

### Twice-a-Week Times

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#### ALBERTA'S PROBABLE VERDICT.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

About one-fifth of the province of Alberta's new legislature has been elected by acclamation. All those members so elected are Liberals. The result of the Dominion general elections seems to have had a paralyzing effect upon the Conservative party of Canada. It is true that but two Conservatives were elected to the first legislature of Alberta, and that subsequently one of these saw the error of his political ways and became a Liberal, leaving the Tory leader in the altogether unique position of having not a single follower, of having no one to second the time-honored motion of an "amendment to the address." But it was expected that after the parties had settled down circumstances would naturally have evolved the two elements considered necessary in a constitutional form of government, a party in power and a party in opposition to the party in power. It must be admitted that the outlook at the present time for such a development is not particularly bright. However, there is a possibility that in the elections to be held, the Conservative leader, whoever he may be, may do better. There is still a chance of the nucleus of a Conservative party being returned to the Legislature, although there is no possibility whatever of the Rutherford government being defeated. Premier Rutherford, while neither a political roysterer like his contemporary Mr. Roblin of Manitoba, nor a political poseur of the do-nothing type of his neighbor Mr. McBride, has given complete satisfaction to the ambitious province of Alberta. His government has pursued an aggressive policy of provincial development. As a public man he has given expression to the views of all classes of Alberta's citizens. He has not hesitated to pledge the credit of the province in order to secure the construction of a network of railways which will open millions upon millions of acres of what is confidently believed to be the best agricultural land to settlement. The electors of the province will return the Rutherford government to power again by a large majority because before their very eyes they have evidence that the policy of that government has created a new spirit of enthusiasm and enlarged the public estimate as to the future of Alberta.

#### THREATS AGAINST ROOSEVELT.

The police authorities of Southern Italy do not want Mr. Roosevelt to enter the territory in which they are supposed to maintain law and order. It appears that the ex-president is not popular in the sunny clime which is subject to earthquake shocks and outbreaks against social order. The ardent southern temperament is in complete harmony with the subterranean forces of nature in that respect. It does not relish being kept under restraint by the thin veneer of police conventionality, just as the hidden earthy fires sometimes rend the crust of this terrestrial ball and play the mischief with its inhabitants. In a word, the Italian police fear the Mafia, or some kindred organization, may kill Mr. Roosevelt if he ventures to set his foot upon Italian soil. The police anticipate something worse even than the assassination of the great American statesman. They doubt whether the brigands would respect the hairs of the head of Mrs. Roosevelt and her children. The name of Mr. Roosevelt, it appears, has become confused with the alleged efforts of the New York police to bring members of the Black Hand to justice. The ex-president in his person, to the unformed Italian mind, typifies Justice with a large J and a Big Stick. Hence the desperadoes might get after him with a Big Knife, as they have already summarily assassinated a minor representative of the law who undertook to investigate their system of executing vengeance. Hence the Italian police suggest that it would be well for Mr. Roosevelt, for his wife and children, and for the peace of the world, if in travelling to Africa in search of big game he should not set his foot upon Italian soil. That is the state of affairs of the organization known as the Black Hand, with branches in the United States, has produced in Italy, according to the statement of the Italian police. The misgivings are not without justification. All the world knows what followed the destruction of the Maine. That incident was primarily responsible for the war between the United States and Spain. If anything happened to Roosevelt, who can say what might follow? Yet the probability is that the great man will laugh the Italian police to scorn, as he has treated with derision the suggestion that his wonderful physique

might succumb before the poisonous exhalations of African swamps.

