

The Times

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VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1902.

NO 50

SIX HUNDRED CASES OF SMALLPOX

MONTH'S RETURNS FOR PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Walter Gordon Charged With Double Murder—Reported Confession—The Storm in the East.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 3.—Walter Gordon, the alleged Whitewater murderer, came before Magistrate Baker at the police court this morning. Mr. H. M. Howell and Mr. Mathers appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Geo. Patterson, deputy attorney-general, for the Crown. The charge against him in the usual wording for an indictment for murder was "that on July 21st, near Whitewater, in the municipality of Morien, Manitoba, Walter Gordon did kill and murder one Chas. J. Daw, and at the same place on August 1st did kill and murder one Jacob Smith." Mr. Mathers, on behalf of accused, asked that the preliminary hearing be taken in Winnipeg by Magistrate Baker. This Mr. Patterson objected to, and Mr. Baker remanded the case to Boissevain, on February 11th, where the case will be heard by Magistrate Wm. Gordon. A report is in circulation to-night that Gordon has confessed the double crime.

FANATICS AT WORK.

Hadda Mullah is Preaching a Holy War in Afghanistan and Trouble is Feared. Peshawar, Punjab, Feb. 5.—There is considerable unrest at Kabul and elsewhere in Afghanistan. The fanatical element is predominant and trouble is feared. Hadda Mullah, who was prominent in the rising which ended in the Tirah campaign, is preaching a holy war. He is said to have the Ameer of Afghanistan under his influence. Hadda will officiate at the Ameer's formal installation on the Afghan New Year day, March 20th. Other fakirs and mullahs are stirring up agitation in the Metakand and other districts.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

House of Commons To-Day Voted in Favor of Second Reading of Bill.

London, Feb. 5.—The perennial Deceased Wife's Sister Bill reappeared in the House of Commons to-day in a form identical with that of last year. After some discussion the House voted in favor of the second reading of the bill, 240 yeas to 123 noes.

SIR THOMAS AND THE PROPOSED RACE

IS WILLING TO LEND LAST YEAR'S CHALLENGER

Says He Would Like to See Race Between Yachts With American Crews Aboard.

New York, Feb. 4.—Sir Thomas Lipton is quoted in a dispatch to the Journal and American from its London correspondent as saying he has not received the letter from C. W. Post, of Michigan, offering to charter Shamrock to race against Columbia this year.

"There may be a feeling in the United States that Shamrock's defeat was due to her crew last year," said Sir Thomas, "and it is very good of Mr. Post to offer to man her with Americans to try conclusions with Columbia sailed by Britishers, but not having received his letter making a specific offer, I am unable to say anything definite at the present time."

"However, I am always delighted to benefit or help sport in any possible way, and I might lend Shamrock in the interest of sport, but understand I wouldn't charter my yacht at any price. I would, however, agree to lend Shamrock to Mr. Post, provided he adequately fitted her out at his own expense for a contest with Columbia, if it is possible to send Britishers to man Columbia."

"Frankly, I would rather see a race between the two yachts this season with American crews aboard each, which I think would be a better test of the relative merits of the two boats."

"I may therefore point out that it is not at present clear to His Majesty's government that the delegates retain any influence over the representatives of the Boers in South Africa, or have any voice in their councils. They are stated by the Netherlands government to have received no such letters of credence or instructions of a later date than March, 1900. His Majesty's government, on the other hand, understood that all the powers of government, including those of negotiation, were now completely vested in Mr. Steyn, for the Boers of the Orange River Colony, and Mr. Schalk Burger, for those of the Transvaal. If this is so, it is evident that the quickest and most satisfactory means of arranging a settlement would be direct communication between the leaders of the Boer forces in South Africa and the commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces, who has already been instructed to forward immediately any offers he may receive for the consideration of His Majesty's government."

"In these circumstances His Majesty's government have decided that if the Boer leaders should desire to enter into negotiations for the purpose of bringing the war to an end, these negotiations must take place, not in Europe but in South Africa."

"It should moreover be borne in mind that if the Boer leaders are to occupy their position in South Africa, consulting with Boer leaders in the field and in returning to Europe for the purpose of making known the results of their errand, a period of at least three months would elapse, during which hostilities would be protracted and much human suffering perhaps needlessly occasioned."

