for the Dominion.

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cluding objectionable aliens. He did not believe that the time would ever come when...

J. McInnes could see no objection to the bill. John Oliver was astonished to hear from Mr. Hawthornthwaite of the conditions he described...

The bill passed its second reading. Mr. R. Ross moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Municipalities Act of 1906...

The bill passed its second reading. The House then adjourned. Notice of Motion.

John Jardine to move on Thursday next. That an order of this House be granted for a return of a copy of the provisional agreement entered into between the government and the corporation of the city of Victoria in reference to the Songhees Indian reserve.

Questions. John Oliver on Thursday next to ask the Hon. Premier McBride: 1. Have the government received any proposal from any persons...

2. If so, what are the details of the proposition? 3. What action, if any, has the government taken in respect thereto? 4. If no action has been taken what does the government propose to take?

HINDU INVOKES AID OF THE POLICE

Companion Slapped Him—Rode on Sidewalk Because Road Was in Bad Shape.

(From Thursday's Daily.) The monotony of the police court was varied this morning. Madogwan Ping, a Sinit, came to testify as to the white man's beverage and as a result missed the train for Nanaimo. At that time he had two bottles in his pocket. Subsequently, owing to a double row at losing his train, he slipped the face of a companion Hindu named Madogwan Sing. Madogwan recently had complained to the chief of police. The case was remanded till Tuesday in order that an interpreter might be obtained.

Riding on Sidewalk. As soon as this case was disposed of, Harry Yates was called on to explain why he should be allowed to ride on the sidewalk contrary to the law. Defendant made his plea through counsel, viz. J. S. Yates, of the firm of Yates and Jay, that the disgraceful state of the George road made it impossible to ride a wheel thereon. Counsel made an eloquent plea for the defendant. It was impossible to use the road in question because of its condition. It was a disgrace to the city which was making a bid for tourist traffic and advertising itself as "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," that such a road should exist within its precincts. All citizens residing on the road were obliged to wheel at all. He therefore asked the magistrate to impose a purely nominal fine and inform the city council that something must be done to remedy the condition of the road. The magistrate could not, however, see his way clear to thus defeat the ends of justice, as he phrased it, and the usual fine was imposed.

For Non-Support. Mrs. Frank Worth appeared in court to have summons issued against her husband for alleged non-support. She has been ill for some four weeks with la grippe, and has spent a part of that time in the hospital. Dr. Robertson, who has the case in hand, states that unless Mrs. Worth receives proper attention she will die as a result of neglect. The case is called for Thursday next.

INSPECTS NEW HOTEL. Hayter Reed Says Everything is All Right.

(From Thursday's Daily.) Mr. Hayter Reed, superintendent of C. P. R. hotels, arrived in town last night. He to-day completed his inspection of the new Empress hotel, and expressed himself as very pleased at the progress which was being made. "There is at present a little difficulty," said he, "but when that is bridged over we will rush matters to a conclusion very speedily."

The furnishings are already arriving, and when the construction work is finished, which will be early in August, the hotel will be ready for operation. Mr. Reed expressed himself as highly pleased with the progress of the city and its prospects.

BETTER TERMS DEBATE.

The debate in the Legislature on the better terms resolutions moved by Premier McBride was of short duration, but was none the less notable on that account. Considering that on the essential point of the subject—the right of British Columbia to preferential treatment as distinguished from the terms accorded the other provinces of the Dominion—all parties in the House are in substantial agreement, it was possibly most that this special feature of the legislative programme should be disposed of with dispatch. Furthermore, as the question is a very delicate one, involving the cordiality of the relations of British Columbia not only with the Dominion but with all the provinces in the confederation, it was eminently proper that the expression of the views of the two political parties should be relegated almost entirely to the two leaders.

The question of better terms is, as all public men who appreciate their responsibilities are agreed, far too grave a matter to be cast into the political arena to become the football of irresponsible demagogues. The pity is that the Premier did not realize this when he went to Ottawa as the representative of this province, that he did not keep the fact in mind when he was there, and that he forgot his assumed role when he came back, posed as the champion of the province against her remorseless foes, and dissolved the Legislature for the unmistakable purpose of appealing to the country on the issue. He claimed Monday in his rambling, discursive and redundant remarks that his aim both at Ottawa and at home had been to keep the issue clear of party politics, whereas his attitude at the conference of provincial premiers, his statements, after he made his precipitate and inglorious retreat, and his conduct on his arrival in this province all convict him of partisan zeal and political insincerity. His speech Monday must have proved a great disappointment to his followers. There was nothing new in it from beginning to end. It contained no indication of his future course, but it must have engendered a suspicion that the question of better terms is to be left in suspense until another favorable opportunity of applying it to partisan uses arises.

It is not our intention to institute a comparison between the deliverances of the two leaders on the most momentous matter that is likely to engage the attention of the people of British Columbia for many a day. The speech of Mr. Macdonald will be found in another column of this issue of the Times. We ask our readers to read it carefully and draw their own conclusions. Our opinion might be considered biased, and therefore of no value because of its bias. But we have been favored with the views of experts who cannot by any stretch of the imagination be described as political partisans, and their judgment is that not since days long gone by when there were political giants in this land have they had the good fortune of listening to such a merciless, logical and convincing exposure of the weakness, incompetence and blundering recklessness of any representative to whose keeping was committed the vital interests of a community. The leader of the opposition, while in clear-cut and conclusive sentences arraigning the course of the Premier, in equally conclusive terms showed how much more effective in competent hands our case for better terms might have been presented to the conference. We ask our readers to note very carefully the various points brought out in the criticism of Mr. Macdonald. There can be no question that Premier McBride first submitted our whole case, including our demand for preferential treatment, to the judgment of the Ottawa Conference of Provincial Premiers, and when he found that the views of the representatives of the other provinces were likely to clash with demands we believed to be justified by the facts, that he incontinently withdrew his case and himself with the announcement that the matter was something that concerned only British Columbia and the Dominion. And this he did with so little finesse that he has created a prejudice which in the future will be difficult to overcome. So palpable was Mr. McBride's blunder that it drew upon him the contempt of the other members of the conference and compelled from one who should have proved this best friend the comment that he was neither frank nor candid in his attitude or his conduct. This in face of the fact that both in precedent and practice has the principle been established that the special relations of one province of the Dominion with the federal power are the concern of all the provinces of the Dominion. This principle was established twenty years ago when there was a Conservative government in power at Ottawa, and it has been admitted by a Conservative provincial predecessor of Mr. McBride, Colonel Prior.

Further, what are the people of British Columbia to think of the slovenly and contradictory terms of the resolution submitted to and carried by the Legislature Monday? It is expressly stated in the resolution that a competent tribunal of arbitration to investigate and report on the demands was refused by the

THE BY-LAWS.

If the city council hopes to get the three by-laws that will shortly be laid before the ratepayers adopted, something ought to be done to prove the necessity for the works proposed and to make clear to all concerned the present financial position of the corporation. There is a conviction lurking somewhere at the back of the mind of the average citizen that in the immediate future something will have to be done as speedily as possible to secure a larger supply and more satisfactory pressure of water. This cannot be done without the expenditure of a very large amount of money. Hence the necessity for a judicious husbanding of financial resources. The coming summer, it is true, if the optimistic prophecies of water works officials be fulfilled, may demonstrate that the capacity of Elk lake is amply sufficient for the requirements of the present time and for a population very much larger than Victoria is likely to have in the immediate future. At the same time we think of similar prognostications have been published before at corresponding seasons of the year, only to be rudely falsified when the real test came. The experiences of the past may be repeated during the coming season, notwithstanding the economic influences of the potent meter, in which those who control the taps place such touching confidence. We hope we shall not be unprogressive in opposing unreservedly the progressive schemes of the board of aldermen. We do most decidedly object to the apparently dominating idea of the majority of our councillors that there is no limit to the load of taxation the community can bear provided the taxation be levied under new methods, such as under the local improvement plan, by increasing the wa-

Premier of Canada. The official minutes of the conference contain the following as expressing the views of Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "If this conference, after hearing Mr. McBride's arguments in support of his contention, reach the conclusion that an arbitration should take place, through a commission, for the purpose of dealing with the claim of British Columbia, that would present the matter to the Dominion government in a new light, and, while I am not prepared to express any final opinion, I can say at once that such a recommendation from the conference would have great weight with us, and we should feel bound to give it further consideration." The question of arbitrating our claim was therefore left in the hands of the conference by Premier McBride, and by the Premier of Canada, was it rejected. Still further, the Premier and some others of his ministry conceded that possibly the conference of premiers had not dealt as fairly with British Columbia as the circumstances of our case demanded. They were willing to see the matter set up with Premier McBride and to deal with greater generosity than the conference suggested; but Mr. McBride evidently thought he had made the political point he was in search of. His copy of press correspondents sent out eulogistic accounts of the valiant battle he had fought and predicted that the people of the province would most enthusiastically endorse his course. That is the extent of the effort he made to keep the question of better terms out of the controversial arena of party politics, and in doing so to press it to a definite issue apart from the verdict of the conference. The act of dissolution itself demonstrated unmistakably that from the beginning he was playing a political game and that there was no sincerity in his blundering presentation of our case for better terms.

Now we understand he rests his case on a court of arbitration. But, as Mr. Macdonald pointed out in his speech, what is there to arbitrate? No such court can bring out anything that is new, that is not already known, that is not admitted as appearing in our case. The idea of any unrepresentative tribunal fixing or amending the financial terms between the Dominion and any of the provinces is absurd. Such a principle once conceded would lead to all sorts of complications. There would be no finality in the relations between the central and the subordinate powers. There would inevitably be continual demands for readjustment, followed by claims for arbitration in case of refusal. At the present time Prince Edward Island is pressing for an amendment to the terms of union, and that not upon any moral ground, not because of the lack of foresight of our public men, now gone to their rest, but upon the plea that the terms upon which she entered the union have not been legally fulfilled.