#### THE ETERNAL AMERICAN FEMININE.

A German civilian has killed two officers of the Kaiser's army in duels. This trifling rencontre shows a nice state of affairs after all the training His Majesty's servants are understood to undergo. The arrogant military men of the Fatherland have been in the habit in the past of sticking mere civilians who dared to question their right of way upon public thoroughfares. At least such is the impression we have gathered from press dispatches, which in some instances may have exaggerated the circumstances. Now the worm has turned and the patricians of the exclusive army set are getting "all that is coming to them." We wonder what the military authorities will do to that militant civilian. Of course the case in which he figured is an exceptional one. You see Herr Milog, the hero of the duel in question, is married to an American wife. That makes a difference. If he had not been his courage might not have been worked up to the point of encountering upon the field of honor in one day two officers of the most complete and most accomplished fighting machines in the world. The heroine in the romance and tragedy doubtless coached her husbands in the art of pistol practice as exemplified by Buffalo Bill and other light artillery artists of the Great West. Furthermore, if an American woman had not figured in the affair we should probably never have heard a word about it in this country. In Canada we share one benefit of our geographical connection with the great nation to the south. We get "all the news that is fit to print" (and more if we cared to "print it"), which flows from the tendency of the American woman to enter into matrimonial alliances with the nobility and gentry of Europe. As a people we should have been desolate indeed had we not been kept fully informed of the doings and the misdoings of Anna Gould and Count Boni de Castellane. It is gratifying to learn that the bold Herr Milog espoused an American lady. But the question is, what is likely to happen to the heroic husband and the virtuous lady now that between them they have brought dishonor upon the German army?

#### OBJECT LESSONS FROM THE NORTHWEST.

The burning political question of the day is not whether the Rutherford government of Alberta will be sustained in the elections to be held next week, but how many Conservatives (if any) will be returned at the head of the polls. There were but two members elected in opposition to the Liberal government at the last election, which was the first in the history of the province, and one of these saw the error of his political ways before his term expired and switched around in support of the policy of Premier Rutherford. Now it is announced that by carelessness in preparing his nomination papers the new leader of the Conservative party in the province, whoever he may be, has disqualified himself. That makes nine Liberals out of a house of forty-one practically returned by acclamation. Yet a desperate effort was made, and it is still being made, to lead people outside of the Northwestern provinces to believe that the people of Saskatchewan and Alberta had a grievance against the Liberal government of Canada on account of the constitution under which they were brought into Confederation. The contentions of these stirrers up of strife are hardly borne out by the actions of the electors of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Both have maintained Liberal governments by very large majorities since they became full-fledged partners in the Canadian Confederation. The new provinces are the most prosperous of all British possessions. They are filling up rapidly with a most desirable class of settlers, drawn chiefly from Ontario, Great Britain and the United States, and their progress is unquestionably, next to the possession of business-like and aggressive administrations, due to the fact that they have not been, as in the cases of British Columbia and Manitoba, deceived as to the true objects of their existence by trumped-up grievances against the central government.

#### CANADA'S DAY.

Germany has had enough of her policy of chastisement as applied to Canada and is anxious for more intimate trade relations. The United States is said to be making tentative suggestions for reciprocity in trade with this country along certain limited lines. Our government has just concluded a treaty with France from which it is anticipated substantial advantages will flow. Great Britain is regarding these developments with apprehensive eyes, we are told. On the whole Canadians have good reason to rest satisfied with the general aspect of the world's business situation. For the time being we are doing very well indeed. As for the future, it is ours. We know it. The great nations of the day admit it. No wonder a feeling of optimism prevails from one end of the country to the other. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, when completed, will mark the

