# Retrenchment In Yukon Territory

## Big Saving Estimated Because of New Policy of the Government.

### Review of Conditions Which Led up to Dismissal of Many Employees.

Dawson, Jan. 30.—It is estimated that the reducing of governmental forces in Yukon territory and the consolidation of work will be a saving of $100,000 at least a year, and by the time the pruning is finished in all departments the government may be $50,000 or more to the good on the salary account.

Major Wood says that the territory's revenues from all sources had fallen off so that something had to be done for retrenchment, and that it was for that reason that the bloody ax was brought into play.

Ottawa, Major Wood says, specified that certain heads be amputated, and for the other details the gruesome task of headsman was left to the major.

Nearly all the coterie that supported the Congdon cause vigorously find their heads in the basket, and it is believed that Ottawa recognized the necessity of the work and specifically directed it to that extent.

Every employee dismissed from the Dominion service will be given six months' pay, and be allowed to quit work any time now as soon as it can be arranged to turn over books and records in their respective departments. Dr. Brown will receive, under this arrangement, about $2,500 as consolation money.

It is understood that some of the boys who had contemplated resigning before long have applied to get on the list of the dismissed so they may get the half year's prize money. The big allowance is made because the men are dismissed in dead of winter and far from their old homes outside, and when it is likely no other work could be found soon. If they choose they may work until July 1, but it is not likely many will do so.

The employees in the territorial offices get no consolation money. They are to be dismissed outright, but may serve until July 1 at regular pay. The territory has no money to spare like the Dominion for work not performed.

The department of preventive officer is abolished and the work heretofore done by that department will be performed by the police and the customs officers. J. F. Macdonald, chief preventive officer, has held the position since last summer. Hugh McKinnon, deceased, was his predecessor.

The task of being custodian of the diamond drill falls to Mining Expert A. J. Beaudette, who will be made mining inspector for all the creeks near Dawson, extending to Gold Run, Dominion and Sulphur and other intermediate territory. He will be the responsible man as inspector. Bob Henderson, discoverer of gold in the Klondike, assistant to Beaudette, will remain as the only assistant mining inspector. The general opinion is that Bob deserves the recognition because of his discovery and the claims for compensation which the government at Ottawa last winter recognized as legitimate in his favor.

Acting Governor Major Wood has made public the following list of the government employees in the interior department service in Yukon territory who have been sent notices that their services are to be dispensed with:

W. A. Temple, diamond drill custodian; James F. Macdonald, chief preventive officer; James Falconer, assistant license inspector; Zera Strong, territorial sanitary inspector; John F. (Barney) Sugrue, mining inspector; John Bourke, mining inspector; D. H. Morin, mining inspector; T. D. Macfarlane, mining inspector; A. B. Patterson and J. S. Hanny, of the preventive service; R. J. Tennant and L. E. Miller, boiler inspectors; J. N. E. Brown, territorial secretary; A. C. Robertson, mining inspector; J. D. Nicholls, assistant mining inspector; P. Halliday, mining inspector; L. Burwash, recorder at Kluanne; J. S. Perron, mining inspector; G. W. Coffin, mining inspector; W. Adams, mining inspector; D. R. Crichton, mining inspector, Selkirk; L. Pacaud, mining inspector; R. M. Blair, mining inspector; E. A. Wadleigh, mining recorder; F. C. Spence, land and timber office; C. R. McLeod, land and timber office; D. R. McLennan, gold commissioner's office; N. A. Watt, gold commissioner's office; W. R. Hamilton, gold commissioner's office; J. W. Mackay, gold commissioner's office; W. A. Lamb, comptroller's office.

Acting Governor Wood states that D. R. McLennan, Norman A. Watt, J. W. Mackay and W. R. Hamilton probably will be the men to be released from the gold office. They are all outside on vacation on leave of absence. But after the gold office pruning even more heads are to drop. The major is wielding the ax with no sign of stopping. Several departments under the roof of the administration building have not been touched, and they come in for a share of the big cut. They include the public works department, survey department and the department in charge of the city of Dawson. It is said nearly all can stand pruning and not cause the men left to overwork themselves.

The salary of Territorial Engineer W. Thibedeau is reduced from $500 to $300 a month. Mr. Thibedeau is considered an indispensible and valuable man in mechanical engineering, and although times are dull, it is deemed best to retain him.

Major Wood explains that the position which has been filled by Dr. J. N. E. Brown as territorial secretary, has been abolished and the federal secretary will do whatever work may arise that hitherto occupied the attention of the territorial secretary. C. D. Burns is territorial secretary. It is understood Dr. Brown has contemplated for some time resuming the practice of medicine. He now is outside taking a post-graduate course in medicine.

E. C. Senkler has been appointed public administrator for Yukon territory. The appointment comes from Ottawa through Acting Governor Z. T. Wood.

