# Local News

(From Friday's Daily.)

Label Case Postponed—The argument in the case preferred by Turner, Beeton & Co. against W. McKay, local representative of the United Garment Workers of America, who is charged with stealing labels from the firm's factory, did not take place yesterday, as arranged. The case was remanded until this afternoon.

Oyster Beds—Large natural oyster beds, which are known to exist at Blunden harbor, off Queen Charlotte sound, are to be developed by a Vancouver syndicate. Robert Bryce went north on the Coquitlam to make surveys of the beds, where oysters larger and whiter than those of Olympia are found. Blunden harbor is 300 miles north of Victoria.

Lindley's Luck.—It is reported from Manila that William P. Lindley, for some time a member of the staff of the Colonist of this city and of the fire department here, has secured a fortune in the mining property in northern Luzon, which he has been developing during the past two years. It is stated that he has been offered $65,000 for a half interest.

Japanese Financier—Among the passengers expected on the steamer Empress of India, due from the Orient on Tuesday next, is Vice-President Takahasi of the Bank of Japan (Dai Nippon Genko), who is coming to America and afterward going to England and the Continent to discuss a fourth domestic loan with the financiers of the United States and England.

The Naval Farewell.—In order to avoid misunderstanding, the mayor and aldermen desire to announce that, although no invitations have been sent out, the citizens generally are invited to avail themselves of the opportunity to bid farewell to Commodore and Mrs. Goodrich on the occasion of their approaching departure for England, by attending the reception to be held in their honor at the Legislative buildings on Saturday evening next at 8:45 o'clock.

Telephone Cable.—According to a notice just issued to mariners by the department of marine and fisheries, it gives the location of the submarine telephone cable recently laid across the several channels between Vancouver Island and the provincial Mainland, and the mainland in Washington. Each landing of the cable is designated by a white monument sign 12 inches wide by 66 inches long, with the word "cable" in black painted thereon. Mariners are instructed not to anchor in the vicinity of these cables.

Saved $300—A Hindoo, Khan Foulay, who arrived at Vancouver by the Tartar, and who is suffering from an affection of the eye, in consequence of which Dominion Immigration Inspector McAlpine ordered him to be kept on the steamer until he had fully diagnosed his case, the company being liable to a penalty of $300 for his safekeeping, escaped at Vancouver. About noon he managed to elude the vigilance of the guard and started up town to hunt up his compatriots. The police were at once notified and Detective Preston took up the chase. By 2 o'clock he had located his man and returned him back to the ship.

A Postal Grievance—Residents of South Saanich district are loud in complaint against the methods employed by the postal authorities in delivering mails in that section. It appears that the mails arrive at Young, the distributing station, at 9 a. m. According to present practice the carrier takes the mails from the Young station and distributes them at Sluggett's and Hagan's. He collects on this early morning trip the mails which he leaves at Young on his return journey. The point which residents in this locality wish to establish is that the mails should be collected for common distribution in the evening, rather than on the early morning trip.

A Mining Mishap.—According to a special despatch from Nanaimo, at Cumberland on Wednesday Alex. Martini was fatally injured by the explosion of miners' powder cans in a shed at the Waverley hotel, caused by a lighted lamp falling on the powder. Martini died in the evening, and at almost the same time of Martini's death another miner named Robert McNeill, who lives with his family in a miner's cottage, went into the wash house to fill his powder can. He had a keg of black powder, and to open it carelessly used an axe. There was a terrific explosion that sent the wash house into ruins and badly burned McNeill about the face and hands, fortunately not fatally, it is believed. His wife, who was standing by, was also somewhat burned, but not very seriously.

Down From the North.—William T. Halliday, who for some years made his home in Victoria West, and latterly has been engaged in mining in the vicinity of Kitsilas Canyon, is paying his old friends here a visit. He has not been out of the north country for half a dozen years, and naturally finds many changes to note in the "old town." Particularly do the improved conditions as to pavements and clean streets impress him as indicating Victoria's progress. Mr. Halliday is very anxious to see a subsidy given by the local government which will be sufficient to assure construction of one or other of the projected northern railways. He is convinced that the Kitimaat road would penetrate such a mining country that profitable business in the handling of ore would be created from the turning of the first wheel with general traffic.

