For Railroad To Northern Points

Arrangements Completing For Line From Vancouver to Fort George.

Japanese Residents Celebrate Fall of Port Arthur With Procession.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 7.—President Henry of the V., W. & Y. railway stated today that arrangements were being completed which would ensure the commencement of the trunk line to the northern part of the province at an early date. The northern extension is planned to intersect the new transcontinental route of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern, thus facilitating traffic between the C. P. R., G. N. R. and C. N. R. Fort George, it is said, will be the point of intersection. An application will be made at the coming session of the provincial legislature for a land grant to the company.

The office of Messrs. McKinnon & Ferguson was entered last night and things overhauled generally. Everything was piled up on the floor in a heap, and written by one of the firm's pens on the firm's paper were these words, "Protect your office by locking your windows. Clarke, alias King." Whether the burglar was really the notorious Clarke, who defies the police of Seattle and Vancouver is not certain. Clarke is still at large and all burglaries committed are laid to his door. He was seen in three or four places at one and the same time, but the police have not been near him since he held them up with a revolver and escaped.

The fishermen's union, according to President Mackie, is opposed to the closing up of the river during 1906 and 1908. The fishermen point out that in the corresponding years, four years ago, there were strikes among the fishermen and minions of fish reached the spawning grounds.

The World publishes a story tonight that a mysterious man named Peters, ostensibly a barber, has been watching all out-going steamships for the Orient with a view of sizing up their cargo. He is believed to be a Russian spy. He appeared to have plenty of money and was a fluent talker in Russian and English, and left by the Aorangi on receipt of a cipher message from the Russian headquarters at Washington, D. C.

A strong protest has been sent by Vancouver loggers, says the World, to Hon. F. F. Green, Victoria, against the issue of a lease to the Pacific Pulp and Paper Company for 160,000 acres of timber land on the northeast of Vancouver Island, and on Drury, Kicombe and McKenzie Inlets and Wankeman Sound, on the Mainland, as according to a statement of some of those who surveyed the ground, over 85 per cent. of said timber is fir and cedar and not pulpwood. The petitioners allege fraud and misrepresentation. They ask that full investigation be made into the objects and intentions of the company.

Local Japanese residents celebrated the fall of Port Arthur today. Their places of business were closed early in theday and stores and houses were all the day and stores and houses were all assembled on the recreation grounds, where the surrender of Port Arthur was officially announced by Hon. G. Morikawa, local Japanese consul. Congratulatory speeches were made by several prominent Japanese, the tenor of the remarks being that if Japan were successful in war she would proffer terms of friendship to her present foe and endeavor to assist in giving the people of Russia more liberty and a better civilization. A procession was then formed, and, headed by two bands, marched through the principal streets to the Japanese consul's residence. There were several hundred Japanese in line, each carrying a lighted Chinese lantern. The procession then returned to the grounds, where the celebration was kept up till a late hour. The Japanese also arranged for the city to be illuminated and had an elaborate fireworks display.

A. Price, superintendent of transportation on the western lines of the C. P. R., arrived here today from Winnipeg on an inspection trip. He says that six new locomotives of the most modern type, which will be the biggest of the kind in use in Canada, will shortly be added to the equipment of the Pacific division.

NORTHERN ARMIES TO BE RE-INFORCED

Japan Will Send Nogi to Help the Campaign in Manchurie.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Japan has made no overtures for peace to Russia, direct or indirectly, through the United States or any of the powers, and she contemplates no such action, and now that Port Arthur has fallen proposes to press the war in the north all the more vigorously by reinforcing the Japanese armies at Liaoyang with the greater part of the troops which have been besieging Port Arthur. This, in brief, represents the views of Kogro Takihira, the Japanese minister.

"The fall of Port Arthur," said the minister, "is but a step in the war which Japan is waging for a principle. Certainly it is an important step, but nothing would be further from the truth than the assertion that because Japan has captured a stronghold, the fall of which has long been expected, the Japanese government will now make overtures for peace. Nor have the powers approached us with any idea of intervention."

At the Russian embassy it was reiterated that Russia would fight all the harder in view of the loss of Port Arthur.