Mr. Senkler will perform the duties of public administrator in addition to those of gold commissioner. Mr. Senkler has been gold commissioner for years, but during the last year the number of cases for trial in the gold office have dwindled so that his duties there are not as arduous as they were in busier days of the camp. The regulations have been amended so there are not so many disputes, and other causes have reduced the number of cases in the gold court.

F. M. Shepard, stenographer in the gold court, has obtained leave of absence and will leave for the outside as soon as convenient. When he goes Charles Shannon, who has been acting public administrator the last year, will take on the duties of assistant administrator and of stenographer in the gold court. The details of the public administrator's office virtually will be in Mr. Shannon's hands. He has been handling the work for years and is thoroughly familiar with it.

Definite information has been received here that Major Z. T. Wood will continue to act as governor until March. This means there will be no change in the present administration of Yukon affairs until the new member of parliament has secured his credentials and gone to Ottawa to represent the people.

Major Wood is getting the work of the governor's office well in hand, and finds matters moving nicely. He will be able to transact the work of the office with great despatch and ease after a few days more with which to familiarize himself with the situation, but on the whole the season just now is quiet.

Since the next permanent governor is not to be named until March or perhaps a little later, it means that Major Wood also will have to attend to the work of preparing for the coming Yukon election, which must be held soon.

The coming season will be a busy one on the upper Yukon. General Agent James H. Roger of the White Pass at Dawson, writing from his home in Victoria, January 3, says that the year 1905 should be one of the busiest in the history of the company. The bringing of the supplies and material for the Klondike Mines Railway and the Tanana Railway, the handling of the Tanana trade that will come this way and the general traffic for the Klondike proper and a share for the lower river points will keep the company busy.

The White Pass has sold the Klondike Mines Railway more than $25,000 worth of rolling stock and other equipment and there is much more equipment to be brought up the river.

It is likely that by the time the lakes are open there will be thousands of tons of freight at White Horse awaiting shipment to Dawson. The lakes are expected to break early this year because of the fact that weather in the early part of the winter was so mild that the ice froze only about six inches thick. After that a heavy snow fell and has prevented the ice becoming much thicker. If the snow is not blown from the lake the ice should not become much thicker the remainder of the winter. With the heavy snowfall of the winter and the much snow which did not melt in the mountains last winter there should be a big body of water pouring down the Yukon next spring or summer, and this volume will be a big force in breaking the ice out of Labarge early. An early opening will greatly expedite the movement of freight.

Many of the rails for the Tanana railway already are at Hootalinqua and should be gotten down the river early in the season.

# King Edward To Open Parliament

## His Majesty to Meet Imperial House in State Next Tuesday.

### Usual Crop of Rumors of Impending Disaster to Balfour.

London, Feb. 11.—Parliament opens next Tuesday, when King Edward, with picturesque pomp, will go from Buckingham palace to Westminster, where he will deliver the speech from the throne amid the imposing ceremony that is customary when the sovereign is present in person as on this occasion.

This spectacular feature will be the curtain-raiser to a grim struggle between Prime Minister Balfour's administration and the Liberal opposition. Rumors of a dissolution of the government are just as rife and as positive as were the statements made a year ago when the best prognosticators gave Mr. Balfour only strength sufficient to read the budget. Now it confidently is stated that dissolution will come quickly, even within the limit of debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, which will last about two weeks.

Whips from the government and opposition sides have received warnings to be ready for a general election call by the opposition, whose leaders express the firm conviction that the government will be unable to maintain a majority and is certain of defeat, either as the result of desertion by Unionists when the question of free food comes up, or of apathy by the ministerialists.

On the other hand, Mr. Balfour and many of the most prominent members of the Unionist party, assert positively that they can only be defeated by the failure of the Unionist members to do their duty and that the government will not resign unless it is defeated on an important division.

As usual, the Irish vote largely is in doubt and will command careful consideration from both sides, and perhaps, secure further concessions. The Irish party, meeting at Mansion House, Dublin, today, elected John Redmond chairman. Whips and other officers were re-elected. The alien bill and the question of the unemployed will give opportunity to both sides to seek popular support.

Three thousand unemployed held a meeting in Trafalgar Square today, at which the speakers announced the intention to bombard Westminster with deputations.

The debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne will be followed by a vote for supplies, and little, if any, legislation of importance may be expected before Easter. Almost entire interest, therefore, will be centered in offensive and defensive tactics. The opposition doubtless will endeavor in various ways to censure the government early in the debate on the address and also introduce a free food resolution, calculated to catch those on the government benches who are pledged to free food. The government will have to face a heavy attack on its military policy. It is significant that some of the strongest newspapers supporting protection and the government have attacked the war office.

### WHEN IS A STORE SUFFICIENTLY ADVERTISED?

A merchant of a Western city recently made a trip to New York. Calling upon a business friend he was asked: "How does YOUR store really compare with others in your line, in your city? Are you setting or following the pace?"