Kindness Unrequited—Advices have been received which would tend to show that the Williams woman and her consort, who were released from the local jail at the instance of many Victorians who signed a petition for their release, they being in ill-health, have not profited by the kindness shown them nor have they ceased their evil ways. It is stated in advices received by the Colonist from Portland that the Mrs. Dunn who came to Victoria to organize the movement which resulted in the petition being signed for their release, was connected with the recent bank robbery at Lebanon, Oregon, and the Williams woman has continued the criminal work which resulted in her imprisonment here. It is known that she and the other woman were arrested in Tacoma on suspicion, though afterward released, soon after they secured their freedom in Victoria. The Colonist informant claims that they and the Dunn woman, who worked hard in the interest of the imprisoned women in Victoria, are professional crooks with a long record.

Considered Victoria's Proposals—At the recent meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of New Westminster, held to consider the proposed Dominion exhibition, a letter was read from the Victoria Agricultural Society enclosing the local society's resolution, which stated that Victoria would forego a show this year and asked that New Westminster forego her appropriation next year in favor of Victoria, and that she be asked to advertise in the literature (of the Dominion exhibition), the rates to the coast, applying to Victoria. In this regard it was pointed out that it was quite probable that the present executive of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of Westminster would have nothing whatever to do with next year's fair, and that accordingly they could make no arrangements concerning it, and the manager, Mr. T. J. Trapp and Mr. L. A. Lewis were formed a committee to reply to Victoria's proposals.

False Impressions—When the St. Regis hotel in New York was opened, the New York World devoted some space to its luxuriousness, with the result that a wrong impression as to the expense of residence there was gained by newspaper readers. Also considerable absurd reports were published. One London paper said the waiters came to the dining room tables through trap doors; an American newspaper said the hotel was perfumed with violet in the morning, rose at noon, lilac at night; and still another paper said chambermaids of the hotel were required to wear plenty of pearl bracelets and necklaces that they might be able to supply guests who happened to leave their ornaments at home. The proprietor is now busy denying these absurd reports, following them as they travel through the newspaper world. The St. Regis is New York's latest and finest hotel, but the charges are well within the limit of those of any other first class hostelry.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Will Consult His Constituents—A meeting of trustees and all others interested has been called for Wednesday evening next at the Royal Oak school, Saanich, to enable Mr. Tanner, M. P. P., to discuss the Education Act amendment bill presented by the government with his constituents.

Farewell to Commodore—Yesterday afternoon at Government House Sir Henri and Lady Joly entertained a very large number to afternoon tea, the function being arranged as a testimonial of the regret which is universally felt at the departure from this station of Commodore Goodrich and staff and Mrs. Goodrich. Upwards of 700 were in attendance, the large number participating in the affair indicating very clearly how sincerely regrets are felt at the circumstances which call for the commodore's departure.

Proposed Sanitarium—It is not at all likely that a sanitarium for the treatment of consumptive cases will be established in the city of Victoria, the objection of the mayor and members of the board of aldermen being very emphatic in this regard. Should a provincial institution be established, it is probable that it will be located at some point outside the city limits.

Loan Expires—In connection with city hall matters, it is to be mentioned that a $16,000 loan will expire this year. It is pointed out that it will be perfectly in order for the council to replace it with a ten-year loan of the amount mentioned, if the people favor the bylaw proposed. In 1915, at the expiration of this ten years, the other city loan matures.

The Portland Fair—Apropos of the arrangements announced for the big Lewis and Clark exposition, to be held at Portland, Ore., this year, it is to be mentioned that an effort is being made by the Canadian Society, representing the Canadian residents of the Pacific Northwest, to induce the Canadian government to exhibit. Numerous messages have been sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, and other high officials at Ottawa, urging them to use their influence.

Fire Department—The city council has under consideration the question of the expediency of the inauguration of a fully-paid fire department system. The proposition is to do away with the volunteer service, and to substitute therefor a permanent force. The extra expense involved would be $3,600 per annum, against which there would be placed a reduction in insurance. The board of fire underwriters is understood to have endorsed the proposal, which is held over until another meeting to be held on Wednesday evening next.

Received Formal Notice.—There can be nothing more conclusive as to the passage of the B. & N. railway to its new owners, the C. P. R., than is afforded in the fact that employees of the old, familiar company have received formal notice that their services will not be required by that company after April 1. This does not mean, as might be the conclusion at first glance, that general dismissals are contemplated, since necessarily the E. & N. company would have no further use of operating staff after parting with the road. The probability is that the major portion of the old hands will be re-engaged by the new owners.