Europe, it is learned, is firmly of the conviction that, however dark the outlook for peace, in this moment, when the prospect brightens, it is to President Roosevelt that the neutrals, as well as the belligerents, will look as the intermediary through which peace negotiations will be entailed.

AS TO MRS. CHADWICK.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 7.—Judge Wing, of the United States District court, today abrogated his recent order that no person should be allowed to see Mrs. Chadwick in the county jail without a written permit signed by the United States marshal. Judge Wing said that this provision conflicted with the rules for the conduct of the sheriff and keeper of the county jail made by the judge of the court of common pleas under authority of the state of Ohio. This decision places Mrs. Chadwick absolutely under the jurisdiction of the sheriff while she continues to be confined in the county jail.

WRECKAGE FROM BRIERHOLME

Hobart, Tasmania, Jan. 7.—Cargo which has been washed ashore at Southwest Cape has been recognized as belonging to the British bark Brierholme, Capt. Rich, which sailed from London July 21 for Hobart, and it is believed that the vessel and her crew have been lost.

LESSONS OF WAR.

Berlin, Jan. 7.—The only lesson to be drawn from the maritime events in the Far East is that it is impossible to conduct a naval war without large battleships. The report that Germany intends to lengthen the course of instruction for torpedo-boat crews, in view of the developments in the present war, evoked the foregoing statement from a German naval expert, which indicates that naval circles of Germany generally share the views of the American navy department and there is no intention to depart from the present theory of dependence on battleships.

AFTER THE GRAFTERS.

New York, Jan. 6.—At a meeting of the social reform club here tonight, former State Senator Forster of this city pledged his support to the reform movement and declared that "members of both house of the state legislature are in the pay of corporations. Although the grafters are known, they are returned year after year with increased majorities. In this town the people are all right, but the bosses and the machines stand between them and the grafters. If we could only get some reliable man to go to Albany and come back and tell the people what their representatives are doing, then I am sure there would be a change."

BARON KANEKO WON'T TALK.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Baron Kentaro Kaneko, a member of the house of peers of Tokio, was a late caller at the White House tonight and remained with the President for over an hour. He refused to say whether the conference had to do with proposals of peace between Japan and Russia nor would he say whether the war between those countries was discussed at all.

On Question Of Ships' Anchorage

Matter Affecting Port of Esquimalt Taken up by Liberal Association.

Urge That the Harbor Be Made Accessible to General Shipping Interests.

At a meeting of the Esquimalt Liberal Association, held on Friday evening, an important resolution was passed referring to the question of anchorage within Esquimalt harbor, heretofore reserved for the British navy. An action was instituted some years ago by the owners of the German ship Eustad, which is explanatory of the need of such contemplated amendment of the harbor rules. The Eustad had anchored at a certain point, and was speedily notified to move; and the ship was indeed removed to the Royal Roads upon the refusal of her master. In the action which ensued, the German ship was awarded damages. Subsequently, because of this, the Dominion government passed legislation reserving to the navy certain anchorage grounds, which took up most of the harbor for warship purposes.

In view of the navy withdrawing its ships from Esquimalt, the Liberal Association has opened the question with the Liberal government by passing the following comprehensive and self-explanatory resolution:

Whereas the Imperial naval authorities evidently intend to withdraw from Esquimalt; and

Whereas the Dominion government granted for a term of years the right of exclusive use of the only absolutely safe anchorage commercially tributary to the Victoria and Esquimalt district; By order in council of the 23rd of April, 1894, under the provision of chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "The Harbor Masters' Act," the following sections were added to the regulations respecting harbor masters; established by order of council of the 12th of June, 1889, chapter 79 of the consolidated orders of Canada:

Section 37.—"The portion of Esquimalt harbor known as Constance Cove and situated eastward of a line drawn between Dritze Head and Ashe Head is hereby designated man-of-war anchorage, and such portion of the harbor shall, until otherwise ordered, be set apart for the use of Her Majesty's ships, it being understood that access to the cove shall at all times be allowed to vessels desiring to make use of the graving dock situated there and to vessels requiring to proceed to the different wharves situated on the shores of Constance Cove."—Vide Canada Gazette, vol. 27 page 1,994.