For reply the merchant took from his handbag several late issues of his leading home newspaper, and said: "Look over these papers. I will mark for you my advertisements and those of my competitors for three successive days. Judging by these ads., what is your own opinion of how my store stands in the race?"

After some consideration, and the use of a measuring tape, the friend replied: "On the showing here made—if it represents the general average for a longer period—your store stands FIRST in your line in your city."

"Yes; it is true that in that showing I use eight inches more space than my next competitor—but is it safe to estimate a store's importance upon the space it occupies in its advertisements?"

"Safe enough," replied the friend, "to make it a general rule among business men. Your newspaper advertising is an outlet for your enterprise; and big enterprise requires a big outlet."

"Now, as a matter of fact," confessed the merchant, "my store is still second in volume of business done in my line in your city. But—two years ago it was fifth. At that time I concluded that I would use AS MUCH space in our leading newspaper as my largest competitor used, although such a campaign seemed to be beyond my real resources. I was then doing less than half as much business as the biggest store in the city—employing less than half as many clerks, occupying a building a third as large. At the end of the first year I found that I had had less worry over the big advertising bills than I had previously had over the small ones—and that I was fourth in the procession.

### ARISTOCRACY.

Smart Set.

Mr. Backbay Smithers—Blood counts; one of my ancestors was present at the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Isaac Mosesson—Pshaw, rat's nodings. Vun of my ancestors was brezent ad de signing uv de Ten Commandments.

# School Statistics Of The Province

## As Contained in Annual Repor of the Minister of Education.

### Increased Attendance and an Effective Maintenance With Reduced Expenditure.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The statistical returns accompanying the thirty-third annual report of the public schools of British Columbia, presented to the legislature yesterday by Hon. F. J. Fulton, minister of education, show a gratifying increase for the year, both in the number of children enrolled and in the actual daily attendance. The total enrolment in the high, graded and common schools was 25,787, an increase of 1,288. Of this number, 13,330 were boys and 12,457 were girls. The grand total days' attendance made by all the pupils enrolled was 3,484,327, an increase of 169,090. The grand total daily attendance was 3,426,220, an increase of 165,245. The average actual daily attendance was 17,060, an increase of 703.

On the subject of high schools, the superintendent of education says:

"During 1903-04 high schools were maintained at Chilliwack, Cumberland, Grand Forks, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Rossland, Vancouver, Vernon and Victoria. Since the close of the school-year two additional high schools have been opened—at Kamloops and Revelstoke, respectively. The only portion of the province not yet supplied with high school facilities is that district opened up some years ago by the Crow's Nest Pass railroad, a district particularly rich in lumber and minerals, as well as in agricultural land, and which is destined to become one of the finest sections of the province.

"In a province in which a provincial university has not as yet been established, the importance of these high schools can scarcely be over-estimated. They are the only means whereby the youth of our country can secure that training necessary for entrance to the Eastern universities; they supply yearly a large number of recruits for the teaching profession, and they exert a stimulating and quickening influence on the surrounding rural schools. The last is not their least important function.

"The high school enrolment during the past year was 981, an increase of 125. Of this number 381 were boys and 600 were girls. The great preponderance of girls is accounted for by the fact that these schools are largely preparatory schools for teachers, and the percentage of women engaged in our public schools is increasing every year.

"The number of divisions, the total enrolment, the total actual daily attendance, and the percentage of regular attendance in each high school are shown in the following table:

| High Schools. | No. of Div'ns. | Total Enrl't. | Actual Daily Att. | Pct. of Reg. Att. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chilliwack | 1 | 32 | 23.92 | 74.75 |
| Cumberland | 1 | 31 | 21.08 | 68.00 |
| Grand Forks | 1 | 23 | 15.22 | 66.17 |
| Nanaimo | 2 | 81 | 53.72 | 66.32 |
| Nelson | 2 | 38 | 29.58 | 77.84 |
| New Westminster. | 3 | 111 | 62.52 | 56.32 |
| Rossland | 1 | 23 | 15.73 | 68.22 |
| *Vancouver | 10 | 358 | 260.10 | 72.65 |
| Vernon | 1 | 32 | 19.47 | 60.84 |
| •Victoria | 7 | 250 | 172.36 | 68.94 |

*Is affiliated to McGill university in so far as regards the work of the first and second years in arts.

•Is affiliated to McGill university in so far as regards the work of the first year in arts.

With respect to the Victoria high school, the following particularized report of the principal is attached to the education superintendent's report:

"Victoria, Oct. 4, 1904.

"Alexander Robinson, Esq., Superintendent of Education:

"Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition and progress of the Victoria high school and college for the year 1903-4.

"Last term seven pupils of the high school, whose provincial intermediate and senior certificates had been accepted in lieu of matriculation, took advantage of our affiliation with McGill university to enrol themselves as students of the first year in arts. The earnest work done by them showed that they appreciated their privilege, and was a source of much gratification to their teachers. The result of the sessional examinations was, on the whole, satisfactory. One of the students, Miss Wollaston, who had been doing excellent, but perhaps a little too hard, work, was prevented by illness from taking the examination. Of the remaining six, three passed entirely, two were conditioned, and one only failed.