"I have, etc."

"(Sgd.) LANSDOWNE."

The text of the communication of the Dutch minister in London to Lord Lansdowne, is as follows:

"In the opinion of the government of Her Majesty the Queen, the exceptional circumstances in which one of the belligerent parties in South Africa is placed, which prevents it from communicating directly with the other belligerent, constitute one reason for the prolongation of the war, which is still raging without pause or end, and which causes so much misery."

"It is, in fact, an exceptional circumstance, that one of the belligerent parties is completely shut in and separated from the rest of the world, and that the Boer representatives in Europe are deprived of all means of communicating with the general commanding their forces. The difficulty thus arises that the authorities who ought to negotiate for the Boer side are divided into two sections which are deprived of all means

WILL NOT ACCEPT ANY INTERVENTION

BRITISH REPLY TO DUTCH GOVERNMENT

Negotiations to Bring War to an End Must Take Place in South Africa.

London, Feb. 4.—The text of the reply of British foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, to the communication of Dr. Kuyper, the premier of the Netherlands, is as follows:

"The Foreign Office, January 30th. "Sir,—You were good enough to lay before me on January 25th a communication from the Netherlands government, in which it was proposed that, with the object of bringing the war to an end, His Majesty's government might grant a safe conduct to the Boer delegates now in Holland for the purpose of enabling them to confer with the Boer leaders in South Africa. It is suggested that after a conference the delegates might return to Europe with power to conclude a treaty of peace with this country, and the Netherlands government intimates that in this event they might, at a later stage, be instrumental in placing the Boer plenipotentiaries in relation with the plenipotentiaries who might be appointed by His Majesty's government. The Netherlands government intimates that if this project commends itself to His Majesty's government they will enquire of the delegates whether they are prepared to make the suggested visit to South Africa. It may therefore be inferred that the communication I received was made on the responsibility of the Netherlands government alone, and without authority from the Boer delegates or leaders."

"His Majesty's government have given their best consideration, and whilst they entirely appreciate the motives of friendly feeling which led the Netherlands government to propose, and to adhere to the position adopted and clearly announced by them some months after the commencement of hostilities by the Boers, that it is not their intention to accept the intervention of any foreign power in the South African war. Should the Boer delegates themselves desire to lay a request for a safe conduct before His Majesty's government there is no reason why they should not do so. But His Majesty's government, obviously, are not in a position to express an opinion on any such application until they have received it, and are aware of the precise nature and grounds whereon the request is made."

"I may therefore point out that it is not at present clear to His Majesty's government that the delegates retain any influence over the representatives of the Boers in South Africa, or have any voice in their councils. They are stated by the Netherlands government to have received no such letters of credence or instructions of a later date than March, 1900. His Majesty's government, on the other hand, understood that all the powers of government, including those of negotiation, were now completely vested in Mr. Steyn, for the Boers of the Orange River Colony, and Mr. Schalk Burger, for those of the Transvaal. If this is so, it is evident that the quickest and most satisfactory means of arranging a settlement would be direct communication between the leaders of the Boer forces in South Africa and the commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces, who has already been instructed to forward immediately any offers he may receive for the consideration of His Majesty's government."

"In these circumstances His Majesty's government have decided that if the Boer leaders should desire to enter into negotiations for the purpose of bringing the war to an end, these negotiations must take place, not in Europe but in South Africa."

"It should moreover be borne in mind that if the Boer leaders are to occupy their position in South Africa, consulting with Boer leaders in the field and in returning to Europe for the purpose of making known the results of their errand, a period of at least three months would elapse, during which hostilities would be protracted and much human suffering perhaps needlessly occasioned."

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"It is, in fact, an exceptional circumstance, that one of the belligerent parties is completely shut in and separated from the rest of the world, and that the Boer representatives in Europe are deprived of all means of communicating with the general commanding their forces. The difficulty thus arises that the authorities who ought to negotiate for the Boer side are divided into two sections which are deprived of all means

of deliberating together. It is evident that the Boer delegates in Europe can do nothing because they do not know the state of affairs in Africa, and that the Boers in the field are obliged to abstain from taking any steps because they are not cognizant of the state of affairs in Europe.

