Leading Canadian Physicians

Endorse The Canadian Discovery

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

DR. ALEXANDER FALKNER, Williamstown, Ont., a physician who has enjoyed a large practice for the past thirty years:—"I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of 'Fruit-a-tives' or 'Fruit Liver Tablets' as a medicine for chronic constipation and biliousness, dyspepsia, etc., etc. I have prescribed this medicine for the past six months and can strongly recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' in all cases of constipation, indigestion and flatulence, headaches due to weakened digestion, etc.

DR. A. FRANKFORD ROGERS, Ottawa, a physician who has enjoyed one of the largest practices in that city, states:—"I have no hesitation in recommending 'Fruit-a-tives' or 'Fruit Liver Tablets' as the fact of these tablets being made from a laxative material extracted from ripe fruit appeals, and has appealed to my judgement, and I have used these tablets extensively in my practice and always with most gratifying results. The proprietors of this medicine do not hesitate to furnish the formula of the tablets to physicians, and hence any physician can use these tablets and recommend them without loss of self respect. The formula of 'Fruit-a-tives' is certainly a magnificent one, and in my experience no medicine ever used by me has given such excellent results in constipation and stomach and liver trouble as 'Fruit-a-tives' has. That these tablets act beneficially on the kidneys and skin is beyond doubt and in many cases where the skin was sluggish and inactive and the complexion bad 'Fruit-a-tives' have given the most pleasing results."

DR. D. J. COSTELLO, member of the internal staff of the General Hospital, Ottawa, and who has extensive experience, states:—"I have used 'Fruit-a-tives' or 'Fruit Liver Tablets' with most beneficial results in obstinate constipation and biliousness, and found their action mild and non-irritating, and yet more curative than any medicine ever used previously. I strongly recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' to those suffering from these complaints."

At all druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price. 50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, OTTAWA.

ABOUT LE ROI AMALGAMATION

Circular Letter From Mr. McMillan In Reply to the Directors.

The following circular was recently issued to the shareholders by Mr. A. J. McMillan, late managing director of the Le Roi Mining Company, Ltd., prior to the annual meeting on the 8th instant:

Dear Sir or Madam. As the annual meeting is so near, I do not propose to go into detail in this circular. The directors in their annual report hold out glowing prospects of dividends in future years of a new company to be controlled in America, provided only amalgamation is carried out. These prospective dividends appear to be based upon estimates made by Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Aldridge, and are largely contingent upon the present high price of metals being maintained. We are told a great deal about the profits said to have been made by the War Eagle, Centre Star and St. Eugene mines during the past twelve months. It is common knowledge in Canada that these Canadian companies have made extraordinary efforts during the past few months, apparently with a view to making a good showing to influence Le Roi shareholders in regard to this amalgamation scheme. Why did the directors not give us the records of these properties for the preceding three or four years? A more dismal

Record of Losses and Disappointments

it would be difficult to imagine. These reports will be asked for at the annual meeting.

The War Eagle Company has within the last few days been absorbed by the Centre Star Company, both companies, together with the St. Eugene, being controlled by the same group of people. We are told that the War Eagle had no debts at the time. But surely our Le Roi directors ought to have told us that last summer the War Eagle had a debt of over £100,000 contracted during years of unprofitable working, which amount had to be paid off by the family of the man who had guaranteed it to the bank. The shareholders should not lose sight of the fact that in this proposed new company they are to receive only £264,000 out of a total capital of £1,100,000, the balance of the shares being held in America. In future, the English shareholders will have nothing to say about the management of their own affairs, as the control will be across the Atlantic. The directors in their report say: "The representatives of the other interests, with whom it was necessary to negotiate for the purpose of amalgamation, distinctly refused to make any official communication to the board so long as Mr. McMillan remained upon it." I do not need any higher testimony than this. In other words, the Le Roi directors now plainly admit that they ejected me from the Board to please the War Eagle, Centre Star and Trail smelter people. These gentlemen declined to discuss the matter with me or with any of the technical mining and smelting men connected with the Le Roi at Rossland or at Northport. They would only discuss the matter with Mr. Waterlow, who

Knows Nothing About the Business

in a practical way. Hence the scheme of amalgamation put forward is Mr. Waterlow's scheme, backed by Sir Henry Tyler, in opposition to the advice and opinion of the managing director and all of the technical men connected with the Le Roi at Rossland and Northport.

