ARRANGE PLANS FOR CONVENTION

Provincial Conservative Executive Holds Meeting and Refers the Matter to Local Bodies

Arrangements for the representation of British Columbia at the Dominion Conservative convention to be held in Ottawa on June 15 and 16 next were considered at a meeting of the executive of the Provincial Conservative Association last evening at the local rooms.

British Columbia will be fully represented at the gathering with 147 delegates all told. The central Conservative organization in each of the seven federal constituencies will each elect 20 delegates, these together with the British Columbia federal members or the defeated candidate at the last election forming the Pacific contingent.

The executive discussed questions of organization and the satisfactory condition of affairs with the party was a subject for congratulation.

A pleasing feature of the session was the presentation of a handsome travelling bag to Mr. C. M. Woodworth, the president last year of the provincial association. R. F. Green on behalf of last year's executive made the presentation, Mr. Woodworth responding in suitable terms.

Those present were R. F. Green, of Victoria, president; W. M. Mackay, of Vancouver, 2nd vice-president; H. L. Edwards, of New Westminster, treasurer, and the following members of the executive committee: J. J. Miller, Vancouver; W. N. Carty, New Westminster; Henry Doyle, Skeena; W. Irvine, Nelson; Thomas Sweeney, Kamloops.

J. P. S. Shaw, M. P. P., of last year's executive, with C. M. Woodworth, last year's president, were also present.

It is announced that Conservatives generally with their wives and families may take advantage of the cheap rates secured.

MR. FOSTER'S SUITS

Actions for Libel Against Toronto Globe and Ottawa Free Press Go to Trial.

TORONTO, Feb. 15—Before Mr. Justice Magee and a jury in the assize court at the city hall at the trial of the slander action brought by Hon. Geo. E. Foster, formally finance minister of Canada, against Jas. A. Macdonald, editor of the Globe, will be begun at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The case grew out of the royal commission on insurance and remarks made by Mr. Foster at a meeting in Toronto on October 1st, 1908, at which he declared the editor of the Globe lied about him in speaking of the commission's report, and that when he was accused of lying he reached behind his ink pots and uttered more lies. Mr. Foster challenged the editor on the platform to discuss the charges made against him (Foster) in regard to the management of the Union Trust company. Accepting this challenge Mr. Macdonald addressed a public meeting at Orilla on Oct. 20, and made certain statements which form the basis of an action by Mr. Foster against Mr. Macdonald for $50,000 for alleged slander.

It is this action that goes to trial tomorrow. I. F. Hellmuth, K.C., appears for Mr. Foster and E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., and N. W. Rowell, K.C., for Mr. Macdonald.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—The Ottawa Free Press has received the statement of claim in the libel action against it by Hon. Geo. E. Foster. In it he asks for $70,000 damages for an article that was printed in that paper on Oct. 8th, 1908, and prays that the trial be permitted to take place tomorrow.

KRUPP EXTENSION

ESSEN, Feb. 15.—Considerable extensions are contemplated this year at the Krupp ordnance works.

In order adequately to deal with the plentiful orders that are coming in, great additions to the artillery works will have to be built, and on the completion of the new buildings some 1,000 new men will be employed.

The recent visit of the Chinese Naval Commission is almost certain to mean large orders for heavy guns for Krupp's.

It is understood that a preliminary order amounting to about $500,000 has been given and only awaits the confirmation of the Chinese government.

FIFTEEN MILES IN SPLENDID TIME

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Fred Meadows, of Toronto Canada, won all the way on Monday night in one of the greatest indoor 15-mile professional running races ever seen in this country. His time, 1 hour 21 minutes and 15 seconds, is the fastest ever made in Madison Square, but is 9 1-5 seconds behind his own world's record made last week at Toronto. He was never pressed. Accose, the Indian, finished a poor fifth, two laps behind Jim Crowley, of New York, fourth, who was two and one-half laps behind the third man, Sellen. Ljungstrom, of Sweden, finished second.

Has Many Records.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15. — The latest compilation of American athletic records, given out here today, credits George V. Bonhag, the Irish-American Athletic Club, New York, with no less than 31 American running records, 30 of which were made during the season of 1909.

C. M. Daniels, of the New York Athletic Club, holds practically all the individual swimming records and figures also in several record relay teams. Daniels holds 43 records, made at various times during the last few years.

A Municipal Dock.

BELLINGHAM, Feb. 15.—News of the appropriation of $92,250 by Congress for the improvement of the Whatcom Creek waterway on Bellingham Bay, in the heart of the city, has revived local interest in a long-considered plan to build a municipal wharf. The improvement will require dredging, and the work would reclaim six blocks on the tide lands from the silt removed.