Into New Offices—On March 1 the officers of the C. P. R. coast steamship service will occupy the new offices which have been built on Belleville street at the new wharf. Furnishings and impedimenta of the old offices on Wharf street are being moved to the Belleville street building. The new offices are excellently arranged. On the floor facing the causeway there are two waiting rooms, one for ladies, the other for gentlemen. Between the two is the ticket office, with wickets opening into either room. The freight office is located in the western section of this floor. A broad stairway from the main entrance on Belleville street leads to the second floor on which Capt. Troup's office, F. W. Vincent's quarters, and those of other officers are located.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Imported Potatoes—F. R. Stewart & Co. have now in transit from Colorado and Yakima six carloads of choice potatoes, which, they say, will excel any spud now on the market in quality.

Sidney Mill—A gentleman named Patterson, a prominent mill owner who has had large experience in lumber matters in Maine, has taken over the Sidney sawmill, and this institution will shortly reopen on the old busy industrial lines. A contract for putting in new piling was let yesterday and matters will be busy at Sidney from this time forward.

Esquimalt Mill—That a new sawmill at Esquimalt will shortly be one of the leading industries of that point was made clear yesterday on an announcement made by a local contractor that he had been asked for figures to drive 750 piles. This is supposed to be the initial industrial enterprise of this nature which will ultimately result in the erstwhile naval station becoming a busy commercial centre.

The Cariboo Find—Col. Mathers of Cariboo, who is a guest at the Dominion hotel, has in his possession a letter giving further particulars of the recent big find on the alleged "lost lead," called the Heron, in Cariboo. One man working with a single pick took out $80 in a shift of 12 hours; and the four partners who are working on this new find think they will clean up at least $12,000 each for this season's work.

Is Coming Home—Mr. George Denny, war correspondent of the Associated Press with the Russian forces under Kuropatkin, and formerly of the Colonist staff, is now on his way home. He wrote from the Hotel Cecil in London that he was leaving the world's metropolis on the 15th inst., for New York on his way to this city, probably via San Francisco. He is expected to arrive here within a fortnight.

The Fall Fair—The executive of the Victoria Agricultural Association has as yet received no reply from New Westminster to their representations looking to a quid pro quo in exchange for their generosity in deciding to forego the annual fair in this city this year, because of the circumstance that the big Dominion event will be held in the Royal City this year. It is hoped that New Westminster will forego the fair next year, and also agree to advertise Victoria's advantages in all the Dominion fair literature. Should these stipulations not be agreed to, it is within the range of probability that the local organization may decide after all to hold a fair this year.

Re School Matters.—A deputation from the city council and school board interviewed the minister of education on Friday respecting the new education measure recently introduced. Under the definition of a teacher in the act, manual training and domestic science instructors possessing the very highest qualifications will not be considered in the grant on the basis of a certain sum per teacher. The unfairness of this was pointed out. It was also urged that the High school grant to all schools that are affiliated with universities be continued. It is quite probable that the bill will be amended so as to include the manual training and domestic science instructors in the grant.

Transient Traders—In a recommendation which will be made to the legislature by the legislative committee of the city council, the following regarding transient traders is of interest: "From any transient trader as hereafter in this section defined a sum not exceeding $500 for every six months or part thereof. 'Transient trader' shall mean: (a) Any person not holding a licence under this section who may lease or hire premises in the municipality for a period of less than six months for the purpose of carrying on thereon any calling, whether the same be one for which a licence is, under this section, required or not; (b) Any person not having held a licence from the municipality under this section for at least six months, who may offer by advertisement or otherwise goods or merchandise for sale either by auction or by tender, or by any other unusual or irregular mode of sale, including fire clearance, salvage, selling off, or bankrupt stock; or (c) Any person not holding a licence under this section from the municipality consigning to himself, or to any person on his behalf, whether for himself or for any other person, or who otherwise brings within the city goods exceeding in value $250 for sale. The word 'premises' hereinbefore used shall include a wharf or warehouse or other storehouse, and the placing of goods upon premises shall be deemed an occupation of such premises."

## TANANA A GOOD PLACE TO LEAVE

### Returning Stampeder Never Saw a Poke of Gold While at Fairbanks.

In view of the fact that many stories have been told of rich discoveries in the Tanana district, firing prospectors with a desire to stampede, the statement of one who found the camp far from that his roseate dreams anticipated, may not be without interest. Richard Bennette of Dawson said on his return:

"Tanana is a fine camp—not much. I think it would be a good enough camp for perhaps 1,000 people, but there are 8,000 or 9,000 there. To support these people Fairbanks creek, Cleary and a little bit on Pedro. In all twenty-two claims working; fourteen on Cleary, two on Pedro and four on Fairbanks. On the rest of the claims on these creeks, some prospecting. That is all that I saw in all the time I was there.

