

NEW ENGLAND COMPANY SCORED

WITNESSES ATTACK METHODS OF CONCERN

Interesting Evidence Submitted at the Meeting of the Fisheries Commission at Vancouver.

Vancouver, Nov. 18.—Charges were made before the fisheries commission yesterday, directed specially against the New England Fish Company in particular, and generally against all American companies fishing halibut and using, illegally it is alleged, Canadian harbors as their headquarters.

C. F. Battson, a fisherman, presented a lengthy memorial alleged that the New England Company operating baited steamers from Vancouver was an American concern, that all the fishermen were Americans, and that the company made enormous profits to the depletion of Canadian fishing grounds. The memorial urged the imposition of an export duty on all fish shipped through Canada in bond. It was a mistake, said Mr. Battson, to think that these American fishing steamers sought Canadian harbors for water and shelter only, as defined in the treaty of 1817, for the New England Fish Company actually carried on its operations in Canadian waters.

The New England Fish Company is like the Standard Oil Company," said Mr. Battson. "They are a pack of rogues. They have throttled the fishermen down in Newfoundland, and they are trying to do the same here.

"That's not evidence," declared Prof. Green Starratt, manager of the New England Fish Company, being called, did not deny that the vessels of the company went into Canadian waters necessarily. The privilege had been objected to. Only one American was employed on the company's boats. The shippers were Americans, 90 per cent. of the catch went to Boston and New York. If He-cat's strait was territorial water he admitted his firm had no right there. He rivals used Canadian waters also. He contended that the most of the catch was taken on the high seas.

Mike Martindale, a Fraser river fisherman, next created quite a sensation by declaring that Farrell, Tregent & Co., a Vancouver firm, had secured from the Dominion government exclusive fishing privileges for many miles of coast, and farmed it out in sections to the Japanese. "It has put us in the position as British subjects," said this fisherman, "that we have got to apply to the Japanese for the privilege of catching fish. White fishermen have to pay Japanese two cents a fish royalty on all fish caught there. The government officials all over the coast are very efficient," he resumed. "They strut up and down the wharf and don't know a net from a gunny sack. The fishery cruiser spends most of her time in the harbor."

COMMANDER'S COMPLAINT.

Has Written to Commission Regarding Conduct of New York Police.

New York, Nov. 18.—Captain Mark Kerr, commanding H. M. S. Drake, flagship of Prince Louis de Battenberg, today sent a letter to Police Commissioner McAdoo complaining of the conduct of policemen on board the ship since she has been alongside the Curlew wharf. Captain Kerr declares that after the ball given by Prince Louis Tuesday night, the policemen who had come on board during the function could not be induced to leave. He declares they had been drinking and by their noisy conduct kept officers and crew awake long after 4 o'clock Wednesday morning. Commissioner McAdoo sent a police captain to the Drake to-day to take testimony as to the offending policemen. The Drake's officers declare the ship has been overrun with policemen since coming alongside the wharf, and that every day it has been a matter of the greatest difficulty to get the blue-coated men ashore.

CURZON'S RESIGNATION.

Speech by the Retiring Viceroy at Bombay.

Bombay, Nov. 18.—At a banquet given in his honor to-night Lord Curzon, the retiring viceroy of India, made a frank avowal of the reasons for his resignation. He resigned, he said, on no personal grounds, but in defence of two great principles—first, that there should be an indestructible subordination of the military to the civil authority; and second, the necessity of paying becoming regard to the Indian authority in determining the needs of India. Lord Curzon contended that in sacrificing himself in defence of the principles he had the great preponderance of Indian opinion behind him.

CANAL PROJECTS.

Consulting Engineers Will Probably Complete Their Reports on Saturday.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The full board of the consulting engineers of the Isthmian canal commission, formed for the special study of the sea level and the lock canal projects, will meet here to-morrow and it is expected that they will finish its work Saturday. Although the proceedings are kept secret, it can be stated that the board will over a plan of its own and that the names of Mr. Bates and Mr. Harilla, although they were very useful in the discussions and contained important points, will neither of them be finally chosen. One of the members said to-day that the most important question of the whole proceedings had been settled. He declined to say just what the building project is.