The opportunity to improve the waterway has revived interest in a plan to levy a two-mill tax for building a municipal dock, a proposal defeated overwhelmingly once before because of the filled-in condition of the waterway.

Hogs at High Price.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17.—The price of live hogs at the National stock yards this afternoon went to $9.60 a hundred pounds. This was 30 cents higher than the record since the market was established.

New Ball Park.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—The new $500,000 ball park of the Chicago American league club will open July 1, according to an announcement made by President Comiskey today. The St. Louis club is scheduled to play here on that date.

Shooting at Fort William

FORT WILLIAM, Feb. 17.—Mary Matavion, a comely young Galician woman, who has been married three months, shot and instantly killed Paul Fummarsy, a laborer, at her home in the coal dock district this afternoon. The woman claims that Fummarsy entered her home and tried to assault her, and that she picked up the revolver to protect herself.

Cost of Living

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The senate today appointed as its committee to investigate the increased cost of living the following senators: Lodge, Gallinger, McCumber, Crawford, Simmons and Clark, of Arkansas. Senator Elkins declined the chairmanship because he was busy with the administration railroad bill.

Two Trainmen Killed

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 17.—A sleet and snow storm was partly responsible for a freight train collision early today on the Lehigh Valley railroad, in which two trainmen were killed. A freight train was stalled on the Lehigh Valley cutoff near here, and was run into by three locomotives, which were taking a freight train over the mountain. Bowman, the conductor, and Edward Bennett, brakeman, were caught in the caboose, which was crushed between a steel gondola and a locomotive. The wreckage took fire, and the two men were burned to death.

Proposed Mississippi Canal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Senator Lorimer and Congressman Madden discussed with President Taft today the question of the rivers and harbors bill provision for a commission of four army engineers and one civilian to report on the proposed connection between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi river. The state of Illinois has authorized $20,000,000 in bonds for the proposed waterways, and a political question now pending in that state is whether Illinois shall proceed with the work before the plans of the national government are developed.

THREE MEMBERS ACCEPTED BRIBES

Senator Conger at Albany Gives the Name of Former Speaker, Now Dead, as the Third Man

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—S. Fred Nixon was the third man whose name Senator Ben Conger says Hiram Moe wrote on the envelopes in which he carried $6,000 to the state capitol nine years ago to buy protection for the bridge companies. The name of the former speaker of the assembly announced today by Conger on the stand completes the trio. Speaker Nixon's envelope, according to Senator Conger, like Senator Jonathan P. Allds, held $1,000. The remainder of the sum, $4,000, was in the envelope given to Nixon's lieutenant, Assemblyman Burnett.

These were the revelations that marked the closing minutes in the Senate's investigation of the bribery charges this afternoon. But such disclosures have been so far discounted by rumor and expectation that the announcement of Nixon's name and the skirmishes leading up to it were only incidents in an afternoon of surprises.

Nixon and Burnett are dead, and of Allds, the only living member of the trio, his accuser, probably has told the worst he can have to say. But there are other graft investigations to come, and today's proceedings yielded a rich harvest of evidence on which to base them.

According to Conger, from 1901 to 1905 a systematic campaign was conducted at Albany against the treasuries of the bridge companies. For three years the companies paid tribute. In 1905 notice came from Albany that it would be to their interest to forward $10,000, when the men who controlled the bridge companies met in caucus and agreed not to pay. As Conger expressed it, "We decided we would not be blackmailed any longer."

Later Allds was chairman of the legislative committee that drew up the present highway law, which went effect in 1909, and is supposed to be even more acceptable to the companies than the statute of 1905.

Allds' accuser was on the stand all day, and this was his story. He told it under cross-examination, and Allds' attorneys seemed quite ready to let him tell it. Their purpose apparently was to brand Conger as a giver of bribes as representative of the bridge interests in the legislature, and to show that he was actuated in bringing the charge which the Senate is now investigating by a desire for revenge for Allds' hostility to business interests in which Conger had invested money.

Conger followed their lead with a readiness that can be explained by a desire to convince his colleagues that he would not have handled bribe money unless he and his business associates had been "held up" by legislators and that the bridge interests in the past had to choose between blackmail and ruin.

Conger struggled hard against naming the bridge concerns which contributed to this fund, and which attended the meeting in 1905 at Syracuse, which resulted in a stand against further legislative "blackmail," as Conger called it. One of the surprises of the evidence was the small amount of the legislative fund raised by the bridge companies in 1903. Conger swore that it was only $5,000, and that nearly a dozen concerns contributed.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy F. Pownall have returned to Victoria after several weeks spent in Southern California.