I have discussed the business of the company with many shareholders, and the following gentlemen have expressed their willingness to serve on the board. These gentlemen have been duly nominated as directors, and I ask shareholders to support them at the forthcoming meeting. Their names are as follows:

T. D. Grimke-Drayton, Esq., J. P., Clifford Manor, Newent, Gloucester.

Charles Dunderdale, Esq., 2 Marsden street, Manchester.

George Wilson Wilson, Esq., Market Harborough.

A. J. McMillan, Esq., St. Andrews, Kenilworth.

Mr. Grimke-Drayton is one of the largest shareholders in the Le Roi, in which he has nearly £10,000 invested. Mr. Dunderdale is well known in the north of England, and appears to have the confidence of the shareholders in that part of the country, as was shown at the recent meeting of the Le Roi shareholders held in Manchester. Mr. Wilson has been a shareholder for some time, and so recently as last July visited the mine and the smelter and spent much time in looking into matters on the spot. I hope shareholders will either attend the meeting or send proxies to me or my friends, so that this amalgamation scheme may be defeated. I have already received large numbers of proxies from shareholders, but every vote is needed. I am, etc.,

A. J. McMILLAN.

St. Andrew's, Kenilworth, December 4th.

Accompanying his circular Mr. McMillan sends out certain information regarding the St. Eugene, Centre Star and War Eagle mines, by Mr. J. W. Astley, engineer and general superintendent of the Le Roi Mining Company; Mr. Edmund B. Kirby, general manager of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines, and Mr. J. H. Trevorrow, superintendent of the Le Roi mine.

YORK COUNTY LOAN TROUBLES

Cause of Trouble Revealed in Reports—Collections Fail to Equal Disbursements.

As in Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo, New Westminster, is interested in the affairs of the York County Loan and Savings Co. A despatch from the royal city of yesterday's date says:

"Though the people of this city who are interested in the York County Loan & Savings Company have so far taken no concerted action on account of the suspension of the company's business, this does not indicate that the investors in New Westminster and district are few. It was estimated this morning that $30,000 would barely cover the money represented by stockholders and holders of debenture stock.

"The investments of persons with complete and incomplete books run all the way from very small amounts to quite large ones, and these holders are naturally exhibiting some anxiety as to the final result of the present proceedings.

"As was stated above no united action has been taken in the royal city by those interested in the York County, but all who have expressed themselves have declared in favor of the resolution passed in Vancouver that the attorney-general of this province join with the attorney-generals of Ontario and Manitoba in holding out for a minute investigation of affairs of the company. It is altogether likely that some definite action will be taken within the next few days."

A glance at the reports of the York County Loan made to the government reveals the secret of the present crisis in the affairs of the company, says a despatch from Toronto, headquarters of the company. Year by year the business of the company has been growing but the collections in the terminating shares have always been away in advance of the payments falling due until last year, when the amount of terminating shares withdrawn and paid off was greater than the dues collected on instalment stock. The figures for the years 1897 to 1904, as taken from the reports to the government are:

	Dues collected on instalment stock.	Stock withdrawn and Paid off.
1897	$ 187,224	$ 87,922
1898	242,931	211,206
1899	301,404	195,435
1900	400,990	268,487
1901	662,854	462,181
1902	934,404	667,869
1903	1,145,668	699,076
1904	1,335,334	1,414,755

A Significant Feature

Perhaps the most significant feature about the foregoing table of figures is the increase in the amount of stock withdrawn and paid off during the year 1904. During 1903 less than $700,000 fell due, while in 1904 over double that amount fell due and was paid off. There appears to be no corresponding increase in business three or four years previous at a time when contracts maturing last year would have originated to account for any such radical jump.

It has been suggested that the transfers of York Loan stock account to the Toronto Life Insurance Company might account in part for the large increase. Every York Loan account which could be turned into an insurance account had the effect of cutting off so much business from the income of the York Loan. The York Loan was also obliged to pay over the amount already collected to the life insurance company. But an important point was that the shareholder instead of looking to the York Loan for a return of his money in three years and thirty-three weeks would, under the life insurance plan he had entered have entered into a much more extended contract.

Directors of Companies

According to the last report of the Toronto Life Insurance Company its directors are:

Joseph Phillips, president.
E. J. Burt, vice president.
Vavasor Roblin, secretary-treasurer.
William Payne.
R. H. Sanderson.

