EXTENSIONS OF B. C. ELECTRIC

Developments During Past Year Show Growth Of Victoria—Jordan River To Provide 20,000 Horse Power

Statistics never lie. They are the aptest commentary on the development of a city. In the extensions, developments and improvements effected by the B. C. Electric Railway Company during the past year are shown, perhaps secondarily only to an actual census, how the population has increased with a consequent expansion of the suburban area. If the work carried out in 1910 is any criterion it is apparent that the tramway company is doing everything possible to keep pace with the growth of the city.

The developments during the past year, though great, are only an earnest of what the future has in store. By the first of May the first instalment of additional power from the Jordan River plant will be available. Through an agreement with the city of Victoria, the tramway company agreed to develop and deliver in the city an additional 10,000 h. p. The important announcement is now made by the local manager, Mr. A. T. Goward, that the company will be in a position to provide practically double what is promised. The power to be derived from Jordan River will probably be in the neighborhood of 20,000 h. p. Of this amount 10,000 h. p. will be available within four months' time.

This additional power will prove an immense factor in the development of local industries, the extension of transportation facilities, and a reduction in the street lighting rates. Already Island industries have entered into contracts with the tramway company for supplies of power. Among these are the Portland Cement Works at Tod Inlet, and the three brickyards situated on Douglas street. It is entirely probable that the Saanich extension (a suburban car line to run through the centre of the Saanich Peninsula between Victoria and Sidney) will be a prominent development in the work of 1911. The surveys for this proposed work are now in the hands of the London directors of the company, and a definite announcement favorable to construction is expected within the next fortnight. Other future developments may be estimated from what have taken place during the past year, having regard to an ever accelerating increase in population which demands proportionately growing extensions and the opening up by transportation of new districts.

Development's Statistics.

The tramway company during 1910 has carried, roughly speaking, over 500,000 more passengers than in 1909. It has thirty miles of track laid in the city and vicinity, and its car mileage aggregates 110,000 miles per month. The total number of passengers carried during the year was in the neighborhood of 6,000,000, or at the average rate of 500,000 a month.

The rolling stock consists of 38 passenger cars, and five construction cars, including what is known as a sprinkler. Four new 160 h. p. passenger cars were put in service during 1910.

Track Work.

The track work carried out during the year is as follows:

Permanent double track construction on Douglas street, between Fort and Fisguard streets.

Permanent double track construction on the James Bay causeway.

Permanent double track construction on Government street between Johnson and Discovery streets.

Permanent double track construction on Cook street between Pakington and May streets.

Double track construction on Oak Bay avenue between Foul Bay road and Terrace avenue.

Fourteen thousand feet of single track relayed with heavy rail.

New Manganese steel special work laid at the following intersections: Menzies and Superior streets; Douglas and Pandora streets; and Government and Bay streets.

Ten miles of trolley wire renewed, and eight miles of feeders installed.

Fifteen miles of lighting extensions have been built, including extensions to Hatley Park, Colwood and into South Saanich.

The new lamps connected were 15,000 incandescent and 35 arc lights.

The power installed amounted to 800 h. p. in commercial motors.

In the sub-station modern oil switches have been installed on a sub-station switchboard. At the same place a 2,000 h. p. motor generator set has been installed for railway service.

The contracts received and accepted by the company, when its plant at Jordan river is in operation next May, call for the supply of 2,500 connected h. p. in motors for industrial purposes.

Work at Jordan River.

In spite of wintry weather conditions the work is being rapidly carried on at Jordan River and ninety per cent of the initial development has been completed. It has been possible to keep a large number of men employed, and although the force has been decreased at intervals, and increased when the nature of the work undertaken warranted it, it has been found possible at irregular intervals to employ as many as five hundred men. The expenditure on the power plant, and its connections with Victoria when complete, will be in the neighborhood of $1,500,000. Delays in the delivery of the necessary machinery has to some extent held back the work, but in spite of this the power will be delivered in the city within the time agreed upon with the city of Victoria.

The B. C. Electric Railway Company has for many years past been actively, and aggressively, bound up with the progression of Victoria. As the population increased and new suburban districts were thrown open to settlement adequate transportation facilities have been provided to meet the needs of progress. The work of the past year accomplished by the company possesses greater significance than that ever carried out over a similar period of time heretofore, and the result of this work will undoubtedly prove one of the prime factors in the development of the southeastern portion of Vancouver Island, and will add prosperity to Victoria.