LEMAITRE'S LECTURE UPON FENELON

Paris Budget of News Mentions Bitter Complaints Against Government for Neglect of Military Aeronautics

(By A. W. L'Amoureux)

PARIS, Feb. 19.—M. Jules Lemaitre gave a few days ago in the hall of the Geographical Society before a large audience the first of his course of lectures on Fenelon, organized by the Societe des Conferences. M. Lemaitre, who last year lectured on Rousseau, explained that this year he had chosen Fenelon because he considered that these two writers, with Chateaubriand, formed "a spiritual dynasty of dreamers, malcontents and discoverers."

He took the starting-point of Fenelon's life, his remark: "My youth was pleasant, free, and filled with agreeable studies and delightful companions," and, as its conclusion: "The world seems to me bad comedy, which will vanish in a few hours. I despise myself even more than the world. I regard everything as a makeshift, and it is in this attitude towards everything in the world that I find peace." On the recent occasion, however, M. Lemaitre dealt with Fenelon's early life. As for his ambition, the lecturer said acutely "In a priest, personal ambition can be merged in the social function, and the pleasure of ruling men and women in the pleasure of directing and saving souls."

M. Lemaitre began the study of Fenelon's works with his refutation of the system of Malebranche, who attempted to reconcile God with the notion of scientific law, and who has remained famous because he regarded animals as machines and considered his dog merely a clock. In this work of philosophy the lecturer discovered all the great gifts displayed later in Fenelon's writings on Quietism. "As Malebranche became almost a heretic through listening to reason," said M. Lemaitre, "so Fenelon will, in his turn, become a heretic for having listened too attentively to the promptings of his heart."

The Temps dwells bitterly on the indifference of the government in the matter of military aeronautics. Referring to the campaign inaugurated by M. Capazza to draw attention to the alarming superiority of the German aerial fleet, the Temps remarks: The inertia of the ministry of war, its lack of initiative, and its pernicious scepticism were barely conceivable. But little would have been needed to change the disappointment of the public into anger, only too well justified, but General Brun found an expedient not to make up for lost time—but to divert the attention from the German dirigibles. This expedient was the announcement that the aeroplane was on the point of superseding the dirigible. Now it is announced that the German government has decided to adopt a special type of aeroplane, and in France nothing whatever has been done, so that once again this country has fallen behind.

"We wonder," says the Temps, "what ingenious excuse the military authorities will find on the present occasion to prove that everything is as it should be."

Certain newly covered Napoleon relics are now to be seen at the military museum of the Invalides. They include the stone which covered the grave at St. Helena. When the solemn exhumation scene was enacted on the island, some seventy years ago, in the presence of Prince de Joinville, commanding the French war frigate La Belle Poule, and the English officers of the garrison, the stones were carried on board ship and transported to France. They were, however, placed in the arsenal at Cherbourg, and remained there until removed by M. Picard, the late minister of marine, who ordered their removal to the military museum. Readers of Lord Rosebery's "Last Phase" have no need to be reminded of his description of the resting place of the Great Emperor. Itwas due to Sir Hudson Lowe that no inscription appeared upon the grave. When he was approached upon the subject, the British jailor refused to allow the simple but eloquent designation "Napoleon," to appear, and so there was none.

There is a poignant contrast between these bare stones, now almost black with age and weathering, and the grandiose tomb of porphery in the splendid chapel of the Invalides. The niche reserved for the stones, with sarcophagus and pall which covered the coffin, is one of the side chapels in the old building, formerly consecrated to French military pensioners, and now associated with the military governorship of Paris. This part of the museum has received the name of the Napoleon chapel.

When a man is found hanging, the natural course is to take a knife and cut the rope from which he is suspended. But this simple and practical process is not invariably adopted, and this practical story, which comes from Cambrai, shows the absurd lengths to which scruple can be carried, there being a rooted idea in some parts of the country that particular commune happens to be present. Yesterday a young farm servant, after an altercation with his employer, hanged himself from a tree overlooking a railway. A passerby saw him thus suspended, and walked off to report his discovery to the local guard, who, when he arrived on the spot, fonud quite a crowd assembled. He felt the body, perceived that it was still warm, but would not interfere, as the tree happened to be standing on the ground of a neighboring parish. He therefore proceeded to inform its special guard. After the lapse of half an hour this worthy returned with his comrade, and then ensued a long discusion as to whether the tree was situated in one parish or the other, so away they went to consult the ordnance maps. Hours rolled by, and when they at last met again on the scene of the tragedy, they came to the agreement that the tree was located in a third parish. They then walked off together to inform that particular guard, who, having visited the spot and confirmed the opinion that the tree was in his special domain, started off to report the suicide to the gendarmes, who finally cut the rope. Long before this hour the young man was dead.