"At the matriculation examination, out of a class of 24, 18 passed, 4 were conditioned, 1 did not attempt to complete examination in September, and 1 failed. At the June examination, however, some of the 18—reported above as having passed—failed in French, and were compelled to come up again for examination in that subject in September. A short summer session, however, and some good hard work enabled them to complete their matriculation in that month. The time hitherto given to preparing candidates in French for the matriculation examination has been quite inadequate, as I had the honor to point out in my report last year, and I now beg to state that I have taken advantage of the permission you have kindly given me to introduce the study of that language into each division of the high school.

"The pass list of the third and fourth divisions in the junior departmental examination was very satisfactory. Of the 54 pupils who presented themselves at that examination, (38 a little more than 70 per cent.) passed, while one of the girls from this school, Miss Kathleen M. Cockrell, received 1,100 out of a possible 1,400 marks—the highest marks obtained by any candidate at the examination.

"Since the beginning of this term, a cadet corps has been established in the high school, under the instruction of Sergeant-Major Mulcahy, which I have no doubt will prove of great benefit to the boys who have taken advantage of the excellent training which they receive as members of such a body. It is far from satisfactory, however, to have to state that the majority of the boys, and all the girls, of the high school are without physical instruction.

"The many duties that Mr. Ian St. Clair is called upon to perform, as physical instructor in the schools of this city, necessitated, I am informed, his removal from duty in the high school, where he is held in great respect and affection by both teachers and pupils; and I take this opportunity of stating that his influence for good and his cheerful presence will long be remembered in the high school.

"We have suffered another serious loss by the resignation, last April, of Miss Watson (Mrs. Dr. Young). I need not tell you, sir, how earnestly Miss Watson threw herself into the work of the school, how eagerly she entered into every scheme for the advantage or amusement of the pupils, or what energy and ability she brought to bear on every detail of her duties. But I may state that the results of the recent examinations bear ample testimony to the thoroughness of her teaching. Of the six pupils of the university class, four were in Class I. in English, one of them, Miss Mowat, having obtained in that subject the second place in a class of about 95 students. In the matriculation and junior examinations her pupils were equally successful.

"Miss Watson has been succeeded as teacher of English by Miss Jeanette Cann, who has brought with her a brilliant record from Dalhousie university, and whose work in this school is, as you know, excellent.

"The debt of the high school to Mr. Eaton for the assistance and advice he so cheerfully gives to my colleagues and myself, in matters appertaining to our duties, is accumulating every year, and I am sure he understands that it is not from want of gratitude or appreciation that I seldom refer to it.

"I have, etc.,

"EDWARD B. PAUL,
"Principal."

As to graded schools, the report says: "A graded school consists of at least two divisions, having as its teaching staff a principal and at least one assistant. The total enrolment in these schools was 16,986, an increase for the year of 799. The actual daily attendance was 11,866, an increase of 453. The number of boys enrolled was 8,849, of girls 8,119. The percentage of regular attendance of the graded schools of Victoria was 78.31; of Nanaimo, 72.46; of New Westminster, 71.85; and of Vancouver, 71.52."

The total enrolment in the common schools of British Columbia for the year was 7,838. Of these, 4,100 were boys and 3,738 were girls. The increase for the year was 364. The total actual daily attendance was 4,520, an increase of 193. New schools were opened at Black Mountain, near Kelowna; at Camborne, near the head of the Upper Arrow Lake; at Discovery, near Atlin; at Hedley, in the Similkameen valley; at Lazo, near Comox school; at Lotbiniere, in the Chilliwack valley; at Lynn valley, on the north shore of Burrard Inlet; at Majuba Hill, near Sumas Lake; at Marysville and at North Star, both near Fort Steele; at Rosebery, on Slocan Lake; at Wardner, on the Crow's Nest Pass railroad; and at Winlaw, a siding on the railroad running from Slocan to Slocan Junction.

The total number of teachers and monitors employed was 624, an increase of 17. Of this number, 29 were employed in the high schools, 321 in the graded schools, and 274 in the common schools. The percentage of average daily attendance throughout the province was 66.16.