"Most of the people there want to get out. Those who have nothing will get out as soon as weather permits of mushing; those who have something to sell will start as soon as they can clear themselves. All the money taken in there was by Dawson people and people from Nome. The Nome crowd began to start back before I left.

"I was in Fairbanks town for two months, and for a mining camp I never saw the like. I never saw a poke put over a bar; I never saw an ounce of gold at once while I was there. Dubois, who left Dawson on the first stampede to Tanana two years ago, told me that the first color he ever saw in town was last spring.

"But there will be a big stampede there this spring all right. That is what they are figuring on, the influx of outside money, and not the dust from the creeks. They will take out a little dust, of course, but what will it be to the population.

"Any idle men? I should say so. Some of them must be on the verge of starvation. I do not believe, reckoning miners, prospectors, mechanics and everybody, there is more than a thousand men working, and most of these are on bedrock propositions.

"Cleary creek is of course the most active. The laymen there are getting out some dumps. What they have will be known at the wash-up. But again, Cleary has but a small stream. There is water in the winter, as shown by the number of glaciers; but in the summer, very little."

### DYING TOO EXTRAVAGANTLY.

Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette.

Rev. Charles Wagner has been talking a great deal about the simple life, but Rev. Father McLaughlin, of Adams, is advocating the simple burial. The great evil among his parishioners is not that they are living beyond their means, but that they are dying too extravagantly. Accordingly he has placed a limit on floral offerings at funerals, on the number of hacks to be used, etc., so that a poor man can actually afford to die without consigning his friends and relatives to a bankruptcy court. And the Adams situation does not exist exclusively in that town, either.

## Blockade-runners Of The Wyefield

### Returned to Victoria Yesterday by Iyo Maru and Tells of Seizure.

### M. S. Dollar's Vain Attempt to Escape— Straits Are Well Guarded.

The story of the seizure of the Victoria steamers Wyefield and M. S. Dollar by Japanese cruisers when seeking to run the blockade to Vladivostok with contraband from San Francisco, via Comox, was told on the arrival of the Japanese liner Iyo Maru yesterday, on which steamer 28 members of the crew of the Wyefield arrived from Yokushka where the condemned steamers are waiting until they emerge with a Japanese flag aft as the something-or-other maru.

According to the seamen there is as little chance of any blockade runner reaching Vladivostok in the winter months by way of the Tsuruga or Sangar straits, as they are sometimes known, and the La Perouse straits, as a snowball has of remaining frappe on the Equator. There are many Japanese cruisers guarding the Tsuruga straits while nature guards the La Perouse and Gulf of Tartary by blocking them with ice, and, with a lookout station on a high peak on the shore of the Tsuruga straits, which is ever in communication with the blockading fleet by wireless telegraphy, the blockade runner's chances of reaching Vladivostok are dim.

The steamer Wyefield, which is registered at the port of Victoria, B. C., loaded a full cargo of hay, oats and other feedstuffs at San Francisco for Vladivostok and sailed via Comox, where she loaded bunker coal. Off Flattery a liner was sighted and thence nothing was seen until the smoke of a Japanese gunboat was noted curling skyward one hazy day in Tsuruga straits.

Capt. Watson essayed the passage of La Perouse strait, which leads from the Sea of Okhotsk to the Sea of Japan and the Bay of Peter the Great, where lies Vladivostok. This water between the islands of Saghalien and Yezo, or Hokaido, the northernmost portion of Japan, was found to be frozen, and the Wyefield was caught for two days in thick fields of drift ice. One piece driven against the bow plates of the steamer caused injuries which resulted in a leak, necessitating the pumps being brought into use. Unable to get through La Perouse straits, Capt. Watson steered again to the Sea of Okhotsk and rounded Hokkaido into Tsuruga or Sangar straits, between the island of Hokkaido and the main island of Japan.

