drainage. The surface soil is of a loam

favorable.

and silt composition, and this type of

has as yet been accomplished. The

chief reasons for this have been the

lack of transportation facilities and

lack of capital by the settlers. There

is room for the investment of a large

amount of capital in the district for de-

velopment purposes, and it should yield

good interest. The amount of road

fruit-growing or farming under upper

soil treatment. On the whole, the dis-

trict looks most promising. With the

introduction of the right kind of set-

tlers and with sufficient capital for ex-

tensive clearing purposes, the district

There is some bench land on the side

of the valley, which contains little sur-

face soil, being mostly a gravel bed,

or pre-emptor should examine the soil

is no indication of what lies beneath or

Climatic Conditions

tober. The days are long during the

climatic conditions will change consider-.

ably as the timber becomes cleared away,

and most likely to the advantage of the

district. On the whole, considering the

latitude of the district as comparing it

with inland districts to the south, cli-

matic conditions are especially favor-

Small Pruits Do Well

received from the settlers, and observa-

tions taken as to the possibilities of the

district: Small fruits and vegetables do

cereal crops are also doing well where

tried, so that the district should become

largely self-supporting-i. e., not limit-

ing itself to one branch of agriculture.

Returns as high as \$1,100 an acre were

taken from strawberries and potatoes

last year. Prices are high at present,

and this is no indication of what will be

received in the future, but returns are

sure to be good. As far as small fruits

are concerned, they come into the market

at an exceptionally favorable period,

exceptionally well, grasses, clovers and

Some information might be given as

able.

should advance rapidly.

purposes.

DOES NOT WISH INSECURE POST

uan Shi Kai Declines Premiership of China Unless Term is Fixed by National Assembly

PEKING, Nov. 14 .- While the imperial government is endeavoring to force the premiership on Yuan Shi Kai, China's "strong man" in his various conferences today with the prince regent, the acting premier, Prince Ching, and other members of the nominal cabinet pointed out the security of that office, the retention of which depends upon the caprice of the national assem bly. Yuan Shi Kai, if he accepts the Secretary Stimson, Speaker Clark and premiership, desires a fixed term of office, and he so stated to the regent. But he must obtain this through the national assembly, as an edict would be likely to arouse suspicion.

It is considered possible that Yuan Shi Kai may be considering the alternative of a republic, and may himself recommend the abdication of the em-General Li Yuen Heng said he would obey his orders if Yuan would consent tion of the John Jay treaty. In his opinion it would not be difficult of a desire for peace. The complete of the service. constitution already pledged would sat-

immediately. Arms were laid down. One of the prominent members of the nasty, a majority would prefer to orrepublic.

Short of Funds

The president of the Ta Ching government bank has fled from the city. The vice president, Chang Chin Taom. who was recently in Europe in connection with a currency loan, is endeavoring to conduct the wrecked institution. As the provinces secede the various been confiscated. At only one or two treaty ports were the deposits saved by hasty transfer to foreign banks. Financial stress is being felt by the administration. The board of finance has only about \$300,000, while the late empress dowager's hoarded gold and silver is now thought to amount to no more | day politics: than \$3,000,000, the palace, it is said, having contributed largely to famine funds and other charities as well as for

the Hankow and other campaigns. Consular despatches from several places have reached the legations. One from Chee Foo says that the rebel that they have taken over the adminisforeigners. They ask that they be not nterfered with. At New Chwang for-

eigners are organizing a defense league. A Hankow despatch says the imperialists there are deserting steadily. some becoming rebels, while others are proceeding northward with their loot.

Another Republic

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.-Another independent republic has been set up in China, according to American Consul Fowler at Chee Foo, who reported today to the state department that the former governor of the province of Shantung, Sun Hao Chao, had been selected as head of the republic of Shantng, which yielded to the revolutionists without a struggle.

On 24 hours' notice Captain Knapp, the naval hydrographer today produced an excellent map of China, showing the location of the American and foreign warships at the different ports. There are altogether 112 foreign vessels of various types in Chi-

nese waters England stands first, with 31 vessels. Numerically, France comes next with 20 vessels, but as these include a large number of extremely small craft the French tonnage is not nearly so formidable as the American naval representation of 19 vessels. Germany has 14 ships; Japan 13,

Russia 11, Portugal two and Austria and Italy one each.