The officers of the York County Loan Company are:

Joseph Phillips, president.
E. J. Burt, vice president.
S. Linn, secretary-treasurer.
William Payne director.

Among the shareholders of the Toronto Life, according to the report to the government, is the York County Loan and Savings Company. It is down for a hundred shares, which are paid up in full. That is, of the $48,350 paid up capital stock the York County contributed $10,000.

CANADIANS HONORED.

Hon. R. Prefontaine Banqueted by Commercial Union of Paris.

Paris, Dec. 21.—The commercial and industrial union gave a banquet tonight to Raymond Prefontaine, the Canadian minister of marine, and Randolph Bemiveux, the Canadian solicitor-general.

Premier Home From Trip East

Hon. R. McBride Returns From Journey to Ottawa and Eastern Centres.

Highly Pleased and Gratified at His Reception at Every Point.

Premier McBride returned last evening to Victoria, after an absence of three weeks in the east, looking well, but somewhat tired with so many days continuous travel. During his visit east he visited Ottawa, Montreal, Halifax, New York, Boston and Toronto. He was interviewed at his residence shortly after his return by a Colonist representative. He expressed himself as highly pleased and gratified at his reception everywhere, and his impressions of Eastern Canada, after a lapse of fifteen years, were extremely favorable.

Regarding his official business he said:

"Our mission to Ottawa was for the purpose of discussing matters of a departmental nature. Before leaving British Columbia an appointment had been made by wire with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and in consequence no time was lost on our arrival at Ottawa. The prime minister received us very cordially, and the different questions were gone into at length. On the whole I may say that these were most satisfactorily disposed of. For the present I am not prepared to give the details any further publicity, except to say that the results are highly important to British Columbia. With regard to the question of "better terms," in view of the approaching conference of provincial premiers, and the correspondence between Sir Wilfrid and myself touching the matter, no reference was had in our meetings to the subject. When the official invitation is received from Ottawa, and this event cannot be long delayed, the

Claims of British Columbia

will be presented with those of the other provinces. I might say that, in joining with the other premiers, we have taken pains to reserve the right to present a special case on behalf of this province. In the course of my trip I was fortunate in meeting with some of the other provincial premiers, when, of course, the question of "better terms" was given consideration.

"Eastern Canada, like the west, has been enjoying prosperous times. Business generally has been good, and the fall season seems to have brought indications of another good year. The eastern centres are all flourishing. I was enabled to spend a few hours in Halifax, N. S., and was pleased, indeed, to find that the very extensive coal and steel industries in that section very active. All over the east, too, there is great interest being taken in the Northwest and British Columbia. By a fortunate coincidence, while in Montreal, word came of the successful fruit exhibit that British Columbia had made in London."

"While you were away, Mr. McBride, the opposition papers were making a great deal of comment about your interview with the different railway officials, and said that it was with a view to fixing up a deal for the next election. What have you to say about it?"

"Hale I am not surprised to learn of the attitude of the opposition press, the people of the country well know that they have no substantial case against the present government, and that our work so far has certainly been for the public good. A glance over the

Work of Our Critics

of the past twelve months shows at once how very hard up they are for something to complain of.

"To lend a little variety to the transcontinental trip, we journeyed eastward over the Great Northern lines. A few hours were at our disposal at St. Paul, before catching the train for the "Soo," and we took occasion to make a call on Mr. Hill jr. and Mr. Farrington, the latter whom I had met in connection with the Fraser river bridge contract. While at the Great Northern offices we met Mr. James J. Hill and had a few minutes' conversation with him as well.

"At Montreal we saw Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, and discussed several questions with him in a general way. We also had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hays, Mr. Morse and Mr. Wainwright while passing through Ottawa. Our meeting with these gentlemen was of a most informal character and had no other significance than returning calls usually paid by men of their prominence when visiting Victoria, and I presume other capital cities in Canada. I almost forgot to say, too, that I was pleased to meet Messrs. MacKenzie & Mann of the Canadian Northern and passed the time of day with them. If it be considered by my friends in the opposition that it is a crime to act in a gentlemanly way with these people, I am quite willing that they should accept that view of it.