GRAND DUKE ADOLFA DEAD.

Hohenburg, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, Nov. 17.—The Grand Duke Adolfa, reigning sovereign of Luxembourg, died to-day. He was born in 1827.

PANIC AT BULL FIGHT.

Two Matadors Were Injured—Number of Women Carried Out Unconscious.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 17.—At the bull fight at Ciudad Juarez yesterday, there was a panic when Felix Robert, the French matador who claims to be the only matador of that nationality, was tossed in the air and carried from the arena bruised and bleeding. Later the same bull, a ferocious beast from the ranch of General Louis Ferras, governor of Chihuahua, made a run and plunged its long sharp horns through matador Francisco Alefio Piquero, tossing him into the air first, then dragging him about the ring, blood streaming from the wounds in the man's body. The spectators shrank at the sight. The matador fainted and screamed to be carried out. The arena was packed with Americans, a few of whom had never seen a bull fight, and for a time the arena was critical. Many men rushed from the sickening sight in horror, while the women in many instances were carried out unconscious. Order was finally restored, but most of the Americans left, deeming that they had already seen enough of the Mexican and Spanish sport, although this was only the second bull up for slaughter out of the four marked for the matador's sword.

DEATH OF THE COUNT OF FLANDERS

WAS BROTHER OF KING

LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM

Prince Albert, a Popular Member of

Reigning House, is Heir to the Throne.

Brussels, Nov. 17.—The Count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold and heir to the throne, died at 11.30 o'clock this morning. Death was due to inflammation of the lungs. The Count was born in 1837.

The new heir to the throne of Belgium is Prince Albert of Flanders, only son of the late Count of Flanders. Prince Albert was born in 1835 and was married in 1900 to Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria. They have two children. Prince Albert is one of the most popular members of the reigning house of Belgium. He is of a studious disposition, and has travelled extensively.

OTTAWA NOTES.

The Proposed New Zealand Line—British Columbia Act Disallowed.

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—A. R. Alley, representing British firm, is here seeing the government with a view to running a steamship line between Canada and New Zealand.

Another Protest.

The Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom have protested through the colonial secretary to the Dominion government against the Quebec commercial tax.

Disallowed.

To-day's Canada Gazette has a notice of disallowance by the Dominion government of "An act further to amend the Supreme Court Act" of British Columbia.

This act passed last session was introduced by the Attorney-General and provides as follows:

"The persons to be appointed judges shall be barristers-at-law of not less than ten years' standing, of which ten years they shall have been five years actively engaged in practice at the bar of British Columbia."

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Visiting Delegates Tell of Spread of Unionism in the Old Country.

Pittsburg, Nov. 18.—At to-day's session of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Mosser delivered an interesting address concerning labor conditions across the sea. He presented statistics showing that unionism was gaining many converts each year in the United Kingdom. He said there was 1,106 trade unions with a total membership of 1,992,338, and that these figures were steadily increasing. The British labor and trades council was the third wealthiest in the world, and last year a total of \$27,733,000 was handled by trades unionists.

It was at this point that fire broke out among the decorations of the vestibule and stairs leading to the street. President Gompers rapped loudly for order and the delegates became calm. The fire was quickly extinguished by the janitor.

Miss Mary E. McDowell, president of the Women's Trade Union League, and Miss Gertrude Bannum, secretary, both of Chicago, addressed the convention at the afternoon session. Both the women made an earnest plea for the adoption of a resolution requesting that congress make an appropriation to investigate the conditions among women workers. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

W. V. Todd, of Toronto, also addressed the convention.

The motion presented at the morning session declaring \$100 offered by H. C. Frick for the entertainment of the delegates while in this city was withdrawn this afternoon by Delegate Johannesen. He announced that he had learned that the money had not yet been presented and it would be rejected when it was offered, and for this reason he withdrew the motion.