The expenditure for education proper during the year was:

| | |
|---|---|
| Teachers' salaries | $218,543 25 |
| Incidental expenses | 17,902 04 |
| Per capita grant to cities | 141,906 10 |
| Grant to high schools | 8,350 00 |
| Education Office | 7,029 37 |
| Inspection of schools | 11,697 14 |
| Normal school | 5,504 43 |
| Education of deaf and dumb | 4,426 10 |
| | $415,358 43 |
| Less fees for teachers' examination | 975 00 |
| | $414,383 43 |

The cost of construction of new school houses, furniture, repairs and improvements generally to school property for the year was $38,929.57. The total cost to the provincial government for all purposes of education during 1903-4 was:

| | |
|---|---|
| Education proper | $414,383 43 |
| Department of Lands and Works | 38,929 43 |
| | $453,313 00 |

In addition to this amount, the incorporated cities spent the following sums over and above the per capita grants received from the treasury:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cities of the First Class— | |
| Vancouver | $ 59,144 66 |
| Victoria | 42,416 80 |
| Cities of the Second Class— | |
| Nanaimo | $ 4,171 20 |
| Nelson | 6,450 95 |
| New Westminster | 9,745 59 |
| Rossland | 5,513 55 |
| Cities of the Third Class— | |
| Cumberland | $ 531 35 |
| Grand Forks | 3,302 97 |
| Greenwood | 1,093 69 |
| Kamloops | 609 80 |
| Kaslo | 1,655 64 |
| Phoenix | 755 95 |
| Revelstoke | 3,336 23 |
| Sandon | 827 50 |
| Slocan | 864 90 |
| Trail | 1,207 35 |
| Vernon | 2,309 80 |
| | $144,451 32 |
| Amount expended by provincial Government | 453,313 00 |
| Grand total cost of education | $597,764 32 |

The grand total cost of education for the year 1902-1903 was $604,357.86.

The cost to the government of education proper in the several electoral districts was:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alberni | $ 8,085 30 |
| Atlin | 2,205 00 |
| Cariboo | 2,746 20 |
| Chilliwack | 17,111 35 |
| Columbia | 6,365 00 |
| Comox | 12,077 55 |
| Cowichan | 9,251 45 |
| Crenbrook | 8,053 60 |
| Delta | 22,878 05 |
| Dewdney | 14,256 40 |
| Esquimalt | 5,943 60 |
| Fernie | 7,991 65 |
| Grand Forks | 8,213 32 |
| Greenwood | 3,920 40 |
| (The) Islands | 7,737 05 |
| Kamloops | 14,066 50 |
| Kaslo | 3,921 15 |
| Lillooet | 4,807 05 |
| Nanaimo City | 13,025 46 |
| Nelson City | 5,526 22 |
| Newcastle | 19,414 90 |
| New Westminster City | 13,119 96 |
| Revelstoke | 20,406 90 |
| Richmond | 8,084 15 |
| Rossland City | 14,996 15 |
| Saanich | 6,788 40 |
| Similkameen | 10,583 15 |
| Skeena | 5,856 23 |
| Slocan | 3,367 75 |
| Vancouver City | 6,064 60 |
| Victoria City | 50,934 70 |
| Yale | 32,839 20 |
| Ymir | 10,968 99 |
| | 5,173 35 |

The following table shows the cost of each pupil on enrolment and on average daily attendance during the past ten years:

| Year— | Cost of each pupil on Enrolm't. | Cost of each pupil on average Actual daily |
|---|---|---|
| 1894-95 | $14 02 | $22 95 |
| 1895-96 | 14 17 | 22 14 |
| 1896-97 | 13 97 | 22 08 |
| 1897-98 | 14 03 | 22 40 |
| 1898-99 | 14 00 | 21 83 |
| 1899-1900 | 13 29 | 21 29 |
| 1900-01 | 13 22 | 20 67 |
| 1901-02 | 15 29 | 23 48 |
| 1902-03 | 16 20 | 24 27 |
| 1903-04 | 16 07 | 24 28 |

### A VIEW OF CIVILIZATION.

G. K. Chesterton in the Daily News.

It is an entire mistake to suppose that the trend of mere civilization is towards democracy. It is against it. Civilization tends to specialization; it tends to take functions from everybody and giving them to somebody. It tends, for instance, to the disappearance of the old social song, sung by everybody in the room, and to the substitution of a special song, sung by a special singer. In time, and if we let it, it will tend no doubt to a special person appointed to sneeze, because he does it so well. That is civilization in excelsis, and we must fight it to the death.

### THIS YEAR'S NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

St. James Gazette.

The announcement of the Admiralty's plans for the naval manoeuvres of 1905 will be received with general interest and approval. The "general idea" will comprise movements of our war vessels all over the world in view of hypothetical strained relations with an imaginary power, and will be further worked out in 1906, when war will be assumed actually to have broken out. Of the two years, 1905 will clearly involve the more difficult and delicate operations for those concerned. In such a condition of affairs as that imagined it is pointed out, no general mobilization might yet have taken place, but it would still be the duty of all British squadrons, chiefly through their cruisers, to keep in touch with the forces of the hypothetical enemy—a task not only far harder than any of the problems of actual warfare, but one that demands singular caution in order to avoid any appearance of provocation. All the more welcome, therefore, is the news that the weight of this essential duty is to be materially lightened by so thorough a rehearsal."