"On my return home I was able to spend a couple of hours at the

Great Borden Banquet

tendered to him at Toronto. Reports of defection from the leadership of Mr. Borden are without any foundation. One must always expect to find more or less friendly criticism from one's own friends, and this is about the size of any little trouble that press reports might have given out with regard to the party at Ottawa. Perhaps today, more than ever, since going into the opposition, the Conservative party from Nova Scotia and British Columbia can be counted as a unit. The reception accorded me was a cordial one. Though only a few minutes were at my disposal before leaving for home, the chairman was good enough to give me an opportunity of saying a few words to the company assembled. The reception given me was pleasing indeed.

"On the journey home I met a number of prominent Winnipegers at the new railroad station there, and was most kindly received by them. Further west, on the invitation of the Cranbrook Conservative club, I held a public meeting in that city. There was a very large attendance and great interest was taken in the evening's proceedings.

"It is not too much to say that British Columbia today occupies a

More Prominent Position

in the eastern part of America than it has done since confederation. Our neighbors seem to feel that the business of the country is being conducted along healthy lines, and more than ever does there appear to be an anxiety on all sides to take some part in the development of our wonderful resources.

"The great mineral resources of Vancouver Island, and its wonderful fisheries, timber and soil and genial climate are becoming better known abroad. The Canadian Pacific Company seems to be carrying on quietly but effectively the campaign of education which will soon make this island and her potentialities very familiar to eastern people. Then, again, the Granby mines, together with the other large mineral deposits in the Boundary country, and the excellent indications at hand in the Rossland camp, are exciting most favorable comment. In addition I found that the standing of the mines in southeast Kootenay, as well as of those operating in the Slocan and Lardeau, is creating a most favorable impression.

"Of course, the timber wealth of the mainland, our agricultural, dairying and fruit growing possibilities are growing, too, and when these things are added to the splendid reports from Northern British Columbia, there can be no surprise that we may expect 1906 to bring to us more permanent settlers and seekers for investment than we have known since we were a Crown colony. While in New York I met several

Prominent Mining Men

They all spoke well of British Columbia; in fact many of them did not hesitate to say that in the not far distant future we may expect to have within our provincial limits the most extensive mining operations which the Pacific coast has ever known.

"I am more firmly convinced now than when I was minister of mines five years ago of what served to give our mineral development a set-back. I refer to the reckless manner in which a great many mining companies exploited the eastern money markets."

RIOTS AT SHANGHAI.

Believed That Warships Now on the Station Can Cope With Troubles.

London, Dec. 21.—According to official advices received today from Shanghai, it is believed the situation, while satisfactory, can be controlled by the warships already there.

The only danger is that disaffection may spread to the interior. It is thought that it will not be necessary to send troops, as the Chinese government is taking every precaution to prevent an uprising.

The foreign office has disapproved the action of the British assessor in confining Chinese prisoners in a foreign jail. It has also instructed the minister at Pekin, Sir E. M. Satow, who has ordered the transfer of the prisoners to a native jail.

Preparing for Eventualities

The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post says that the American authorities have ordered the American residents into the foreign settlements, and the German authorities are bringing their countrymen and countrywomen from the outlying districts to the German consulate.

Pekin, Dec. 21.—The Dowager Empress today issued an edict commanding the viceroy of Chilo, province of Yuanshikai, commander of the Chinese army, to proceed to Shanghai, investigate the circumstances and impeach the civil and military officials responsible for the maintenance of order.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The state department has a cablegram from Shanghai reporting that the situation there is normal, that 1,500 sailors, marines and volunteers are guarding the streets. The viceroy has returned and the mixed court probably will re-open on Saturday.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

District of North Saanich to Seek Incorporation as a Municipality.

In yesterday's issue of the provincial Gazette notice is given of the following appointments:

Hugh P. L. Bayliff, of Gong Ranch, Dog Creek, to be a justice of the peace for the province.

Angus McInnes, of New Denver, to be a justice of the peace for the province.

Charles H. Parson, of Golden, to be a justice of the peace for the province.

James Bryne and George Sangster give notice that they intend to apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the incorporation of North Saanich district, by letters patent under the public seal, into a district municipality, to be known as The Corporation of the District of North Saanich.

