Damage Sought From Germany

By Australian Firm Excluded by Teuton Agents From Trade in Island Group.

Fifty Thousand Dollars Asked For Indemnity by Firm For Loss of Trade.

Steamer Moana, which arrived yesterday, brought news that the Sydney firm of Burns, Philp & Co., owners of the island steamer Ysabel, which some time ago was driven out of the trade of the Marshall Islands group by preposterous trading fees and export duties, in violation of treaty rights existing between Great Britain and Germany, has resolved to make a claim against the government of Germany, the amount demanded being $50,000.

In their statement of claim the firm says: "Messrs. Burns, Philp & Company, Limited, believing themselves to have been treated by the German authorities with great injustice and grave illegality, therefore claim from the government of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany: As compensation and as an indemnity to themselves, both as merchants and as owners of the steamer Ysabel, for taxes illegally levied; for loss sustained through the prevention of trading at the Caroline Islands; for loss sustained through the prevention of trading at the Marshall Islands; for the refusal to allow land to be acquired; for loss arising from the dislocation of business; and for every other loss and damage arising from the illegal action of the authorities at the Caroline and Marshall Islands, the sum of $50,000."

The circumstances surrounding the enforced return of the Ysabel from the islands are fresh in the minds of readers, and are set out in detail by Messrs. Burns, Philp & Company in their statement of claim. Briefly stated, Messrs. Burns, Philp & Company, Limited, having been for some years engaged in trading with certain of the Pacific islands, early in 1904 decided to extend their trading operations and shipping services to the Marshall and Caroline groups of islands, which are German possessions. The firm was entitled to make these ventures under the "Declaration," or treaty, with regard to the Western Pacific, signed at Berlin on April 10, 1886, by Count Herbert Bismarck, the German under secretary of state for foreign affairs, on behalf of Germany, and by Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, the British ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, on behalf of Great Britain, in which (clause 2) it was agreed: "That the subjects of either state shall be free to resort to all the possessions or protectorates of the other state in the Western Pacific, and to settle there and to acquire and to hold all kinds of property, and to engage in all descriptions of trade and professions, and agricultural and industrial undertakings, subject to the same conditions and laws, and enjoying the same religious freedom and the same protection and privileges, as the subjects of the sovereign or protecting state." And further (clause 3) that: "The ships of both states shall in all respects reciprocally enjoy equal treatment, as well as most-favored-nation treatment, and merchandise of whatever origin imported by the subjects of either state, under whatever flag, shall not be liable to any other or higher duties than that imported by the subjects of the other state or of any third power."

At the Carolines straight-out prohibition of British trading exists. At the Marshalls, prohibition is sought by increasing the taxation. The Ysabel was met, first, by taxation equal to £2,925 per year, a great advance on anything previously existing; second, by taxation equal to £5,850 per year; and third, by taxation £5,850, plus a big export duty. Just before the time fixed for the sailing of the Ysabel, in November last, the owners received an intimation from the German consulate in Sydney that in addition to license fee of 9,000 marks for four weeks, an export tax of 30 marks per ton on all copra exported had been imposed. The fact that a fee of £450 was to be supplemented by an export tax of £450 (reckoning 300 tons copra), together an aggregate taxation of £900, compelled the firm to review the position. The result was that the trip was cancelled, the crew were discharged and cargo and provisions relanded. As a result the firm suffered heavy losses.

DREW LINE AT CONTRABAND.

Paris, Feb. 16.—Forty sailors from the French steamer Esperance, belonging to Havre, have returned to Marseilles on board the Modaga, having refused to engage in contraband trade. The Esperance sailed from Barry, England, Oct. 23, ostensibly for Saigon with a cargo of coal. On arriving at Vigo the coaler joined the Russian second Pacific squadron and continued in its company to Madagascar. There the seamen related the circumstances to the authorities and were sent home.

Destructive to Life

Extremes of Temperance, Especially Excessive Cold, Destroy Human Vitality.

Careful experiment demonstrates that the body is capable of resisting injury from high temperature for a much longer period than is possible in low temperature.

Cold weather takes a lot of vitality out of the blood, leaving it so thin and innutritious that there isn't sufficient reserve force within the body to overcome the deadening influence of dampness, frost and keen, cutting winds.

Many diseases spring from this condition. Digestive processes are improperly conducted, poisonous products are absorbed into the circulation, depressing vital energy still further. The true restorative in these cases of weariness, nervousness and debility must partake of the qualities of food. The ideal remedy is Ferrozone, which is both a food and a medicine.