On the morning of Jan. 28 the steamer entered the Tsuruga straits. It was a fine morning, but in the afternoon a drizzling rain with slight haze set in. The steamer made good progress into the strait and at five o'clock in the evening was about half way through toward the Sea of Japan. Then the smoke of a steamer was seen toward the southern shore. Later a lead-painted vessel, obviously a gunboat, steamed out obliquely into the course of the Wyefield. When the steamer approached the Japanese vessel, which proved to be the third class coast defence ship Musashi, Capt. Yoshima, signalled, asking the name and destination of the blockade runner. The crew lined up at the rail watching the Japanese vessel, all excitement.

Capt. Watson knew "the jig was up." He signalled in reply to the Musashi's flags, "Wyefield—Vladivostok." The Japanese gunboat then flew the flags, "P. M.," which means, "stop immediately." The Wyefield stopped. The gunboat then signalled for her to follow, and late at night she arrived at Hakodate behind the gunboat. After the Musashi seized her no fewer than five gunboats were seen, all guarding the straits, which are only nine miles wide, and with the lookout station ashore and the patrolling fleet the chances of a successful passage by a blockade-runner seem slim.

From Hakodate the Wyefield was taken to Yokosuka, a Japanese naval station thirteen miles south of Yokohama, where the crew was landed and taken to Yokohama. At Yokusuka the seamen were kept on board and had little liberty until they were placed on board the Iyo Maru homeward bound. They slept in the Salvation Army barracks at Yokohama, and had no food other than a little rice and a small piece of fish until placed on board the N. Y. K. liner.

The steamer M. S. Dollar of Victoria was also at Yokosuka. She was seized about the same time as the Wyefield. The M. S. Dollar was steaming through the Tsuruga straits when she was signalled by a Japanese gunboat. The Victoria steamer was nearly through into the Sea of Japan. When the gunboat signalled her, the M. S. Dollar put about and steamed back with all the speed that could be got out of her. The gunboat followed, but ran short of coal and had to put into Hakodate for coal. In the meantime the M. S. Dollar was steaming into the North Pacific. She was afterward located when bound southward toward Yokohama and seized. Both she and the Wyefield were condemned.

Capt. Watson, the first officer, Webb, Second Officer Reid, the chief engineer and first assistant engineer were still at Yokosuka when the crew sailed, and they, as well as the officers of the M. S. Dollar, are expected on the next inbound liner. Those who arrived by the Iyo Maru numbered 28, and included Everett Watson, son of the captain, and a boy, Charley Hooper, whose parents reside at Comox. They say that a German steamer which had arrived at Shimonoseki had reported being at Vladivostok. She went through the Sea of Japan by way of the Tsushima straits in the south; none of the vessels which tried to run the northern straits succeeded in doing so.

The Musashi, which seized the Wyefield, is a composite steel vessel, 201 feet long, of 1000 tons displacement, with a speed of thirteen knots. She carries 14 guns. The vessel was built in Japan in 1886.

### DON'T BE AFRAID OF COLD.

Independent.

Just inasmuch as people can be tempted to live more in the open will the average of health improve. Cold does not cause "colds." Nansen and his men at the North Pole did not suffer from respiratory affections, but several of them were down with grippy "colds" within a short time after their return. Dampness is not an active factor in the production of disease when there is adequate protection of the body by clothes, and when the food is abundant and nutritious, and there is no abuse of stimulants. Old traditions should not be allowed to have weight in the face of modern carefully collated observations. Windows should always be open in sleeping rooms, no matter how cold or damp the weather, and, if care be taken to have dry, abundant bedclothing and a warm room to dress in, there not only need be no fear of evil consequences, but the health will always be better, and any tendency, particularly to respiratory diseases, the most frequently fatal affections of this stage of civilization, will surely be obviated.

### SODOM AND GOMORRAH.

Chicago Chronicle.

A Chicago minister asserts that sometimes the most common statement of fact comes to some person almost as a revelation. Once, after a Thursday morning address, a worshipper remained behind to thank him, and said: "You always give me something new to talk about, and, until I heard you this morning, I thought that Sodom and Gomorrah were [illegible] and wife."

### LOST.

LOST—From Parsons Bridge, a young Jersey cow; may have calf with her. Apply No. 9 North Park street. Reward. f26

### OPPOSED BY MANITOBA.

#### Delegate from B. C. Lumbermen Explains Some Big Difficulties.

R. A. Beattie of Cranbrook, who was at Ottawa as a delegate from the Mountain Lumbermen's Association to ask for the imposition of a duty on rough lumber imported from the United States, has returned from the East, says the Nelson News.