President Gompers said the delegation was being entertained at the Grand Opera house this evening.

Tokio, Nov. 17.—The Emperor will worship to-day in the innermost court of the Temple of Ise. The occasion is a rare one, and owing to its importance a universal fast has been proclaimed. Even the convicts in the penitentiaries have been given a rest.

WORKINGMEN MUST ENTER POLITICS

IF THEY DESIRE TO IMPROVE CONDITION

J. A. Hobson Says Fifty Labor Candidates Will Run in Next Election in England.

New York, Nov. 18.—John A. Hobson, the English labor leader, who is in this country to lecture on the labor movement in England and kindred topics, addressed the People's Institute at Cooper Union last night.

Mr. Hobson firmly believes that the condition of the working men can only be bettered through the active participation in national politics as a distinct party. Among other things he said: "The law courts and disputes between employers and employees have given a series of judgments that are eroding the position of the labor unions. The trades unions are apt to be sued for the illegal action of their members, and may be deprived of their funds for damages and costs. Other judgments have impaired the power of catching and besetting men during a strike even when this is done peacefully. The results of this have been more and more to force the trades unions to enter politics that they might change the law."

The British workingman is going into politics. The Independent Labor Party is now the nucleus. In the next three months there must be a general election, and there are now fifty candidates in the field. Probably half of them will be elected.

"In the legislative conflicts vested interests will have the advice of the best legal talent in the country, and the biggest price. It must be fought with the same weapons. Don't make your fight so much for wages, but for the higher education and moral life of the people that they may win their way to the legislatures."

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Financial Statement Shows Improvement—The Saskatchewan Elections.

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—The first quarter of the fiscal year shows the intercolonial railway to be improving. In three months the deficit in the earnings when compared with the budget was only \$26,000 per month. This is a big record over last year. The month of September last shows the small surplus of \$24,000. With economy in expenditures and increased earnings this year should only show a very small deficit.

DEPOT AND HOTEL.

The Grand Trunk railway has prepared plans for a new central depot and a fine new hotel to be erected in the city of Ottawa as a part of the present central depot. The plan for the hotel will be leased from the government on the canal reserve. The view from the hotel overlooking Major Hill park, Ottawa, will give a fine view of the city and the Laurentian mountains cannot be excelled.

ELECTIONS IN DECEMBER.

It is said that the elections in Saskatchewan will take place early in December, probably on Thursday, the 14th.

OFFICER APPOINTED.

Major and Brevet Lt.-Col. W. G. Gwatkin, of the Manchester regiment, has been appointed to the duties of operations and staff duties of the general staff.

CASTRO FAILED TO PAY.

Second Installment of the Dumley Arbitration Award.

Paris, Nov. 18.—The foreign office is advised that President Castro yesterday refused to pay the second installment of the Dumley arbitration award. The arbitration covered damages sustained by French citizens in Venezuela during revolutionary periods prior to 1904. Judge Frank Plumley, of Northfield, Vt., was president of the arbitration committee, which met at Northfield last year. The judgment was in favor of France, which was awarded about \$650,000, and President Castro paid the first installment of the award three months ago. The second payment was due yesterday, but was not paid. Apparently the Venezuelan president's failure to pay the installment was on the ground that diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela are interrupted. The incident is considered to be a further provocation.

CASTRO'S ATTITUDE.

Declares the Answer of France is a Vexatious Threat.

New York, Nov. 17.—In a dispatch from Caracas, President Castro says regarding his country's dispute with France, the answer of France is a vexatious threat, declaring that the amount of deposits, for the sake of comparison, must be taken at \$434,000,000. In the eight years, then, the liabilities increased nearly 100 per cent., the circulation nearly the same proportion, and the deposits 125 per cent. Not only do the deposits prove

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

In the banks, but the use of the money is one very large factor in enabling a bank to do a large business with a smaller capital, because, whilst the bank pays the depositor a small rate of interest on the deposit for the time during which it is in its care, it lends the amount out on longer or shorter loans at a proportionably greater interest, thus making a dividend for the shareholder. The circulation formed 10.84 per cent. of the liabilities of the banks on the 31st of December last, and the deposits \$3.47, the remaining 5.69 per cent. being made up of amounts due the Dominion and provincial governments and other liabilities.