Ferrozone contains iron, which is a true food. It also contains phosphorus, which is essential for the nerve cells, the brain and the general well-being of the body. Without undue stimulation, Ferrozone excites the functional activity of the body, supplies the elements to replace waste, gives buoyancy, strength and endurance. Impossible for any tonic to build up health so fast and sure as Ferrozone, which completely vitalized Mrs. F. Levine, a well-known resident of Point Alexander, Ont., who writes:

"I was on the verge of nervous prostration. When I got up in the morning I had to force myself to go to work. I felt blue and depressed, took no real comfort out of life. Dragging weakness and lack of spirit seemed to be killing me. How I wished for strength. Kind Providence brought Ferrozone to my notice, and I commenced to take it. The change was wonderful. I picked up every day. Strength developed, appetite increased. I grew cheerful and strong. Ferrozone made me feel like a new woman. My cure is complete, and I recommend it as an unsurpassed remedy."

You can't afford to be without such an uplifting medicine as Ferrozone. Price, 50c per box, or six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., or Kingston, Ont.

LECTURED ON B. C.

Hon. Mr. Turner Tells of Wealth and Resources of Province.

Some time ago the special cable service of the Colonist from London contained advices regarding a lecture on British Columbia delivered by Hon. J. H. Turner, agent general for the province in London. The mails have brought a copy of the Morning Post, which refers as follows to the lecture on this province, special stress being laid on the decision to abandon Esquimalt. The Morning Post says:

"The subject of the lantern lecture delivered at the Caxton Hall at the third Sunday lecture promoted by the League of the Empire, was "Britain on the Pacific Coast," and the lecturer was Hon. J. H. Turner (agent general for British Columbia). The chair was taken by Sir John Cockburn, who in opening the proceedings declared that the work of the league was largely educational, educational in the highest sense, in that it appealed to adults as well as to young people. In that respect the league dealt with the new teaching of geography, a matter of the highest importance, as it showed us the value of our own possessions, a matter of which few people knew much, while all should know a great deal. The subject that afternoon was of considerable interest, for the centre of gravity of the world was changing. The Mediterranean was no longer what it once was, the centre of the universe, and in the future the Pacific ocean would be the centre of gravity and of the highest possible value to our race. He therefore hoped that we should not abandon Esquimalt. (Hear, hear.)

After songs and a piano solo, contributed by Miss Tona Robertson, Miss Viveash, and Mr. Walter Ivimey, Hon. J. H. Turner delivered his address, remarking that the removal of the naval station at Esquimalt, the only one we had on the Pacific Coast, would, he hoped, not be permanent. The people of British Columbia had a very high opinion of their country, believing that on account of its great wealth it would be one of the principal parts of Canada. After tracing the early history of the province and its rapid progress, due, to a considerable extent, to the transcontinental railway, the Canadian Pacific, the lecturer stated that the new Grand Trunk Pacific would open up the province to the north, where the land was supposed to be even better than in the south. The climate of the colony, its mineral, forest and agricultural wealth, its attractions for sportsmen, were all dealt with, while the descriptions of the scenery by Mr. E. P. Knight, the special correspondent of the Morning Post, were read. In conclusion the lecturer touched on the trade of the colony, remarking that the tariff had undoubtedly helped it. A long series of lantern views followed the lecture, and the proceedings closed with the customary votes of thanks."

INTERESTING AMENDMENTS

To Municipalities Act Are Sought by North Vancouver.

Interesting and important amendments to the Municipalities Act and associate legislation are sought by Reeve Gill and Clerk Alexander Philip of North Vancouver, who for the past few days have been making the Dominion their headquarters, and who yesterday presented a memorandum of their desires to the Premier and his colleagues. North Vancouver as a municipality has an area of about 100 square miles; North Vancouver as the great mass of the public knows it, is a pretty and very progressive suburb of the city of the same name, enjoying a charming location on the northern shore of Burrard Inlet and, by virtue of its southern exposure, being from ten days to a fortnight ahead of its big neighbor in vegetation. North Vancouver is a thriving, go-ahead little place, the most formidable rival of English Bay as a summer outing place for the Terminal City, and destined to become famous as the suburban home of many doing business in the city. North Vancouver has always enjoyed the services of an active, progressive council, and has been forging ahead very rapidly with modern improvements such as the centres of population enjoy. Electric light, waterworks, and a tram service to the picturesque canyon of the Capilano are three of the important works now under arrangement.

But in prosecuting its policy of improvement, the authorities of the new suburban town over the waterway from Vancouver have encountered numerous legislative rocks. These they now desire to have removed.