We are convinced that the greatest misfortune that could have befallen this province in connection with the case for better terms occurred when the presentation of that case fell into the hands of the head of the present provincial government. The discussion in the legislature Monday ought to convince every person in the province in that belief. And we are also satisfied that there is little likelihood of any advancement of the case while the present administration remains in power, because it is evidently the belief of the Premier that circumstances have happened in his hands which would be a political weapon, and it is undoubtedly his set purpose to wield it for selfish partisan purposes, and not for the purpose of effecting a settlement satisfactory to all the parties concerned.

UP-COUNTRY PAPER.

Weekly Will Be Started in the Bulkley Valley. Mrs. E. Morrison Groat, of Seattle, is in town at the Driad in connection with the new venture of Chas. Dorsey of Bulkley Valley. A meeting of those interested is being held at the hotel at 2 o'clock to arrange the details of the project, and if the inventors do not take hold of it Mr. Dorsey's satisfaction, he will run it solely as a private undertaking. Mr. Dorsey is particularly fortunate in having been able to secure the services of so able and experienced a newspaper woman as Mrs. Groat, who has been at various times society editor, musical critic and assistant general editor of different Seattle papers, including the Post-Intelligencer. In all her varied experience she has yet to record a failure. Besides the dull routine which falls to the lot of the newspaper worker, she has done much work, both grave and gay, for other periodicals. The lighter work was done under the pen name of Becky Sharp, which is so well known on the coast. The more serious work was signed with her own name. So marked was her success as a journalist that she is being introduced to her remarked: "I always thought you were a man."

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Preparation Being Made For The Occupation of Frontier Town. Oran, March 27.—French occupation of Oudja is probable to-day or to-morrow as General Serret, commander of the Nineteenth army corps is in sume south of Algeria, in order to draw up a plan of action. Telegraphic communication with the south is slow.

Although it is unquestionable that the McBride government is prone to do the things it ought to do, it occasionally cannot but do the thing it obviously ought to do. We have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works made a most excellent choice when he appointed Mr. R. A. Renwick, of Nelson, as his deputy commissioner. Mr. Renwick has been in the service of the government for a considerable number of years in another capacity, and has already proved his worth. But of course he received his training in a school which will fit a man of natural talent to shine conspicuously in any human constellation. We refrain from saying more lest our readers might be inclined to prove inquisitive. But we notice the government has levelled its record down to the old standard by appointing as the successor of Mr. Renwick in Nelson Mr. Harry Wright, ex-M. P.

Our friend Mr. Bowser, the Conservative generalissimo in the Legislature, is fearful lest the Hindus who have taken up their abode in British Columbia should insist upon exercising the franchise. Events will probably show that the first member for Vancouver is afflicted with a like distrust of the women of British Columbia. Not that he means to place the ladies upon the same intellectual and moral plane as the Hindus, but that he fears the introduction of a political force that might land him in such a place as in which his great "upper study" ended his days.

VICTORIA AND THE UNIVERSITY.

There are some traits in the character of Victorians that must appear inexplicable to strangers in the city—say, to persons who have made this city their home for a considerable number of years. We are told the university endowment bill brought down by the government will meet with strong popular approval—and to the sentence might have been added "everywhere almost except in Victoria." We cannot account for the feeling which pervades this perverse community in regard to the highly important subject of education, from the primary grade of the elementary school to the crowning point of the university degree. We talk glibly about our manifold advantages as a residential city, and yet we close our eyes to the obvious fact that in one of the most important factors affecting residential advantages we are lagging sadly behind most of our neighboring cities. Add to this condition the fact that some of our wealthy men and a few of our leading educationalists are giving of their superabundance for the advancement of educational institutions in other cities, and one will appreciate the apparently paradoxical state of affairs, educationally, in this residential city of Victoria.

The remarkable extension of the Canadian Club movement is one of the most significant tendencies in the development of our national life and the formation of our national spirit. While these organizations were not all-important organizations under the names of Canadian Clubs had existed in different cities, these were on bases quite different from that of the present Canadian Clubs, and generally their life was unimportant and short. The real Canadian Club movement dates back to December, 1892, when independent attempts were made to establish national clubs in Montreal, Hamilton and Toronto. In Montreal and Toronto these organizations were self-sustaining, but in Hamilton the effort was more successful, and for some time the Hamilton Club was the leading national organization of the province. But to-day the Canadian Club movement has spread over the whole Dominion. There are now Canadian Clubs in Halifax and St. John, on the Atlantic coast, and at Vancouver and Victoria on the Pacific. At almost every important centre of growth and activity a Canadian Club has been formed, or is in process of organization. Every week sees additions to the list. The last few months especially have been marked by the formation of Canadian Clubs at Guelph, Victoria, Halifax, Barrie and other growing centres.

The Canadian Club movement is the outward expression of the stirring of new life, a virile and catholic national spirit among Canadian citizens. Its objects are "the encouragement of the study of the history, literature, art, music and national resources of Canada, the recognition of native worth and talent, and the fostering of a patriotic Canadian sentiment." It was intended to be a debating or mutual improvement society, with social features founded on the basis of non-partisan, patriotic public spirit. In this last clause, "on the basis of non-partisan, patriotic public spirit" reveals not only the genius of the whole movement, but why its appeal to the young manhood of the Dominion has been so compelling and so generous.

First of all, it fosters a vigorous Canadian sentiment; it makes the adjective "Canadian" a prouder one than that of either "Liberal" or "Conservative." The Canadian Club knows no sect, no school, no party. It encourages frank speech and independent thinking. It brings together on a common basis of intellectual interest all classes of the community and fosters acquaintance. In its general trend the Canadian Club movement must have great social, political and national value. It is and will be powerful in fashioning our national character and developing our national spirit.

FUNCTION OF THE CANADIAN CLUB

EDITORIAL COMMENT BY TORONTO NEWS

Suggested By the Inauguration of the Body in this City.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Commenting editorially upon the inauguration of a Canadian Club in this city and its first luncheon which took place recently, the Toronto News has the following: "The establishment of a Canadian Club at Victoria, B. C., is interesting evidence of the fact that the Pacific province occasionally relaxes from its pursuit of the pine tree, the salmon and the oyster. The incident interests Torontonians inasmuch as the address of the occasion was delivered by Chief Justice Hunter, well known in Toronto, formerly a prominent member of the Young Liberal Club. Chief Justice Hunter reviewed the outlook of Western Canada from a national standpoint, pointed out the necessity for education in British-Canadian sentiment, more intercourse between the party leaders and the West, and pointed out that material interests were not all-important, that the building up of our free national institutions was incumbent on every patriotic citizen, and that the things of the spirit were as necessary as the dollar in the evolution of a nation. The chair was taken by Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir, and among those at the meeting were the Premier of British Columbia, the Mayor of Victoria, members of the judiciary and representatives of our national spirit. While note in passing that the first meeting of the Canadian Club of Victoria antedates that of the Canadian Club of Halifax by less than a month. The Halifax Club will hold its first meeting on March 21st.

The remarkable extension of the Canadian Club movement is one of the most significant tendencies in the development of our national life and the formation of our national spirit. While these organizations were not all-important organizations under the names of Canadian Clubs had existed in different cities, these were on bases quite different from that of the present Canadian Clubs, and generally their life was unimportant and short. The real Canadian Club movement dates back to December, 1892, when independent attempts were made to establish national clubs in Montreal, Hamilton and Toronto. In Montreal and Toronto these organizations were self-sustaining, but in Hamilton the effort was more successful, and for some time the Hamilton Club was the leading national organization of the province. But to-day the Canadian Club movement has spread over the whole Dominion. There are now Canadian Clubs in Halifax and St. John, on the Atlantic coast, and at Vancouver and Victoria on the Pacific. At almost every important centre of growth and activity a Canadian Club has been formed, or is in process of organization. Every week sees additions to the list. The last few months especially have been marked by the formation of Canadian Clubs at Guelph, Victoria, Halifax, Barrie and other growing centres.

If the weather appears more backward than it ought to be, do not forget that we are still in the month of March, and that in some sections of the country the thermometer is lingering below the zero mark. But the great exodus to the Northwest has commenced in earnest, so it is safe to presume that winter will not daily much longer in the lap of spring.

To-morrow will be Good Friday, and the Tories, following the good example of the provincial Legislature, the Dominion Parliament, the workingman, the merchant, and all productive institutions save and except the New York Exchange, will abstain from his labors. There will be no issue of the paper.

A sarcastic person on the Toronto Star writes: "Another morsel has been added to the provincial subsidies. And we are happy confederation must be to see the fledgling getting along so well in the nest, all mouth and throat, and forever chirping for more."

At least the intellectual future of the prairies is assured. A great colony of Bostonians is on its way to the Canadian land of promise.

LOSING THEIR FLAVOR

Seedless Oranges Are Deteriorating in Taste With Age of Trees. The Californian seedless oranges received in London this season are in no way comparable with the Sicily fruit received five years ago. Many of them are dry and spongy. There are distinct signs that their quality is deteriorating. This seems to show that seedlessness is secured at the expense of quality, and that the flesh of fruit lacking seeds loses its juiciness and bids fair in time to degenerate into kind of vegetable sponge. It seems clear that the representative seedless race of fruit cannot be depended upon to mature specimens of high uniform quality. It is believed here that there is a prospect that fruits of this kind will deteriorate and run simply from their seedlessness. This is causing some concern in fruit trade circles.

A SILENT WEDDING.

Both the bride and bridegroom at a recent marriage at Hucknall, Torkard, Nottingham, were dumb and dumb. The officiating clergyman was assisted in the performance of the ceremony by the missionary of the Nottingham Deaf and Dumb Society, who repeated the service after the clergyman in finger and sign language, the responses of the bride and bridegroom being given in a similar manner.

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and influential in determining the character of our people, in encouraging a liberal and tolerant disposition and in standing public judgment.

ITS PROSPECTS GLOWING.

W. K. Houston Thinks San Francisco Will Become Greater Than Ever.

W. K. Houston, who returned to this city from San Francisco on the steamer Umatilla, states that the activity in that city is perfectly wonderful. He believes that the city upon the rebuilding operations are completed will be more beautiful than ever.

"I was in the city last June, shortly after the disaster and the contrast between San Francisco in its present condition and its appearance then, is wonderful. Mr. Houston states that in his opinion there are more people there than prior to the earthquake, and that the city's future has not been injured by the disaster."