beginning of a new era. That great work accomplished, attention will be directed to still greater things in the line of rendering accessible new sections of a country which is still practically a no-man's land from a business point of view. New rail connections with navigable waters to the north are already projected. Canals are to be deepened and dug. After them, more railways. After reaching a certain stage, a feeling is engendered that Canada must still continue to press forward. The problem of the future of the national railway, the Intercolonial, is even now being considered and discussed. As that road is run to-day it is practically an isolated link of what is practically a transportation chain extending from one side of the continent to the other. It is out of harmony with the genius of the times. It has no connections with the chief centres in which trade originates. That is in the growing West. It is to all intents and purposes merely a local road. It must be connected up, or it must continue an expensive and ineffective, because completely isolated, government road. The question for the government, and for the country, to consider is, what must be done to make the Intercolonial what it was originally intended to be, a factor in the material progress of Canada? Two of the great railways evidently think the line can have no future unless it be sold or leased to one of them. Possibly they might agree to utilize it between them. But the country will have none of that idea. It seems determined to retain the Intercolonial for better or for worse. The Minister of Railways has just explained the situation to His Majesty's loyal commonsensers, and the almost unanimous opinion, expressed most effectively and tersely in applause, is that the integrity of the government-owned railway must be maintained—and that if necessary it shall be extended until it serves not only three of the Eastern provinces, but practically every province of the Dominion. That is, the day is not far distant when the extension of the Intercolonial to the Pacific Coast will become a live issue in politics. That is not such a chimerical idea as may be imagined by persons who have not considered the tremendous growth of our federal revenue within the past ten years. It will be within the financial ability of Canada within a very short time, possibly just as soon as the treasury has been relieved of the strain of the construction of Canada's second great transcontinental railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific.

#### THE ONE CANADIAN FLYING MACHINE.

In regard to this subject of flying machines, which all the world is deeply interested in at the present time, the Times is as the "man from Missouri"—"it has to be shown." As there is no possibility of a demonstration, we must perforce accept the facts as they present themselves to the individuals upon the spot. The flying machine builders are making progress; they may eventually produce ships heavier than the air, yet capable of overcoming the natural law of gravitation and sailing through the air. As Canadians we are especially interested in the subject because one of the greatest inventors of the age, one who has supplied the world with one of its most useful modern conveniences, has invented a flying machine, and an enthusiastic, fearless young Canadian of iron nerve is a useful assistant in the enterprise. The first is Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the second Mr. Douglas McCurdy, whose father is a resident of and well known in Victoria. The machine produced by these Canadian inventors is not an infringement upon the works of other airship builders. It is original in its form, and therefore more worthy of note because of its originality. It has been called a tetrahedral kite. It has been called a tetrahedral kite. The Century Dictionary, which we have consulted in the hope of enlightening our understanding on the subject of articles constructed on tetrahedral principles, lifts the veil to the following extent: "Tetrahedron: A solid comprehended under four plane faces; especially the regular tetrahedron, or triangular pyramid having its base and sides equilateral triangles." We confess that this illustration gives but a faint idea of the form of a tetrahedral flying machine. But the New York Times prints an article containing information of a great deal more value. It deals with the achievements of Dr. Bell and with the place in which he is carrying out his present interesting experiments as follows: "Baddeck—accent on the last syllable, please—is a little Cape Breton village that first came to fame when Charles Dudley Warner, many years ago, wrote a delightful book about the difficulties of getting there and about the wonderful beauties of the Bras d'Or Lake, on the shore of which Baddeck then was, and, not much increased in size, still is, the only noticeable break in the solitude of late years the name of Baddeck has appeared not infrequently in the newspapers, not because the village has become a summer resort known to perhaps half a hundred seekers for relaxation and lovers of almost unmitigated nature, but because Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who is always doing things, chose to build a magnificent stone palace on a nearby bluff—

where it is quite the most incongruous feature of the landscape that even a scientific imagination could evolve. "All the recent dispatches from Baddeck have related to the tests of what will in the future, perhaps, be the town's chief claim to a place in history—Dr. Bell's big tetrahedral kites. He has long insisted that these curious and apparently ungainly collections of "cells" would make real flying machines when, instead of pulling them against the wind with a rope, he could get just the right kind of a motor to push them against it. And he has not abandoned his idea, in spite of the fact that other people, and especially the Wrights, have attained a large measure of success with aeroplanes of a wholly different construction. "The latest reports from Baddeck indicate that, whatever may be the relative merits of the tetrahedral kite in comparison with the simpler and frailer biplanes and monoplanes, it will really fly for long distances under good control. Its present record is eleven miles, and, as the descent was close to the starting point, that is a promise of serious rivalry for the Wright machines and their humbler relatives. The new Bell machine rises from the frozen lake, at present, with no mention of mechanical assistance such as that upon which the Wrights depend, and that, at least, is a step in advance. Next summer perhaps we shall hear of its rising unaided from the water, and that will be another. There cannot be too many, and it is highly desirable that the problem of flight should be attacked from more than one direction—that being, indeed, almost a justification for spending money on dirigible balloons."

#### THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL SHOULD ACT.

Now that the legislative session is over the time is opportune to call the attention of the Attorney-General of British Columbia to matters in connection with the administration of justice which seem to have overlooked—or perhaps have merely put off to a more convenient season. The hon. gentleman's time may have been fully occupied in the House for the past two months, and there may therefore be ample reason for his having passed over the grave offences against public and political morality to which we allude. The forgery of the telegram allowed to have been received from R. L. Borden, the leader of the Conservative party of Canada, by the Victoria Colonist on the eve of the late general election is a theme which has occupied the attention of the parliament and the press of Canada for months. It is yet a subject of discussion, and the fact that it is still being discussed, chiefly because no attempt has been made by those responsible for the administration of justice in the province to bring the perpetrators before the courts to make atonement for their crime, proves the necessity, for the sake of the good name of the province, of having the scandal ventilated and the tongue of ridicule silenced. We would therefore suggest to the Attorney-General that, as soon as he can spare the time from his private business, he ought to give his most serious consideration to this matter of urgent public necessity. There ought to be no difficulty in discovering the guilty parties. They are in the city of Victoria, and already known to a considerable number of citizens. But for the fact that its motives might be misconstrued the "Times" believes it could give Mr. Bowers the information we hope as minister responsible for the administration of the law he is anxious to acquire. We are not making the suggestion with the idea of making political capital against the Conservative party. We sincerely believe that in the true interests of that party it would be well to have the mystery cleared up and the responsibility placed where it legitimately belongs. The Vancouver Province, a strong supporter of both Premier McBride and Mr. R. L. Borden, shares our views. It too has repeatedly demanded that the good name of the party it supports shall be shriven of the sin of this the most disgraceful political crime in the history of party strife in Canada. We do not think public opinion, in the event of prosecution and conviction, would demand punishment in keeping with the heinousness of the offence. In such a matter, a manifestation of "undue political zeal," it would probably be sufficient if the culprits were merely exposed in the stocks of public reprobation. It is generally known that there were two of them, a principal and an "accessory during the fact." We therefore hope Mr. Bowers will take this matter into his most serious consideration and vindicate his position as the "first law officer of the Crown" in British Columbia. In the interests of all political parties, and also in the higher interests of the public generally who are comparatively mild in their partisanship, the fact should be firmly established that political zealots who give rein to their criminal instincts in order to achieve a political end cannot be protected by officers of the Crown from the consequences of their acts.

#### SAM LANGFORD WINE.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 18.—Sam Langford, colored champion middleweight, defeated Jim Beasly of Chicago, last night in a six-round bout before the Washington Sporting Club. Barry claimed to be suffering from malaria fever.