In the first place they ask that power be provided for the incorporation of a town or city within the limits of a defined rural municipality, occasion for such a provision in the act having, strange to say, never before arisen in this new province. The towns have come into being in advance of rural municipalities as a rule. In connection with this request it is necessarily asked that provision be made for the equitable distribution of the bonded indebtedness of the parent municipality when such town or city corporation is given existence.

The delegates also ask for such amendment of the act as will enable the municipal corporation to subscribe to the stock of ferry, electric light, power or tram companies operating within the corporation limits, such power at present being confined to waterworks company stock. By such investment the town becomes interested in the utilities referred to, with a voice in their control, while the liability still is limited as it would not be in the event of municipal ownership.

Another concession sought is for the council to have the right to restrict the number and character of buildings within a specified area, this being in the interest of a better class of buildings, to prevent overcrowding, and for other advantages to the public and the town.

It is further asked that all maps for townsites, additions, or suburban sub-divisions of property shall be submitted to the town council before filing at the land registry office, the purpose herein being to prevent speculative plotting which may compel the corporation to construct streets to isolated residences, while the town is built up in unnecessarily scattering fashion.

It is desired to have the Water Clauses Consolidation Act amended also where its provisions at present are in direct conflict. In one portion of the act it is stated that the debentures are a charge against the municipality; in another upon the local improvement area and that only. The delegates ask for legislation confirming the North Vancouver Waterworks Loan Act of 1904 in this regard. They further seek authority to remit taxes under waterworks improvements in the same manner that taxes are now remitted on general improvements, no improvements in North Vancouver having ever been taxed.

The suggestions appeared to commend themselves to the government, and are now being considered by the standing house committee with good prospect of a favorable report.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

Results of Triennial Election of Executive Officers Just Held.

The executive council of the B. C. Medical Association holds office for three years. The election of this body is conducted by ballot, the papers being distributed by the secretary from Victoria to all medical practitioners throughout the province, marked by the recipients and returned to him, to be counted in the presence of certain scrutineers appointed for the purpose.

This triennial election has just taken place, a meeting for the purpose of inspecting the ballot being held in Victoria yesterday, with the result that the following gentlemen were declared elected to constitute the Medical Council for the ensuing three years:

Victoria, Dr. John C. Davie, Dr. O. M. Jones, Dr. Charles J. Fagan.

Vancouver, Dr. R. E. McKechnie, Dr. W. J. McGuigan.

New Westminster, Dr. Richard E. Walker.

Kamloops, Dr. Arthur P. Proctor.

The council is practically the same as it was last term, the only change being in Vancouver, where Dr. McKechnie takes the place of Dr. Lefevre.

In giving out the result of the election last evening, Dr. Fagan said it was taken as an endorsation of the council's action in connection with the recent cases.

CROWN PRINCESS OF SAXONY.

Dramatic Incident Attending Supposed Attempt to Kidnap Child.

Florence, Feb. 15.—Dr. Korener of Dresden, the legal representative of King Frederick Augustus of Saxony, announces that before beginning proceedings in the courts of Italy to compel the Countess Montignoso to relinquish to the king, her former husband, the custody of her child, Princess Anne, he will seek to have her examined as to her sanity. Dr. Korener says that unless the young princess is given up by March 1, the allowance to the countess will be stopped.

The affairs of the Countess Montignoso (formerly wife of King Frederick Augustus of Saxony) took a dramatic turn today. For some time the countess has suspected that her German nurse, Mahote, was planning to abduct the little Princess Anna Monica Pia and place her in the care of her father, the King. Today, under the pretext that the German consul was waiting to see the nurse at the gate of the villa where the countess is residing, the latter led Mahote to the gate. Then quickly pushing the nurse outside and closing and locking the gate, the countess cried: "Go to your master, spy."

Entering the house the countess ordered all of Mahote's belongings thrown out of the window to the street. The nurse protested against her ejectment, but unavailingly, and later applied to a locksmith to aid her in re-entering the villa, saying she had lost her key. The locksmith declined. Failing to enlist the locksmith's assistance, Mahote went to Dr. Koerner, the Dresden lawyer, who came here recently to demand that the Countess Montignoso release the custody of Princess Anna to King Frederick Augustus, and he, in company with the German consul, returned with her to the villa, where they found all doors bolted and even the bell wires cut. Dr. Koerner appealed to the police, but was told that they could not enter a private house without orders of a court.

The people in the vicinity of the villa have been intensely interested in the royal domestic drama, and many of them declare they will personally oppose any attempt at violence against the former Crown Princess of Saxony.

GERMANY IN FAR EAST.