JEWELS MISSING.

Were Stolen From an Express Company in Boston.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 17.—It was learned last night that diamonds worth \$1,000 and other valuable family heirlooms, the property of Mrs. M. D. Hawley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were mysteriously stolen from an express company shortly after being shipped from the north station in this city on September 22nd. The police of this city and of New York, together with the detectives of the express company, have failed to recover the goods.

HORSE FOR EARL GREY.

Regina, Nov. 16.—A remarkable tribute to stock raised in the West is paid by His Excellency the Governor-General in the selection of a saddle horse for personal use. He sent here for it, and one of the finest mounts of the R. N. W. M. P. was selected and sent to him this week. It is a beautiful animal.

FOUND DEAD.

Body of Man Discovered in a Boat Near Port Ludlow.

Port Townsend, Nov. 16.—A telephone message from Port Ludlow tells of the finding of the body of John Cedarholm in the sea across the bay from there. A gun rested alongside the body, but the message did not say if Cedarholm had been shot. Deputy Coroner Anderson left for the scene this afternoon.

Two Russian Finns, 19 years old, were reported here this morning to the immigration authorities as stowaways on the schooner Altes from there. A gun rested alongside the body, but the message did not say if Cedarholm had been shot. Deputy Coroner Anderson left for the scene this afternoon.

ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

Sheriff of Oklahoma is Arranging For Extradition of C. E. Walker.

Calgary, Nov. 18.—Sheriff Borland, of Oklahoma, is here arranging for the extradition of C. E. Walker, who was arrested here this week on a charge of fraud preferred against him in the south.

EXPORT TRADE OF PAST MONTH

LARGE INCREASE COMPARED WITH LAST OCTOBER

Grain Shipments Responsible For More Than Six Million Dollars of the Gain.

Ottawa, Nov. 17.—Canada's export trade has gone up with a bound. The figures for the month of October show that the exports were \$30,082,868, an increase of ten and a half million dollars over the same month last year. This was largely due to the marketing of the wheat crop. The exports of grain accounted for over six millions of the gain, animals and animal produce contributed over one million, mineral products about one million and a half, fisheries one million and a half, and Canadian manufactures \$135,607. The imports showed an increase of three millions for the month. The fiscal year's total exports will be over five millions and a half, and exports over seven millions, making an increase in the aggregate trade of over three millions.

PAID UP CAPITAL.

Of the banks had increased nearly seven and one half times as much as it did in the Conservative regime.

Now an increase in paid up capital may or may not be index of the country's prosperity. If the increase is due merely to the speculative formation of new banks, for which there is no demand in an increased amount of business transacted, then the increase is not only not a sign of prosperity, but is an actual danger, because there is no business to make profits, sooner or later, it stands to reason, that the new banks must go to the wall. In Canada, however, the demand in capital has been the legitimate outcome of enlarged business, demanding more money upon which to work, and a glance at the columns showing the increase in other matters shows how wisely the banks have been managed.

The assets of the banks, which increased from \$200,613,879 in 1881 to \$320,587,043 in 1890, had in 1904 amounted to \$105,417,796, in other words, whilst the assets increased 60 per cent. in the sixteen years, 1881 to 1890, they increased over 100 per cent. in the eight year period. Now the assets of a bank made up of a variety of items, and it is worth while to see what the assets of the Canadian banks were as the 31st of December last. There were \$31,578,329 of Dominion notes, for which the Federal government is responsible. In coin, gold, silver and copper there was \$17,156,933; on deposit with the government and public securities, \$14,074,984; \$3,225,002; notes and cheques of other banks, \$20,147,353; due from agents and other banks, \$22,169,679; Dominion and provincial securities, \$10,074,984; mortgages on real estate, \$1,478,876; bank premises, \$9,062,251, and other assets, \$8,791,132.