FIRE IN MESSINA

Wooden Buildings Around Harbor Of Unfortunate City Said To Have Been Destroyed

REGGIA DI CALABRIA, Italy, Dec. 29.—A fierce fire, which is believed to be still raging, has destroyed the wooden buildings around the harbor at Messina. This information was brought here today by a boat. All telegraphic and telephonic communication with Messina has been interrupted.

Among the burned buildings are the post office, the telegraph office and the railway station. When the boat was despatched from Messina the fire was making rapid progress.

Troops had been called out in an effort to keep the flames from spreading to all parts of the town.

STANFORD WINS BY GOOD MARGIN

California Student Athletes Successful In Yesterday's Rugby Football Game vs. Vancouver

VANCOUVER, Dec. 31.—Stanford University Rugbyists evened up matters with Vancouver this afternoon in a ragged exhibition at Brockton Point and as a result Monday's game will decide the rubber. Weather conditions today were splendid, though the ground was slightly frozen by last night's frost and the players found it rather hard for smart tackling. The score was 10 to 3, Stanford getting two tries, both of which they converted, to a penalty for Vancouver. All the scoring was done in the first half.

Stanford opened the counting soon after the start the ball being kicked out of a mix-up and half a dozen players racing across the line after it. Sanborn beat everybody else to the ball and drew first blood for the collegians. Geisler kicked the goal easily.

Soon after a Stanford player was penalized for lying on the ball about thirty yards out from his own goal, and Bull kicked the goal from the penalty. Some time after Stanford was given a penalty kick in midfield. Erb cross-kicked to one of his own men and a scrambling rush resulted in Sanborn planting the ball between the posts.

Geisler easily kicked the goal.

That ended the scoring, though in the second half Stanford several times forced Vancouver to safeties, and once Olmstead got across with the ball, but tried to ground it between the posts and was held up, a scrum five yards out resulting.

The Vancouver team was weaker than that which beat Stanford on Christmas Day, five of the players who participated in the game being off for some reason or other. Stanford did not show the form expected of them on the dry field.

The team lined up as follows:

Vancouver—full-back, Bull; three-quarters, McLorg, Ellis, Watkins, Sawers; half-backs, McLeod, Kenning; forwards, Ross, Murray, Holroyd, Sachs, Smith, Deykin, Scott, Stacey.

Stanford University — Full-back, Erb; three-quarters, Geisler, Worsmick, Sanborn; five-eighths, Harrigan, Frank; half-back, Cass; wing forward, Sundell; forwards, Baumgartner, Woodcock, Dole, Smith, Olmstead, Cheda, Arrell.

Referee—G. McKay, Vancouver.

TRAGIC ENDINGS TO AIR FLIGHTS

(Continued from Page 1.)

the calmest weather, the warring winds sported with it a moment, juggled it, and then as if suddenly maddened and frenzied, hurled it to the ground.

When field attendants reached the spot where the tangled pile of wreckage lay, Hoxsey was dead. One side of the face, whose engaging smile had won the regard of thousands of spectators each day during the meet, had been crushed into an unrecognizable mass. His body lay broken and twisted almost out of all semblance to human form. All of the spectators in the grandstand witnessed the tragedy, as it occurred directly facing them, on the far side of the course. They sat awe-stricken silence for almost interminable minutes until the announcer gave the news through the megaphone:

"Hoxsey has been killed."

Then from every part of the great stand came the sobbing of women, who but a short time before had clapped their gloved hands to the daring aviator as he arose from the field for his fatal flight.

Returning the compliments showered upon him by his feminine admirers, Hoxsey in gallant manner had promised to soar higher than he or any other man had ever flown before.

"Of course the success of this attempt is contingent upon the kind of weather I find up there," said Hoxsey, just before he left the ground. "Some of the temperatures one encounters in the high altitudes are simply beyond human endurance. But if I can stand it and my motor works as well as it has been working, I'll come down with a record of 12,000 feet or more."

Even at that moment, the wind had attained a velocity that kept more cautious aviators on the ground. After he had ascended it gained rapidly in violence. Moreover, it created a "Swiss cheese" atmosphere, the most treacherous meteorological conditions that aviators have to contend with.