Berlin, Feb. 15.—The budget committee of the Reichstag spent considerable time yesterday discussing the advisability of building a strong fortress at Kiaochau. Herr Von Tirpitz, secretary of the admiralty, explained that the appropriation of $625,000 was merely for completing work already begun for barring the entrance to the harbor of Tsingtau. A conservative member defended the appropriation because it was necessary to protect Kiaochau from surprise by sea. Herr Bebal (Socialist) said the exposed position of Kiaochau presented a great danger for the colony, but it would prove a very costly case for Germany in the Far East. Dr. Arendt, free conservativ, expressed the hope that the government would proceed with all energy to fortify Kiaochau in order to give Germany's naval power an adequate point of support. Dr. Semler (national liberal) advised the government to bring up a special bill for fortifying on a large scale. Secretary Von Tirpitz declared that the government had no idea of making a second Port Arthur of Tsingtau, but only asked the regular appropriation, which was then voted. Some of the members of the committee advocated keeping the proceedings secret. Herr Mueller (radical) representing Sagen, protested, and the proceedings were ordered published.

News Notes Of The Dominion

Palatial New Hotel Is Now Projected at Montreal—Fire at Clinton.

Nelson Mining Men Enter Vigorous Protest Against Smelter Bill.

Montreal, Feb. 15.—Montreal is to have a palatial hotel within comparatively short time. It will probably be located on the block bounded by St. Catherine, Peel and Metcalfe streets and Dominion square. This plan, as proposed, would include a row of handsome stores fronting on St. Catherine street, the hotel properly towering above.

J. W. Leonard, president of the Guelph and Goderich Railway Company, a line that will be operated on its completion by the C. P. R., has been appointed manager of construction of the latter company's line between Sudbury and Toronto. Mr. Leonard will have his office in Toronto. The Sudbury-Toronto line is now graded between Sudbury and Byng inlet. The work of laying tracks will, it is said at the head office here, commence immediately upon the opening of spring. The line will shorten the route between Toronto and Winnipeg by some sixty miles.

Fire in Organ Factory.

Clinton, Ont., Feb. 15.—About 5:30 this morning fire was discovered in the machinery department of Doherty's organ factory. This building, which was the largest brick building in the city and was heavily stocked with organ cases in process of manufacture, was completley gutted. The company's fire equipment confined the fire to one building. The loss is about $30,000, fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown. It is the intention to rebuild as soon as the fire loss is adjusted.

Rossland's Carnival.

Rossland, B. C., Feb. 15.—The eighth winter carnival at Rossland opened auspiciously tonight with a masquerade skating carnival at the skating rink, which was attended by fully 1,200 people, and which was a great social success. The costumes were handsome. The sports of the carnival open tomorrow with snowshoe and toboggan races, and the first of the series of hockey championship games. Relwon Gjoine, ex-ski champion of Norway, is here and will participate in the championship ski events against Torgi E. Noren, the champion of Canada, who has a record of a jump of 135 feet, and others. The city is filled with visitors from adjoining towns, who have come here to participate in the hibernial sports and pastimes.

Nelson Protests.

Nelson, B. C., Feb. 15.—At a hastily called meeting of mining men held here this morning to discuss Hawthornthwaite's bill, now before the legislature, making an eight-hour shift compulsory at all smelters, it was decided to strongly oppose the measure, and the following wire was sent the local member now at Victoria: "Your influence against smelter bill is solicited. It would seriously affect mining, means increase of rates to shippers, who are paying all they can stand." This was signed by T. G. Proctor, M. S. Davis, H. Gracey, S. S. Fowler, M. S. Logan, A. H. Kelly, W. F. Cochrane, James Johnstone, W. P. Tierney and W. Blackmore. One of the chief grounds for opposing the bill is that it has not been asked for by the smelter men, who are said to be against it.

FIGHTING STANDARD OIL.

Topeka, Kansas, Feb. 15.—A bill providing for the establishment of a state oil refinery was passed by the Kansas House of Representatives today by a vote of 91 to 30. The bill had previously passed the Senate. Governor Hoch will sign the bill at once. Under its provisions a refinery will be erected at Peru, Kansas. Another penitentiary wil be built there to provide labor for the refinery. An appropriation of $410,000 is made for buildings and maintaining the refinery and penitentiary.

THIRD SQUADRON SAILS.

Libau, Feb. 15.—The third Pacific squadron sailed at noon today. Grand Duke Alexis and Admiral Birilieff inspected the squadron before its departure. The battleship Vladimir Monomach was the first to start, and the others were towed out in turn. All the vessels were out at sea by nightfall.

NO SELECTION MADE.

Paint and Soap Works' Proprietors Have Many Sites Offered Them.