To a reporter of the Daily News Mr. Beattie said: "Of course I have not brought back a definite answer. The settlement will have to be a part of the general readjustment of the tariff. That cannot be hurried, I was given to understand.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier received us most courteously, went carefully into all the bearings of the question, and promised us that it would receive the most earnest consideration when the time came for settlement.

"We really have to fight the whole body of Manitoba and Territorial members, who are as solidly against a duty as the British Columbia members are in favor of it. The Grain Growers' Association and several other boards have sent strong delegations to protest against the imposition of a duty.

"We received most valuable assistance from W. A. Galliher, who has taken the lead in the fight for British Columbia's rights in the matter. There was nothing to be gained by lumbermen's delegates remaining in Ottawa. We have presented our case and left the battle to be fought out for us by the British Columbia members."

### WONDERFUL SILK OF SPIDER.

The astronomer after the experience of many years has found that the spider furnishes the only thread which can be successfully used in carrying on his work, writes Ambrose Swazey, in the Scientific American.

The spider lines mostly used are from one-fifth to one-seventh of a thousandth of an inch in diameter, and, in addition to their strength and elasticity, they have the peculiar property of withstanding great changes of temperature; and often when measuring the sun spots, although the heat is so intense as to crack the lenses of the micrometer eyepiece, yet the spider lines are not in the least injured.

The threads of the silkworm, although of great value as a commercial product, are so coarse and rough compared with the silk of the spider that they cannot be used in such instruments.

Spider lines, although but a fraction of a thousandth of an inch in diameter, are made up of several thousands of microscopic streams of fluid, which unite and form a single line, and it is because of this that they remain true and round under the highest magnifying power.

An instance of the durability of the spider lines is found at the Allegheny Observatory, where the same set of lines in the micrometer of the transit instrument has been in use since 1859.

### NO CHINA MADE IN DRESDEN.

Scientific American.

To those connoisseurs who evince great pride in their collections of Dresden china it will come as a great shock to learn that today there is no such product under this name, although sold as such. In the course of a prosecution in London, where a firm was prosecuted for selling ware as Dresden and marking the goods as such, it was stated that no china is manufactured at Dresden. The name is applied to the products of the royal factory at Meissen. Furthermore, many pottery decorators at Dresden work upon china that is manufactured at different places, is transferred to that city, receives its imprint, and is then disposed of as Dresden china.

## PASSING OF THE OLD PIONEERS

### J. H. Meldram Joins the Great Majority After a Short Illness.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Rather unexpectedly the death occurred early yesterday morning of J. H. Meldram, a pioneer resident of the city, who was exceptionally well known to most of the old time residents. Pneumonia was the immediate cause of death, though deceased had only recently undergone a painful operation for a complicated stomach trouble, which no doubt hastened the end.

Deceased besides being a leading pioneer citizen was particularly prominent in lodge circles, and his passing away will thus be doubly mourned.

Coming to Victoria in 1865 Mr. Meldram had all the vicissitudes of the pioneer's life in the then young colony, and finally settled down in his chosen vocation, that of a shipwright, in that capacity assisting in the construction of many of the well known old time craft.

By industry in his business and shrewd speculation he acquired considerable wealth, enabling him to retire from industrial pursuits about 20 years ago. Since that time, however, he has been identified with a number of enterprises, all of which have proved successful.

Mr. Meldram was the oldest member of No. 2 lodge, I. O. O. F., having joined the order in 1870. He occupied every position in the lodge from the lowest to the highest, and for the past few years acted as one of the respected trustees. He was also an esteemed member of the Ancient Order of Forester.

Born at North Shields, Northumberland, Eng., about 73 years ago, Mr. Meldram shortly after his marriage chose British Columbia as his future home, and came here in the good ship Countess of Fife in the year 1865, the passage from London occupying 165 days.

Deceased leaves besides a widow and daughter, Mrs. J. W. Walker, and three sons, James W., John and George G. He has also eight grandchildren.


## BRONCHITIS GROWS CHRONIC

And Returns Year After Year or Develops Into Asthma or Consumption — The Cure Is

## Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine

Bronchitis is too serious a disease to trifle with.

Children are most likely to contract bronchitis, and, if neglected, it becomes chronic and returns year after year, until it wears the patient out or develops into some deadly lung disease.

Chills and fever, nasal or throat catarrh, quick pulse, loss of appetite and feelings of fatigue and languor are among the first symptoms.

The cough is dry and harsh. There are pains in the chest, which are aggravated by deep breathing and coughing. Expectoration is of a frothy nature, stringy, tenacious and sometimes streaked with blood.