There is nothing by which it may be known why Hoxey did not go higher than the 7,142 feet which his barograph showed he had attained, but he apparently encountered at that altitude the same conflicting air currents that finally overcame him. Notwithstanding this, and with the same reckless daring he had displayed daily during the last week, he descended by a series of spiral glides and was performing one of his thrilling rolling dips when his biplane suddenly capsized in mid-air and shot to earth.

Sport of the Wind.

Over and over the aeroplane turned as it fell with a speed so swift that of all the thousands who saw the tragedy, not one could tell what effort the aviator made to save his life. When the wreckage had been cleared sufficiently so that his body could be reached, he was found planted firmly in his seat, his arms around the levers. The fall telescoped the biplane, the steel sprocket which drove the propellers lay across Hoxsey's face, the motor resting upon the right side of his body. Every one of the rods on that side was shattered into fragments. An iron upright, broken by the force of the crash, held the aviator's body empaled upon its jagged point.

The stop watches in the judge's stand registered the exact second of 2:12 o'clock when Hoxsey's machine turned over and plunged in the fatal fall. The news of Hoxsey's fall was on the telegraph wires leading out of the press stand before his machine struck the ground. The aviator had been in the air an hour and a half when the accident occurred, and had sailed again over the snow-capped summit of Mount Wilson, whose heights he had conquered twice before since the meet began.

Walter Brookins, who originated the spiral glide and the dip which brought Hoxsey to his death, was standing in front of the press stand watching his colleague of the Wright team perform. His back was turned to the field as he talked to friends.

Then a shout went up: "Hoxsey is falling."

At the same instant a sigh or gasp, not loud, but of tremendous volume, rose from the packed grandstand. That single suppressed sigh was the only sound that came from the crowd for fully twenty minutes after the accident. Brookins whirled at the sound of the cry and saw the crash. He uttered but one word, "God;" his legs gave way beneath him and he fell in the roadway. Although he had been in several serious accidents himself, he rose thoroughly unnerved and cried like a child.

At that time the field announcers were rushing up and down, shouting through their megaphones: "No cause for alarm; Hoxsey is all right."

Brookins Knew.

But Brookins was not convinced. "That's a lie," he shouted back at one of the announcers. "Hoxsey's dead. I know it," and again he burst into tears.

Brookins was not the only air man overcome by the tragedy.

Charles F. Willard, of the Curtiss team, likewise collapsed. Willard had predicted just a moment before Hoxsey fell that an accident was sure to overtake him in the dangerous atmosphere, and almost before he had completed the utterance of his prophecy, it was verified.

"I knew it was coming," he sobbed a few minutes later as he sat in his hangar with his head between his hands.

A reporter of a Pasadena newspaper broke the news of Hoxsey's death to his mother this afternoon at her Bellevue Drive home in that city. With tact, the young man told Mrs. Hoxsey that there had been an accident and immediately she said: "Tell me about it, was my son in it?"

Gradually he broke to her the news of his terrible fall and death. She was very brave and with tears rolling down her face, told many incidents of her boy and his fine character as it showed in his home life.

The coroner's office in Los Angeles was notified of the tragedy within a few minutes of its occurrence. Coroner Hartwell arrived at 3:30, empaneled a jury and held an inquest on the field. It was a short formality, involving a visit to the spot across the field where the wrecked machine lay. A verdict of accidental death was rendered in a few minutes, and Hoxsey's body, which had lain upon the operating table in the little field hospital, was taken to Los Angeles to be prepared for interment in his home city, Pasadena, California.

Home for Burial.

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 31.—The remains of Arch Hoxsey, the aviator killed at the Los Angeles aviation meet today, was brought here tonight in charge of Roy Knabeshue and Thomas P. Jackson, of the Wright Company.

The funeral will be in charge of the Pasadena Lodge of Elks, and the interment will be here.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Leaving the city park aviation field at 9:35 o'clock this morning, full of life, vigor and hope, John B. Moissant, one of the world's most daring aviators, flew over New Orleans, only to meet death near Harahan, 11 miles from the city, 20 minutes after.

Tonight the plucky aviator lies in the morgue, a martyr to the science of aviation.

The added weight of an extra gasoline tank, the use of a strange machine and the deadly prank of a fifteen-mile wind at the moment when he had pointed the nose of his machine at a sharp downward angle, combined in sending Moissant down to death.

Thrown from his machine by its sudden inclination, Moissant described a curve through the air, and, head first, like a diver, shot downward, landing on his neck and head. His neck was broken.