Mr. J. C. Pendray, manager of the British American Paint Company, stated last night that no definite decision has yet been reached regarding the alternative sites which have been offered to his company and the British Columbia Soap Works. About a dozen sites have been offered in Vancouver, two particularly tempting ones being those on the C. P. R. and Great Northern Railway lines. A number of Victoria sites have also been offered, but no site has yet been chosen in either city.

W. J. Pendray and E. Pendray have just returned from Seattle, where they inspected the factories with a view to learning the latest ideas. They contemplate putting in the most up-to-date lines in their new factory, and the visit to the Sound city was made in order that they might become thoroughly acquainted with the latest appliances.

ILL-TREATED CONGO NATIVES.

Paris, Feb. 16.—Considerable interest has been excited by the arrest here while on a vacation and the sending back to the French Congo of an important colonial official, M. Toqu, who will be called upon to answer serious allegations of ill-treatment of natives. The case recalls the notorious Gheud affair in the same colony which fell through owing to the contradictory evidence of natives.

BIG TIMBER DEAL

A DEAL in timber lands involving the control of a very large acreage on various parts of Vancouver Island was consummated a few days ago, and the final papers in the transfer were on Friday last filed in the registrar's office in this city. It is understood that the price paid for the property is in the neighborhood of $250,000, this being indicated by the fact that a fee of over $400 was paid when the papers were filed for registration.

The major portion of the timber lands in question was the property of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.—some situated on the west coast and in the northern interior of the Island.

The lands in question have passed into the hands of American capitalists, the transaction being negotiated by a firm of Seattle legal men.

For months past the deal has been pending, and in fact was forecasted in correspondence from the Colonist representative at Vancouver. American capitalists for years have been attempting to corner the great timber values on this Island and this latest move is quite in line with the policy which has been indicated by previous moves in this direction.

WARRIOR-AUTHOR'S END.

General Lew Wallace Passes Away, Full of Years and Honors.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 15.—General Lew Wallace, author, formerly American minister to Turkey and veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, died at his home tonight aged 73 years.

The health of General Wallace had been waning for several years, and for months it has been generally said that his vigorous constitution could not much longer withstand the ravages of a wasting disease.

For more than a year he has been unable to properly assimilate food, and this, together with his extreme age, made more difficult his fight against death. At no time has he ever confessed the belief that the end was near, and his rugged constitution and remarkable vitality have been responsible for prolonging his life. Besides his physician only Mrs. Wallace, his son, Henry Wallace of Indianapolis, and his son's wife were present.

When told by his physician that he was dying, General Wallace was perfectly quiet, and his last words were expressions of cheer to his grief-stricken family. Bidding them farewell, he said: "I am ready to meet my Maker," and lapsed into unconsciousness, from which he did not recover.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other soap powders, as it lasts as a disinfectant.

CLOUDS AGAIN LOWER.

Situation at Lodz Becoming More Serious and Bloodshed Feared.

Lodz, Feb. 15.—The situation here is becoming more serious. Fewer men were working today. There is some suffering among the families of strikers. The director of the Coates' thread mills, at his own expense, daily is giving dinner to the workmen's children, of whom 250 were present today. The governor himself admits that the conditions are grave, and he is anxious to avoid bloodshed, but fears it will be difficult. He has peremptorily ordered soldiers to refrain from exciting the animosity of the strikers and that they must not shoot unless attacked.

The attitude of the strikers shows increasing hostility. The governor fears that it will be necessary finally to proclaim martial law and this probably will end the strike, but it may cost many lives.

Is Your Chest Sore

That's how inflammation of the lungs starts—neglecting a sore chest. You must rub on Nerviline rub it in good and hard tonight. By morning you're cured. Nothing so penetrating and paineasing. It's king of all liniments; the biggest 25c worth in the drug stores; a staple for nearly fifty years.

DEATH WARRANTS WITHDRAWN.

Board of Pardons Decides on Reprieve of Mrs. Edwards and Greason.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 15.—On recommendation of the board of pardons today, Governor Pennypacker withdrew the death warrants in the case of Mrs. Kate Edwards, the white woman, and Samuel Greason, the negro, who were under sentence to hang together in the Berks county jail at Reading tomorrow morning for the murder of Mrs. Edward's husband in 1903. The case of Greason will be again taken to the Pennsylvania Supreme court, and if that tribunal refuses to reopen the case the attorneys for Mrs. Edwards and Greason will have to appear before the board of pardons next month. Lieut.-Governor Brown informed the attorneys that both cases would be taken up next month by the board unless the Supreme court in the meantime interfered.