Attack on Nanking.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 14 .-Provided with the arms and ammunition for which they have been waiting for several days the rebel forces began an attack on Nanking early today, according to cable advices re ceived by the Chinese Free Press of this city. The advices say that the imperial torces have been driven to the Purple Hill and that their position is desperate. The cable dispatch further says that 13 war vessels captured recently by the rebels are on the way to Nanking to aid the land orces.

COLLIERY DEVELOPMENT

Canadian Collieries Will Expend Large Sums in Adding Mining Pacilities

VANCOUVER, Nov. 14 .- The Canadian Collieries Limited, will expend \$1,600,000 in new equipment and other mprovements during the next twelve nonths in its Cumberland coalfield on Vancouver Island. Work is now under way. Messrs. Grant Smith & Co. have ust been awarded a contract for developing a water power at a cost of \$500,000 for furnishing electrical power for running the mines and operating the company's railroad from Cumberland to Union Bay. It is proposed to develop 21,000 horsepower hydraulically, fifty per cent of which will be mechanically developed, leaving the remainder in reserve for future requirements. The firm has 150 men at work | an estate which was left her.

W. L. Coulson, general manager of the Dunsmult Collectes, which are now controlled by Messrs. Mackenzie district, is dead,

and Mann, is now here. He stated that the sinking of a 800-foot shaft in the Cumberland field has just been started. In six weeks employment will be given to about 150 additional men and the payroll there will be increased to onal 500 within twelve months The developments now under way ill open up a new coal mine which wil nected with the company's rail way by a proposed seven mile spur nstruction of which will be under taken shortly. This programme of im provements will cost about \$700,000.

Mr. Coulson stated that the company's relations with its miners are of the most cordial character and that the total output in the Cumberland and Extension fields has reached between 3,500 and 4,000 tons daily, an increase of over ten per cent. during the past year. The demand, however, still exceeds the supply. The production will be vastly increased with the big imevements now under way.

TALK ABOUT CANAL

Governor Harmon Speak at Kansas City Banquet

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 14.-With Champ Clark, speaker of the house Henry Stimson, secretary of war, and Judson L. Harmon, governor of Ohio, as guests of honor, the Commercial club here tonight commemorated with peror. He reports that the rebel leader, a banquet the one hundred and seventeenth anniversary of the consummabecome president, but would not of the presence of Secretary Stimson recognize him as a Manchu and premier, and his chief of staff, Major General Leonard Wood, the banquet was milito reconcile the provinces, most of tary in character. All officers and which are giving the strongest evidences | their aides appeared in the full dress

"The problems of the Panama canal" isfy the revolutionists except for the was the subject upon which Secretary fear that Manchu intrigue would begin Stimson spoke. He pointed out that work was progressing rapidly on the big waterway and that its completion national assembly today informed a was not far distant. As a result of foreign legation attache that although this state of affairs, he said, many the assembly had committed itself to problems were to be solved in the near a constitution under the Manchu dy- future. Among these he mentioned were: What to do with the operating ganize the government on the lines of a force when the canal was completed; how to operate the canal and exercise control over the surrounding zone; what tolls should be charged vessels

using the canal. Secretary Stimson spoke at some length on the rate feature. He favored giving the interstate commerce commission power to regulate the rates. Mr. Stimson said further that he opbranches of the government bank have posed the establishment of a line of

> canal. Champ Clarke's subject was "Thomas Hart Benton," whom the speaker styled the great Missourian." Gov. Harmon's address dealt with the John Jav. treaty. He did not touch on present

Search of Maine Wreck the bottom of the Maine today about 140 feet aft of the bow revealed a plate identified as forming a portion of the authorities have notified the consuls near the keel, and under the magazines, as having been blown inward, the upper tration, and that they intend to protect part being folded inward. This apparently could result only from external pressure. The engineer in charge and the other officers are maintaining reticence, but the discovery is strongly confirmatory of the theory of an external explosion. One body was recovered today from the boiler room. It was that of an unusually tall man,

NEW COAL WHARVES Vancouver Manaimo Company to Secure Better Equipment at Newcastle

NANAIMO, Nov. 14 .- The Vancouver Nanaimo Coal company has awarded a contract to Messrs. Rennie, Campbell & Ironsides of Vancouver, for the construction of wharves and bunkers on Newcastle townsite involving an esti-

mated expenditure of \$50,000. The wharves are to be erected upon land purchased by the company in the vicinity of the provincial jail and will be connected by incline with bunkers Ladysmith Lumber company's siding.