# Hundred Thousand Strikers At Lodz

## Business is at a Standstill and Troubles Continue to Grow.

### Ten Thousand Troops In City and Regiment of Cossacks En Route.

Lodz, Feb. 11.—The fifteenth day of the strike finds the situation here no clearer than the day on which the movement began. The condition of affairs briefly is: There are 100,000 strikers in Lodz and its vicinity and the strikers demand an eight-hour day with pay at the rate of twenty kopecks (ten cents) an hour, which is between three and four times the present rate of pay. These demands, which are considered extravagant, added to the fact that the liberal concessions granted by employers have not been accepted, are taken as proof that the strike is a political more than a labor movement. Offers have been made of a ten-hour day with an increase of wages of from 5 to 15 per cent., and also agree to reduce the rents for workmen's dwellings. The issued ultimatum this morning states that unless the strikers accepted their terms and return to work Monday, the mills will be closed indefinitely.

Personal relations between masters and men are friendly. The masters, believing that the strike is due to outside influence, employers made small advances to the men during the strike, but realizing that this was aiding to prolong the struggle, they decided to cease these payments. The strikers resent this stoppage and threaten violence, and in some instances they have put the threat into execution, which has resulted in bloodshed. Some of the men are anxious to return to work, but they fear violence at the hands of agitators.

The police have obtained a copy of a Socialist paper directing the men to return to work, but it is thought the movement is now beyond control of the leaders, and the general opinion is that the strikers will not return to work Monday and that thereafter, finding the mills closed and no more pay for them, violence will be resumed. Ten thousand troops are now here.

The governor of Lodz said in an interview today: "The manufacturers have made every concession possible; some of them wanted to continue to pay strikers, but I have forbidden this."

Business in Lodz is at a standstill. The street railway service has been suspended and shops open for few customers. The strikers mostly remain in their homes. Soldiers everywhere are in evidence. They are guarding all strategic points and constantly are patrolling the streets. A regiment of Cossacks and infantry are coming to Lodz Snuday.

No disturbances occurred here today and no trouble was reported at Sosnovice. The governor, in an interview with the Associated Press, said today: "My official reports from Sosnovice show that thirty-three persons were killed."

### FIRE INSURANCE.

Review for 1904—A Record of Heavy Losses.

In their annual review of the insurance share market, Messrs. Maclean & Henderson, a Scotch stockbroking firm, give the following summary of their experience in 1904, which will be of local interest in view of Ald. Baxter's municipal fire insurance scheme:

Referring to the fire department, the year opened with a renewal of rate cutting in the States following the previous two years' prosperity, but the conflagrations at Baltimore, Toronto, etc., not only reversed the downward tendency in rates, but caused larger insurances to be effected. The fire losses in the United States and Canada for the eleven months up to and including November amount to £46,590,000, against £27,794,200 for the corresponding period in 1903. At the Baltimore fire the estimated loss was £15,000,000, being the most disastrous loss since the great Chicago fire fully 30 years ago. The British offices will have to pay £1,250,000, the largest amounts being about £200,000, by the Liverpool & London & Globe and Royal offices. The losses at the Toronto fire were over £2,500,000. The chief British loss was again the Royal, with less than £80,000. It is significant that the Toronto City Council has, since the fire, decided to spend $1,000,000 (to commence with) on improving the water supply, and has recently received legislative authority to establish municipal insurance in 1894, but was deterred from so doing by some large fires in 1895, so that it has had a narrow escape. Another conflagration at Rochester, N. Y., resulted in a loss of £600,000, of which £300,000 falls on insurance offices, but not heavily on British offices. Many offices set aside specific sums out of their 1903 profits to meet these conflagrations. For instance, the North British & Mercantile set aside £200,000, Norwich Union £125,000, London & Lancashire £90,000, Royal Exchange £70,000, and Caledonian, £45,000. On the other hand, several of the American offices had to give up or to transfer their businesses on account of the losses. Among other notable fires of the year may be mentioned that at the Adlesund, with losses estimated at £1,200,000, of which only £30,000 fell on British offices, in amounts varying from £2,000 to £7,000. An oil fire at Antwerp caused a loss of $250,000, of which £100,000 fell on British offices. The principal fire in the United Kingdom was at the Haydon Square Goods Depot of the London & Northwestern Railway, causing a loss of £200,000, but half of this, being the value of the building and plant, will fall on the railway company's own insurance fund. The Municipal Mutual Insurance scheme, which is really a roundabout way of getting these risks covered with underwriters, encountered a loss of £10,000 at Shoreditch town hall, but fortunately only one-twentieth had been retained as the risk for the Municipal Mutual. The premiums on risks of this sort average a few shillings per cent., and if set aside at interest for 50 years they would not provide a sum sufficient to anything like meet a total loss. In comparison with the vast expenditure in other ways in municipalities, all that can be saved by this fire insurance scheme is a mere trifle. There is a proposal to introduce state fire insurance in France. In New Zealand where state fire insurance is established, the large and hazardous risks cannot be reinsured in the colony, and the government has made arrangements with Lloyd's to reinsure surplus lines up to eight times the amount retained by the state. The question of deposits from fire offices required by foreign governments is becoming very onerous, especially in the South American field, where the stipulated securities cannot be considered first class. The Finance Chronicle has calculated that a company doing a world wide business must be prepared to lock up about £200,000 to provide these deposits. There are now nine British fire offices with annual premium incomes over £1,000,000 sterling.