"Moreover, the delegates in Europe are bound by the agreement to which they were drawn up in March, 1900, which binds them so strictly to the independence of the republics that they could not even be permitted to accept the re-establishment of the authority of the Sultan if a mode of settling disputes which might arise were not laid down at the same time. These circumstances give rise to a question whether the offer of good offices could not be usefully made by a neutral power in order to reader at least possible negotiations which otherwise could not be opened. For this reason, it would be important to ascertain whether it would be agreeable to the British government to make use of the good offices of a neutral power if such good offices are confined to the task of placing in communication negotiators to be appointed by the two parties. The Holland government might perhaps be considered as indicated for the performance of this task, seeing that the Boer delegates are in Netherlands territory and accredited to that government alone. If His Britannic Majesty's government should agree to this view, the government of Her Majesty the Queen would have to inquire of the Boer delegates whether they are willing to proceed to Africa and deliberate with the Boer leaders on the spot, returning to Europe after a stay of fixed length, say a fortnight, armed with adequate full powers providing for all eventualities and authorizing them to conclude a treaty of peace which should bind absolutely both the Boers in Europe and the Boers in Africa."

"In the event of an effective reply, it would be necessary for His Britannic Majesty's government to hand the Netherlands government three safe conducts, permitting the Boer delegates to proceed freely to Africa, remain there as long as they may desire, and return freely to Europe. It would further be necessary for the British government to allow of telegraph code with the view of appointing a neutral power to act as mediators and to authorize them to conclude a treaty of peace which should bind absolutely both the Boers in Europe and the Boers in Africa."

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THE BOER LOSSES DURING PAST WEEK

OVER ONE HUNDRED CAPTURED BY BRITISH

Warm Debate in Commons Over Remount Question—War Office Charged With Incompetency.

London, Feb. 4.—In his weekly report to the war office Lord Kitchener states that for the week ending February 1st, twenty-nine Boers were killed, six wounded, 142 made prisoners and 45 surrendered.

The Remount Question. London, Feb. 4.—In the House of Commons yesterday evening Major Arthur Lee, Conservative, said that Great Britain had been offered the services of the chief horse expert of the United States army as adviser in the purchase of American horses for the British army.

The revelation was made during a heated debate on the remount question when Major Lee said that being military attaché at Washington he was not informed that there was any intention of buying horses in the United States. He added: "I learned from the American newspapers that British officers had been sent out to buy horses, but I was not informed that they were not was I asked to give them such assistance as my position implied I was competent to give. At the time I had the opportunity, through the good will of the chief horse expert of the United States army as adviser. I called the suggestion to the war office, but I received no reply."

The whole debate on this question in the House of Commons caused widespread indignation. The ministerial party were charged with being ignorant of the communications for the purpose of summing up and indignantly dismissing them.

The supporters of the government are shocked, not only by the revelations regarding the inefficiency of the war office, but more so by the official tone of Mr. Brodrick's and Mr. Balfour's denials. The former claimed merit because he did not suppress the investigating committee's report altogether.

The Times points out that "it is right and honorable that a minister should definitely disclaim responsibility for the department he represents, but he is carrying chivalry too far when he implies the right to defend by the suppression of information which clearly concerns parliament and the people to know."

The St. James Gazette referring to the further investigations proposed, urges the need of fixing the responsibility of individuals, saying: "The nation has been swindled, and it is right that the swindlers, whoever they are, should be brought to book promptly."

Will Retire at Close of War. London, Feb. 4.—It is now said that the retirement of Lord Salisbury from office will be coincident with the end of the South African war. The St. James Gazette this afternoon claims to have the highest authority for saying: "The Premier has fixed the restoration of peace in South Africa as the appropriate occasion for his resignation. If the war is ended Lord Salisbury will retire at the conclusion of the present parliamentary session, but it is his intention to retain his post until peace is accomplished."

Britain's Reply. London, Feb. 4.—The British government replied to Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch premier, that if the Boers in the field desire to negotiate for peace, negotiations can be entered into, but only in South Africa. The British government adheres to its intention not to accept the intervention of any foreign power.

Back From the Front. Halifax, N. S., Feb. 4.—Among returning Canadian soldiers who arrived on Allan Ross, Newfoundland, yesterday, John Lightfoot, of Vancouver. He left by the evening train for home. Miss Porteous, of Galt, Ont., arrived here from Natal on the Newfoundland yesterday. She says she was more disposed to make money than be patriotic, are responsible for the Boer supply of ammunition.