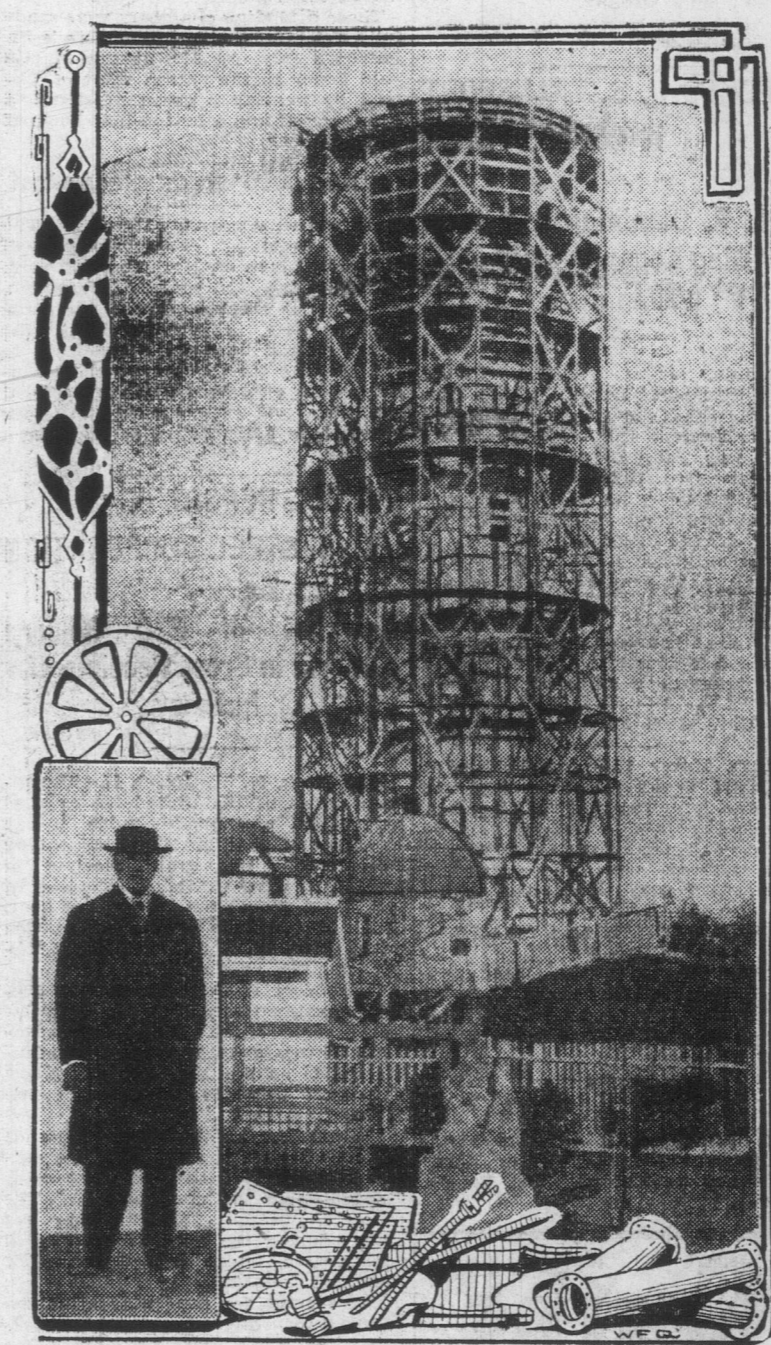
### CEMENT TANK IS COMPLETED

WILL TURN WATER IN WITHIN A FEW DAYS

Work Has Been Carried Out Without a Single Accident.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

With the pulling away of three scaffold poles at the tank base and the filling of the holes with concrete, the hundred thousand gallon high level tank at the top of Rockland avenue, being erected as an auxiliary storage of Victoria's water supply, was completed this morning and now stands almost ready for the reception of the water, which will be turned on as soon as the ground connections are made. Engineer Augustus Kempky, of Oakland, Cal., who has been in charge of the work since its commencement, August 15th last, will as soon as the scaffolding which surrounds the tower is taken away and the connections made, hand it completed over to the city after about seven months work. The tower is almost one hundred and twenty feet in height from the lowest point. The tank itself is forty feet high and twenty-two feet in diameter, having a storage capacity of one hundred thousand gallons. The cost of building has exceeded the estimate made by Consulting Engineer Arthur L. Adams by a thousand dollars or so, the extra cost being caused by the delay in arrival of material at the commencement and through the delay



High level tank in city, with scaffolding in place. G. Kempky, the builder, is shown in the picture.