### GUANO FISHING STOPPED.

As was predicted in the Herald yesterday morning, instructions to stop the catching of herring for oil and guano arrived by last night's mail and were immediately put into execution by Fisheries Guardian H. McIndoo, says the Nanaimo Herald. The instructions came from Mr. C. B. Sword, chief fisheries inspector for the province, and at first glance did not seem to be completely satisfactory. Mr. Sword explained to a letter to Mr. McIndoo that the order-in-council was that herring fishing without a license was illegal, and one of the conditions of the license was that the fish caught must not be used for the manufacture of oil or guano. Mr. Sword at once telegraphed back to the department that he could not stop the fishing on such instructions without stopping everybody, as the order called for licenses, and none of the fishermen had licenses, and as they had not arrived he could not issue them. However, he instructed Mr. McIndoo to at once notify the offenders that fishing herring for oil and guano was illegal, and if they continued it they were liable to be prosecuted as soon as the official order-in-council arrived from Ottawa.

### COMOX HOPEFUL.

District Rejoices at News of the E. & N. Railway Deal.

The Enterprise, Cumberland, has the following comment on the E. & N. railway deal:

"Should the railway pass into the hands of either of the great overland railway companies, further developments on Vancouver Island may be looked for in the near future. The Dominion government has already committed itself to a bonus to extend the E. & N. to the northern part of the Island, and the C. P. R. is in a position to carry out further construction. What does this mean to Cumberland, or does it mean anything? Should the E. & N. be extended to Cape Scott, it would in probability be built along the eastern coast of the island, and if so, it would undoubtedly pass through, or very near, Cumberland, giving us the advantage of a daily mail and the services of an express company. Also through the course of years manufacturing industries might be built up close to the best coal mines on the Pacific Coast—east or west. Such a state of affairs affords soaring reflections for the most imaginative minds. We all would hail with delight the spectacle of the Pacific express rolling past our city."

### MRS. CHADWICK'S CASE.

United States Grand Jury Reopens Case at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 11.—The United States grand jury was in session today, and, it is reported, heard additional evidence relative to the charges against Mrs. C. L. Chadwick and Cashier Spear, of the closed Citizens Bank of Oberlin. It is stated that United States Marshal Frank M. Chandler was the chief witness before the grand jury today, and that he gave the jury a copy of the confession of the late President Beckwith, secured from the latter after Mrs. Chadwick's arrest. Among the other witnesses who testified were Charles Starek, national bank examiner, who has the Oberlin bank in charge; Robert Lyons, receiver for the failed bank, and several directors of the same concern. It is understood the case before the grand jury has been reopened with a view to returning an indictment against Mrs. Chadwick.

# British News By The Cable

## The London Standard Discusses Maclean's Proposed Duty on Wheat.

### Police Magistrate Encourages Young Lady's Idea to Emigrate.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.

London, Feb. 10.—Lord Strathcona, last night at the Criterion restaurant, presided at the annual dinner of the London, Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine Society. In replying to the principal toast, his lordship paid a tribute to the success of Scots in the Dominion. He afterwards went to Prince's restaurant, where he was the principal guest at a dinner of the commercial travelers. To these he said, if they went further afield, he would like to see more of them in the Dominion.

On account of lack of funds, the emigration scheme in connection with Long's central unemployed committee has been suspended.

Referring to Mr. Maclean's proposal for an export duty on Canadian wheat, the Standard says: "The difficulties and objections to the course proposed in Canada are obvious. It is problematical whether America will ever take the greater part of Canada's surplus wheat. For the United Kingdom is the chief market, but is the United Kingdom to be penalized also? We do not think the Canadian farmer, or the average Canadian Imperialist, could readily agree to that. Yet there would be a difficulty in drawing a distinction. The crux may be got over. But even then there remains an increasing body of farmers in Canada to reckon with. Their object is to sell as much wheat as possible, and though he may succeed, we think that Mr. Maclean will have some work to do before convincing growers that sending wheat to the United States might temporarily benefit the Northwest farmers, but in the long run it would be to his disadvantage. There is much to commend the proposal. Much in it to command the sympathy of the mother country. After all it is for the trade of the United Kingdom that the millers of both Canada and the United States are contending, and Canadians may be assured that we mean to do what we reasonably can to help the industry of our fellow citizen in the Dominion."

On application at one of the London police courts with reference to a daughter who refused to go home, saying that later she was going to Canada, the magistrate said it was an excellent thing, as she would be sure of getting a living there, besides a husband, property and happiness.