Pains in the limbs or joints and extreme depression and weakness result from continuation of the disease.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is, we believe, the most effective treatment for bronchitis that money will buy.

It is the most effective treatment for bronchitis because it is so far-reaching in its effect on the whole system, not only loosening the hard, dry cough, but actually and thoroughly curing the disease so that it does not return.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, family size; three times as much, 60 cents; at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

## What Fruit-a-tives are

"Fruit-a-tives" are fruit juices in tablet form. They are the laxative, tonic and curative principles of fruit—combined into pleasant tasting pellets. They contain all the virtues of fruit—but by the secret process of making them, their action on the human system is many times intensified.

## What "Fruit-a-tives" are for

"Fruit-a-tives" are the natural and logical cure for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Their action is that of fresh fruit, only very much surer and more effective. Then too, they are free of fruit acids, sugar and woody fibre which often prevent fresh fruit being beneficial.

Try "Fruit-a-tives" and see how quickly they cure you of Constipation, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Bilious Headache, Loss of Appetite and Kidney troubles.

**At all Druggists. In 50c. boxes.**


### WARDNER A CAPTIVE.

#### Hero of B. C. Mining Stories in Trouble Down in Mexico.

"Jim" Wardner, the hero of about half the funny stories of British Columbia and Washington state, may yet become a "casus belli" between the United States and Mexico.

"Jim" has been captured by the Yaquis, who are in rebellion against the Mexican government. He is busy and cannot afford the time to enjoy the hospitality of the redskins. He has communicated with his friend, Senator Dubois, who in turn has aroused United States Secretary Hay.

The American and Mexican governments have been in communication for some time. Assurance is given by the government of President Diaz that the regular troops now have the situation well in hand and that no efforts will be spared to secure the liberty of "Jim" and other Americans.

At least two Canadians, G. B. McMillan and Robert Robinson, are in the Yaqui country, but at last reports neither had suffered capture, although as they were understood to be with Wardner, it is possible they may also be prisoners.

### AFTER THE TRUSTS.

#### To Oust Standard Oil From Kansas—Subpoenas for Beef Men.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 24.—It is announced that Attorney-General Coleman will commence quo warranto proceedings in the state Supreme court to oust the Standard Oil Co. from Kansas. The ouster writ will be asked for on the ground that the Standard Oil Co. is a trust operating in violation of the state anti-trust law. The recent decision of the United States court in the Smiley case, upholding the Kansas anti-trust law, gives the officials sufficient confidence to make the move against the Standard Oil Co.

Philadelphia, Feb. 24.—Frederick L. Meagher, manager of the local branch of Nelson, Morris & Co., and W. H. Fuller, manager of the National Beef Co., doing business under the name of Hammond & Co., were today served with summonses by United States Marshal Robinson to appear before the federal grand jury the second week of next April in connection with the proposed inquiries into the methods of the so-called beef trust.

### SIR HENRY IRVING'S HEALTH.

#### Bulletin Announces Slight Change for the Better.

London, Feb. 24.—Sir Henry Irving's condition, according to today's bulletin, has slightly changed for the better. Despite the reassuring reports, the actor's illness causes alarm among his friends. He had been showing signs of a breakdown for some weeks and had been fighting off the threatened collapse by means of strychnine and other drugs. It is feared that the abandonment of his farewell provincial tour is only a preliminary to the announcement of the abandonment of his American engagements.

### TURKISH TROOPS MUTINY.

#### Battalion Seize Transport and Demand to Be Sent Home.

Constantinople, Feb. 24.—A battalion of 950 Turkish troops while on the way to reinforce the garrison at Yemen, Arabia, mutinied on board the Greek steamer Epiros, seized and imprisoned the officers, and compelled the commander to put back to Suez. The mutineers demand that they be sent back to their homes.

### THE KISHINEFF OUTRAGES.

Kishineff, Feb. 24.—The trial of 30 Christians, accused of the murder of a Jewess named Spiwok during the anti-Semitic riots, was concluded with the acquittal of nine of the defendants, while 21 were sentenced to a month's imprisonment. The latter claimed they were exempt from punishment by virtue of the Emperor's amnesty manifesto on the occasion of the birth of the heir to the throne.

### DON'T WORK ON THE COW.

Montreal Gazette.