Certificates of incorporation have been granted to the following companies: The South Wellington Lumber Company, Ltd., with a capital of $30,000, divided into 10 shares of $3,000 each; the Strathcona Packing Company, Ltd., with a capital of $50,000, divided into 500 shares of $100 each; the Marine Lumber and Trading Company, Ltd., with a capital of $25,000, divided into 25,000 shares of $1 each; The Delta Meat and Cooking Company, Ltd., with a capital of $6,000, divided into 600 shares of $10 each; the East Kootenay Power and Light Company, Ltd., as a limited company, with a capital of $250,000, divided into 250,000 shares of $1 each, for the purpose of exercising the rights, powers, privileges and priorities created, granted and conferred in and by Part IV. of the Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897; The Interior Publishing Company, Ltd., with a capital of $50,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $5each; the International Land and Timber Company. The head office of this company is situate at teh city of Bellingham, Whatcom county, Washington. The amount of the capital of the company is $3,000, divided into 30 shares of $100 each.

PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.

Slowly But Surely Contagion Spreads in the Empire.

Berlin, Dec. 22.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Tageblatt telegraphs as follows under today's date: "Slowly but surely the plague epidemic is spreading. Nothing more can be done to suppress it, and already the infection covers an area of 180 by 300 miles. Owing to the lack of doctors it is impossible to isolate the sick."

EXPANSION OF B. C. BUSINESS.

Montreal Witness. SC SC

The Vancouver record bank clearings has been for some time past a most encouraging one, and reflects the great expansion of trade in that Canadian city. Not only is Vancouver showing great industrial expansion, but other British Columbia cities are having almost unprecedented prosperity. Mining, lumbering, timbering, fishing, fruit, dairy, general farming, and many other lines of production and manufacture are enjoying the greatest of activity. Vancouver as a shipping point is naturally growing in importance with the rapidly increasing trade with the Orient. This trade will give an impulse to every city on the Pacific Coast, and also to those a considerable distance inland. The increase in bank clearing of Vancouver is enormous, and for the past few weeks gives an average increase of almost fifty per cent. over the same period of a year ago. The last record published, for two weeks ago, showed a thirty-five per cent. increase, the previous week was thirty-six per cent. in excess of the same week a year ago, and the four weeks before that time the increases were, respectively, twenty-six per cent., fifty-six per cent., sixteen per cent., and fifty-five per cent. There is a fair prospect—in fact, it is now assured—that Vancouver will at no distant date be a considerable factor in the flour milling business. Already there are numerous projects in hand to look after the flour trade with Japan and China. The recent successful experiment in the cultivation of fall wheat in Alberta has opened up several outlooks for profit to the more western province, all of which will reflect favorably on the business of Vancouver.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 36

Letts Fighting For Freedom

Pitched Battle In Which Czar's Troops Are Forced to Retire.

City Bombarded and Four Hundred Are Killed Before Its Capture.

Riga, Dec. 21.—Additional details of the revolt at Takum, Courland, have been received. The revolt began December 12, when the revolutionary municipality induced Captain Von Mueller, who was stationed there with 40 infantry and 40 dragoons, to withdraw the military patrols from the streets because the inhabitants wished to establish a civilian guard. The captain agreed to do this, but forgot to inform his soldiers, who, upon resuming guard duty, were surrounded by armed agitators. The leader of the latter shouted that they had received from Von Mueller permission to carry arms, but the soldiers fired on the agitators and a fight ensued, in which 15 persons were killed.

On December 13 the soldiers buried their comrades, but the people fired on the funeral procession from the windows of their homes.

More dragoons arrived and another fight occurred. The soldiers were finally compelled to return with 10 wounded, leaving Takum in the hands of 600 armed revolutionaries.

Next morning the revolutionaries set fire to a building in which the officers and 40 dragoons were housed. The officers and men tried to escape, but were prevented by the revolutionaries, who fired from the windows of their houses, killing Captain Mueller and 24 dragoons, and wounding 1 officer and 13 privates.

Reinforcements Bombard Town

Next day five companies of reinforcements with their guns arrived, but the revolutionaries replied then to retire by a fusillade from the windows. Gen. Chorounchenko then ordered the artillery to bombard the town. Many of the inhabitants who had not learned of the arrival of the reinforcements thought that the terrorists were throwing bombs, and they fled in all directions. The troops surrounding the town fired on the people, killing about 400 of them. Two-thirds of the inhabitants fled. Those remaining surrendered the town at 9 o'clock the following morning.

Similar occurrences are reported from Goldingen and Talsen.