While in that city, the Seattle business men's excursion to the city of the Golden Gate took place, and Mr. Houston attended the city reception tendered them, notably one given by the president of the Chamber of Commerce and the city officials. He accompanied it, were warmly and graciously allusions made to the place of their residence.

FROM SOUTH AFRICA ALSO.

Ex-Mayor of the Capital of Rhodesia Will Make His Home Here.

M. S. Cleveland, ex-mayor of the city of Salisbury, capital of Rhodesia, has been spending some time here. Mr. Cleveland has been delighted with the conditions as he has found them in this province, and he has therefore determined to make this place his home. With that end in view, he left this morning for San Francisco, en route to South Africa, where he will dispose of business interests prior to returning.

RETURNS FROM EUROPE.

Impressed By the Large Number of Emigrants Leaving There For Canada.

(From Thursday's Daily.) John Brown, manager of the Capital Manufacturing Company, has just returned from London and Paris. He found things abroad in a very prosperous condition. There was, so far as he could see, none of that decadence abroad in the old land which some assert exists. He arrived in London just at the opening of parliament, but to his great regret he missed that famous pageant.

It was not, however, the beauty of Paris nor the bustle of London which impressed him, but rather the wonderful emigration to Canada. Thousands are coming to the land of promise. He found all the Allan liners booked ahead for three months by intending emigrants. On his return trip by way of New York he had a rather disagreeable experience with the customs officers, which made him declare that his Canadian route was the only route. The United States customs officials required a detailed statement of one's life from the time of his departure from one enters the country.

After he had escaped the tender attention of the New Yorkers the rest of his emigration to Canada via Washington and New Orleans was very pleasant. "But I am glad to be back," said he in conclusion. "Victoria has been a very pleasant surprise. Wherever I went I found it well and favorably known, and I am going to be here when the day of development comes."

LOCAL.

The total clearing of Victoria clearing this ending March 28th was: Alberni—Highest ten 15th; lowest, 13 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Winter Harbor—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 21 on 11th; mean, 24.96. This Island—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 21 on 11th; mean, 24.96. Chilliwack—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 17.0 on 3rd; mean, 24.96. Quesnel—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Chillcutin—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Kitimaat—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Port Simpson—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Vernon—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Massett—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Ladner—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Atlin—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Tzouhalem (Cowichan) perature, 35.0 on 24th; and 2nd; mean, 42.17.

WEEKLY WEATHER.

Victoria Meteorological Office, March 29. The precipitation in the past week has been light but the rain much heavier in the Pacific pressure has for the most part been extreme. The wind has been from the north and the main factor in causing weather north of the Strait of Fuca.

On Thursday evening, storm of very decided character, appearance of the Vancouver coast, the pressure was 30.0 on 24th; lowest, 29.0 on 25th; mean, 29.5. On Friday morning the wind shifted, the barometer fell to 29.5 on 26th; lowest, 28.5 on 27th; mean, 29.0. Storm was played at Victoria, and centered at Vancouver and the following wind velocity: Victoria, 48 to 50; Nanaimo, 40 to 45; Port Moody, 40 to 45; Chilliwack, 40 to 45; New Westminster, 40 to 45; Kamloops—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 3rd; mean, 24.96. At Barkerville—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 3rd; mean, 24.96. At Atlin—Highest, 24.0 on 24th; lowest, 23.0 on 25th; mean, 23.5. At Dawson—Highest, 24.0 on 24th; lowest, 23.0 on 25th; mean, 23.5. The following is the weather for February, 1907.

Precipitation in Victoria: Vancouver, 1.0; New Westminster, 1.0; Nanaimo, 1.0; Alberni (Boma), 1.0; Winter Harbor, 1.0; Tzouhalem, 1.0; Chilliwack, 1.0; Quesnel, 1.0; Vernon, 1.0; Kitimaat, 1.0; Port Simpson, 1.0; Yarron, 1.0; Rivers Inlet, 1.0; Goldstream, 1.0; Nanaimo Island, 1.0; Coquitlam, 1.0; Naas Harbour, 1.0; Hartley Bay, 1.0; Salmon Arm, 1.0; Atlin, 1.0; Ladner, 1.0; Tzouhalem, 1.0; Tsouhalem, 1.0.

At Victoria—The total sunshine recorded in minutes, and the mean month was 25; highest on 14th; lowest, 15 on 24th; mean, 24.96. The electrical anomaly of the direction of the northeast, 1.21 on 24th; south, 2.2; southwest, 2.0; north, 2.0. Vancouver—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 14.5 on 24th; mean, 24.96. Nanaimo—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 13.5 on 24th; mean, 24.96. Chilliwack—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 3rd and 4th; mean, 24.96. Quesnel—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Chillcutin—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Kitimaat—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Port Simpson—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Vernon—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Massett—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Ladner—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Atlin—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Tzouhalem (Cowichan) perature, 35.0 on 24th; and 2nd; mean, 42.17.

—The total clearing of Victoria clearing this ending March 28th was: Alberni—Highest ten 15th; lowest, 13 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Winter Harbor—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 21 on 11th; mean, 24.96. This Island—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 21 on 11th; mean, 24.96. Chilliwack—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 17.0 on 3rd and 4th; mean, 24.96. Quesnel—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Chillcutin—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Kitimaat—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Port Simpson—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Vernon—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Massett—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Ladner—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Atlin—Highest ten 24th; lowest, 15.0 on 2nd; mean, 24.96. Tzouhalem (Cowichan) perature, 35.0 on 24th; and 2nd; mean, 42.17.

With knowledge of the education to work in the month of the employment, must be in Branch, established in case of any giving curriculum in the School, Can. The congregational Baptist church is present Easter concert. Among other who are Mrs. H. B. B. Keyton, Mr. Breme field. Five children—O. B. B. Hempler and Kati confirmed at St. church Sunday.



ADJOURNS OVER THE HOLIDAYS

LEGISLATURE RESTS FROM ITS LABORS

Many Routine Matters Were Dealt With at the Session Yesterday.

(From Thursday's Daily.) The legislature last evening adjourned until after the Easter holidays...

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor came down to the chamber during the afternoon and assented to the bills which had been put through their third readings...

An act for licensing non-resident commercial travellers or agents for sale of liquors and tobacco; and act relating to trade and other licenses outside municipal boundaries...

Prayers were read by Rev. G. K. B. Adams. A. E. McPhillips presented a petition from the Willow River Gold Mining Company...

On the motion of the Premier a private bill to amend the "Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1909" was introduced...

A. H. B. Macgowan presented the second report of the railway committee, reporting the preambles proved of the following bills:

1. A bill to revive, ratify and confirm the "Queen Charlotte Islands Railway Company Act of 1905."

2. A bill to incorporate the Bentinck Arm & Queen's Railway Company.

3. A bill to amend the Railway Act, 1907, in relation to the Railway Commission.

4. A bill to amend the Railway Act, 1907, in relation to the Railway Commission.

5. A bill to amend the Railway Act, 1907, in relation to the Railway Commission.

6. A bill to amend the Railway Act, 1907, in relation to the Railway Commission.

SEES AMERICA FOR FIRST TIME

CAPTAIN OF CYCLOPS TELLS OF DISASTERS

Passed into Tokio Bay as S. S. Dakota Struck Devil's Rock at Entrance

(From Thursday's Daily.) A dual interest invests the steamer Cyclops, which is now discharging a cargo at the outer wharf...

Capt. Purford has piled in many of the waterways of the world. On one occasion, when on his way to Australia, he went via the Horn...

The captain of the Cyclops has been in the service of the Holt line for some thirty years. When he first joined that great shipping concern there were only sixteen vessels belonging to it...

Although no official information is as yet forthcoming on the subject, Capt. Purford says that it is only a question of a very short time until the Holt line places a direct steamship line between the Sound and the Orient...

Shippers in the Old Country are each year sending more goods over here, and the tonnage is increasing very rapidly. On this occasion the Cyclops carried a total cargo of 10,000 tons...

Capt. Purford is intimately acquainted with the scene of the Berlin disaster. He has piled in those waters on several occasions...

The entrance to Rotterdam, he said, "is a very narrow, shallow breakwater. The actual entrance for vessels is some four or five hundred feet wide...

At the time of the Berlin wreck the steamer was a terrific southwest wind blowing. This, along with the ebb tide, would make it difficult for the vessel to keep an even course...

The Cyclops will remain at the outer wharf until Saturday evening.

BRINGS WOUNDED MAN TO PORT

QUEEN CITY COMES IN FROM WEST COAST

Schafer Tells Details of Sad Drowning Accident at Nootka Whaling on Coast.

(From Thursday's Daily.) On board the steamer Queen City, which reached port at 11.30 a.m. to-day, was H. Schafer, one of the actors in the tragedy which resulted in W. Paikins losing his life in Nootka Sound...

H. Schafer's description of the drowning fatality is of an interesting nature. In company with J. Ringling and W. Paikins he was out on a whaling cruise in the neighborhood of Nootka...

At the time of the disaster Schafer was lying at the bottom of the canoe, which had been overturned. He was with his wounded hand. The biting cold of the water number the pain, and he managed to hold on to the part of the canoe which was still afloat...

There they were marooned for 39 hours. A lead of three onions, with which the canoe had been provisioned were washed ashore, and upon these the shipwrecked men existed. A fire was lit, and after passing through Sunday and part of Monday the smoke from the fire and the waving of a flag attracted the attention of Antoine Luckovitch, a storekeeper in Nootka...

The Queen City experienced very rough weather last Friday, and put into Clayquot, where she lay during the night. She had a long passenger list, including many timber cruisers and mining prospectors for this port...

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BEACH DRIVE TO CADBORO BAY

ACTUAL WORK WILL SOON BEGIN ON IT

Lands and Works Department is Awaiting the Plans for Subdividing Uplands Farm.

(From Thursday's Daily.) It is likely that the continuation of the beach drive from Oak Bay in the direction of Cadboro Bay will be delayed until the plans have been completed for the subdivision of the Uplands Farm...