Elaborating his theory that married life is conducive to old age, Dr. Jacques Bertillon showe that the mortality among widowers is greater than the average among married men, so he recommends them to look out for a partner; that is, at any rate, if they are under sixty years of age. Nor is this peculiar to France. Dr. Bertillon explains that his father went thoroughly into this interesting question, and obtained statistics from other countries (Germany, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Holland, and Belgium) which completely support this opinion, while he himself has studied later ones in France. So his advice to young men runs:

Marry; you will do well, even from a selfish standpoint. But watch carefully over your wife's health, as even from this egotistical point of view her loss will be a terrible misfortune, for your life depends in a great measure on her own.

And to young ladies I give the counsel to marry in their most selfish interest, as married women have less mortality than spinsters of the same age, at least after the age of 20. But the difference is less for women than for men. The mortality among spinsters is much greater than among married women, but it is not twice as great, as in the case of men.

The mortality among widows is distinctly much greater than among married women of the same age. "The sweet state of widowhood" is, on the contrary, fatal to young widows. Their death-rate from 20 to 25 years of age is twice that of married women at the corresponding age.

The death rate is generally less among women than with men of the same age and station. What is the reason? Simply that they are steadier, and it is no doubt for the same reason that matrimony conduces to longevity.

Married people lead a more regular life. They are more surrounded, and therefore more controlled, discreet, though this control may be, and it must be discreet if it is to be useful. Their physical life, like their moral life, is healthier, quieter, and more natural. Other explanations may be assigned, but in my opinion they are not worth this one.

Valetudinarians, weaklings, drunkards and fast people do not marry so much as the others, so matrimony, it is argued, gets the soundest recruits. But this is not a sufficient argument.

If it was widowers who are also the "elect of marriage" would retain the very low mortality of married men. Well, they have the same deathrate as bachelors, and even higher. Perhaps they succumb to the trouble which their loss has caused them. That can happen.

It is clear that everything happens as if marriage, that is, the regular and normal life, exercised direct action upon the physical and moral life of those who have adopted it. When we live under its laws we gain. When people leave them they suffer. And demography, which is a modern science, proves that.

The rules of traditional mortality which are the foundation of human societies, always benefit the nation. And often also they show that, as in the present case, these same normal rules are a personal profit to those who conform to them.

CANADA'S STATUS LEFT UNCERTAIN

Nothing Yet Done to Determine What Rates Will Apply to This Country Under Payne-Aldrich Tariff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—No steps have yet been taken by the British or Canadian governments looking to the termination of the question of whether Canada, in view of her tariff treaties with other countries, is entitled to the minimum tariff rates of the United States, under the Payne-Aldrich act.

In view of the fact that the maximum rates under this act will automatically be applied to Canada on March 31st, six weeks hence, unless it is shown that the government that Canada is entitled to the lowest rates, the state department has sent a communication to Ambassador Bryce, stating in substance that this government, entertaining only feelings of the warmest friendship for the people of Canada, regrets that no steps have been taken either by Canada or Great Britain to place the United States in possession of facts which might prove that the Dominion is entitled to the minimum tariff rates. It was suggested that the British Government indicate what course it would like to pursue in arriving at the facts, whether through the British Foreign Office or the Ottawa officials.

The State Department is willing to adopt any feasible suggestion as to procedure that might be made, but owing to the short time yet remaining, it is thought negotiations should be opened as promptly as possible.

HERRING INDUSTRY

Representative Meeting in Nanaimo Declares for Various Changes in Regulations

NANAIMO, Feb. 15.—The members of the city council, a delegation from the Citizens' League and a number of white fishermen met in the council chambers last night to discuss the local herring fishing industry and the best regulations for the governing of the same. Mayor Planta, chairman of the meeting explained the object for which the meeting was called. Considerable discussion of various phases of the industry followed, after which the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting the number of licenses should be greatly reduced, but that seines should be permitted."

"Resolved, that the Department of Fisheries be requested to issue herring sein licenses only to operators personally engaged in fishing."

"Resolved, that in the interests of the City of Nanaimo, no herring licenses should be issued to Japanese."

"Resolved that a committee be appointed to draught these resolutions, and present them to the local Inspector of Fisheries, to be forwarded to the Department at Ottawa."

The meeting then adjourned.

Because of Financial Troubles

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 17.—Robert Young, formerly an employee of the Panama Railroad Company, and secretary of the Columbia Trust Co., of Panama, shot and killed his wife and himself in the room they were occupying at a hotel here last night. Young left a note saying financial troubles were the cause of his act. He is understood to have been indebted to the International Banking Co., of Colon. He was of German nationality, and Mrs. Young was a native of Panama.