The Associated Press today interviewed Lapajanson, the leader of the socialist party, who said: "Our struggle is purely political and economical. We will not rest until the autocracy and feudalism in the Baltic have been finally extirpated. I am also military and other authorities in the Baltic provinces art either Russians or Germans, and not a single man is a Lett.

Country People Well Organized

"Since 1901 the Lettish democracy has secretly worked to organize the country people. The strength of the peasants' and workmen's organizations has been gradually increased, and when the Emperor's manifesto was published they were able to shake off the long-standing yoke of the despotism of the Baltic nobility. The concessions, however, were insufficient. The peasants are longing for freedom and for revenge against the estate owners who were living in luxurious castles, whereas the peasants were crowded into miserable huts.

"In Livonia and Courland we have boycotted all the government officials and appointed Lettish municipalities in every community."

Refugee land owners are arriving here. It is reported that there was another case of bloodshed at Talsen yesterday. Revolutionary peasants entrenched themselves in their houses, from the windows of which they fired on the patroling soldiers.

A train carrying gold for the branch of the state bank arrived safely. It was attacked by revolutionaries near Walck, but the attack was repulsed by troops.

OBJECT LESSON FROM CANADA

An Africander Impressed With Good Feeling Between the Races.

Captain P. C. Van B. Bam, a member of the legislature of Cape Colony, has given to "South Africa," a London publication devoted to the interests of the British possessions in South Africa, an interesting interview on the results of his visit to Canada. Capt. Bam thinks Canada has set an object lesson in the way differing races should live and work together, which South Africa would do well to profit by.

"In Canada," Captain Bam is reported as saying, "there seems to be no question whether a man is French or English, because every man is a Britisher and has the interest of the Dominion at heart before everything else. They are working together for the development of the country and have successfully buried anything in the way of racial feeling that may have existed a few generations ago. Canada in that respect is an object lesson to the world, and particularly to South Africa. I have already referred to the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Frenchman, is the first officer of the crown in a British colony, but what struck me with the greatest force was the fact that the people of purely English blood regarded it as quite the most natural thing in the world."

"The political situation in Canada seems a very happy one?"

"In many respects it is ideal. You have a country where, as it was in ancient Rome, none are for a party, but all are for the state. And I can tell you the secret of it. It is that the two races trust each other. Here is a splendid lesson for South Africa to learn. In Canada there is no mention of such a thing as disloyalty. It is a word that is never uttered. French and English are absolutely loyal to themselves and each other; and why should it not be so in South Africa? Whether their ancestors came from the north or south side of the English Channel, the people of Canada are Canadians first. They have forgotten that they were once enemies, and realize that it is only by combination that they can properly develop their own magnificent country. And so it must be with our own land of South Africa. Dutch or English, we must be South Africans first. Out in Canada you never hear a Frenchman say nasty things about the English, or Englishmen talking unpleasantly of the French. Their friendship is based upon the solid foundation formed by mutual respect and a community of interests. Exactly the same conditions as prevailed in Canada years ago obtain in South Africa today. There you have two races who have lately been at war with each other, but whose interests are now identical. Surely it is the duty of every patriotic South African, whether English or Dutch, to take an object lesson from Canada and try to get rid as quickly as possible of that feeling of mistrust which is hindering the prosperity of the sub-continent. We can surely do as our friends across the Atlantic are doing—try to uphold the dignity of the British crown without forgetting our own individuality or surrendering our nationality or language."

"I believe the French and English in Canada intermarry very freely, Captain Bam?"

"Yes, but not so freely as they would if they were all of the same religion. Of course, the French for the most part are Catholics, while the English are Protestants. Out in South Africa the Protestant religion is practically universal and we have no serious religious difficulties to divide us, so that I think that in the future there may be more general intermarrying in South Africa between Dutch and English than there is in Canada between French and English. But, of course, each race will cling to its own traditions and language."

"I believe you were at Montreal on what is known there as 'Labor Day,' of September. Did you see anything on that occasion that impressed you?"

"Indeed, I did. There, in one of the principal towns of a British colony I saw a sight which I wish every South African (and more especially those who talk about disloyalty) could have seen. It was a procession of French and English workmen headed by French and English flags, and with a band playing the 'Marseillaise,' 'Rule Britannia,' and other English and French airs. Here was a magnificent object lesson of freedom under the British crown. The purely English people in the streets cheered their French fellow-subjects, and the latter returned their courtesies. But can you imagine a procession of Dutchmen and Englishmen in South Africa being headed by the Dutch and a band playing the 'Marseillaise'? Why, if that were to happen in Pretoria people would begin to talk about a evolution."