The bunkers are to have a capacity of 1,000 tons, and the incline is to be operated with cars of three tons' capacity by the gravity system, the whole scheme being originated by the company's manager, Harry N. Freeman. The present output of the company's mines at East Wellington is 600 tons eight hours. Work on the construction ates, and is expected to be in operation by February 1.

ALLOWED TO PROCEED

Wealthy Frenchwoman of Tahite Gets Benefit of Suspension of U. S. Immigration Law

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14-Marguerite de Rougemont, a wealthy Frenchwoman of Tahiti, who was detained at the Angel Island station here today when she attempted to land from the steamer Mariposa, having with her a six-weeks-old infant which she said was not her son, was allowed to proceed on her journey to Europe by Immigration Commissioner Davis.

Miss de Rougemont, who is the divorced wife of W. H. Ehlers, of Honolulu, the court having permitted her to resume her maiden name, told the immigration officials that the parents of the infant were a Frenchwoman of Papeete and a young French naval officer. The father, she said, was awaiting the arrival of the infant in France. and the immigration regulation which prohibits the entry of any alien under the age of 16 unless accompanied by

his parents was suspended. Miss De Rougemont, who is known as "The Countess" in Tahiti, where she has lived for several years, was said to be on the way to Switzerland to claim

A. B. Ferguson, of Savona, one of the

GREAT NORTHLAND

Provincial Department Issues Valuable Treatise on Local Conditions from Fruit Growing Standpoint

An interesting and especially valu able treatise on the fruit growing possibilities of the Skeena river and Porcher island districts has just been issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture as Bulletin 33 of the Horticultural branch. This bulletin consists of the special report to the Minister made by Mr. J. F. Carpenter, B. A., assistant Provincial horticultur ist, who during the just past summer visited the northern districts treated of, investigated all the local conditions bearing upon orchard growth, and planted several hundred trees of different varieties, experimentally. The bulletin is illustrated from photographs in a manner compelling especial atten-

don and commendation, section pictures being given which convey at a glance to the experienced cultivator such knowledge of soil conditions as could not in any other way be so effectively presented. While the greater part of Mr. Carpenter's report-and of the bulletin-treats specially of individual disfricts and the orchard conditions existing therein, an abstract of the conclusions reached by the expert investigator as to the district traversed, as a whole, is contained in the introductory paragraphs, as follows:

Agricultural Land.

"Along the Skeena river for the first sixty-five miles or so from Prince Rupert there is a very small amount of available agricultural land. The mountains rise directly from the river except for a few hundred acres of land in odd places. Most of this land is heavily timbered, so the clearing will be fairly expensive. The soil is a loam with a large percentage of river-silt apparently rich in organic matter. Where it is high enough above the river to afford good drainage the land will prove highly productive. Coast climatic conditions prevail here and on this account this section is not well adapted to the growth of tree fruits. Small government-owned steamers to ply the fruits will do well and might prove profitable for local market and canningfactory purposes, but they will lack in shipping qualities owing to the wet climate. Vegetables do especially well on this type of soil. Grasses and cereals grow well there ,and, providing climatic conditions are favorable at harvesting time, this might prove a profitable branch of agriculture to follow on these HAVANA, Nov. 14.-Exploration of lands. No extensive development work has been done in any of these places so that the possibilities of these sections as mentioned above are largely outer hull of the ship, on the port side problematical. After leaving the coast district and coming into the vicinity of Lakelse river the mountains recede and and it is questionable whether this will on the north side of the Skeena river prove satisfactory for agricultural pur- in the district, varying with the depth there is the Kitsumkalum valley and on the south the Lakelse valley each necessary, or where irrigation water is cultural land and the climatic condior horticultural pursuits. In reporting general appearance of the surface soil on these districts it would mean much repetition to cover all fully, and for of the value of the land for agricultural this reason a full report will follow the Lakelse district and reference will be made to this district where similar conditions occur in the other