The Uplands Farm, which has been acquired by Oldfield and Gardner of Winnipeg, the lands and works department think it best to have that settled before the final decision is reached as to the route which the road will take...

On the mainland a marine drive is to be put in from the city of Vancouver to Shore Grey. This road will follow the shore line closely, and will be a joint scenic and commercial drive...

The Uplands Farm, which has been acquired by Oldfield and Gardner of Winnipeg, the lands and works department think it best to have that settled before the final decision is reached as to the route which the road will take...

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TO IMPROVE VICTORIA HARBOR

CAPTAIN COX TELLS OF VISIT TO OTTAWA

Vote of Thanks to Hon. W. Templeman for Fattering Objects of Association.

(From Thursday's Daily.) The Board of the Inner Harbor Association at its recent meeting, held in the offices of Mr. Kirk, received a report from Capt. J. G. Cox of his recent visit to Ottawa...

He stated that he presented the board's memoranda and map to the Hon. Mr. Templeman and explained the objects of the association and fully discussed the merits of the proposition with him...

The Hon. Mr. Fisher carefully perused the board's memoranda and the map submitted by them, together with the letters of Capt. Troup and the secretary, setting forth the actual losses experienced in navigating waters so full of hidden dangers and difficulties...

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BOURASSA ONLY REPEATS RUMORS

ADMITS HE CANNOT FURNISH EVIDENCE

Premier Deprecates Attempts to Rob Members of Their Characters by Insinuations.

(From Thursday's Daily.) Ottawa, March 27.—In the House yesterday H. Bourassa concluded his speech with the following motion: That statements have become a matter of general comment, have aroused public opinion throughout the country, and an immediate inquiry is important...

The prime minister and his colleagues being the principal guardians of the honor of parliament, should take the initiative, he said. The government should ask the House to constitute a special committee to conduct a strict and impartial inquiry as to whether any minister of the crown or member of parliament made improper use of their positions as such for private gain, or have otherwise been guilty of personal misconduct under such circumstances...

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PROBING INTO TELEPHONE GRAFT

OVER QUARTER MILLION SPENT IN BRIBES

Grand Jury Trying to Trace Course of Money Sent from Los Angeles.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) San Francisco, March 28.—Former Governor Henry T. Gage, who has arrived in the city from Los Angeles, and is reported as likely to be associate counsel for Abraham Ruef, declined yesterday to make any statement regarding the case or to affirm or deny that he was here for the purpose of conferring with Ruef...

The grand jury resumed its session yesterday and the inquiry was directed to an effort to trace the course of the \$300,000 said to have been sent here from Los Angeles for the alleged purpose of obtaining a franchise for the Home Telephone Company...

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DELEGATES HONORED

RECEIVED REPORTS OF RESOLUTIONS ON TEMPERANCE OBSERVANCE ALSO ADOPTED

(From Wednesday's Daily.) The annual convention of the International School Association opened yesterday at the Methodist church with a good attendance...

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(Continued on page 7.)

INTO ONE GRAFT

FOR MILLION SPENT IN BRIBES

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obtaining a franchise telephone company. It money was sent to to the credit of the

ny, then transferred to credit of the Empire npany, an allied cor-

hopes to be able to ks of the bank that changing the deposit, the subsequent pay- to the supervisors, of the two banks ac- books of the institu-

DELEGATES HAVE ENDED LABORS

RECEIVED REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Resolutions on Temperance and Sabbath Observance Were Also Adopted.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The annual convention of the local branch of the International Sunday School Association opened at the Cen-

tennial Methodist church last evening with a good attendance. Among those present there were represented the Sunday school workers of the en-

tire district. Papers were delivered dealing with the work of the past year and progress reported. Lyter these were the sub-

ject of discussion. The proceedings were opened by the president, A. H. Huggett, who briefly outlined the work of the organiza-

tion which the body had performed. The association was in excellent financial standing and was anxiously in-

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lege to listen to many lectures on teach- ing, both in Normal school and at Teach- ers' institutes, and I have no hesitation in saying that I had never listened to a more practical, helpful and up-to-date course of lectures on teaching than that delivered by the Rev. Mr. Carson. My only regret is that more of the S. S. teachers of this city could not have availed themselves of the opportunity these lectures afforded.

I do not know what view the executive which will be appointed at this convention may take of the matter, but personally I would like to see a course of lectures delivered each year to the S. S. teachers of this city.

J. M. CAMPBELL. The Cradle Roll, of which Noah Shakespeare told, takes charge of the infant at its birth and continues until it is old enough for enrollment in the ordinary Sunday school. He stated that the Cradle Roll of the Victoria branch of the society was the largest in the Dominion.

The following are the numbers in detail: Harmony hall mission, membership, 49; James Bay Methodist, 28; Victoria West Methodist, 21; Gordon Head, 9; Strawberry Valley, 17; Chinese Methodist, 20; Victoria West Baptist, 9; Wesleyan Methodist, 11; St. Aidan's Presbyterian, Mt. Tolmie, 4; Spring Ridge Methodist, 17; Church of Our Lord, R. E., 35; Calvary Baptist, 12; St. Andrew's Presbyterian, 42; Dunsmuir, 26; Knox Presbyterian, 19; St. Paul's, Victoria West, 22; North Saanich, Methodist, 19; Emmanuel Baptists, 32; First Congregational, 21 and First Presbyterian, 74; Burnside Baptist, 7.

Mr. Shakespeare also spoke of the work of the primary department which he stated was the most important of all. The children there may be moulded into the characters are in process of formation. That this work should be in the hands of fit teachers was the important point. The teachers should be child-lovers. The sessions of the class should be as far as possible in separate rooms, and for the purpose of illustrating the lessons, there should be a blackboard and interesting and instructive pictures.

Rev. T. W. Gladstone, in the absence of Rev. S. J. Thompson, of the Centennial Methodist church, spoke of the duty of parents. He pointed out that the Sunday school could not usurp the duty of the parent. In the parents' hands, more than in anyone else's, was the task of moulding the mind of the child, and therefore the greatest necessity for the fullest sympathy between parent and child.

W. Marchant and W. B. Deaville developed the ideas set forth by Mr. Gladstone. The paper on Temperance, specially prepared by Dr. Amelia Yeomans, of Winnipeg, was read by Mrs. Andrews. The paper dealt with the evil which is being done by the licensed liquor traffic in our city and urged upon Sunday school teachers the necessity for instilling a wholesome dread of liquor in the minds of children. Numerous ways of illustrating the evils of alcohol were detailed.

Rev. H. A. Carson followed with an address, in which he denounced the moral cowardice of those in office, both civic and provincial, which prevents them dealing with the liquor traffic in a strong and efficient manner. The official announcement of the appointment of Mr. Musgrave as general travelling secretary for this province, Saskatchewan and Alberta was made. A resolution setting forth the pleasure of the local branch at this was introduced by Rev. Le Roy Dakin, a copy of which will be sent to Mr. Musgrave.

A vocal solo by Miss Kayton and a duet by Mr. Morrison and A. Bremner were rendered very acceptably. The following committees were appointed for the ensuing year: Nominating committee, E. E. Wescott, A. D. Weston, John Mackenzie, ways and means, A. D. Weston, W. B. Deaville, Noah Shakespeare; time and place for next convention, Rev. Le Roy Dakin, W. B. Deaville, John Mackenzie, and resolutions, Rev. T. W. Gladstone, Wm. Greigson, R. Westcott. A vocal solo by Miss Kayton and a duet by Mr. Morrison and A. Bremner were rendered in the course of the evening, and were much enjoyed.

(From Thursday's Daily.) At the session of the local branch of the International Sunday School Association held last evening in the Centennial Methodist church, the question of Lord's Day observance came up for consideration. The matter was not upon the order paper, but the presence of the Rev. Dr. Rochester, the western travelling secretary of the Dominion Alliance brought it up. Many matters of minor importance were also considered, and much routine business discussed. Reports from the committees appointed at Tuesday evening's session were introduced.

WAS NOT INTENDED TO CREATE PANIC

Some of the Young People Asking Rather Exciting and Embarrassing Questions—But It Is Not a Joke.

The question was recently asked in these columns, "Will kissing be prohibited?" The writer has been much embarrassed by many questions on this subject. In reply to these inquiries, the highest scientific authorities in both Europe and America are of the honest and sincere opinion that legislation on this question will have to be passed for the protection of the public health, and especially that of the children. People who are strong and well may be able to resist the malignant microbes, 40,000 of which Dr. Naisse has counted upon a square centimetre of the lips of a perfectly healthy individual, but if you are run down, then kiss out for the danger. To those who prefer kissing to health they say: "Use first-class germ-destroyer, the system-builder such as Psychine. It is a perfect protection, not only against all germ diseases, but is the most remarkable tonic and restorer of waste tissue known to medical science. If you must kiss, you must be strong and healthy. Psychine is your greatest protection." La Grippe, Colds, Catarrh and all such diseases are very infectious through kissing.

Two years ago, when living in Simcoe, Ont., I suffered from an attack of La Grippe, which left me with a pain in my chest and a severe cough which sometimes lasted for hours. I tried several kinds of medicine, but they did not seem to do me any good. I took one bottle of Psychine and one of Colton's Expecto-rant. The pain and cough left me entirely and have never returned. I think Psychine is the best medicine I ever used. Psychine cures coughs, colds, la grippe, bronchitis, catarrh, consumption, diphtheria, stomach troubles, and wasting diseases, and is highly recommended for consumption. For sale at all druggists. 50c. and \$1 per bottle, or at Dr. T. A. Slocum's, Limited, 123 King street west, Toronto.

peculiarly necessary in this province. After various other members of the audience had taken part in the debate the following resolution was adopted: "That this association resolves in the enactment by the Dominion parliament of a law for the better observance of the Lord's Day and earnestly beseeches the Attorney-General and members of the governing body of British Columbia to take the needful steps for the enforcement of this law in this province. The association regards the protection of the Sabbath as a duty which those who would break down its obligations for the sake of greed or gain have a desire for pleasure as one of the highest functions of the government, and believe that on the maintenance of this day for rest and worship, much of the future prosperity of this province depends."