Cochrane's Proposal. Washington, Feb. 4.—Representative Cochrane, Missouri, introduced a resolution in the house today inviting Paul Kruger, the Boer leader, to visit the United States and appropriate \$25,000 to defray the expenses of his entertainment while here.

Mauris Are Ready. Wellington, N. Z., Feb. 3.—A thousand Mauris have volunteered to do garrison duty anywhere in the British dominions with the object of relieving a similar number of British troops for service in South Africa.

CLAVERDALE FLOATED. Steamer Which Went Ashore on Saturday Towed Off Uninjured. Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 5.—The British ship Claverdale, from China and Japan for New York, which went ashore on Brigantine shoal during Saturday's storm, was floated with the aid of several tug boats yesterday. Claverdale was apparently uninjured and proceeded to New York.

The directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey declared a dividend of \$20 per share yesterday. This is the same as for the corresponding quarter last year and the year before.

NOT SATISFIED.

Premier of Queensland Says Commonwealth Government Has Disappointed Advocates of Union.

Brisbane, Australia, Feb. 4.—Parliament has been dissolved and the premier, Robert Philp, has issued an election manifesto, voicing Queensland's dissatisfaction with the result of the Australian federation. The premier criticizes the Commonwealth government, and declares it has bitterly disappointed the strongest advocates of the union, which many Australians would gladly see dissolved.

MET SEVERE WEATHER.

Steamer Uttonia Encountered Storm on Atlantic and Could Make But Little Headway.

Queenstown, Feb. 4.—The Cunard liner steamer Uttonia, which sailed from Boston, January 23rd, for Liverpool, and which arrived here to-day, reports having encountered terrific weather on January 25th and 27th. During these two days a blizzard and high seas prevailed, and the vessel was only able to steam one hundred miles a day.

HON. D. MILLS GOES TO SUPREME COURT

HON. C. FITZPATRICK MAY SUCCEED HIM

Four New Senators Have Been Appointed to Fill Vacancies—Another Census Bulletin.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—Hon. David Mills, minister of justice, has decided to accept the position on the Supreme court bench made vacant by the death of Justice Gwynne. The probability is that he will vacate the justice department before the opening of parliament.

So far nothing official has been done to appoint a successor to Hon. Mr. Mills, although there is probability that Hon. C. Fitzpatrick will be promoted from the solicitor-generalship to the head of the department. Later on there will be a shuffle when a portfolio will be given to British Columbia.

Yukon Mining Cases. Argument in the Yukon mining cases was concluded in the Exchequer court yesterday and judgment reserved.

New Senators. At yesterday's cabinet meeting following new senators were appointed: Dr. James E. Robertson, Prince Edward Island, in place of the late Senator Prowse; Hon. Charles E. Church, Nova Scotia, in place of the late Senator Almon; Frederick P. Thompson, of Fredericton, in place of Senator Snowball, promoted to the office of Lieutenant-Governor; and Frederick L. Beique, K. C., Montreal, in place of Senator Villeneuve.

Census Returns. Bulletin three of the census, giving the rural and urban population of the Maritime provinces and Quebec, has been issued. The rural population of New Brunswick was 253,535 as compared with 272,302 in 1891, and the urban population 77,285, compared with 48,901 in 1891.

In Nova Scotia the rural population was 330,181, against 450,880 in 1891, and urban population 129,383 compared with 76,903 in 1891.

In Prince Edward Island the rural population 14,955 against 12,455. In Quebec both the rural and urban population increased. The rural population was 922,667, compared with 988,820 in 1891, and urban 656,231, compared with 499,715.

Senate Vacancies. When Hon. D. Mills goes to the Supreme court there will be two vacancies in the senate. The names of James McMullen, ex-M. P., and Wm. Gibson, ex-M. P., are mentioned for these positions.

TOOK CARBOLIC ACID.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Mrs. Frank J. Vance, of Charlotte, wife of F. J. Vance, the village trustee, committed suicide in the Northern hotel some time during last night by drinking carbolic acid. The body was found lying across the bed fully clothed this morning. Mrs. Vance's maiden name was Jean McMahon, and she originally came from Iowa, where she was born forty years ago.