Rene Barrier's fifty horsepower Bleriot monoplane, which Moissant was using, is a wreck.

GREAT INCREASE IN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Million More Reaped By Authorities During Year Just Closed—Great Influx Of Chinese

Nowhere is the growth of a city's business demonstrated as in the customs receipts. The advance in the total receipts at the Victoria customs house during the past year over last year is $1,014,864.67. The total receipts for 1910 were $2,653,039.84 as compared with $1,638,175.17 the previous year. The duty collected in 1910 was in excess of that of the previous year, the figures being: 1910, $1,407,365.44 as compared with $1,210,170.06 in 1909. The greatest increase was in Chinese revenue, which showed an increase of nearly twice the total amount collected last year and four times the amount of the previous year. The collections in 1910 were $1,244,233 as compared with $427,366 in 1909.

The amount of duty collected during 1910 each month exceeded the monthly collections for 1909 in every month except June when a record amount was taken in, $162,941.47, as compared with $138,716.66 for duty in August, the highest month of the year just closed. While the duties collected were so much higher in June of 1909 the total collections for the month were less than the month of June of the year just closed, the total for the month being $275,080.88 as compared with $209,028.37. This was the highest monthly total of all revenues in 1909, but was less by about a third than the highest total revenue of any month last year when the total collections for September amounted to the record sum of $307,533.37. The two lowest months of each year were January and February, in both of which the collections for 1910 were much in excess of those of the previous year, the totals for January of 1909 being $70,716.90, the lowest of that year, as compared with $108,359.37 the lowest of the year just closed.

More Chinese.

During the past year the number of Chinese arriving in Victoria has broken all records since the imposition of the head tax, being three times the number who arrived in 1909. During 1910 the number of Chinese who paid head tax, not including the exempts, who were landed at Victoria, total 2,483, who paid $1,240,500, while the fees from returning Chinese, who pay one dollar to register when leaving, brought the total Chinese revenue to $1,244,233. The arrivals of Chinese, who paid head tax, month by month, was as follows:

January, 46; February, 45; March, 126; April, 278; May, 239; June, 310; July, 211; August, 280; September, 367; October, 95; November, 284; December, 202. Total, 2,483.

The revenue from duties and Chinese head tax with the total for each month follow:

January, $85,297.27; 23,055; $108,359.37.

February, $97,577.10; 22,530; $120,152.15.

March, $116,712.77; 63,032; $179,768.42.

April, $126,739.69; 139,046; $265,802.59.

May, $107,522.62; 119,550; $227,097.12.

June, $120,031.38; 155,040; $275,080.88.

July, $121,733.66; 105,577; $227,316.88.

August, $138,716.66; 140,811; $279,532.36.

September, $123,800.27; 183,697; $307,533.37.

October, $115,597.13; 47,864; $163,486.43.

November, $132,917.47; 142,907; $275,866.27.

December, $120,720.00; 101,124; $223,044.00.

TRAMWAY MEN RETURN TO WORK

Employees Of Winnipeg Company Get Worse Terms Than Were Formerly Offered—Three Hundred Taken Back

WINNIPEG, Dec. 31.—After holding out for eighteen days, following the report of the conciliation board, the employes of the Winnipeg Street Railway company decided this afternoon to return to work.

A committee from the city council, headed by Principal Sparling, of Wesley College, has been working for days to bring about peace. Up to a week ago Thursday last the company offered to take back all strikers except the four dismissed men, two of whom are prominent members of the union. Under the new terms the company has agreed to take back only three hundred of the strikers; these including all the married men.

The new year will therefore open tomorrow with peace in street railway circles. The stumbling block in the negotiations was the right of employees to drink going off or coming on duty in uniform. The rule of the company forbids this, but it had never been enforced. The men claimed that they had the right to enter barrooms going off duty even if in uniform, which was their ordinary clothing.

Nail in His Brain

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—Ernest Bigras, a young French-Canadian, was taken to a hospital today with a nail driven into his brain. He died this afternoon. The police are searching for Raul Cassavant, with whom it is alleged, Bigras quarreled over a French-Canadian girl. Cassavant is alleged to have struck his rival down with a club from which the nail protruded.