Dealing particularly with the Lakelse valley, Mr. Carpenter describes Lakelse lake (it has a distinctly tautological sound), with the hot springs in its vicinity, as a fresh water lake which will no doubt prove a valuable adjunct to the district in the future as a pleasant point, and advise re its development in summer resort. The district has a the Skeena river, but narrows towards the lake, which is in a southerly direction. There are, as near as could be which are to be constructed near the ascertained, about 96,000 acres of good agricultural land here, about 50,000 acres of which is low bench land and the remainder high bench land (high bench land as referred to here does not necessarily mean high lands, but is used in comparing with the river bench land). These high bench lands are some 50 to 100 feet above the river, About 1,000 acres of the low bench daily, and the loading apparatus at the land is "beaver meadow," and some of townsite has a capacity of 800 tons for it will require drainage. The soil is a deep rich black loam, and where it does of the bunkers and wharves will be not drain well naturally should be remstarted as soon as the weather moder- edied, as if brought into a good state of cultivation should prove very productive. It is covered with considerable underbrush, with little heavy timber, and can be cleared at a minimum expense. This land should prove of exceptional value for the production of summer, providing a large amount of grasses and cereal crops and therefore be well adapted for dairying and simflar lines of agriculture. The land is growth. There is a possibility that not as well adapted to the growing of fruits as the higher bench land. Heavily Timbered.

The remainder of the low bench is

heavily timbered. Most of this timber is valuable for railway construction work, such as ties, etc., and as soon as there are facilities in the district for the handling of the same it should bring good returns. There is practically no underbrush there, which factor will lessen the cost of clearing considerably. However, as the timber is sargle and the soil deep the cost of clearing will be fairly high, varying grown \$100 to \$200 per acre where a good outfit is made use of. This expense should be more than met by the value of the standing timber. The soil is a loam containing a large proportion of silt, as shown in picture 2. It is deep, rich, and drains well naturally in most places. The subseil varies from clay to gravel. Although the expense of clearing this land would be proportionately high, yet if cleared it should prove exceptionally fine land for all agricultural purposes, being easily worked, first developed in quantity. They are shipped from this district last year to the river there is not as much land in getting it under control.

Vancouver, and arrived in good condimuch lighter timbered than on the lowthus showing good shipping qualiderbrush. Very little of this timber ties. Strawberry plants are producing about one pound per plant with average (except on the bench lands on the side care. With the same care as given in of the valley) is merchantable except for fuel purposes. The trees are easily the best small fruit sections they will produce much heavier. Bush fruits also uprooted, so the cost of clearing will be comparatively low, ranging round \$60 to \$75 per acre at present labor are fine, producing well under cultivation, and are found growing wild. prices. Most of this land is flat, with Tree fruits are doing well where they have received fair treatment. There is slight varying slopes, principally southa small orchard on the Thornhill ranch, western. The top soil average is about two feet in depth, underlaid with gravalong the river bank, at Little Canyon. el and sand thus insuring good natural where the trees are doing well and bear

ing good crops of fruit, even in the face

of semi-neglect. On the other hand, soil, when "brought into condition," makes a first-class general purpose soil. trees that have been planted in the small clearings away from the river This land, providing tree fruits are have practically all succumbed to sunfound to be adapted to the district scald, frost, or mice injury, or have been will prove better for this purpose than broken down by snow. Careful considthe river bench lands. eration of the causes of failure is require supplies that can be produced enough to discourage the opinion of here. Prince Rupert, Stewart and other casual observers, that the district is not coast cities and towns will be comparfavorable for the production of tree atively close when the railway line is fruits. The chief difficulties in growing completed, and these places will afford the trees at the present time are due to large market. The prairie provinces injury by mice, sun-scald, frost and deep traversed by the G. T. P., will also afsnow. These conditions will be reduced ford a big market, and the transportato a minimum in large clearings under tion distance from these districts, as favorable conditions of soil, cultivation, compared with those from southern Brietc., and with the same care as given in tish Columbia and the Western States, the recognized fruit districts, there is no will be an advantage to settlers in the apparent reasons why tree fruits should Skeena river districts. On the whole, not prove a success. The trees that were the possible market appears especially distributed this year should be closely watched, as the conditions under which Pre-empted Land a number of them were planted were not favorable to good results, and should The land in the district is practically not be considered in determining the all taken up by pre-emption and purpossibilities of the district. A high chase. Very little development work

northern limit of production the higher work being done in the district has afthe quality. This should guarantee the forded the means of assisting the setproduction of a high quality of fruit in tlers until they brought their places

quality of fruit should be produced.

Cherries, especially the sour varieties,

do well in the orchards in bearing.