It was decided to send a copy of this resolution to the members of the local government. The temperance movement then was brought under discussion, and the views of the gathering found vent in the following resolution, which was adopted: "That this association recognizing the importance of inculcating in the children a strong moral feeling against the use of intoxicating liquors alike as a protection from personal peril and as a preparation for citizenship, and in respect to such application?"

The Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows: "Yes. "2. The matter is receiving consideration. "The report on the bill to amend the Interpretation Act was reported and the bill passed its third reading. "The report on the bill to incorporate the Victoria Veterinary Association was adopted and the bill given its third reading on the following division: Yeas—Messieurs Jones, Yoxton, Oliver, Macdonald, Brewer, McInnis, Tatlow, McBride, Fulton, Ellison, Bowser, Ross, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Cotton, Gordon, Taylor, Macgowan, Grant, McGuire, Behnsen, Young, Hayward, Davey—25. Nays—Messieurs Henderson, Jardine, Williams, Hawthornthwaite—4. Pairs—Messieurs Eagleson and Schofield, Naden and Parson, King and Mackay.

The report on the bill to amend the Investment and Loan Societies Act was adopted, and the bill given its third reading. Hon. J. H. Fulton, in moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Coal Mines Act, said that this bill was intended to give effect to an order in council passed dealing with the coal mines in the province of Kootenay. It had been decided in the Supreme court that the special licenses issued were invalid and that the holders of these were precluded from having their cases taken up in court. There were a number of claimants to coal lands there who were anxious to have their rights established in court. This bill would permit of this course being pursued.

J. A. Macdonald moved the adjournment of the debate. The Premier explained that the bill to amend the municipality of the city of Slocan was intended to relieve that city from a situation into which it had fallen. Slocan had suffered depletion in its population. It was found difficult to keep up with the debts. A point had been reached where it became impossible for the citizens to meet the obligations arising out of a tax sale held some time ago. The bill passed its second reading and the House went into committee on the bill with Parker Williams in the chair.

The original debt was \$10,000, payable in British Columbia. It will be necessary to raise more funds this year than heretofore, and as this is the headquarters for British Columbia, we should certainly do our part in spreading the good news and helping on the good work. Ontario, the hub of the Dominion, has been equal to the occasion. When apprised by our good brother Merritt of the necessity of putting a man in the field and guarantee his salary for two years, besides giving \$20 for his travelling expenses to the West. Seeing they have done so nobly in this, we in Victoria, the hub of British Columbia, should have no trouble in raising \$10,000 direct from the schools and \$75 by special collection collected by the newly appointed officers of the Mr. Oliver asked the Hon. the Chief

district executive of 1907. We approve of the plan adopted by the executive of 1906 of having different schools at as much per head as being the fairest way, and trust that all the schools will fall into line and have the money in the treasury not later than the 1st of May, as the travelling expenses of the secretary will have to be met by the three provinces and he will be in the field not later than May.

JOHN MESTON, NOAH SHAKESPEARE, WM. B. DEAVILLE. The report of the statistical committee was read and due to the fact that some churches had failed to send in the statement asked for, Miss Meriond visited a committee submitted the report as under on the following table:

Statistical Report. Victoria District Branch of International S. S. Union, March 27th, 1907. Total Ave. En'd. Attend. Baptist, Victoria West 140 88; Calvary 120 75; Emmanuel 150 98; Burnside 46 36; Wesleyan 25 15; Congregational 95 55; Church of Our Lord 128 96; St. Andrew's Presbyterian 429 300; Metropolitan Methodist 430 300; James Bay Methodist 124 79; St. Paul's, Victoria West 70 48; Victoria West Methodist 94 61; Esquimalt 39 21; Strawberry Valley 39 28; Alderlea, Duncan 39 20; Saanich, North 42 20; St. Andrew's Presbyterian 170 123; First Presbyterian Church 120 130; St. Paul's, Victoria West 70 48; St. Columba, Oak Bay 102 87; Knox, Spring Ridge 71 39; St. Paul's, Victoria West 70 48; Harmony Hall Mission 48 32; Chinese, Methodist 68 32.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. W. B. Deaville; Vice-President, J. A. Macdonald (home department), second vice, Noah Shakespeare (cradle and primary); Secretary, E. E. Wescott (house and home); fourth, J. M. Campbell (normal); treasurer, J. McKenzie; secretary, H. King; statistical secretary, Mr. Meriond. The last Tuesday and Wednesday of March, 1908, were set for the next annual meeting, which will take place in the Centennial Methodist church. A vote of thanks was tendered the pastor and officials of the Centennial Methodist church for their hospitality. The protection of the Sabbath was being adjourned to the Sunday school, where refreshments were served by the ladies of the congregation.

ADJOURNS OVER THE HOLIDAYS

Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: 1. Has the government received any report from the Hon. Mr. Fulton regarding a strong moral feeling against the use of intoxicating liquors alike as a protection from personal peril and as a preparation for citizenship, and in respect to such application?"

The Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows: "Yes. "2. The matter is receiving consideration. "The report on the bill to amend the Interpretation Act was reported and the bill passed its third reading. "The report on the bill to incorporate the Victoria Veterinary Association was adopted and the bill given its third reading on the following division: Yeas—Messieurs Jones, Yoxton, Oliver, Macdonald, Brewer, McInnis, Tatlow, McBride, Fulton, Ellison, Bowser, Ross, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Cotton, Gordon, Taylor, Macgowan, Grant, McGuire, Behnsen, Young, Hayward, Davey—25. Nays—Messieurs Henderson, Jardine, Williams, Hawthornthwaite—4. Pairs—Messieurs Eagleson and Schofield, Naden and Parson, King and Mackay.

The report on the bill to amend the Investment and Loan Societies Act was adopted, and the bill given its third reading. Hon. J. H. Fulton, in moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Coal Mines Act, said that this bill was intended to give effect to an order in council passed dealing with the coal mines in the province of Kootenay. It had been decided in the Supreme court that the special licenses issued were invalid and that the holders of these were precluded from having their cases taken up in court. There were a number of claimants to coal lands there who were anxious to have their rights established in court. This bill would permit of this course being pursued.

J. A. Macdonald moved the adjournment of the debate. The Premier explained that the bill to amend the municipality of the city of Slocan was intended to relieve that city from a situation into which it had fallen. Slocan had suffered depletion in its population. It was found difficult to keep up with the debts. A point had been reached where it became impossible for the citizens to meet the obligations arising out of a tax sale held some time ago. The bill passed its second reading and the House went into committee on the bill with Parker Williams in the chair.

The original debt was \$10,000, payable in British Columbia. It will be necessary to raise more funds this year than heretofore, and as this is the headquarters for British Columbia, we should certainly do our part in spreading the good news and helping on the good work. Ontario, the hub of the Dominion, has been equal to the occasion. When apprised by our good brother Merritt of the necessity of putting a man in the field and guarantee his salary for two years, besides giving \$20 for his travelling expenses to the West. Seeing they have done so nobly in this, we in Victoria, the hub of British Columbia, should have no trouble in raising \$10,000 direct from the schools and \$75 by special collection collected by the newly appointed officers of the Mr. Oliver asked the Hon. the Chief

ONLY ONE QUALITY THE VERY BEST STEEL DRIBBLES ARE SOLD BY LEADING MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE

IN IRONS FROM SAN FRANCISCO

On the second reading of the bill to validate by-law No. 23 of the city of Slocan, and to provide for the conveyance of property sold under the provisions of the said by-law, the Premier explained that this was simply to overcome a technicality. The bill passed its second reading and was committed, with C. Munro in the chair.

The bill was put through all its stages, receiving its third reading. The bill to amend the Provincial Elections Act was committed, with W. R. Ross in the chair. W. Bowser moved an amendment to do away with the depositing of a fee of \$1 when objection was made to a voter. After some discussion the amendment carried, which the bill moved an amendment by which he sought to make it possible for any municipality to provide for one or more half holidays each week. The amendment carried and the bill was reported. The House then adjourned until Tuesday of next week.

PRICE OF MILK TAKES A JUMP

Scarcity of Labor Compels Vendors to Increase the Rate by "Two-Bits."

(From Wednesday's Daily.) Fraught with dread to the householders and of ominous import to most of the citizens of Victoria, the announcement comes from the local milkmen that the price of milk has gone up. Just at the moment when the city is about to pass into the hands of the council's new liquor by-law, and when it is still problematical whether or not Elk lake will provide a sufficient supply of water for the city in days of summer drought, comes the present catastrophe. One pint of the fluid which neither cows nor dairymen delivered per day, which was \$1.50 instead of the \$1.25 which previously prevailed. In a similar scale of increase, "two bits" is added to the price of the hitherto very scarce milk. The necessity arises, the local vendors state, from the scarcity of labor. The joys and the sorrow of the kewan hitherto have been delivered in ballads picturesque though not pretty, but the milkman has known no bard. His hours are long, his labors arduous, his remuneration scanty. Hence his scarcity. The owners state that it is practically impossible to obtain labor at the present rate, and to pay. Several of the dealers are obtaining men through the Salvation Army, but they are but as a drop in the bucket, or as the water in the milk. The following is the new scale of prices: One quart per day, \$1.50 per month; 1 quart per day, \$2.75 per month; 3 pints per day, \$4.00 per month; 2 quarts per day, \$5.25 per month; 2 quarts per day, \$5.50 per month; 1 gallon per day, 28 cents per gallon; 10 quarts or over per day, 25 cents per gallon. One pint supplied twice daily will be charged \$3.00 per month.

CANADA AND THE STATES

Foreign Secretary Grey Tells of the Negotiations. London, March 28.—Replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question of Mr. Arnold-Forster, former war secretary, Foreign Secretary Grey said that the general negotiations respecting commercial reciprocity between the United States and Canada, which had been left unsettled in 1893, had not been reopened in the recent negotiations of Ambassador Bryce, and would form no part of them. Secretary Grey had not heard that Secretary Bryce had proposed the adoption of Canada of the United States tariff against Great Britain and all other countries, and when the establishment of free trade between Canada and the United States.