TOWN TENANTS CONFER

Propose to Take the "Field," and Ask Irish Leader to Find a Seat for Coglan Briscoe

DUBLIN, Dec. 28.—The annual conference of the Town Tenants' League was held in the Mansion House. Mr. Wm. Field, M. P., presided, and there was a good attendance of delegates from country branches. After speeches had been made on the Town Tenants' movement, the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

"That as it is essential to the success of the Town tenants' cause that Mr. Coghlan Briscoe should be provided with a seat in parliament, we respectfully urge on Mr. John E. Redmond, M. P., the claim of the towns in this regard, and we request the secretaries of the meeting to at once place before Mr. Redmond this legitimate aspiration of the towns for realization in the coming parliament."

"That we demand from the government the introduction of legislation for the towns of Ireland that will provide (a) security of tenure for all classes of town tenants as long as a fair rent is paid for the holding; b) machinery for the revision of rack rents, which, owing to a declining population and decrease in trade, are out of all proporton to the earning power of tenants in towns; (c) powers to the estates commissioners and the congested districts board to decline to purchase estates in cases where landlords refuse to include villages and towns situated on such estates.

That as the proper housing of the people should be a first consideration, we call on the government to provide adequate funds to enable the urban authorities in Ireland to put in force the Housing Act, and we suggest that a bill should be passed into law providing ample funds to deal with this urgent matter.

"That an urgent appeal for funds be sent at once to all the towns in Ireland, and that it be pointed out that rule 5 of the organization must in future be strictly observed, which provides for an annual collection, half of which is to be sent to the central executive.

"That in order to carry out the programme agreed on at this meeting, divisional organizing committees be formed at once in each constituency, whose special business it shall be to see that each branch is efficiently worked and contributes its proportion to the central fund."

Mr. Geraghty, Westport, said it was the town tenants of Ireland who supported the Land League and the National League, and who now supported the United Irish League, and supplied the sinews of war to the Irish party, and he thought it was the very least that Mr. Redmond could do to secure a seat for Mr. Briscoe in parliament. That was the wish of the people of his part of the country. He suggested that a letter signed by the delegates at that meeting should be sent to Mr. Redmond asking him to find a seat for Mr. Briscoe. The suggestion was adopted.

BROUGHT NEWS OF VOLCANO'S ERUPTION

Kamakura Maru Erings Details fo the Outbreak of Asama—Reorganizing the Mikado's Navy

Advices were brought by the steamer Kamakura Maru today of the eruption of Asama volcano in Gumma, which three centuries ago buried thirty villages. As far as can be learned there was little loss of life on this occasion, but the countryside for forty miles was scattered with ashes and lava flowed near Kinryu. Two tremendous explosions were felt at Tokyo eighty miles away and panics were caused in many places, the worst at the Ashio mine near Nikko, where the miners rushed out. At Tokyo many rushed from buildings during the earthquake which accompanied the eruption, and loss of life was averted in one place where a panic occurred in a crowded storyteller's theatre, a rush for the doors being averted by the coolness of the storyteller who abandoned his story and began telling earthquake experiences, stating there was nothing to fear.

Gashed Mountain

The eruption, which tore two huge rents in the side of the mountain from which lava flowed in streams, was accompanied by thick showers of smoke and some flame and a great shower of ashes over a radius of forty miles. Maebashi in Gumma and Makoshi in Nagano prefecture both suffered, the latter village feeling the shock severely, and other villages were covered with ashes. The worst sufferer was Konuma-mura, the village near the base of the volcano, from which the villagers took flight.

Professors Omori and Nakamura, the seismological experts, are quoted as stating that the Asama volcano has begun a new period of activity and may be expected to erupt periodically.

Reorganizing the Navy

The Japanese navy is being reorganized and a number of vessels stricken off the effective list, among them the battleship Chinyen captured from China, the Iki captured from Russia. The Iki's place is taken by the Fuji, one of the two battleships for which the Diet refused to grant money and the emperor decreed that ten per cent of all official salaries should be assigned for ten years to build two vessels. A number of naval and military promotions have been made and the Yorodzu comments on the big percentage of Choshu and Satsuma clansmen among them. Vice Admirals Kataoka, Uemaru and Ijuin have been made admirals.

Alleged Assassination

News of the attempted assassination of Prince Ching at Pekin on December last when on his way to attend a meeting of the council of state was brought by the Kamakura Maru. A man stepped from a side street and fired five shots from a revolver, none taking effect. The prince returned to his residence and an attempt was made to hush up the matter.