"It would certainly strike the average Englishman at home as a dangerous proceeding."

"And yet I maintain that the Dutch in South Africa, with the exception of a few extremists, are as loyal to the crown as are the French in Canada. But somehow there is a misunderstanding, and it is the fault of the extremists on both sides. I am a Dutchman myself, but it is my greatest pride that I am also a Britisher. But I can never be an Englishman. I have been born a Dutchman. Nothing could ever make me anything else, any more than anything could turn an Englishman into a Dutchman. Nevertheless there are some misguided people who would like to make the Dutch into Englishmen, and not Britishers. But they will never succeed. They can be made loyal British subjects, but you must not expect any Dutchman worthy of the name to forego his inheritance, his religion, or his language. These things cannot be forgotten."

MORE LIGHT ON INSURANCE.

How the Mutual Life Doctored the Accounts at the End of the Year.

New York, Dec. 22.—Additional testimony as to the management of the Mutual Life Insurance Company was introduced before the investigating committee tending to show that the company used profits from th esale of securitiess to conceal the reduction of book values on real estate or losses, as Charles E. Hughes, counsel for the committee, characterized them.

Francis Hendricks, superintendent of the state insurance department, when on the stand, said he had never heard of such a thing, and that it had never been called to his attention.

Today the director of the Mutual had testified to this fact.

Isaac Vanderpoel, chief examiner of the department, declared that he had not discovered the matter in his examination of the company last year when in in his report he gave the company what was practically a certificate of "good character." He said these

Manipulations of the Figures

were not apparent in the books. These transfers of profits to the debit side of the profit and loss account were made by the auditors upon instruction of President McCurdy and Vice-President Grannis, and the written instructions were produced. They named the figures that adjusted the accounts last year. While there was really a profit of almost a million and a half dollars when these transfers were made, no profit whatever was shown.

Mr. Vanderpoel said that he had examined the report of 1904, which showed no profits from th esale of securities. Although

He Knew This Was Untrue

he did not so report it because he did not think it was necessary. The same situation existed in the New York Life, according to Mr. Vanderpoel, although the practice was not general, and when asked what he did in the matter he said, "Nothing." Mr. Vanderpoel said he had examined the Hanover bank account of the New York Life in 1904, and did not find the $100,000 that was paid to Andrew Hamilton.

The committee adjourned over Christmas and will resume its investigations next Wednesday.

Sessions will be held up to and including Saturday, which will be the last day of the committee's investigation.

Vancouver, Dec. 22.—Andrew McDonald was sandbagged and robbed at 2 o'clock this morning while crossing the V., W. & Y. railway track on False creek. After his pockets were emptied he was kicked off the trestle and left for dead in False Creek. The cold water revived him and his cries for help attracted two Japanese living in the vicinity who pulled him out and took him to their cabin. He is now in the hospital. He was robbed of $40.

MR. BRYAN AT MANILA.

Manila, Dec. 22.—W. J. Bryan arrived here today and was given an enthusiastic reception by committees representing the citizens and the Elks.

"SOO'S" GREAT TONNAGE.

Traffic Through American Canal Increased 40 Per Cent. in Year.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Dec. 22—The United States report issued today places the total freight tonnage for the "Soo" canal at 44,270,680 tons, an increase over last year of 40 per cent.

Sealers Declare Big Dividend

At Yesterday's Meeting It Was Decided to Share $83,000 Among Shareholders.

Dividend of Twenty Per Cent—Tartar Arrives From the Far East.

The Victoria Sealing Company held its annual meeting yesterday and a dividend of $83,000—about 20 per cent. per share—was declared. After the dividend is paid there will be a balance on hand of $23,000. The dividend is the highest to be paid since the formation of the sealing company, about 5 per cent. having been paid previously. This year the price realized for the 13,000 skins sent to the London market was about 40 per cent. in advance of last year and was the highest price ever secured for such skins. It is expected that over $300,000 was realized from the sale by the sealing company and the independent owners or the Umbrina, Jessie and Eva Marie.