caused by the cold snap at the beginning of the year. The cost is figured to be about \$12,000. Engineer Kempky, speaking of the work last night at the Dominion hotel, said he had expected to complete it in four months from the time of its commencement, but the delays of the material and cold weather stopped work and lengthened the time occupied. The work was, however, now about complete and within a few days the tank would be ready to receive water. The architecture has been designed with the object of making it as ornamental as possible in view of the surrounding residences. Buttresses ornament the sides and about seventy to eighty feet from the ground where the material and cold weather stopped work and lengthened the time occupied. A small balcony round the outside wall. The roof has an ornamental effect and is constructed of reinforced concrete, being the only roof of its kind in the northwest, while the tower itself is a feature unknown in Canada, and seldom seen on the American continent. The tower is built of concrete entirely, while the tank is constructed of concrete on the outside with steel inside lined again with concrete. Speaking of the construction of the tower this morning Water Commissioner Raymond said that Mr. Kempky had erected a first class piece of work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. The ground connections would soon be completed and water turned on at the latest next week. The work has been carried out without accident at any time. No one employed on the construction has been injured since the arrival of the material the work has continued with regularity and without delay. Newfoundland, Iceland and Ireland are all very nearly the same size. Plants with white blossoms have a larger proportion of fragrant species than any other.

### FULL EXHIBIT AT SEATTLE

W. HUTCHISON PAYS VISIT TO THIS CITY

Canadian Commissioner Says the Building Will Be Crowded.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Colonel William Hutchison, who has charge of the Dominion exhibit at Seattle, arrived in the city last night from Vancouver and is leaving this afternoon for Seattle. While here he interviewed Premier McBride and several of the ministers in regard to the exhibit from this province. When asked as to the progress of the work the colonel said that the building was well under way and everything would be in readiness before the opening on June 1st. The exhibit would be very largely made up of the grain from Alberta and the product of the orchards, the forests and the mines of British Columbia, as well as of the fisheries and big game. The work of collecting these is going on steadily and the result, he thinks, will be satisfactory. "The Board of Trade would like to have had you address them," was suggested. "Well," remarked the colonel, "I'm not much of a talker, and I'm not supposed to talk much. My work is to do things, and I'm trying to keep to that. We already have enough suggestions

### PRINCE RUPERT PUBLIC WHARF

GOVERNMENT IS TO CONSTRUCT WORKS

Cement Piles Will Likely Be Decided Upon to Ensure Stability.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The provincial government is considering the putting in of a substantial public wharf at Prince Rupert, it will be located on section F of the waterfront, held by the government, and will be located convenient to the market square provided for in the plan. The intention of the government is to have the wharf put on cement piles, so as to overcome the damage from teredos. It will be put up in the most substantial manner and will be east of the G. T. P.'s present wharves. The work to be done by the government will, it is expected, involve an expenditure of probably \$60,000, but is considered necessary by the executive. As little delay as possible will be allowed before work commences on the new work.

### DID NOT COMPLY WITH LEMIEUX AGREEMENT

Two Japanese Will Be Sent Back on Next Steamer.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

An attempt was made this morning to get two Japanese into the country in contravention of the Lemieux agreement, but it failed. There were two Japanese who were booked to this city on the Iyo Maru, and of these two were returning and a woman was joining her husband. The other two represented themselves as merchants, but they were not satisfactory to the immigration officers. Dr. Milne had them arrested, and they will be returned to Japan on the next steamer outward bound.

### MURDERED A NOBLEMAN.

Vladikavkaz, Russia, March 18.—A sergeant of police and two policemen were sentenced to death here yesterday for the recent murder of a rich nobleman named Takarick.

### FAMOUS ACTRESS ILL.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 18.—Mrs. Helena Modjeska, the famous Polish actress, is seriously ill at her home on Bay Island, near Newport, Orange county. Mrs. Modjeska's husband, Count Bozenta, is in constant attendance at her bedside. Mrs. Modjeska was born near Cracow, Poland, in 1844 and was married to Count Charles Bozenta Chlapowski in 1868. She made her first appearance in Poland in 1861.