Protecting Accused Socialists

The Kamakura Maru brought news that owing to the discovery of a plot to assassinate Kotuku and other socialists on trial at Tokyo, stringent precautions were being made to guard the court and the prisoners when on their way to and from it. Some of the counsel appearing for the accused have received threatening letters, one being from a man who said he was an old samurai and loyalist and as such would decapitate any lawyer pleading for any disloyal persons threatening the emperor.

News was brought by the Kamakura Maru of the arrest of a Japanese liquor dealer charged with making "Scotch Whiskey" from Japanese rum and labelling it "Black and White," and "House of Commons, James Buchanan & Co." The labels were an excellent copy of the Scotch article.

MONTREAL, Dec. 31. — Customs duties collected during 1910 show an increase of two millions over the year 1909.

REFORMS IN CONGO

French Author Expects To See Better Conditions In Belgium's African Colony

BRUSSELS, Dec. 29.—M. Emile Vandervelde's new book, entitled "Belgium and the Congo," has been published, and it is expected to create a great impression. It will be remembered that the Socialist leader has traveled in the Congo. To the question whether there has been any improvement in the condition of the Congo since the annexation, M. Vandervelde replies in the affirmative, but adds that the amelioration is not general, and that in certain parts of the Congo the situation is worse than ever. In answer to the question whether the advocates of reform have gained the day and can lay down their arms, the author declares that only one reply is possible, and that reply is in the negative. The reforms, he says, are only beginning to be put into force.

Though the ideal, M. Vandervelde concludes, is a remote one, each step forward brings it nearer, and in spite of all the shame, the misery and the crimes which have attended the work of colonization it may be hoped that in Africa as elsewhere, humanity may have the last word. Belgium has at her disposal a very simple means of escaping the suspicions to which a deplorable situation gives rise, and putting an end to foreign interference, which cannot fail to be humiliating, but which is, on the whole, justified, even from the point of view of those who are actuated purely by financial interest, by the existence of an international charter for the whole Congo basin. Belgium must carry out energetically the work of reparation, and not shrink from the sacrifices which must be made if the natives are to have their lands and their liberty restored to them.

Published as it is just before the discussion of the Congo Budget, M. Vandervelde's book cannot fail to become a subject to comment.

M. Renkin, the minister for the colonies, has decided to send a mission to Africa to draw up an ethnographical chart of the northern part of the Belgian Congo. Numerous peoples will be made a subject of study, in particular the Azandes, Mangbetons and Ababuas tribes, ruled by powerful chiefs with whom the state will have to reckon.

The minister has further decided to establish a colonial school, which will give those whose duty calls them to the Congo a special training in the work which they will be obliged to undertake.

OVER MOUNT WILSON

Aviator Horsey Makes Spectacular Flight At Los Angeles—Height Of 10,000 Feet

AVIATION FIELD, LOS ANGELES, Dec. 29.—Adding to the laurels he has already won at the present meet, Arch Hoxsey, holder of the present world's altitude record of 11,474 feet, flew today over Mount Wilson, the highest peak of the mountain range which rims the valley in which Los Angeles, Pasadena and the towns of the orange belt lie. Under ideal weather conditions he soared 10,005 feet into the sky and cleared the crest of Mount Wilson with 4,200 feet to spare.

Hoxsey used a heavy stock Wright bi-plane and he made the journey from the field to a point beyond the mountais in one hour and 28 minutes. The distance traveled is estimated at 34 miles.

Hoxsey's performance was the only interesting feat accomplished today.

Suicide at Nelson.

NELSON, B. C., Dec. 29.—George William Walmsley, for twelve years a resident and well known in Kootenay, and for the last five years a resident of Nelson, committed suicide in his home on Baker street this morning by cutting his throat with a butcher knife He had recently been ill and was under the impression that some one was seeking to arrest him. He went to breakfast this morning, apparently well and cheerful. Suddenly picking up a butcher knife, he shouted "They will, will they?" and attempted to cut his throat. He was prevented by John Owens, but again secured the knife after a struggle and cut his throat from ear to ear. He was born in Kemptville, Ont., and was thirty-nine year of age. He lived for some years in Sandon before coming to Nelson. He leaves a wife and a son.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 29.—Matchmaker Jimmy Hurst, of the Grand Avenue Athletic club, tonight signed Packy McFarland of Chicago and Johnny McCarthy of San Francisco to fight ten rounds here on the night of January 9. The fighters will weigh in at 135 pounds at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