NEW OIL COMPANY.

Beaumont, Texas, Feb. 5.—The papers have been placed on file here in which the Hoga-Strain syndicate transfers to an English company, to be formed, seven and one-eighth acres of land in the proved oil field for a consideration of \$150,000 in cash and \$200,000 in stock in the proposed company. The capital stock of the company is to be \$900,000. It is stipulated in the deed that the projected company is to be organized in Great Britain.

UNKNOWN WOMAN KILLED ON RAILWAY

BODY MUTILATED IN YARDS AT WINNIPEG

Property Loss Led to Suicide—Dominion Government Asked to Discontinue Tuberculosis Test.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 4.—The council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy this morning discussed the request from British Columbia that diplomas of that province be recognized in Ontario. It is likely that the request will be granted.

Voting on Liquor Act. It was stated to-day that the Ross government would submit the Manitoba Prohibition Act to the electors of Ontario, simply saying: "Here is the act which has been favorably passed upon by the Privy Council. It is for you to say whether it shall be placed upon the statute books or not." It is said that the government will insist upon at least a three-fifths vote in favor.

President of Imperial Bank. At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Imperial Bank of Canada, Thos. Rossman Merritt, of St. Catharines, was elected president of the bank, to succeed the late H. S. Howland. D. R. Wilkie, who had just previously been elected director, on the board to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Howland, was elected vice-president, continuing as general manager.

The Carnegie Offer. Winnipeg, Feb. 4.—The city council will ask power from the legislature to submit a by-law to raise \$30,000 for the purchase of a site and equipment for the free library building offered by Andrew Carnegie, of Winnipeg. The council will also ask the city to have a vote taken on the site of the street car station.

Sudden Death. Keene, Ont., Feb. 4.—Rev. Dr. Andrews, who has officiated in the Presbyterian church here for 50 years, while in the act of putting on the morning dress, fell on the floor and expired before medical aid arrived. He was 82 years of age and had been in the best of health.

Unknown Woman Killed. Winnipeg, Feb. 5.—Shortly before 4 o'clock this morning the lifeless body of an unknown woman was found on the tracks in the C. P. R. yards in a badly mutilated condition. She had been killed by a passing train. The body was taken in charge by the police and a coroner's inquest was held in the morgue. The woman's name was not known.

Cut His Throat. St. John, N. B., Feb. 5.—A suicide, traced to the wild storm of Sunday night, occurred at Greenfield yesterday. Geo. Kilpatrick cut his own throat with a razor. He suffered a severe loss in the storm, and this preyed on his mind.

Want Test Discontinued. Toronto, Feb. 5.—At the annual meeting of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association of Canada yesterday a resolution was passed praying the Dominion government to discontinue the tuberculosis test on the ground that it was unreliable, unnecessary and in many cases injurious. The resolution also stated that the association failed to see that the test was requiring ninety days' quarantine, as there is no contagious disease in Great Britain requiring its enforcement to such length of time. Dr. Balfour was appointed to represent the association at the British Columbia provincial exhibition.

Mrs. Gibson Dead. Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 5.—Mrs. Gibson, wife of W. Gibson, ex-M. P., Lincoln and Niagara, is dead after a lingering illness.

Montreal Mayoralty. Montreal, Feb. 5.—A writ was applied for this afternoon to declare the election of Mayor Cochrane on Saturday null and void on the ground that the name Mayor Raymond Prefontaine did not appear on the ballot papers.

FLAMES ARE SPREADING. Albany, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Shortly after 6 o'clock fire broke out in the large iron storehouse of P. J. McArthur, on Van Rensselaer island, below the city. The fire has communicated to the works of the American Color & Chemical Co. There is no water available with which to fight the fire, and it is feared that the whole extensive district will be devastated. The Standard Oil Company has large oil tanks near by. The loss will probably amount to over \$100,000. Several large manufacturing establishments, including the Troy Nickel Works and the Troy Stove Works are in danger of being consumed.

The island is outside of the limits of this city, but several steamers are in the harbor. The Standard Oil Company has two thousand barrels of oil, which will be consumed by the fire within a short time, and a big explosion is likely to occur.

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