Mr. Bryce had been empowered to do his best to settle the outstanding reciprocity would technically form part of such outstanding questions, but, as a matter of fact, in the negotiations which have taken place neither the United States nor Canada, so far as Great Britain was aware, had shown any desire to reopen the matter. China produces 400,000 ounces of gold yearly.

For alleged attempted murder on the high seas, the British steamship Hutton Hall, from Amsterdam to San Francisco, was forwarded by the British consul at the latter port to Victoria for trial. He arrived here this morning on the S. S. Silesia, bound from Prince of Wales, in charge of the captain of that vessel. The provincial police had been notified by wire of the coming of the Chinaman from the consul there, and this morning was being pumped water from the main pump of the Hutton Hall, which was being carried to the cook by Peter Schavie, a boy, the Chinese steward came along with his hand under a cloth to feel the pulse of the victim. He drew this out and at once fired two shots. Both struck Schavie in the wrist, inflicting fortunate but minor injuries. The Chinaman was placed in irons. No reason is given for the offence.

ATTEMPTED MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS

China man Forwarded by British Consul for Trial Here—Offence on British Vessel. (From Wednesday's Daily.)

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CHICAGO CANNED MEAT

The British War Office Has Removed the Ban. London, March 27.—The ban on Chicago canned meat as food for the British army has been removed by the war office.

This information is contained in a reply sent to an unofficial inquiry from Washington. This reply, signed by R. H. Budge, assistant secretary of the war office, follows: "In reply to the reports of the officer recently sent on inquiry to the U. S. War Office, I am commanded by the army office to acquaint you that although such reports are of a confidential nature and cannot therefore be communicated to the public, they have been satisfactory. I am to add that no ban exists on the part of the war office against Chicago meats so long as its manufacture is properly supervised."

FINED FOR VIOLATING NEW REGULATION

Wholesaler's Neglect to Mark Imported Packages of Fruit Results in Police Court Case. (From Wednesday's Daily.)

Chas. E. Sonley, manager of the F. R. Stewart Co., Geo. Gowen, manager for R. Baker, Son, and Geo. Munro were in court Wednesday for the alleged violation of the regulations of the Dominion government governing the handling of fruit in the province. The first two were charged with having sold to W. O. Wallace, who keeps a grocery on the corner of Yates and Douglas, a number of closed packages of apples which did not have marked thereon a designation of the grade. The last was charged with having in his possession a number of closed packages of apples which did not have marked thereon a designation of the grade. All three pleaded guilty. Hereupon Mr. Smith, the Dominion Fruit Inspector, addressed the court and stated that as this was the first time the defendants had been charged with the violation of the act, and that as the offence seemed to have been committed through the oversight of the employees and not through want of instructions from the defendants, he asked the court to be lenient. Accordingly the minimum fine of 25 cents per package and cost was imposed in each case. Those convicted were in each case wholesalers. In this case the fruit was imported from the United States, and the defendants being the agents to handle it in the Dominion of Canada, it became obligatory on them to mark these packages with their own brand, and to designate the name and variety of the fruit and its destination of the grade before distributing to the public in this country. Mr. Smith stated that the law is very well observed throughout the province.

—An organ recital is to be held in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Good Friday night. The organist will be assisted by a number of prominent vocalists and instrumentalists. A choice and varied programme is promised.

DROWNED IN KOOTENAY LAKE

Kaslo, March 27.—Roderick McKimmon, of the C. E. R. tug Ymir, was drowned in Kootenay lake. He was in charge of a barge being towed by the Ymir to Kootenay Landing, and not receiving an answer to signals, the tug slackened up and the crew went to investigate. No trace of McKimmon could be found, and the supposition is that while making a tour of inspection of the tow lines he slipped off the barge and fell into the lake. The Ymir returned about 10 a.m., and, aided by the Hercules, patrolled the lake in hopes of finding the missing man or the body, but the search was in vain. Roderick McKimmon was barely twenty years of age, and a general favorite with his captain and crew. He came from Scotland a few years ago.



Steedman's Powders

SOOTHING POWDERS. Relieve FEVERISH HEAT. Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc. Preserve a healthy state of the constitution IN CHILDREN. Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN'S. CONTAIN NO POISON.



Among the thousands who are now using Rennie's Seeds, in this and other lands, I see with pleasure that many are still on the list who were customers thirty-seven years ago.

Farmers and Gardeners of acknowledged standing—men of intelligent discrimination—have used RENNIE'S SEEDS every year for thirty-seven years, each year's results proving convincingly the wisdom of their selection.

Dependable quality—certain germination—and expert selection, have thus gained for Rennie's Seeds the confidence of Canada's premier agriculturists. Remember this when deciding on seed supplies for 1907. In the meantime, write for a free copy of the Rennie Seed Annual. Now!

Wm. Rennie Co., Limited 66 Hastings St. West, VANCOUVER

HAYASHIA PAN'S POLICY

Declares That Flow-Has No Aggressions.

March 27.—Mail ad- state that Viscount minister of Japan, in the Japanese diet, in ions of members rem-ment's attitude con- of the San Francisco admit Japanese to the

government, which shown profound sym- Japanese nation, sent expression of its re-rence before our pro- of Washington. We proper course was de and patiently wait the foreign suspicion ntions on the part of can only be attribu- of the conditions ary and naval pro- get are of a kind and reorganize the as every nation is not only of the gov- of the nation, I begapan has no aggress-ive. As far as arned our policy may considered aggressive, our interests to the right possessed by peacefully compete a, but we intend to the principles of equal the open door, is the fullest belief."

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# PRACTICAL AID FOR WOMEN

## Wallachian Embroidery for Summer Gowns



COLLAR

A PARTY BAG NOVELTY

In this day of elaborate hand embroidery, in which complicated stitches and lace inserts play an important part, it is refreshing to have a new kind of work introduced which is simplicity itself. Effectiveness is, after all, the main thing in all embroidery. While it is undeniably true that exquisite workmanship is very rewarding on close examination, there are many times when just as good results are achieved at the expense of half-way, a quarter—the time and nervous energy.

One of the chief qualifications of the new Wallachian embroidery, that has sprung into such popularity during this last winter, is that it can be very quickly done. A woman, even a busy one, can start a piece of it with some prospect of getting it finished within a reasonable time. To begin a gown in the ordinary types of embroidery, such as satin stitch or eyelet work, Hedebo or Roman cut work, as late in the spring as this would require extreme rapidity or constant application to finish it in time for wear this summer. But a Wallachian gown should easily be embroidered in a fortnight by spending several hours on it each day.

"But," says some one, "how coarse must be the work that can be so hurried through?" Not at all, when it is

Wallachian, or, as some call it, peasant embroidery. This is merely an old friend masquerading in certain new forms—just a simple buttonhole stitch worked into a central or dividing line. Now, as almost every one who makes the slightest pretensions as an embroiderer can do this buttonholing, it stands to reason that this latest comer in the field of artistic needlework will win many admirers.

Wallachian embroidery is, as a rule, done in very conventionalized designs of large and lashing outlines. It is especially adapted to fancy work proper; indeed, when it first came out it was confined to that almost exclusively, not until this spring being used for waists, whole gowns and underclothing. Specially effective pillows have been made up in this stitch, either in colored or white cottons or in white or colored linens. Usually the whole design is carried out in the Wallachian stitch, but occasionally the stems are worked either in a cording stitch or also a double outline is used, with the intervening space filled in with a seeding stitch or rather close French knots.



The Blouse When Finished

While the colored Wallachian work is very striking, the shading necessarily takes a little more time than when done entirely in white. Pillows made of some of the rich new copper, dull blue, green and deep yellow tones of linen or canvas, embroidered in a Wallachian design in white mercerized cottons, are surprisingly stylish looking and give great service when made with a buttoned front.

Other interesting uses of the Wallachian embroidery are seen in centrepieces and plate doilies, bureau covers, coatlets, workbags, handbags, lingerie hats and for a linen suit may be developed in a Wallachian design on a natural tone

of linen worked with several tones of brown cottons.

It is in gowns, however, that the Wallachian embroidery finds its greatest number of appreciators. Most women aspire to own at least one embroidered suit, but even in their simplest forms they are too expensive to be considered by the woman of moderate means. With the new and rapid work now in vogue, however, there is little excuse for any one who so desires being without at least one frock in this newest form of embroidery.

The blouse shown today is to form part of a whole costume, the embroidery for the skirt panels to be given next week. It is a peculiarly graceful and delicate design for Wallachian embroi-

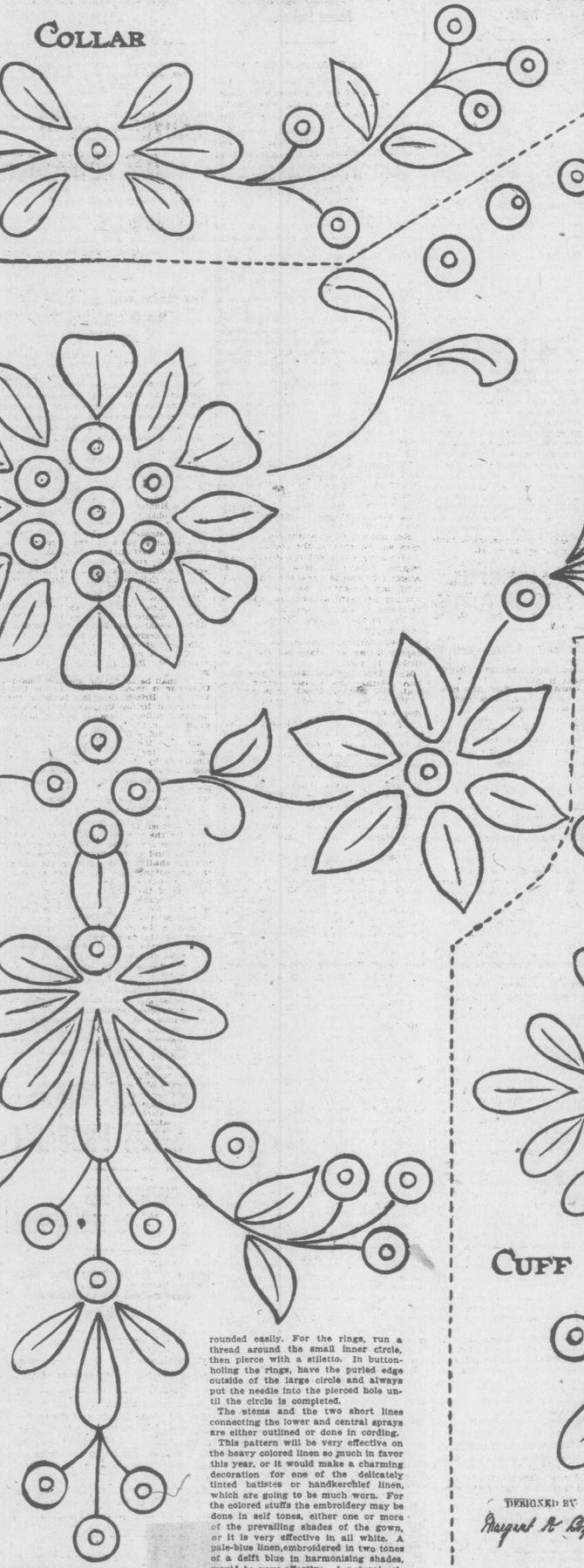
ery, as too often the patterns shown are rather heavy and stiff looking.