GREAT SUCCESS OF PROVINCE'S FRUIT

Subject of Favorable Comment From Sir Edward Grey—London Press Notices Are Displayed

Writing to the deputy minister of agriculture, Mr. W. C. Scott, under a London date of the 8th inst., Mr. J. H. Turner, agent-general for British Columbia in London, says: "By this time you know of our complete success at the Horticultural Hall Show. It was by far the best exhibit we have ever made, and I have no doubt the best apple exhibit ever made in England—or Great Britain. Very great credit is due to Mr. Bullock-Webster for the admirable way in which he arranged everything. It was really a work of art and elicited the highest praise from all comers, and the attendance, too, was very good—much better than we have had before. We also had the advantage of another day, as the show should have terminated on the Saturday, but as the regularly fortnightly Flower Show of the R. H. S. was to take place on the Tuesday, they offered to let us keep the fruit there until the Tuesday night. This was a very important concession, and the exhibit attracted much favorable notice from the visitors at the Flower Show."

Apropos British Columbia's exhibit at the Old Country fruit shows, the following from the Pall Mall Gazette of the 1st inst. is especially interesting:

"Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, this afternoon opened the fourteenth exhibition of Colonial grown fruit held at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society. He said it was a really admirable thing that these shows should be held, as they were of benefit to the country as well as to the colonies. There was no fear of their interfering with our home markets. In complimenting the society on the success of the exhibition, the foreign secretary said it promoted a love of gardening, which was one of the most wholesome recreations a man could have. They needed that recreation more than ever in these days of strain and hurry.

"The exhibition resolved itself mostly into a show of British Columbian apples. There were other things, of course, but British Columbia overshadowed them all, literally. For the floor of the Horticultural Hall rose, as it were, in a great incline, occupying the whole breadth and rising halfway to the lofty roof, covered with trays of apples, raised as a placard assured us, 'in the open, the same now as packed in the original cases, after traveling 6,000 miles by rail and steamer.' It was really a notable sight, this expanse of apples, red and yellow and green, stretching heavenward. But there were plenty more on the flat—British Columbia was the last of our important colonies to try growing fruit for exportation, and it has gone so far already.

"Lord Aberdeen has the credit of starting the industry, and, we may hope, a large share of the profit, too, for the exhibits from his estate, in the Okanagan district, were certainly among the best. It was only in 1892 that his lordship bought the property, renowned at present as Coldstream, and the trees do not bear freely for eight years. New Brunswick is the only rival of British Columbia at this show. It delivers a bold challenge in print, asserting its apples are "the finest" and the cheapest into the bargain. Certainly they look as nice as any, but the proof lies in the eating, and that is not open to the public.

"Neither the West Indian colonies nor South Africa were represented, except by a few grape-fruit oranges and so forth—it is not the time of year for them. But precious and dry fruit, such as ginger abounded. Most notable of these many stands were that of Messrs. McDoddies, whose dried vegetables are a wonderful improvement on those which an old campaigner recollects. Flesh is treated in the same manner now. One can buy a savory dish of game in shape of powder which could be carried in the waistcoat pocket, or a solid tablet of Irish stew less than three inches across and an inch thick."

NEW HOME AT KAMLOOPS

Hon. H. E. Young, provincial secretary, spent a few hours in the city on Saturday morning, looking over the ground for the proposed new Provincial Home, and also the proposed hospital site near the home, says the Kamloops Standard. The plans for the new home contemplate a brick and stone structure which, when completed, will cost in the neighborhood of $200,000. Two wings will first be built, one at either end of the present building. When these are completed the inmates will be moved into the new quarters, and the old building, completed in 1894, will be torn down and the central part of the new building erected on the site. Dr. Young states that work on the new wings will commence as soon as the building season opens in 1911. During the coming session provision will be made in the estimates for a portion of the cost. On examination of the hospital site and viewing the improvements now under way, Dr. Young was exceedingly pleased with the situation and the hospital board have been assured that the requisite grant from the government in aid of construction will be forthcoming during the session.

Winnipeg's Big Year.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 31. — Building permits for the year show a total of fifteen million, one hundred thousand dollars. For the year ending today, the bank clearings show a total of $952,500,000, compared with $770,500,000 last year.