It will be seen that the greater portion of the assets is composed of loans for the purpose of carrying on the business of the country, and that the whole table shows that the value of the assets is great as regards security to the public.

Turning to the liabilities, it is seen that whilst in 1881 they were \$3,89 per cent. of the assets, in 1890 they were 72.39 per cent., and in 1904 they were 70.67 per cent., but the increase of the liabilities of a bank should be due to two principal causes, both of which show public confidence in the soundness of the institution. The one is the amount of note circulation, and the other is the amount of money deposited by the people with the bank. In 1881 the liabilities of the banks were \$200,613,879, of which \$28,318,692 was note circulation and \$94,346,481 money placed on deposit by the people. In 1890 the liabilities were \$282,338,086, the circulation \$31,456,297 and the amount of deposits \$198,616,049. Thus, in the sixteen years the circulation had increased 41 per cent., and the deposits 125 per cent. In 1904 the liabilities were \$554,014,076, of which the circulation was \$61,769,888 and the deposits \$470,255,744. These last figures, owing to a change made in the law in 1900, include some \$36,000,000 of deposits elsewhere than in Canada, which were not included before that year, so that the amount of deposits, for the sake of comparison, must be taken at \$434,000,000. In the eight years, then, the liabilities increased nearly 100 per cent., the circulation nearly the same proportion, and the deposits 125 per cent. Not only do the deposits prove

HEARST'S EXPENSES.

In the New York Municipal Campaign Amounted to \$5,543.25.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Wm. Randolph Hearst, candidate for mayorality of New York on the municipal ownership ticket, certified to the secretary of state to-day that his total campaign expenses were \$5,543.25. This breaks the record for such expenses.

Mr. Hearst said he contributed all but \$17,000 of the \$20,298.55, which was spent by the finance committee of the municipal ownership league for the benefit of all the candidates of the ticket, and expended \$3,125 personally for expenses and \$40,481 money placed on deposit by the people. In 1890 the liabilities were \$282,338,086, the circulation \$31,456,297 and the amount of deposits \$198,616,049. Thus, in the sixteen years the circulation had increased 41 per cent., and the deposits 125 per cent. In 1904 the liabilities were \$554,014,076, of which the circulation was \$61,769,888 and the deposits \$470,255,744. These last figures, owing to a change made in the law in 1900, include some \$36,000,000 of deposits elsewhere than in Canada, which were not included before that year, so that the amount of deposits, for the sake of comparison, must be taken at \$434,000,000. In the eight years, then, the liabilities increased nearly 100 per cent., the circulation nearly the same proportion, and the deposits 125 per cent. Not only do the deposits prove

COMMERCIAL CONCERNS.

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SEVEN MEN WERE KILLED.

Bodies of Six of Victims of Mine Explosion Have Been Recovered.

Monongahela, Pa., Nov. 17.—The bodies of six of the seven men killed by the Brasgas coal mine explosion on Wednesday night have been recovered. All the bodies were terribly mangled. It is expected that the body of the seventh victim will be recovered to-day.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Union Pacific Employees Must Tell What Kind of Policy They Carry.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 17.—Employees of the Union Pacific railway have received an order, said to have come direct from President Harman's office, providing that all Union Pacific employees must tell whether or not they carry life insurance, and if so what kind. During the present week employees in several different departments have been catechised with reference to their life insurance.

COMMANDER PUNISHED.

Ministers Decide to Inflict Fifteen Days' Arrest on Gen. Brugere.

Paris, Nov. 17.—The council of ministers at a meeting to-day decided to inflict 15 days' arrest on Gen. Brugere, commander of the army, for making public details of a conference which he had with the Minister of War relative to the controversy between Gen. Brugere and Gen. Perch, who was chief of staff under Gen. Andrea, the former minister of war.