The front, collar and cuff are given. If desired, however, the cuff pattern can be adapted for the back, using a spray down each side of the fly fastening. The upper part of the front spray are large flowers, and the accompanying scroll can be used for the upper parts of the sleeves, which are much trimmed this season.

This design, which can easily be taken off with impression paper, is suited either to a heavy linen gown or to the many sheer materials, such as Indian linen, Persian lawn or nainsook, which give good service and launder well.

Very fine mercerized cotton, of which four or five strands are used, or a single strand of a loose cotton floss of high lustre, is liked for this work. For a sheer gown the former is preferable.

The Wallachian embroidery is buttonholed without an under padding unless used on a scalloped centre-piece where the edge is chain-stitched or outlined before being worked. As can be seen from the photograph, the entire design, flower, petals, leaves and rings, is carried out in the one stitch, the



CUFF

WORKED BY

August H. Ryle

only other one that is used being a cording stitch for the stems.

In working the leaves and petals, begin at the bottom corner and buttonhole into the stem. Take great care that the edges are kept perfectly even. The stitches should be slightly spread toward the tops of the petals or points of the leaves, so the material does not

rounded easily. For the rings, run a thread around the small inner circle, then pierce with a stiletto. In buttonholing the rings, have the pointed edge outside of the large circle and always put the needle into the pierced hole until the circle is completed.

The stems and the two short lines connecting the lower and central sprays are either outlined or done in cording. This pattern will be very effective on the heavy colored linen so much in favor this year, or it would make a charming decoration for one of the delicately tinted batistes or handkerchief linen, which are going to be much worn. For the colored stuffs the embroidery may be done in self tones, either one or more of the prevailing shades of the gown, or it is very effective in all white. A pale-blue linen, embroidered in two tones of a deep blue in harmonizing shades, would be very effective. A natural colored pongee would also look well done in self tones, or if one cares for contrasts, in two shades of soft castor brown.

Very thread tucks may be used for a shallow yoke between the upper sprays, or a few larger tucks can be run from the shoulders outside the bustle, to give

the necessary fulness.

Next week a skirt panel will be given, and thus complete the design for a very up-to-date costume, which has yet the merit of being quickly and easily em-

It seems as if nothing new in the way of party bags could be invented, yet there is one in vogue just now that has the distinction of one novel feature at least.

The bag itself is the old-style round or oval one of fancy brocaded or striped silks, and it fastens with a draw string. The novelty lies in the bottoms. Formerly these bottoms were made of two heavy pieces of pasteboard, covered with cotton wadding and silk, and overcast together; now the bottom layer has a looking-glass set in the outside piece.

And en route to the ball my lady can see herself before she enters the crowded hall leading to the dressing rooms, and make sure that her scarf is becomingly arranged or her hair is not blown into disarray.

These mirrors are easily inserted. The lower piece of cardboard has an oval or round opening cut in it, leaving a good border all around. The cardboard is neatly covered with a layer of the cotton wadding, and then the silk of the bag is pasted over it, the edges well turned in on the under side of the opening and at the outer edge. The mirror, face up, is pasted with strong glue to the bottom of the silk-covered circle, which makes a frame around it. It should be kept under weights for a time, and then the lower piece should be overcast to another silk-covered piece of cardboard of exactly the same size, but without the mirror.

To attach the bag to the bottom gather the lower edge, turn the bag inside out, pin closely to the bottom and overcast carefully through the

method.

TWO MEN KILLED IN COLLISION

VICTIMS MEMBERS OF CREWS OF TRAIN

Man Gets Fifteen Years For Slaughter—The Sentence of Joseph Phillips.

Toronto, March 28.—A head-on collision occurred this morning about 10.30 on the C. P. R. two miles east of Mir...

The Phillips Case.

Toronto, March 26.—An application to the minister of justice is to be made to liberate Joseph Phillips, sentenced on Saturday to five years in the penitentiary.

Just how long these seasons will last cannot be guessed at. Much will depend upon whether the commissioners decide to go into the history of the case or only hear witnesses who can swear as to the present mental condition of the defendant.

Thaw will be present at every session of the commission. Through his counsel he has stated that he will grant the commission every possible facility to carry on its work.

It was fully expected to get off on suspended sentence. That Phillips fully expected to get off on suspended sentence is the statement made to-day and fully borne out by the facts.

The charge to which he pleaded guilty was purely a technical one, and he rendered service to the liquidators in winding up the affairs of the defunct company, as he had made restitution and his case has been dragging for two years, partly owing to the manner in which the police court case was conducted.

He made it clear in his remarks to the prisoner when passing sentence that while he was convicted on a technical charge he (the judge) had considered the case in all its bearings.

Phillips had no more funds, it is understood, and could not fight the case any longer, which is another reason why he decided to plead guilty and take the chance of a lenient sentence.

The local feeling is that in view of all circumstances connected with the case and the widespread losses on the poor people, the penalty imposed by Judge Winchester eminently fitted the crime.

W. H. Jenkins Dead.

Toronto, March 25.—The death is announced at Madoc of Wm. H. Jenkins, the late registrar in the educational department of the province and chairman of the educational council.

For Manslaughter.

Portage la Prairie, March 25.—The spring assizes were concluded this morning. Lyle, charged with the murder of James Alexander and found guilty of manslaughter, was sentenced to 15 years in the Stony Mountain penitentiary.

Imprisoned for Life.

Ottawa, March 25.—An order in council was approved by Lord Grey to-day changing the death sentence passed upon Joseph Gilbert, of Regina, which was to be hung, to imprisonment for life.

Society Wedding.

Winnipeg, March 25.—A fashionable wedding will take place in this city early next month, the contracting parties being Miss Marjorie Powell and Hon. Charles Fisher, speaker of the legislature in Alberta.

General Booth's Visit.

Winnipeg, March 25.—The banquet given in honor of General Booth by the Canadian Club to-night, was certainly a distinctive honor to the veteran leader of the Salvation Army.

Death of C. P. Sclater.

Montreal, March 25.—C. P. Sclater, secretary-treasurer of the Bell Telephone company, died here on Sunday night after an illness of ten days from pneumonia. He was with the company since its organization.

Mohammedans use the lunar year, which is 10 days, 21 hours, 14 2/5 seconds shorter than ours.

IS HARRY THAW SAFE OR INSANE? SAYS JURORS

JUSTICE FITZGERALD APPOINTS COMMISSION

Will Report to Court on Mental Condition of Slayer of Stamford White.

New York, March 27.—A formal adjournment of the Thaw trial for a week or ten days will be announced to-day when the jury assembles in Justice Fitzgerald's court.

Whether the trial will again be resumed depends of course on the report of the commission, which is composed of ex-Justice Morgan, J. O'Brien, District Attorney Peter E. Olney and Dr. Leopold Putez, an authority on mental diseases.

Thaw is now sane, his fate will be decided by the jury. The appointees to the commission have agreed to serve and will meet Justice Fitzgerald to-day and will be sworn in.

They will be introduced to counsel in the case, after which it will be decided whether the sessions of the commissioners are to be conducted in open court or in secret.

Just how long these seasons will last cannot be guessed at. Much will depend upon whether the commissioners decide to go into the history of the case or only hear witnesses who can swear as to the present mental condition of the defendant.

The justice appointing a commission in lunacy has the power to refuse to submit himself to an oral examination.

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Winnipeg, March 25.—The banquet given in honor of General Booth by the Canadian Club to-night, was certainly a distinctive honor to the veteran leader of the Salvation Army.

Death of C. P. Sclater.

Montreal, March 25.—C. P. Sclater, secretary-treasurer of the Bell Telephone company, died here on Sunday night after an illness of ten days from pneumonia. He was with the company since its organization.

Mohammedans use the lunar year, which is 10 days, 21 hours, 14 2/5 seconds shorter than ours.

MANY WHALES OFF WEST COAST

ORION REPORTS THAT HUNTING IS VERY GOOD

New Pumping Apparatus Will Be Used—Progress at Kyquoot Sound Station.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The steam whaler Orion, which has put into port for a thorough overhauling at the ways of the Victoria Machinery Depot, brings news of great whaling activity on the west coast of the Island.

Within the last week four or five humpbacks have been captured. This is an exceptional performance for this time of the year.

Further information comes to hand of a growing activity at Sechart. The plant there is being enlarged. New tanks are being fitted and the general arrangements to cope with the large catches which are expected this season will necessitate the employment of many extra hands.

With few variations the Sardhana encountered severe weather during her trip from London docks to this port. She was exactly 166 days out, having left the English metropolis on the 12th of October. She touched nowhere during the voyage.

Immediately after leaving London stiff head winds were encountered in the Channel, and she was beating about there a couple of weeks before she could get clear the coast line.

On meeting the trade winds, matters improved, and the trip across the Atlantic was a favorable one. She made the coast of South America early in December.

When off Montevideo the crew spent an enjoyable time in fishing for sharks. There was exactly 166 days out, having left the English metropolis on the 12th of October. She touched nowhere during the voyage.