The former board of directors was unanimously re-elected and no change was made in the management. R. Seabrook continues as president, with J. Boscowitz vice president, and the following directors: Capt. Grant, A. J. Becntel, Richard Hall, M. P. P., William Munsie and Capt. J. G. Cox, the latter being again appointed treasurer. Capt. Grant will continue to act as manager and A. Langley as secretary. Although there was not much discussion with regard to the despatch of the fleet of schooners during the coming season, it being intended to have a meeting for this purpose in the near future, it is known that all the available schooners for which crews can be secured will be sent out. Two or three schooners will this year be sent to the Japan coast, whither no vessels have been despatched for the past couple of years. The coast fleet will begin to outfit as soon as the holidays are over, and some of the schooners may leave during January on their coast cruise.

TARTAR ARRIVES.

C. P. R. Oriental Liner in Port During the Week.

Steamer Tartar of the C. P. R. line, Capt. Davison, reached port yesterday from China and Japan with 2,200 tons of general freight, 42 saloon and 92 steerage passengers, mostly Chinese, Japanese and Hindus. The passengers included Mr. and Mrs. George Carter of this city, who have been visiting Japan and China; R. W. Ritchie, a correspondent of the San Francisco Call, returning from Japan; Henry Bush of Clarkson & Co. of Vladivostok, who was an eye-witness of the riots among the troops at the Russian garrison; F. O. Bergstrom, a missionary from Central China, accompanied by his family of three; M. Zahorofsky, a Russian judge, returning to St. Petersburg; Messrs. Benjamin and Schvindt, Russian army officers who were taken by the Japanese at Port Arthur, returning home, accompanied by their wives; A. Hemrich, wife and family of Seattle; R. Solomonson of the firm of Strauss & Co. of Yokohama, who is visiting Victoria; J. Christensen, a missionary from China, and others. The steamer had an average winter passage, with strong westerly winds until nearing the straits, when a southeasterly storm encountered.

VANCOUVER POISONING CASE.

Man Arrested at Bellingham Alleged to Be Mixed Up in Trouble.

Vancouver, Dec. 21.—Fisher, who lived in Victoria under the name of Jones, was arrested in Blaine tonight on a charge of perjury in connection with the Jackson poisoning case. Jones, it is alleged, served a term in the penitentiary in New Westminster. He posed as the cousin of Mrs. Jones, mother-in-law of the poisoned man Jackson, and is suspiciously mixed up in the poisoning case. He is said to be really Mrs. Jones' son.

A FIERCE FUSILADE.

Battle Fought Between Prisoners and Police in Express Train.

Mt. Carman, Dec. 22.—Two men were killed, a third was probably fatally injured and every window was shot out of a passenger coach on the Southern Railway today, when two men in custody for larceny, tried to escape by killing a constable. Incidentally twenty-five passengers in the car were kept busy dodging bullets for several minutes, the train meantime running at high speed. When the smoke had cleared away, Constable James Kingston and Isaac Marshall one of the prisoners, were dead, and Edward Marshall, the other prisoner was probably fatally wounded. A bullet passed through the cap of the brakeman, but no one else was harmed. The Marshall brothers were arrested yesterday on a

Charge of Stealing Chickens

They were held for trial. Constable Kingston started for Fairfield with the prisoners. The men in the smoking car were thrown into excitement when one of the Marshall brothers drew a revolver and shot Constable Kingston dead. Several men in the car drew revolvers and attacked the prisoners. Many shots were fired by the armed passengers and by the Marshalls. When both prisoners had fallen to the floor the fight ceased, Edward Marshall was taken to Fairfield and placed in jail with a strong guard to prevent possible lynching.

IRISH OVERTURES.

O'Brien Offers Community of Interest Argument to Redmond.

Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 22.—William O'Brien is making overtures to the parliamentary party led by John Redmond to form an agreement and a common line of action in the forthcoming general elections. The overtures have been received in a friendly spirit. So far there has been no interview between the leaders, Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillon have issued an announcement that nothing has yet resulted from O'Brien's action.

A MURDERER'S FAREWELL.

Leaves Note Wishing All a Merry Christmas.

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 22.—Geo. H. Turner was hanged today for the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Lynch last March. As Turner was led to the scaffold a quartette of negroes sang "God Be With You Till We Meet Again." Turner left a note wishing everybody a merry Christmas.