### FIRE DESTROYS FOUNDRY.

One Hundred Out of Work as Result of Pennsylvania Blaze.

Easton, Pa., March 18.—The main building of the Easton Foundry and Machine Company at West Easton, was destroyed by fire early to-day evening, a loss of \$100,000. Nearly 100 men are thrown out of employment.

### PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Detroit, Mich., March 17.—President William Cotter, of the Pere Marquette railroad, declares there is no truth in the rumor of a pending sale of the Pere Marquette to the Baltimore & Ohio.

### WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

Victoria Meteorological Office, Friday, 19th March, 1909.

Victoria—No rain; total sunshine, 18 hours and 6 minutes; highest temperature, 54 on 14th; lowest, 42 on 15th.

Vancouver—Rain; total sunshine, 31 hours and 26 minutes; maximum temperature, 52 on 16th; lowest, 20 on 17th, 15th and 16th.

New Westminster—No rain; highest temperature, 56 on 15th; lowest, 20 on 17th, 12th and 15th.

Kamloops—No rain; highest temperature, 60 on 12th and 16th; lowest, 25 on 15th.

Barkerville—Snow, 1.00 inch; highest temperature, 40 on 15th; lowest, 15 on 15th.

Port Simpson—Rain, .88 inch; highest temperature, 48 on 13th; lowest, 32 on 12th and 15th.

Allan-Snow, 12.00 inches; highest temperature, 38 on 14th and 15th; lowest, 12 on 18th.

Dawson—Snow, 5.10 inches; highest temperature, 22 on 10th; lowest, 18 below on 12th.

### BORN.

PROCTOR—On the 12th inst., at 32 Caladonia street, the wife of Dr. F. Proctor, of a son.

### DIED.

SMITH—At East Wellington, on March 18th, by the late Mr. Smith, a native of Minto, Ont., and son of Mrs. W. Chandler Smith and the late W. Chandler Smith, of Comox, and brother of Mrs. A. E. Allen, of this city.

### JAMIESON—In this city, on the 6th inst., Mary Graham, wife of Mr. Peter Jamieson, aged 58 years, a native of Gatehouse, Kirkcudbright, Scotland.

### KURTZ—At Cape Nome, on Jan. 14th, Gladys, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Kurtz, formerly of Victoria, aged 15 years and 7 months.

### WIRELESS OVER 3,000 MILES.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—The 66-foot tower which the government proposes to erect for wireless telegraph purposes may be located at Annapolis, Md., according to an official announcement made yesterday. It will be capable of sending messages 3,000 miles, and of receiving them from a distance of 1,000 miles. Its foundation will extend 80 feet into the earth, and its diameter at the base will be 50 feet and at the top 8 feet. Concrete will be used in construction.

### LEY—On March 15th, at Nelson, B. C., Mrs. R. E. Ley (Jessie), the dearly beloved daughter of William Blakemore, Belcher street, city.

### WILKERSON—In this city, on the 14th inst., by the family residence, 949 Pandora avenue, James Wilkerson, aged 73 years and 8 months, a native of Hoxton, Cambridgeshire, England.

### NEW ST. WILSON

CAPTAIN T. RETURN

He Went Into Harbor Improvements

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Capt. Troup, C. P. R., came from the East to business in the government to harbor improvements will be done and the prospects of large general sailing. The government found it necessary to improve the lines, and it is stated that the work would be done by the government. While in Ottawa a meeting of the conference was held at which the improvements to navigation of the 14th Bank buoy light and bell placed on Good Comox harbor Island, Hecate other improvements. Capt. Troup, which had altered the intention of their fleet by steamer for other service. This boat which Charmer, and steamer that service which the steamer was the contract whether or not or at some other upon the ability meet the price.

### "MAFIA" TALKERS

Dangers Lovers for

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