Plums, prunes, pears and apples are also

doing well in the bearing orchards, the

trees appearing thrifty and free from

pests. It is a well known fact that the

nearer fruit can be produced to the

the district. into condition to bring them sufficient monetary returns. The cutting of ties Problem of Transportation is also giving eniployment to a number Transportation facilities up to the present have not been conducive to exof the settlers. It is expected that some tensive development work, but with the of the large land owners will do extensive clearing in the near future, completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway a market will be provided for thereby providing employment for a number of men. With these facts in this district that should take all that can be produced. The government is view, it appears that a man, with little opening up trails and roads through the capital, going into the district should be able to tide himself over until such district. In order to make the district easy of access by the Grand Trunk Pacitime as his farm was in a condition to support him. By clearing up a small fic railway, a bridge over the Skeena is under project, which will be of great area and getting it under cultivation value to the locality. There is a ferry immediately it should only be a year or in operation across the river at the pretwo until good returns would be forthcoming. It is reported there is a plensent time to Copper City, while another is under consideration for the Kitsumtiful supply of water to be had at a reasonable distance, providing it was kalum district. required for irrigation purposes. This should not be necessary for ordinary

There is a large number of lumbermen, prospectors and miners in northern British Columbia and Alaska, who Kitsumkalum district runs some eighteen miles north from the Skeena river to Kitsumkalum lake, and averages about three miles in width. There is about the same amount of land around the lake, where some thirty or more settlers are located. There is a larger proportion of high bench land in this district to low bench land. Quantities of timber are to be found poses, especially where cultivation is and quality of soil. A large quantity at the present time is being cut for of which has a large acreage of agri- not applied. The prospective purchaser ties. Soil types on the lower bench lands differ somewhat from that of the tions are well adapted for agricultural closely, both surface and subsoil, as the Lakelse valley, as the subsoil is principally gravel, as referred to below.

Nature of Soil

The surface soil is practically all of loam composition similar to the Lakelse soil, and varies greatly in depth, Authentic information on climatic running from twelve inches to several conditions in this district is difficult to feet. The subsoil is part gravel, and obtain. There is no meteorological staother places clay, with possibly slight tion there, and until the same has been ly more of the gravel than clay subinstalled no reliable information can be soil. There are about \$00 acres of land obtained. This is something which in the lighter-timbered sections, burnt over some eight or ten years ago, and should be considered immediately by the since then it has been lying open to proper authorities, as, in order to become well acquainted with the possibilities of the sun. The soil, as a consequence, has become very light and "burnt out" of this district from an agricultural standhumus. It will require considerable green manuring, such as ploughingdifferent lines of agriculture, it is necesfrontage of about fifteen miles along sary to know the rainfall, total heat down of cover crops, etc., before it will produce well. The same remarks units of the growing season, length of as made on the Lakelse valley, on the growing season, etc. As far as could be cost of clearing, handling of the soil, ascertained, the rainfall would average climatic conditions, markets, present dearound 30 inches annually, with a fairly velopment, and the possibilities of the heavy precipitation in the fall, from district, are applicable here. There is September to the end of November. The possibly a slightly heavier snowfall in summer months are fairly dry, although the interior of the district than in the occasionally there is a fairly heavy rain-Lakelse district. There are also a large fall in June. The snowfall varies from number of settlers in this district, as 2 to 4 feet on the level, and generally it has been held for pre-emption only, remains all winter, affording a good proand slightly more land under cultivatection. Twenty degrees below zero is tion, two of the settlers having about exceptional during the winter, the therten acres each under cultivation. mometer generally being around zero on There are about ten sections or 6400 the coldest days. The season, is, at preacres of land surveyed in the Copper sent, some three or four weeks later river district at present, situated on than Victoria, light frosts being occasboth sides of the Skeena river. It is ional throughout May. Sweet cherries were in blossom about 18th of May, al- next to the Lakelse and Kitsumkalum though the season this year is later than the average. They have a late fall,

districts, and the report on conditions and possibilities as prevail there will usually not having frosts before Oc- cover this district. On the south side of the river the surface soil is of a loam varying from 8 inches to a few feet sunshine, which would insure rapid in depth on a gravey subsoil. There is very little merchantable timber in the surveyed sections and the expense of clearing will be fairly light. The land will require similar treatment as the Lakelse valley soils to obtain good results. On the north side of the river the surface soil is of the same nature, but deeper and heavier timbered, with the same gravel subsoil. At this point is an orchard in bearing containing apples, pears, plums and cherries, belonging to Mr. Stewart, that has done exceptionally well, being the best orchard along the Skeena river at the present time. There is, a ferry connection across the river at the present time, and the G. T. P. runs through the section on the northern side of the river, thus making the whole district easily accessible to the railway. There are few settlers in the Copper river district at the present time. Some extensive development work is being started on the south side of the river.