The lawyers for Greason will now apply to the Supreme court for an order opening his case, in order to hear the four flew witnesses found by his attorneys. If the Supreme court grants the order the case will go back to Berks county for retrial. In the meantime Mrs. Edwards' case will be continued. But if the Supreme court refuses the order, then the board of pardons will have to decide at its next meeting, which will be the third Wednesday in March.

After the governor was officially informed of the action of the board, a messenger was sent to the sheriff of Berks county withdrawing the death warrants.

When the news of the rehearing in the Greason case, and a continuance for Mrs. Edwards was sent to the jail, Mrs. Edwards was lying on her cot, moaning and sobbing and giving full sway to her feelings. It was explained to her that she had had at least been granted a new lease of life. It was hard to make her understand and her replies were incoherent. It was a long time before she could be made to realize that she would not have to hang tomorrow. She said it appeared to her as if her life was only spared to prolong her misery. She apparently realized that she was only saved from the gallows to enable her to testify in favor of Greason.

The latter, when told of the board's decision, said: "I knew it would not be otherwise."

After she had become more composed, Mrs. Edwards said: "Thank God. You could not have brought me better news. I know that I've done a great wrong, but I'm not such a bad woman at heart. I thank God again and I thank all my friends.'

FIREWORKS IN COURT.

Mother and Daughter Open Fire on Witness, Who Returns Fire.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 15.—Owen Loadholtz today was ordered released from jail by the coroner who conducted an inquest over the body of Miss May Brown. The young woman was killed and her mother seriously, and probably fatally, wounded by Loadholtz in a shooting affray in court Monday. Loadholtz had been brought into court upon criminal charges by Miss Brown. She was accompanied by her mother, and when the court announced a postponement of the case, mother and daughter began firing on Loadholtz, who returned the fire, killing the young woman and injuring the mother. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

JAPANESE DRIVEN OUT.

General Sakharoff Reports Destruction of Buildings and Walls.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 15.—Lieut.-General Sakharoff telegraphs that the Russian artillery February 13 destroyed the buildings and walls of Nangazi from which the Japanese had been bombarding the Russian trenches. The Japanese were driven out.

In regard to the attack on the bridge between Guaplin and Fantziatun February 12, General Sakharoff says the Japanese force comprised one hundred cavalry and two hundred Chinese bandits. Russian frontier guards drove off the attackers, who subsequently destroyed a few rails, blew up a telegraph pole southward of the bridge and then fled. The Russians were reinforced and pursued the Japanese twenty-five miles.

Provincial Legislature

(Continued from Page One.)

keeping them busy.

The premier directed Mr. Macdonald's attention to the proceedings of the previous day, when the opposition had abandoned a large field of oratorical possibilities and permitted the legislature to make a record in returning the compliment to the speech from the throne, whereas, from Liberal forecasts, a debate extending over a week or more might have been expected. He promised the leader of the opposition that they would have lots of work.

Mr. Oliver disclaimed the statement that the record had been made this session in disposing of the address, intimating that an opposition some years ago had fallen down in one day in this respect.

The house adjourned about 3 o'clock.

Notices of Motion.

By Mr. Brown, on Friday next:

That an order of this house be granted for a return giving copies of all petitions, letters or telegrams bearing on the dismissal of George Findlay as road superintendent in Greenwood riding.

By Mr. Oliver, on Friday next:

That an order of the house be granted for a return showing the number of timber leases granted from July 1, 1903, to date, with the names of the lessees, the area leased, the number of days elapsing in each case between the date of calling for and the date of expiry of time for receiving tenders in each case, the amount of bonus paid in each case.

Legislative Notes.

In the legislature this afternoon Premier McBride will introduce an important resolution, of which notice was given last evening, with respect to the right of the province of British Columbia to more liberal terms from the Dominion of Canada, and in connection with which the premier will go fully into this highly important feature of government policy. The debate ensuing is fully expected to consume the entire sitting.

The government business for the session is now well in hand, and it is stated that all ministerial measures with the exception of those dealing specially with new railway enterprises will be before the house within the ensuing ten days, while the government has no reason to anticipate protracted debate over its railway measures. The session in all probability will be the shortest in many years.

The published statement "on the authority of a member of the legislature who is a supporter of the government," that the Grand Trunk Pacific is seeking from the province a land subsidy of 20,000 acres per mile for the British Columbia section, in return for the immediate commencement of construction from the coast eastward. The member in question was evidently very ill informed. For there has been no proposition advanced at any time by the Grand Trunk Pacific or anyone in that company's behalf looking to the allotment of any land subsidy in connection with construction in this province. The railway legislation of the government is now being matured and will probably be presented within the ensuing fortnight.