ERN AND HANLAN.

Will Meet in Los Angeles if the Easterner Defeats O'Leary.

Los Angeles, Nov. 17.—Manager McCarley of the Pacific Coast Athletic Club, of Los Angeles, announced last night that Young Ern, the Eastern lightweight, has been matched to fight a twenty round battle with Eddie Hanlon in this city on December 18th. The bout, however, is conditional upon Young Ern winning his fight from O'Leary in Milwaukee.

DEVELOPMENT OF CANADIAN BANKS

INCREASE OF DEPOSITS DURING RECENT YEARS

Figures Showing Remarkable Growth of Business—Evidence of Prosperity of the Country.

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—We often hear great praise bestowed upon Canada's banking system, and when one looks at the development of business during the last two or three decades one cannot but feel that the praise is fully merited. The Statistical Year Book not only gives very surprising figures in regard to the development of business, but also gives facts that show that the government is watchful of the interests of the people in regard to the banking laws.

Looking back into the history of commerce one repeatedly sees how great commercial development has been retarded, in many cases absolutely destroyed, by careless banking speculation, leading to the closing of their doors by insolvent banks. A careful study of Canada's system will convince the student that there is no need of apprehension on such an account in Canada.

In 1881 the paid up capital of the chartered banks of Canada was \$59,534,977, which in 1896 had grown to \$2,043,173, being an increase of \$2,500,000 in the sixteen years; but in 1904 the paid up capital had amounted to \$79,234,191, an increase in eight years of \$17,200,000; this means that in half the time under the Liberal government the

of the banks had increased nearly seven and one half times as much as it did in the Conservative regime.

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IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN BUILDING THEM

Two of the Modern Type Have Been Ordered for Victoria—New Gas System.

D. C. Hutcheson, of Hutcheson Bros., proprietors of the automobile machine shop on Broughton street, returned from the East on Sunday evening after visiting the big factories in Chicago, St. Joseph, Lansing and St. Catharines. The object of his trip was to arrange for business during the coming year, and to see what improvements are being made in the manufacture of automobiles. Some valuable information was obtained. In the first place the design of the automobile has been altered, but what will be of still greater interest to prospective buyers is the fact that the engines are to be reduced by almost fifty per cent.

The latter has been brought about by improvements which have been made of an important character in the motor mechanism. The Olds Company have made a complete departure from the former order of things, adopting what is called a two-cylinder-two-cycle machine, which, according to Mr. Hutcheson, gives the same effect and power as a four-cylinder-four-cycle machine. It gives two impulses in every cylinder for every four in the four-cylinder type, while another advantage of the great increase in power is in the matter of weight. The two-cylinder-two-cycle machine will be a fourteen-horse power four passenger, strictly French in design, and according to the latest continental practice, it will be fitted with sliding gear of the transmitting selective type. This enables a change of speed without working the entire train of gear, there being three speeds ahead and one reverse. The only cast iron used in the working construction of the car is that found in the castings for the cylinders. Everything else is made of forged and pressed steel. The cost of a machine of this type, says Mr. Hutcheson, will be about \$1,400, while an auto similar in size of the four-cylinder type would be from \$2,200 to \$2,500.

At St. Joseph the Frisco Company's factory was inspected. Arrangements had been made for the building of a six-cylinder-60 horse-power motor gasoline engine of the motor type to be used in connection with an auto boat to be brought out in the spring. The machinery is the first of the kind manufactured. The Hutcheson Bros. have a contract with the Truckee company, which the local firm gets the advantage of all that is new in this line of business, and in connection with their works on the working street are establishing a boat factory equipped with power tools for building gasoline and motor boats. They have in fact a complete electric light and power plant, and are planning their kind to be constructed, but not operated here, for an electric boat was recently imported from Portland by W. J. Sutton, the well-known mining engineer. His craft is a 25-foot composite stern vessel with a capacity for 80 miles at a speed of seven miles an hour.