Kitselas District

The Kitselas district is about thirteen miles up-river from Kitsumkalum, On the south side of the river there are

available for agricultural purposes. The soil is much deeper than on the south side and most of the land has a decided southern slope. While in this district some crops were observed which had been planted in an experimental way, and which were doing fine, showing good color and growth. variety of vegetable garden was also starting well and gave indications of making a fine showing. Tree fruits were found growing under similar conditions to those of the Lakelse valley, with similar results, Small fruits were doing excellently. There are few settlers in this district and no extensive clearing. The climate is a little colder than in the Lower Skeena districts, but otherwise soil conditions, possibilities

of district, etc., are much the same. In Lorne Creek District, according to information obtained from the settlers, there are about 15.000 acres of high bench land and very little bottom land. The soil is a loam 2 to 3 feet in depth, underlaid with a fine gravel subsoil. The rainfall is said to be not as heavy as at Kitselas, otherwise climatic conditions are much the same. There is a large acreage of land at Meanskinisht and Kitwangah well spoken of. There is also a considerable acreage around Hazelton.

Porcher Island. Porcher Island is situated about twenty miles south of Prince Rupert and contains a fairly large acreage of land. Four points Bay, Spiller River, Coina River, and Kit-catla Inlet, where a number of settlers were met and considerable information obtain re conditions on the island. The timber for the most part is light, principally jack-pine and cedar. On this account it might be inferred that the cost of clearing would be small. In a number of places it where there is very little timber. where the timber is heavier the cost wil sometimes come fairly high, as the nature of the soil makes it difficult to rem stumps. Very little clearing has been done so it was impossible to obtain reliable information on the cost. The land is mostly drainage, providing the soil drains well naturally. The depth of soil varies greatly, in some places, being quite shallow on a gravel or clay subsoil, and in other places a few feet in depth, with the same subsoil. top soil contains considerable peat being composed of moss and vegetable growth in different stages of decomposition. places the ground is covered with heavy growth of moss, and this , along with the nature of the soil, responsible for the soil holding an excess oisture, which does not drain well na ly. Although the settlers reported that had had very little rain for weeks, ground was quite wet and soft where

land had not been improved. Drainage Necessary. One of the first steps to take in the improvement of this land will be a thorough system of drainage. Good, deep, open ditches will be the most satisfactory method, as, besides giving good drainage, they would aerate the soil to a limited extent. Another important point which should tent. Another important point which should be kept in view besides drainage is the hrough cultivation to favor decomposition vegetable matter and the rem of the acidity in the soil. An appl reasonable cost, will hasten improvement the soil. A chemical fertilizer for the first ouple of years, to supply available plant-ood will also be an advantage where a crop is being grown. There is plenty of plant-food in the soil, but it will take a year or more, of good aeration and drainage before it can be made available, espe ially to deep-rooted plants. As this island s situated along the coast, climatic cons situated along the coast, ns prevail there. including a heavy rainfall, especially during the Ground under cultivation at the present time becomes ready for planting rom the middle of May to first of and the growing season continues until the latter part of October.

latter part of October.

Very little improvement work has been done on the island. Tree and small fruits have been tried, but the nature of the climate is such that the island cannot be a successful fruit district. Whre vegetables have been tried under favorable conditions, they have invariably made excellent growth. The settlers say they can produce a very high quality of celery. There are a few meadows on the island where they obtain meadows on the island where they obtain a very strong growth. After the land has been well drained and cropped for a few years it should become solid enough to be seeded down for pasture land, and in this way might be used for dairying and stockraising purposes. A few of the settlers have chickens, which they say do well. A number of settlers on this island have premnted and there is a fairly large acreage empted, and there is a fairly large acreage yet to be taken up. Porcher Island will require the use of considerable handling of the soil there appears to be no reason why it should not be made productive for agri-