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BARQUE REACHED VICTORIA TO-DAY

SARDHANA ARRIVES HERE FROM LONDON

One Hundred and Sixty-Six Days for the Trip From the Old Country.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Under her own sail the British barque Sardhana, Capt. Walker, pulled into the outer wharf this morning. She was unable to secure the services of a tug in the Straits, and consequently had to make for port alone.

The Sardhana, a barque of 1,110 tons, belongs to Andrew Weir & Company, of Glasgow, and runs in a fleet known as the Bank Line. On this occasion she was coming from London with a miscellaneous cargo for Victoria and Vancouver, of which some 600 tons were for this port.

She commenced discharging to-day and will remain at the outer wharf for the next ten days.

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THE HEAVEN OF PLAINS PEOPLE

VICTORIA SO NAMED BY C. C. CHIPMAN

Chief Commissioner of Hudson's Bay Company Here—The Up-lands Farm.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

C. C. Chipman, chief commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company, is in the city on one of his periodical visits. He spent a few days here before leaving again for headquarters at Winnipeg. In view of the fact that Mr. Chipman has always taken such a deep interest in Victoria and has held such an optimistic opinion as to the future of this city as the great residential centre of the Northwest, Mr. Chipman was asked what was the feeling in the prairie sections with respect to the city.

The chief commissioner replied that it was being watched with the deepest interest, and would continue to be the chief attraction as a residential place for the residents of the Northwest. He could not see how it could be otherwise. To visit Victoria was to arouse a desire to live here.

"It is the heaven of the Northwest," he said.

In future the work of attracting people to the city will be far less difficult than it has been. There are now a large number in the prairie centres who have been to Victoria and they make the most enthusiastic advertisers which the city could have, and will continue the good work of extolling the attractions of Victoria.

"This city I regard as destined to be the greatest residential city in the Northwest," said Mr. Chipman. "It is such a lovely spot. I tell everyone who should see it. It is sort of half-way to heaven and were they to realize its attractions they would not be in such a hurry to go to heaven."

H. Gardiner, one of the partners of the firm which has recently acquired the 600 acres of the Uplands Farm, is also in the city at present, and was interviewed at the same time as Mr. Chipman. He said that he was here to arrange for the laying out of the land.

A landscape gardener had been practically secured to go over the land and formulate a plan laying it out for the work for the last fifty years.

The work will be commenced just as quickly as it can be done, and Mr. Gardiner says there is no question whatever about the sale of the whole sub-division in short order.

Already inquiries are being made, not alone in Winnipeg, but applications from Battleford and Regina and elsewhere for plots have been received.

Mr. Gardiner says that he has been requested that five or more acres be set aside for them at whatever price the land is put on the market.

Major Morley, in a similar plan for Vancouver, and by having a definite statement before them of the city's decision to accept the plan, it is hardly matters as to effect this saving. This by-law, in conjunction with the by-law for school purposes and the annual loan by-law, will be submitted to the voters on Thursday, April 4th.

Major Morley this morning stated that it was much to be regretted that earlier action in the matter of the by-law could not have been secured. It would have facilitated matters very much. Now work will be so delayed that it will be practically impossible to do anything this year. Asked as to the possibility of one of the by-laws being defeated, he stated that he did not think there was any likelihood of such a course being followed.

The incinerator plant which is proposed to install here from the plans of the Heenen-Froude Company is so well known, simple, and yet so eminently suited to its purpose that it is hardly conceivable that anyone could be so blind to the public weal as to attempt to defeat it.

A similar plan is to be erected in Seattle. Vancouver is having one shipped to that city in the near future, and it is proposed to have one for Victoria shipped at the same time, thus saving both time and expense.

The testimony of such cities as Westmont, Montreal, New York and other places where similar plants have been installed, go to show that the plan of the city to generate power for the lighting of the streets is entirely feasible.

The descriptive pamphlet furnished by the company also goes to show that this plan is in successful operation in many cities in England.

WILL ADDRESS TEACHERS.

Principal of Winnipeg Normal School Will Attend Convention to Be Held at Nelson.

Winnipeg, March 27.—W. A. McIntyre, principal of the Normal school, will give three lectures at the British Columbia Teachers' Association at its meeting to be held at Nelson during the Easter vacation. In the past the British Columbia educationists have been drawing their talent chiefly from the United States for such occasions, and this recognition of Manitoban talent is a new departure.

BLUE FUNNEL LINER.

Cyclops, Sister Ship to the Titan, Arrives in Port.

The Blue Funnel liner Cyclops reached the outer wharf on Wednesday and is engaged in discharging some 700 tons of cargo for this port. She comes from Liverpool and has been at Tacoma for the past few days. The Cyclops is a sister vessel to the Titan.

TO BRING REINDEER.

Ottawa, March 27.—The Dominion has given a grant of \$5,000 to Dr. Greenwell to bring reindeer from Norway.

Suffering from nervous indigestion, accompanied by a headache, Richard Mansfield on Tuesday instructed his managers to cancel the remainder of the season's engagements.

HOMESEEKERS FROM STATES

THOUSANDS COMING TO WESTERN CANADA

Special Trains Crowded With Settlers Are Being Sent Out of St. Paul.

Winnipeg, Man., March 27.—A St. Paul dispatch says: "Homeseekers" was again in evidence at the railroads yesterday. Thousands of settlers and homeseekers on route to the West left St. Paul last night by the western trains, and many more will come to-day.

"Homeseekers" rates are in effect every Tuesday during the season, as are the others which draw the greatest number of emigrants. The tickets are good to the coast. Many of the settlers are journeying to Canada to take up claims.

"Special trains will be sent out on the Soo line, Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads to-day with the travellers who arrive from the East."

WIND AND HAIL STORM.

Port Arthur, March 27.—A terrific wind and hail storm prevailed here last evening. A hail storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, swept over the city in the afternoon, but no damage is reported.

FIRST CARGO OF SEASON.

Steamer Midland King Carries Wheat From Port William.

Port William, Ont., March 27.—The first cargo of wheat for 1907 was loaded at Empire elevator yesterday, when a cargo of 180,000 bushels was placed in the steamer Midland King. The wheat has been tied up near the elevator all winter, but the ice had to be blown to get her alongside the elevator.

SECURED COAL LANDS.

Questioned concerning coal, the ex-mayor said his company had taken up the demand for export coal in the north end of the island, upon which they had a diamond drill working up a five-foot seam of soft coal to a depth of 150 feet. The mine runs up to the beach, and was to be seen under the sea in the direction of an island, which he had also acquired. The company is exploring the known possible for vessels to come right up to the shore and load. It would take, he estimated, \$300,000 to develop the property.

"They tell me," he went on, "there is an abundance of iron, copper, marble and the finest building stone. A company is exploring the marble, and 15 miles out of Victoria, Portland cement is being manufactured. Although there is a park in the known wealth of the island is already established, and the people are waking up to the fact, under the arousing influence of the new-comer, who, having set other places on the move, is now turning his attention to this last field of Dominion enterprise."

Mr. Arbutnot, who trades in Vancouver Island under the style of the Red Fir Lumber Company, finds that the lumber business is brisk, owing to the demand for export coal in Victoria is \$7.75, the highness of the price being due to the scarcity of labor, the shipping taking the coal as fast as it is mined.

Good Shelter For Harbors.

He thinks that many places, which are scarcely known to-day, will be flourishing cities in the near future. He expects that several new harbors will be made on the coast, while abundance in good shelter for shipping. The unexplored forests contain a great amount of wealth, which time and necessity will eventually bring into the market.

Mr. Arbutnot has a great opinion of Victoria, which, he says, is growing rapidly. He expects that the city will return to the Pacific Coast and rejoin his family.

TURKEY ACTIVE.

Reorganizes Army Corps and Takes Step to Complete Fortifications at Adrianople.

Constantinople, March 27.—Considerable military activity is shown by Turkey in consequence of the recent extraordinary credit of \$5,000,000 granted by the Bulgarian sobranje for military purposes. The regular troops comprised in the Second and Third army corps of the Turkish army with headquarters at Adrianople and Salonica have been reorganized in an important manner.

Several companies of engineers have been assigned to the completion of the fortifications at Adrianople. A large order for military supplies has been placed and a military park has been constructed on the sea of Marona for landing troops and supplies from the Asiatic provinces.

CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR.

Mexico Has Been Asked to Intervene in the Present Troubles.

Mexico City, March 28.—Mexico has been asked to intervene in the present troubles in Central America by the republic of Salvador. Dr. Belandier, Estupinan, the minister to Mexico from that country, had a long conference with President Diaz this afternoon, at the conclusion of which he issued a statement in which he dispatched to Ambassador Gaither in Washington. The contents of the message were made public, but it is thought that the ambassador was instructed to tell the United States that Mexico was ready to join the northern republic in demanding that hostilities cease.

FOR WORKING ON SUNDAY.

Port Arthur, March 27.—The first prostration here occurred yesterday morning, when two carpenters were heavily fined for working on Sunday last.

GREAT STRIDES MADE BY ISLAND

EX-MAYOR ARBUTHNOT TELLS WINNIPEGGERS

Brilliant Future for Victoria Prophesied—Timber and Coal Resources Dilated Upon.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Reports from the Pacific Coast, suggesting mineral and industrial possibilities, seem like momentary peeps into a great destiny; and Winnipeggers, who have gone thither and returned to tell us about them, are like they who went forth to spy out a promised land. In this category must be placed J. Arbutnot, during 1901-02, mayor of the city, who is on a visit here, says the Winnipeg Free Press.

Mr. Arbutnot is interested in coal and lumber on Vancouver Island, which, in the probable rise of trade in the Orient, is bound to occupy a pre-eminence. This winter 50,000 tons of berries, which are in demand from Nannalo to Japan; and there is a great demand for ties for railway building in both China and Japan.

Shipbuilding and coal mining are also thriving; and, with the probable exploitation of the vast iron resources of the island and other industrial appliances, an alluring picture is shadowed upon the mind.

"One growth out there," said Mr. Arbutnot to interviewers, "is, of course,