Mr. Sullivan, speaking to the Canadian Press, said it would require a day or two to consider whether or not to accept D. Duman's challenge, but he would say that as Duman had not mentioned anything about allowing expenses Sullivan did not think he would be allowed £50, and if Duman would come to England Sullivan would all him £50 for expenses.

The Grand Trunk railway reports gross receipts for the half year to December 31 amounted to £3,129,800; working expenses, £2,205,100, leaving a net revenue of £924,700. Deducting debenture charges, £507,200, adding surplus, £14,500; of Detroit and Grand Haven, there remains a balance of £432,000, with £4,300 brought forward, £436,000 is thus available. This suffices to pay the half year's dividend on the guaranteed, and a full twelve months' dividend on both first and second preferred stocks, leaving £6,500 to be carried forward. Last year's preference received 2 per cent.; £2,699 was carried forward.

### THE SALMON FISHERY.

Dr. Bell-Irving Back From Ottawa—Close Season on the Sound.

Dr. Bell-Irving returned yesterday from Ottawa, where he had been to interview the government regarding the salmon fishing regulations, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. He confirmed Mr. Ker's statements that the deputation had been very courteously received by the Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, the Dominion minister of marine and fisheries, who seemed fully in accord with the suggestions made by the canners that there should be close seasons in 1906 and 1908. Dr. Bell-Irving also confirmed Mr. Ker's statement that Mr. Prefontaine had promised the early appointment of a commission to investigate the whole question of the fisheries of this province.

It is understood that the bill to provide for a close season on Puget Sound waters during the years 1906 and 1908 will be introduced into the Washington state legislature on Monday next. According to advices from Olympia, there is every indication that, despite some opposition, it will be passed. The order enforcing a close season in Canadian waters in the years mentioned depends on its passage, so that the future of the industry hangs on the action of the Washington lawmakers.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath softens the water at the same time that it disinfects a

# Annual Meeting Britannia Mines

## Report on Year's Work and the Future Prospects Are Outlined.

### Officers Elected For the Ensuing Year and Other Business Transacted.

The annual general meeting of the Britannia Copper Syndicate, Limited, was held in Vancouver on Monday afternoon, the chair being occupied by the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, president of the company, while 340 shares out of the 400 issued were represented.

The financial statement for the past year showed that the capital stock of the company is divided into 400 shares at $625 each fully paid, amounting to $250,000. The mineral property, plant, buildings and water power are valued at $212,104.13. There is shown on the accounts an unexpended balance of advances in the New York office of $51,042.74 and cash in the Bank of Montreal $14,102.84.

The Hon. Edgar Dewdney, in his report to the shareholders, said:

"Gentlemen: As you are aware, since the last general meeting of the Britannia Copper Syndicate, Limited, operations have been carried on with great energy under the immediate personal supervision of Mr. G. H. Robinson, your able and energetic managing director, and who, I regret, is unable to be present today.

"The work on the construction of the buildings and tramway did not commence before August of this season. Previous to that about forty acres of densely wooded flat had been cleared at the beach, where are erected the several buildings in which the machinery is being installed.

"On the shore, in the most protected part of the harbor, a substantial wharf, with approach of about 250 feet in length with frontage of 100 feet, has been erected, with a tramway leading from it to the centre of the flat for the purpose of handling the heavy machinery to be installed in the different buildings. A building, 133 by 125, has been completed, capable of accommodating about sixty concentrating tables, all of which are now being placed in position. A crushing mill, built on the brow of the hill, is now verging on completion. The power-house is practically completed, and awaits the installation of the machinery which has been provided for.

"The aerial tramway being built by Mr. Riblet is far advanced towards completion, the lower section, about two miles in length, being finished as nearly as it is possible, until such time as material has all been transported for the upper section. The upper section, of about one mile in length, is expected to be completed in from four to five weeks, should the weather be no worse for the balance of the winter than at present.

"A dam of very substantial proportions has been constructed on the creek, from which point water will be taken to operate one of the most powerful water powers on the coast. The piping and all material necessary for its completion are on hand, and only await the taking over of the tram line from the contractor, to be placed imposition.

"Work at the mine has been simultaneously carried on, and consists of various buildings for the accommodation of men at that point, a crushing mill, ore bins at Jane and Bluff tunnels, ore bin at upper terminal of tramway, trestles leading from the tunnels to upper terminal and necessary snowsheds, are about completed, together with work being done for tramming the ore to the surface.

"It is confidently expected that the month of May, at the latest, will see the whole of the machinery in perfect order, and ready to handle the ore up to its fullest capacity, and in my opinion, and in the opinion of those better able to judge than myself, it is confidently predicted that it will be only a question of a short time when the capacity, now being provided for, will have to be largely increased.

"The statement of accounts which have been submitted to you shows the financial standing of the company up to December 31, 1904.

"Since that date, as you are aware, the capital of the company has been increased from $250,000 to $625,000, by resolution at a meeting of the company on 14th of November, and confirmed on the 29th day of November. This places the company on a satisfactory financial footing