cultural purposes. Settlers' Appreciation. The settlers in all the districts visited ere very appreciative of the work the Proincial Department of Agriculture had were very appreciative of Agriculture h vincial Department of Agriculture h started in their behalf. They express tarted in their behalf. heir wishes that the department would inue to assist them wherever poss he future. Now that the Grand selas, it should be possible to send in in stitute lecturers occasionally to talk on such topics as land-clearing, handling of sol topics as land-clearing, handling of soil after clearing, and other matters of interest to the settlers in the locality. There is a large amount of land in northern British Columbia that has proved itself to be first-class for agricultural purposes, and it is only in its infancy as far as development is concerned. With this fact in view, it appears to me that a man well versed in all branches of agriculture stationed in the north country could do a great deal in experimental work, and, after having determined the possibilities of the district and studied the markets, be the means of influencing the development of the district along the most profitable lines. fluencing the development of along the most profitable lines.

RAILWAY CHARTERS Company Seeks to Build from International Boundary North To

Port St. John OTTAWA, Nov. 14.-Application will be made to parliament for a charter for the Dominion Pacific railway from a point on the International boundary line | fact that the treaty of Ghe at or near range twenty-three west of signed in 1814, the latter migthe fourth meridian, Alberta, thence northwesterly to Cardston, thence event. It went without saying northwesterly via Pincher Creek to a Canadian club of Vancouver point on Crow's Nest branch of the gladly join with all other C. P. R., at or near Lundbreck, thence such a celebration. portherly and west of Porcupine Hills to Calgary, thence northerly and west of Snake Lake; Gull Lake and Pigeon | nadian club for the ensuing year Lake to Edmonton, thence in a general northwesterly direction to Fort St. John in the province of British Columbia, with a branch line from a point on the main line west of the town of Pincher Creek in a general southwesterly direction and along the south fork of Old Man river to the boundary of British Columbia.

The Kootenay Central railway company will apply to parliament for an M.P.P.; R. H. Alexander. A. G. act authorizing it to construct a Candless, W. H. Walker, W. E. F. branch line from Galloway southerly in the direction of the international | C. H. Hewitt, M. J. Crehan and Dr. boundary, also for more time to con- A. Maguire, M.P.P. struct authorized lines.

DETROIT, Nov. 14.-Fire broke out the heavy mass of snow on the roof early tonight on the fourth floor of a the Odd Fellows' hall caused a wholesale millinery company's fivestory building, spread into the business done considerable damage to the buildings adjoining and caused a loss of tenants in the block. Goods after the lower country berries are off, a few thousand acres of land, mostly of property and contents roughly estiretentive of moisture, and very pro- and as a result command high prices, 25 bench land and lightly timbered. The mated at \$260,000. The firemen fought | Masters are estimated at a loss in va ductive. The higher bench lands of cents a box f.o.b. for strawberries being soil is a loam, varying in depth, with the blaze in a heavy snowstorm, and of \$3,000, whilst Messrs. valley will most likely be the a common price for them. Berries were a gravel subsoil. On the north side of after three hours' hard work succeeded Ludier sustained damage believed

OF UNION JACK

Sentiment of Vancouver Canadian Club is Expressed at Annual Meeting by its Retiring President

VANCOUVER, Nov. 14 .- "The Co adian club, considers the Union Jack, whether plain or quarter of a red ensign, too sad emblem to be idly flaunted being public at all times. It is, howe lavor of a freer display of the all public buildings, and on the sion of holidays, or in the celor commemoration of national the club considers the display ilag by the citizens as worthy o greatest encouragement.

"The club cannot object to the m display of foreign flags in home officials, dignitaries or events countries represented by such flag when indicating foreign consulate the ostentatious display of foreign without special reason, whether or small, is to be deplored, and, eign residents and visitors have enough respect for Canadians to from causing irritation in this the aid of the authorities must vited. In our opinion any other tude is undignified."

This clear and dignified prono nent in regard to the flag of our pire and to the stand taken by the adian club, representing the most ential business, commercial, educat and ministerial elements in Vanco civic life, formed part of a str address delivered tonight by the ing president of the club at its a general meeting. That Mr. Buc sentiments were those of his aud vas attested by the emphatic appli which set a period to this part of address.

Continuing Mr. Buchan said: primary object of the Canadian clu to foster patriotism. It must be rem bered that patriotism does not con in waving the flag nor in denounthe presence of foreign flags when is special reason for displaying the It applies in the truest sense o word, to one who loves and earnes

serves his country. "The executive would suggest as fitting expression of patriotism at tertainments which close with the tional Anthem that citizens should sta respectfully until the anthem is and not take the bar as a signal put on their wraps and move town the door.