U. S. EXPANSION.

Burdens of Empire Alarm Representatives, Who Object to the Cost.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The question of what the policy of the United States government should be in respect to the upbuilding of the navy was again threshed out in the house of representatives today during the consideration of the navy appropriation bill. The debate developed opposition to the proposed addition of two battleships to the naval estimate. As on yesterday, the defence of the Philippines played an important part in the discussion with the events of war in the Far East from a naval point of view were given prominence by the advocates of an increased navy.

Mr. Butler (Pennsylvania) upheld the proposed increase in the number of battleships, saying until all selfishness had disappeared men and countries would strike. Mr. Butler elicited Democratic applause when he said he hoped there would be found some honorable way to get rid of the Philippines. He advised the American government to keep watch on Japan. He said that while "we were now friendly and loving each other and agreeing," the war with Russia would be over some day and then it would be discovered "that the fighting men of the earth live in the island of Japan, five days from the Philippines and thirty-five days from the United States."

Mr. Lucking (Michigan) opposed unlimited expense for ships. His confidence in the present naval estimates, he said, was such that he believed that no nation would attack the United States unless insulted to the last degree. Incidentally he charged that the United States Steel Corporation was furnishing steel to build up the British and other navies at one-third the cost to the United States.

Mr. Cochran (New York) opposed a large standing army or a big navy. Mr. Cochran discounted the efficiency of battleships around Port Arthur and asserted that it was the mines placed in position by row boats that laid low vessels of that kind.

HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

Austrian Premier Makes Declaration In The Reichstrath.

Vienna, Feb. 15.—In the Reichstrath yesterday Premier Gautch, referring to the Hungarian crisis, declared that if the common institutions of Austria and Hungary were to be altered the Austrian government would know how to safeguard Austrian interests and would take energetic action looking to the possession of the monarchy, a position won on a thousand battlefields and recognized by Europe as the guarantee of peace and the surest protection of welfare of both halves of the monarchy. Foreign Minister Goluchowski had a long conference with Premier Gautch on the Hungarian crisis. It is reported that the independent party at Budapest will demand the removal of Count Goluchowski on the ground that he was responsible for the emperor-king's acceptance of Premier Tisza's policy.

INTERRUPTED CARD GAME.

Siege Gun Sends Shell Into Russian Poker Party With Fatal Results.

Russian Headquarters, Huan Mountain, Manchuria, Feb. 15.—During the Japanese bombardment of Poutiloff (Lone Tree Hill), a projectile from a siege gun entered an underground hut, burst inside and tore off the head of a lieutenant and wounded a colonel and two staff captains playing cards.

In front of Koudezi, on the right flank, the Russians are trying the effect of concentrated siege and mortar batteries with good results, firing as many as twenty mortars simultaneously.

LOSS BY THREE-CENT FARE.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 15.—Horace E. Andrews, of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company, tonight gave out a statement covering the recent low street car fare experiments here. The company operates all the traction lines in Cleveland. The two weeks' trial of a three-cent fare within a two-mile limit showed a loss per day of $764 in the company's earnings, and this loss was sustained on only 18½ per cent. of the company's total fares, and for 13 out of 24 hours of the day from 6 a. m. until 7 p. m.