CONSIDER CHANGES IN GAME ACT

Government Does Not Accept Amendment Providing for Prohibition of Sale of Venison on the Mainland

There was but very little interest in yesterday's proceedings of the legislature, the presentation of the estimates being reputedly deferred until early next week, and the greater part of the afternoon being in consequence devoted to monotonous consideration in committee of the technical details of the Companies' Act amendment bill, 100 sections of which have now been disposed of. The only approach to debate during the afternoon was noted when the order for committee on the Game Act amendment bill was reached, and Mr. Hawthornthwaite presented his amendment, brought up at a previous sitting of the committee, to make the prohibition now applying to the sale of deer on Vancouver Island and the islands adjacent, applicable generally throughout British Columbia.

Hon. Mr. Bowser stated that since this proposal was made, he had taken occasion to confer with the Chief Game Warden, and he regretted that he could not see his way to accept the suggestion advanced by the member for Nanaimo. No doubt the idea was a very proper one, but it was not desirable that the working of the game law should be made any more unpopular than necessarily. There were many people living in the large population centres, such as Vancouver, who did not themselves hunt, but who liked to enjoy a little game occasionally, and in consequence bought venison for their tables. As it was the intention to make the law for the protection of ducks much more stringent in future, it might be unwise to go far to forbid the marketing of deer also. Nor was there the necessity for such prohibition as had been urged. The prohibition of hunting for the market on Vancouver Island had no doubt worked well, but on the Mainland (where there is no such prohibition) the deer were also increasing—not diminishing. And 95 per cent. of the deer sold on the Mainland were shot on the Mainland coast. He had, he said, it was the government's intention to prohibit the sale of duck and similar wildfowl, and it appeared that this would be sufficient for the present. The power existed, if it should appear necessary, to stop the sale of deer, by passing an order-in-council, but there was not present danger of diminution. He regretted that he could not accept the amendment under these conditions.

Expresses Regret.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite also regretted that the attorney-general could not accept his amendment, which he (Mr. Hawthornthwaite) believed would make the Game Act better. It was somewhat new to hear the attorney-general excusing his rejection of a proposal from the other side of the house on the ground that it would be unpopular. He hoped that the new idea would be extended in the consideration of other legislation during the session. The attorney-general had not stated—but it was nevertheless the fact—that a considerable part of the venison to supply the Vancouver market, came from the islands adjacent to Vancouver Island. The limitation of the prohibition of sale to Vancouver Island had only passed the House by a narrow margin, and he therefore would ask for a vote upon the proposal to make the prohibition generally applicable.

The amendment was accordingly put to vote and lost, Messrs. Tisdall, Thomson and Dr. Callanan voting with the four Oppositionists. The bill was reported.

Resuming the debate on the motion for second reading of the liquor license and tariff regulation bill,

Mr. Hayward commented that last year, in consideration of the Speech from the Throne, he had taken the stand that it was better to regulate liquor licenses and the traffic in intoxicants than to adopt the principles advocated by the local optionists. His opinions in this connection had undergone no change, and he was, therefore, glad to see in the present edition of this bill by the attorney-general that that officer and the government of which he is a member were carrying out the ideas that (Mr. Hayward) had last year advanced—ideas that he had then suggested. He nevertheless objected to much that was contained in the remarks of the members for Alberni and for Vancouver (Dr. McGuire), especially in the suggestion made by these members that this bill was but a beginning in the uphill climb toward prohibition in this province. He, to oppose the bill were he of any such opinion. He did not believe that it was feasible or desirable to endeavor to make men sober by legislation—it was no more possible to do so than make men religious by act of parliament. The effect of such faddism was already observable in British Columbia in the Sunday closing of the post office lobbies. Nor were these members right in their conclusions as to the beneficial results of prohibitory legislation. He could not say that he had read very widely on the subject, but he had had personal experience of the working of so-called prohibition (for it never really prohibited) in the American states. Where there were no saloons, there was nevertheless drinking. And the secret drinking in such cases and places was infinitely worse than drinking as we have it in British Columbia.