"It is suggested that for the purp of encouraging patriotism all religi organizations, such as churches Sunday schools, should remember Dominion, the Empire and the public services, especially on nearest approaching national and thus not only fulfill a good work of the secular schools colleges by directing the minds of rising meneration toward Canadian British institutions.

"It would also seem right for same reason that such organization should give Canadian or British lit ture preference over that emanat from the great republic to the so other conditions being equal. Le bear in mind the motto 'Dieu Et M

"A Canadian censorship might be ercised to good advantage over the n erous moving picture shows, the and vaudevilles with a view to couraging these displays that are jectionable to Canadians There pears to be too much of the for and not enough of the British elen at times."

Mr. Buchan referred to the success work done by F. G. Wade, K.C. club's first president, in getting clubs throughout the Dominion low the example of the Van club in contributing to the ful the erection of a suitable ('a memorial to General Wolfe at his at Greenwich, and in securing large private subscriptions purpose. It was pleasing, retiring president, to note that cess of the movement was no ed, although large contribution

still required. It had been proposed that celebration of the hundred peace should be inaugurated coming year, though in view more suitable year for celebrat

Mr. D. Von Cramer was unan chosen president of the Vancou following officers and executive elected by the appointing comm Vice-presidents, Rev. John Mar principal of Westminster hall: Mr. Douglas. Literary correspondent J. G. Davidson; Secretary-treasur R. Dunlop; executive, The Ven- Ar deacon Pentreath, Col. Duff-Sti Messrs. J. P. Nicholls, J. T. Wi son, R. M. MacTripp, C. E. Tisd erfelt, J. H. Higginbotham, A.

Melting Snow Causes Damage. NANAIMO, Nov. 14 .- The melting leakage of water yesterday, which

be about \$100.

Fdict is Isued Appoi Commander of Vicinity of Capita iership Uncertain

PEKING, Nov. 13 .- Yuan st prop of the throne, eking at last. He came anied by 2,000 troops, a greeted by the adm or of his arrival, an sued appointing him cor troops in the vicinit induce him to accept the but he gave no definite The national assembly the immediate opening ut decided it would be i natter was referred to which will confer with opinion is held at hat there are serious co store for China and gre an she has yet endure Prospects of foreign i her powers than Rus are beginning to be disc is expected to termina novement of troops, bu reater death rolls th even in Chi Li province the central section are nenting their food supp hark of trees.

The government conti Manchu recruits at Pek will be unable to meet t is not believed here th can mobilize a large about Peking to venture the government's liability enues from a single pro is almost certain to bri itulation.

More Join B A report reached her

2.000 imperialists at Har ed the rebel ranks, and t ing imperial gunboats a gone over to the rebels. According to a cons Hankow consuls, with a recent meeting agree ossible for the imperia Han Yan or Wu Chan fore discussed the que the government to wit perial troops to the no the commissariat is likely to commit depres danger the foreign cond Certain military attac consider that the im-Hankow will be lost to

unless brought back in the government may p but the Manchus there ing the risk of transpo to the capital. The Am Chung King, Albert forms the legation that eigners are making are Americans. General Chao Erh H of Manchuria, who h

president of the prov declaration of auton message to the gov was unable to oppose sembly's declarations First, that the reve tained by the province no connection with th ment old or new; sec ince will assist neither the Manchu soldiers government will affor

ection to foreigners The rebels took ov ly today. General Cha commander of the La arrived at Tientsin of 30 men. He is lodgi concessions.

Fleet Revolu SHANGHAI, Nov. sels of the imperial the revolutionists ti ing the white flag o'clock. One of the steamed up the riv ment and dipped th salute to the foreign none of them resp It would appear ation in China has climax. The though formed men of both for a settlement.

the ignorant masses anxious, to continu supremacy, though disruption and wh which appear inevit erable concessions parties. All eyes are now where Yuan Shi Kai deavor to demonstrat danger which threat the newly reconst business is being ca

ically, but the tens the scarcity of food in the entire souther Nanking S LONDON, Nov. 13. London news agency that martial law h there. General Chan, viceroy, is executing luding some of his isting numbers of

The rebels have st camps, fifteen The government up artillery to atta especting the neut road. Food supplies

ming exhausted. A Tientsin despai gency says that Sh lared its independe vernment officials under the new regin acts of the new the removal of imp The declaration of