Some excellent recommendations have been made to the Provincial Government with a view to preserving the beaver and the big game of the Island from complete extinction. We have in the case of the buffalo a remarkable instance of an animal that once roamed in great herds over the prairies having been reduced in numbers to the point of extermination, and it may be regarded as purely a matter of accident that the American bison has been left to us at all. These are in small herds in Kansas, in the National Park at Banff and one or two other places. For a period after confinement they did not seem to do well, but, becoming used to their new environments, are now on the increase. We came across the other day in one of our exchanges a description of an interesting experiment made by Austin Corbin on the banks of the Connecticut, near Newport, N. H. Some twenty years ago he bought a township of wild land, fenced it with barbed wire, and stocked it with wild game animals. There were about 25,000 acres in the enclosure, which he stocked with moose, deer, elk, wild boars and buffalo. The fence, of which there were twenty-four miles, was ten feet high. Apart from building a few lodges for keepers, he took no further interest in the matter and left the rest to luck. Mr. Corbin was a very wealthy man and could afford the luxury of a private park. Some men plan better than they know, and Mr. Corbin was one of these. The enclosure, which had been logged and chopped over had been practically abandoned. Since it was set apart twenty years ago, the natural increase of timber has made it very valuable for the trees. The wild animals have increased so rapidly as to afford excellent sport for those who are privileged to take advantage of it and to render it necessary to thin out the herds in order to give food to the survivors. The most interesting part of the Corbin experiment, however, is the fact that the buffalo, which originally were 20 in number, had increased two years ago to about 100, and it is estimated, at the present rate of increase, that there will be 500 in 1906. As a living buffalo in good condition is worth $500, and a single buffalo skin is valued at $200, it would seem that in this item alone the owners have a valuable asset. The experiment proved, too, that with average care, buffalo may be made to live out of doors in any of the New England States. In the coldest months they are retained in an enclosure of 1,000 acres and fed on hay, cut on the swale lands of the park. The cost of winter feeding is slight and they are provided with shelters of brush but are not housed at all. The moral of this, applied to British Columbia, is that it is possible, by adopting similar means, to preserve specimens of big game of this country in such a way that they will survive perpetually in considerable numbers. As exploring, mining, prospecting, railway building and other developments go on, in the remoter parts of Vancouver Island and the Mainland, such animals as the beaver, elk, moose, caribou and big horn are liable to extinction. It was suggested some time ago to the Provincial Government that a large game preserve in the centre of Vancouver Island should be established, with just such a purpose in view as we have outlined, and in view of the Corbin experiment in the Eastern States, the idea is well worthy of consideration. Instead, however, of 25,000 acres, there should be possibly 100,000 or 150,000 acres made available.

Arranging Fall Fair Events

Local Executive Determined to Make a Good Bargain With New Westminster.

Will Strive to Get Royal City to Thoroughly Advertise Victoria Attractions.

The announcement made in the Colonist yesterday morning that the board of management of the Agricultural Association had decided against holding a local exhibition this year appears to meet with very general public approval, the almost unanimous opinion being that Victoria could not hope to hold a successful local show simultaneously with the big event at New Westminster. The executive committee of the association intend standing out for good terms with the Westminster people, however. They will endeavor to arrange that New Westminster agree to foregoing their local show of 1906, co-operating with Victoria next year; that in all advertising matter for the Dominion fair Victoria's attractions be prominently set forth, and that an adequate amount of space be allotted Victoria merchants in the Dominion fair buildings. It has been proposed also that the sum of money which Victoria has available for the show this year should be expended in arranging for cheap excursions from the Mainland during the progress of the big event at New Westminster, and in advertising Victoria's attractions at that point during the period mentioned.

It is Ald. Fell who advances the latter suggestion and he augurs that as thousands will be attracted west by the Portland and Westminster fairs, a very large proportion of them could be attracted to Victoria if the proper "work" be done. Ald. Fell is of the opinion that special advertising should be done on behalf of Victoria during the progress of the big fair at New Westminster, using the usual provincial grant for the purpose of bearing the expense which will thus be incurred. In this connection also the hint is thrown out that it would be well to consider the running of continuous excursions at cheap rates between Victoria and New Westminster during the progress of the fair.

With good advertising and cheap excursion rates it is held that a very large number of those who will be attracted to New Westminster can be induced to visit Victoria for one or two days, the superior attractions which this city possesses for sightseers being a magnet which they cannot well resist if any effort is made on the part of the people of this city.

A meeting of the executive of the B. C. Agricultural Association will be held almost immediately to consider these various points, and a strenuous effort will be made to protect Victoria's interests in every particular and obtain concessions which will be a quid pro quo for the action in determining to forego the local show this year.

Mayor Barnard and other members of the executive are of the opinion that the fair next year can be made a great success, notwithstanding the lapse this year.

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THE CHICAGO BIGAMIST.

Investigation Into Death of One of Hoch's Wives Continued.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—The inquest into the death of Mrs. Marie Walcker-Hoch was continued today. Henry Schwanzala identified Hoch as the man who, under the name of John Schulkz, had married Mrs. Marie Becker in St. Louis in 1901. Mrs. Becker was the mother-in-law of Schwanzala. Not long after the marriage the witness stated his mother-in-law was taken ill and died. "When I went to St. Louis to attend the funeral," he said, "Charles Reinhart, a brother-in-law, told me that the doctor who attended my mother-in-law said that her death looked suspicious and in his opinion she died of arsenic poisoning. My brother-in-law and myself believed that Hoch was a decent man, and had no idea that our mother-in-law had been poisoned. Chronic nephrytis was given as the cause of death at the coroner's inquest. After my mother-in-law's death Hoch said that he intended to rent a flat and stay in St. Louis. He presented my wife with the wedding rings of her mother. Two days later I received a letter stating that Hoch had left St. Louis without paying the doctor's bill or funeral expenses."

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