Prohibition So-Called

Prohibition, so-called, proved the veriest farce in its working out. There were no bars it was true, but there was always the drug store, where intoxicants of a kind could be had on the convenient prescription. And the "doctors" were ever ready to give prescriptions on application—not even bothering to look at the applicant. By this means the use of dangerous drugs was substituted for the drinking of good wholesome whiskey as was to be had in this country. In this regard, he especially commended the feature in the bill providing for an inspection of all liquors offered for public sale. Some of the stuff masquerading as good liquor, and especially in the logging camps, was quite unfit for drink. Under this new law a man would know that he was getting just what the label on the bottle led him to expect. He was also convinced that it was a good thing to close the bars of the rural hotels on Sundays. This closing had worked well in the towns and there appeared no reason why it should not in the districts. Those who kept the right sort of hotels would be quite satisfied to have the one day for rest. The general trend of the bill, as he viewed it, was for the uplifting of the business, and should induce many to go in it who would not under such conditions as have heretofore prevailed. Not that the bill escaped objectionable features. He thought that extreme care would have to be taken in the operation of sub-section a, of section 8 (providing for police officers acting as inspectors of licensed premises.) So long as Superintendent Hussey remained in charge, the operation of this section was of course safe from abuse. But the authorities would have to be very careful indeed when others might follow in his footsteps. He was glad to vote for the second reading of the bill, as the principle strongly commended itself to his judgment.

Mr. Tisdall also took occasion to congratulate the government upon having presented such a measure, which would, he thought, have the thorough approval of the public, and which, with the public behind it, the government would be able to successfully administer.

The second reading passed.

In the first moments of the sitting, the Placer Mining Act amendment bill and that for the amendment of the Noxious Weeds Prevention Act were duly read a third time, while under the head of "Questions," Mr. Brewster interpelated the provincial secretary as follows:

1. Was Charles Tupper Harvey appointed fire warden, or deputy fire warden, in Alberni district during the season of 1909?

2. If so, at what salary? And what was the amount paid him?

3. If appointed, when will his services terminate?

4. Did Charles Tupper Harvey hold any other appointment in Alberni district during 1909?

5. If so, what remuneration did he receive?

Hon. Dr. Young replied:

"1. Appointed assistant fire warden.

"2. Received no remuneration.

"3. Services terminated end of September, 1909.

"4. Yes; appointment of road foreman.

"5. Three dollars ($3) per day when employed."

Farming For Women

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Miss Minnie Clark, a lady farmer, hopes to raise $100,000 from women to form schools of agriculture for women in Canada. Miss Clark suggests that the difficulty of obtaining sufficient and reliable labor could be overcome by training women in the handling of farm implements. She also urges government elevators in every wheat town.

EFFECTS RESCUE OF SURVIVORS

Chilean Cruiser Takes Off Eighty—Eight People Left on Wreck of Steamer Lima and Carries Them to Safety

QUELLEN, Chile, Feb. 17.—The Chilean tugboat Pisagua, arriving here, reports that the Chilian cruiser Ministro Zenteno, has rescued the eighty-eight persons who had been left on the wreck of the British steamer Lima in the Huamblin Passage, Strait of Magellan.

ANCUD, Chile, Feb. 17.—The cruiser Ministro Zenteno arrived here this evening with the 88 survivors of the wrecked steamer Lima.

MORE RATE WARS ON PUGET SOUND

Chippewa and Kitsap to Fight for Business on Bellingham Run—Invading Each Other's Territory.

SEATTLE, Feb. 17.—A rate war may develop through the fight made by the Puget Sound Navigation Company on the Kitsap County Transportation Company on the latter's Poulsbo run. Latest development in this conflict of Sound steamboat interests comes in a project to place the Chippewa on the Bellingham run in opposition to the Kitsap, of the Kitsap Company, which may go on that route.

A report recently gained circulation that the Kitsap was going on the Tacoma run, but evidently the news leaked out before arrangements had been completed, as later it was announced that the Kitsap people could not get a dock at Tacoma and would not invade that territory at present.

Then a report was prevalent that the Kitsap would invade the Bellingham route, and although never confirmed officially, apparently it is near enough the mark to make the Puget Sound Company take notice.

According to an announcement made this week, the Chippewa, which has been laid up this winter, will go into commission soon. She started to overhaul Monday, and will probably be ready for the Bellingham route as soon as the Kitsap starts operations. It is probable the Kitsap will be run at a cut rate, which the larger and more expensive Chippewa will be forced to meet.

There are further indications that as Sound passenger business increases, cut-rate competition will be started on some of the favorite routes of the Puget Sound Navigation Company.

ANOTHER VICTIM ON THE WASHINGTON

PORT TOWNSEND, Feb. 17.—John Bohning, aged 22, a native of Kansas, is the second member of the crew of the armored cruiser Washington to die of smallpox since the warship returned from Honolulu. Bohning died today at the Diamond Head quarantine station, where three of his comrades are in a serious condition, suffering from the same malady. The name of the sailor who died yesterday just as the Washington reached port has not been learned, the officers of the Washington having failed to report it to the quarantine officials. The three men who are in the quarantine hospital suffering from smallpox are Ensign P. O. Griffth, of California, and Seamen Frank J. Graham, of Connecticut, and Michael Ropinski, of Wisconsin.