Jiu jitsu is the latest fad in the United States. Among its devotees was Silas Humphries, of Goschen, N. Y. Mr. Humphries was milking a cow on Saturday, when it kicked over the pail of milk. In order to subjugate the refractory animal he got in a jiu jitsu hold on it. This angered the cow, and it kicked him over, breaking several ribs in his body. Mr. Humphries does not now believe in jiu jitsu; he is convinced that old methods are often best, even in athletics.

## The Lawyer Or Attorney General

### Mr. Powell Disputes Right of Attorney General to Interfere in Perjury Cases.

### Cases Called in the Police Court Yesterday Remanded Until Wednesday Next.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The private prosecution in the Chinese perjury cases, represented by Mr. Geo. E. Powell, refuses to give way to the Attorney General. When the case against Wong Ah Lum and Gin Duck, the two Chinese against whom informations have been sworn charging them with perjury was called in the police court yesterday morning, Mr. Macdonald appeared representing the Attorney General's department, Mr. Geo. E. Powell appeared for the private prosecution, and Mr. Thornton Fell for the defence. Application was made for adjournment until Wednesday next, Mr. Macdonald stating that he had been unable to confer with witnesses. Mr. Powell thereupon stated that he would be in no different position on Wednesday, and Mr. Macdonald would be unable to find the witnesses without Mr. Powell's assistance, and he, Mr. Powell, did not intend to aid him to find them—in no event would he lend assistance to a private trial being held in the Attorney-General's office to see whether the trial in the courts should proceed.

Mr. Macdonald scouted the idea that Mr. Powell was in earnest in saying that he would not allow witnesses to be seen; he did not think it could be seriously argued that the Attorney-General could not take charge of any criminal proceeding.

Thereupon Mr. Powell said he considered that he and his colleagues had been treated with marked disrespect by the Attorney-General, who had not conferred with them as to the bona fides of the complaints. On the information of some one, the Attorney-General had evidently jumped to the conclusion that unsubstantial charges were being made to wreak vengeance without regard to their legitimacy. Furthermore he had, by deputy, appeared at the police court and attempted to eject counsel retained by the private prosecutors. He had also notified counsel and his witnesses to appear at his office, while at the same time it was stated in a local paper that he would oust the private prosecution and satisfy himself if there was any foundation for a case before proceeding.

Mr. Powell further said that he considered the assumption of inquisitorial powers objectionable, and he had visited Mr. Macdonald and told him that he must respectfully decline to allow his witnesses to see the Attorney-General or his deputy. However, if the Attorney-General merely wished to personally satisfy himself as to the bona fides of the case, and allow the prosecution to remain in the hands of those who launched it, he, and his colleagues, would willingly co-operate. This, he understood, the Attorney-General declined to do. The charges were genuine, and despite any attempt at interference the accused would, he said, be committed for trial. The courts were for the purpose of investigating crime and if the charges were found unsubstantial they would be dismissed in the ordinary course. He emphatically disputed the right of the Attorney-General to interfere. The cases were finally adjourned until Wednesday next.

### KING EDWARD'S WISH.

#### Report as to His Majesty's Sympathies for Ireland.

London, Feb. 25.—The Daily Chronicle's Dublin correspondent learns on high authority that the MacDonnell-Wyndham correspondence includes a letter from King Edward which was omitted in the reading of the letters in parliament Wednesday night and adds: "The King is greatly interested in MacDonnell's Irish work, which he wishes to be not interrupted, and for that reason counselled MacDonnell's non-acceptance of the post of governor of Bombay. According to the United Irishmen newspaper, the King has set his heart upon an Anglo-American alliance, and for that reason is anxious to conciliate Ireland; therefore he supports MacDonnell and the Earl of Dudley against the cabinet."

### TO GET MORE HEAT.

Electric City.

There are many rooms where the radiator is either too small or the steam pressure is too low to maintain a comfortable temperature in severe weather. If the tenant is enjoying the many advantages afforded by central-station electric-lighting service, the matter can easily be remedied. Take the fan that kept you cool all summer and set it where it can blow against a large part of the radiator's surface. Turn it on at low speed, or at high if necessary, and your cold room will soon be thoroughly warmed. The philosophy of the thing is that steam at a low pressure carries much less latent heat than steam at a high pressure, and therefore warms the radiator so poorly that only a slight draft of air rises around the pipes, and condensation is slow. With the fan in operation there is a forced draft against the radiator that conducts a great deal more heat away from the iron, cooling it so that much more condensation of steam occurs inside it.


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