MAY BE ABLE TO RAISE YUCATAN

Captain Porter Reports That Wrecked Steamer May Be Saved—Passengers on Way South

That the Yucatan can be floated and brought south is the opinion of local shipping men who point out that the Mariechen which was picked up from below Alaskan waters by the B. C. Salvage company was in a far worse position than the Yucatan. The vessel was insured for about $300,000, covering hull and cargo, and is now under control of the marine underwriters who will send representatives on the Jefferson to make a survey. A board of survey, consisting of the captain and chief engineers of the Yucatan and Santa Ana, of the Alaska Steamship Company made an examination last night and today will report upon prospects of saving the vessel when they arrive at Juneau.

Agent Nowell, on advices from Capt. Porter, reported that the Yucatan is in good condition aside from being filled with water. He says the only hole in her, abreast of the forehatch, is four feet long and two feet wide. The passenger deck is out of water at low tide, the main deck is out three-fourths of the way aft at low tide. The vessel is not listed, and Capt. Porter says she can be easily raised, but he advises quick action on account of the floating ice. All the passengers are well and satisfied it is reported.

The Santa Anna will be kept at the scene of the wreck to dispel the floating ice as far as possible until further arrangements are made toward raising the vessel. A portion of the crew is encamped on the little island where they first made a landing after the boat struck, awaiting further orders.

The steamer Edith of the Alaska Steamship company which has been tied up was brought from retirement and passed up to Nanaimo yesterday to take coal north. She will sail north on Thursday, taking freight and mail which were to have been sent by the Yucatana. The passengers of the wrecked steamer will leace Juneau today on the Cottage City.

May Change Wireless.

An investigation of the wireless apparatus on the Yucatan may be made after officers and crew return here, for no word has been or could be obtained from the wireless operator on the vessel. It is believed as soon as she began to make water the dynamo was put out of commission. An investigation may lead to improvement in the wireless equipment of vessels on the coast, through installation of a storage or other battery in the operating room as a reserve for emergency use.

VANCOUVER WORRIED

Fear Expressed That Victoria Had Been Chosen as Site of Provincial University.

According to private telegrams and long distance telephone mesages yesterday, Vancouver appears to have been hysterically excited over the rumor which gained currency to the effect that Victoria had been decided upon as the site for the Provincial university. All who have followed the course of the Government are well aware that no site selection is possible until the commission is appointed and thoroughly investigates all suggestions offering. Then, Victorians firmly believe, the superiority of the claims of the Capital will be fully recognized by the Commissioners as they apparently are by the residents of the neighbour city of Vancouver.

TO REGULATE SPEED

Before the Tramway Inspection bill is finally disposed of by the Legislature it is expected that provisions will be made therein to meet the requests that have reached the Government from Victoria, Vancouver and other population centres, for regulation of the safety speed of tramcars, another provision being suggested with regard to a further control of the speed of automobiles. According to gossip among the members, the question of providing for the more thorough and systematic inspection of milk is also now engaging attention on the part of both of the Agricultural Department and the Government.

Will Build Hospital Wing.

TORONTO, Feb. 18.—J. C. Eaton, president of the T. Eaton Co., has undertaken to build at his own expense the surgical wing of the new general hospital at a cost of $250,000.

Gaspe Bye-Election.

QUEBEC, Feb. 18.—W. J. Perron, K. C., of Montreal, was elected to the legislature for Gaspe today over Dr. Gauthier, Conservative. Mr. Perron was the government candidate.

Schaefer Dying.

DENVER Col. Feb. 17.—Jack Schafer the wizard of billiards is dying at his home here it was said today Schaefer came to Denver a year ago to regain his lost health. Of late he has been failing steadily. Death is a question of only a few days.

"One Grand Sweet Chorus"

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—"What is this anyway—a steamship or a dovecot?" asked the gallant captain of the steamship Oceania as it steamed away for the Bermudas. On board the Oceania were no less than fifty-two newly married couples, which is the record passenger list for newly wedded.

Death of Mrs. Blackstock.

TORONTO, Feb. 17.—Mrs. W. S. Blackstock, died early this afternoon. She was the daughter of Thomas Gibbs of Oshawa and sister of the late Hon. T. N. Gibbs and W. H. Gibbs, formerly M. P. for North Ontario. She was born in Terrebonne, in the Province of Quebec, in 1827, but early in life came with her parents to upper Canada, and resided at Oshawa until her marriage. She leaves one son, G. T. Blackstock, K. C., and three daughters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—An autopsy performed today on the body of Miss Lucille Clark, the 22-year-old daughter of a British army officer who died here in a hotel yesterday, indicates that she did not die of ptomaine poisoning, as at first thought. The viscera have been sent to the college of physicians and surgeons for analysis.

MONEY WASTED IN USELESS WORK

Sums Frittered Away in Building Unnecessary Wharves and Other Structures to Please Members

MR. MONK ARRAIGNS EXTRAVAGANT POLICY

Wasted Money Could Be Well Utilized on Georgian Bay Canal or Other Work of Value to Country

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—Mr. Pugsley had a peaceful time in supply on his public works estimates on the House today. One interesting announcement was made by the minister. He said he had decided to keep 200 feet of the Richibuctou sawdust wharf and add it to the present wharf, and sell the rest of it for $3500.

When the Quebec harbor and rivers items were read there were hardly any members from Quebec in the house, but Mr. Pugsley said he had notified the government supporters from that province that the vote would be considered today, and he intended to go on.

Mr. Monk pointed out that the total vote for three wharves and breakwaters was amounted to $645,000. He had in past years refrained from criticizing individual items on account of the unjust campaign levelled against him in the various counties where the appropriations were to be spent, but generally speaking, Mr. Monk condemned the whole system of spending public money on these small works throughout the provinces. Scores of them were no use to the localities and were not needed except to gratify the ambition of the sitting member or satisfy his pride. So soon as a young member got to Ottawa he seemed to have but one burning desire, and that was to get a public building or a wharf in his county. This was in Mr. Monk's opinion entirely wrong.

Mr. Monk said the money thus frittered away might be much better employed in carrying out the recommendations of the transportation commission, and building the Georgian bay canal and nationalizing the ports of Montreal and Quebec.

Mr. Fielding had stated that he had no money at present to start the construction of the canal, yet he could cheerfully give three quarters of a million for small works in Quebec, half of which were absolutely useless. Mr. Monk instanced the $50,000 spent in dredging a channel across the river at Batiscan. No one seemed to have any idea what would come of such work, as the quicksand filled in as quickly as it was dredged out, and if the work went on for generations there would not be a permanent channel. Mr. Monk also declared that the building of the Georgian bay canal would benefit the small towns more than the spending of money on wharves and breakwaters.

On the item for $8,000 for a wharf, Nicolet county, Mr. Lemieux explained that it was rendered necessary by the development of the lumber trade in connection with the Deleware and Hudson.

Mr. Monk pointed out, however, that the wharf was relly built for a private railway company, and the company was tapping the business of the St. Maurice on the north side of the C.P.R., N.T.R. and C.N.R. Mr. Monk also hoped the committee appointed to revise the rules of the House would take up the question of the manner in which the estimates were put through. No deliberative body in the world, he declared, had such a clumsy and unsatisfactory system.

On the item of a vote for a wharf at Chicoutimi, Mr. Lennox enquired if this was to be a sawdust structure.

Mr. Pugsley: "I am afraid when my friend dies, the word "sawdust" will be found written upon his heart."

Mr. Borden: "I rather think it will be found on the minister's heart." (Laughter).

Good progress was made with the Quebec items, the total being $325,000, all in small amounts varying from $1,200. On Monday the naval debate will be resumed.

Ottawa Fire Chief.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—The board of control at its meeting today raised Capt. J. T. Graham to the post of chief of the fire department in succession to the late Chief Prevost.

Jeffries-Johnson Fight

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—The battle ground for the Jeffries-Johnson fight will definitely be announced on Sunday night, according to a statement made today by Jack Gleason, who arrived last night with the Jeffries party. He said no conference would be held between himself and Rickard, who arrived today, until they had made a joint inspection of the various arenas.

Machine Oil in Doughnuts.

LAUREL, M.D., Feb. 18.—A mistake in the delivery of two barrels of oil nearly caused fatal results here, when some fifty persons were made violently ill by eating doughnuts, served by a local bakery which had been prepared with machine oil. In two instances entire families were on the dangerous list, and the physicians had hard work saving them. It developed today that the machine oil had been ordered by a hardware dealer who received instead the barrel intended for the bakery.

HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 18.—Two men are dead, three are seriously injured and a score more are painfully bruised as the result of a fire which broke out this afternoon in the big plant of the Gurney-Tilden company, stove manufacturers. Henry Bawden and Albert McCully were suffocated to death, their bodies being found after the fire was put out. It is supposed that some electric light wires became crossed, causing a spark which ignited a quantity of chemicals in the lacquer room, which is located on the ground floor.