Whereas the limited anchorage remaining to merchant shipping, further restricted by the warning not to anchor in the Royal Roads during fort practice, causes a great loss to the trade of the district, captains preferring to incur the expense of towage to Port Townsend, U. S., rather than anchor outside the line before mentioned, the Ancona, the Neck and many similar instances recently cited by the press being proof thereof.

Moreover, the steamers of the present and future are vessels of deep draught and will sorely need the anchorage about to be abandoned by the Imperial authorities, an anchorage incomparably superior to any in British Columbia waters for hundreds of miles, having a uniform depth of 45 feet at low water, perfect shelter for scores of vessels, a much greater number of fine days for repair than neighboring ports, a body of highly skilled workmen and firms of high repute, the whole being an asset of immense value to a maritime people.

In view of the foregoing, be it resolved, that the secretary of this association be intructed to communicate with Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., that he move the Dominion government to acquire the anchorage from the Imperial government for the use of merchant shipping, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the press, the Victoria Board of Trade and the various Liberal associations.

ASKS DEGREE AGAINST LAWSON

Boston, Jan. 7.—Because he alleges that Thomas W. Lawson and his former partner, Camille Weidenfeld, hold between them certain shares of stock which he is unable to find, James E. Leach, receiver of the Bay State Gas Co., of Delaware, in the suit of that company against Lawson and Weidenfeld to recover stock shares said to belong to the company, today filed a petition in the Supreme court asking that Mr. Lawson be adjudged guilty of contempt.

STORM IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Snow has been falling in this vicinity incessantly for forty-eight hours, and at 10 o'clock today ten inches were recorded at the weather bureau. The temperature was 22, and fortunately the wind was not high. At the post office it was said that in general there had been no serious effect on the arrival of the mails. Mails from the east and south were reported to be from one to two hours late, while those from the west and north were about on time.

BISHOP SPALDING'S CONDITION

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 7.—The condition of Bishop John L. Spalding is unchanged tonight. Since his paralytic attack yesterday afternoon he has recovered the use of his vocal organs. His left side is entirely paralyzed.

AUSTRALIAN INTROSPECTION.

Sydney Bulletin.

The present breed of city dwelling Australians are mostly a lot of hideous worms, who crawl on an abject collective stomach to anything or everything foreign, and who have nothing but contempt for any local manufacture or product, no matter how meritorious it may be.

A Mysterious Murder

The most painstaking search for clues to the mysterious murderer of the three young Cincinnati women whose mutilated remains have recently been found near an old cemetery, leave the police baffled. In every case the murderer cunningly marked each crime with what would seem to be important clues; these were one after another run down and exploded, leaving the police more and more perplexed.

It is known to be impossible for an identified body of a murdered person to be found without finding some impression of the personality of the murderer. This is true of bodies found in the water, and much more so of those found on the land, even in wild country. In this case there were three bodies to work from, the crimes were committed in a suburb of a large city, and the bodies were found and identified a few hours after death.

Yet the detectives and police find the clues so peculiar and contradictory that their training and precedents cannot be brought to bear. Two drunken men have been arrested, it is true, because they cannot explain very clearly what they were doing the night of the second murder, but their release is expected at any moment.

Henry Swears was caught in the act of attacking Miss Lillian Rodefield, by her brother, but there was nothing murderous in his attempt, and he is not thought to be connected with the murders.

Why Cincinnati believes it has to deal with an entirely new grade of murderer whose criminal genius makes it safe for him to murder at will, can only be understood by a review of the following facts in the hands of the police:

The Case of Mary McDonald.

At 6 o'clock in the morning of Sunday, April 30, Mary McDonald was found insensible and dying, near the tracks of the Big Four railroad, in Ward Twenty-three, known as Cumminsville.

The engineer of a slow freight train saw the girl lying between his and the opposite track. He stopped his engine, and the train crew went to her assistance. The woman's left leg was severed at the knee, her face was mutilated and her hair was matted with blood. The engineer blew his whistle until a policeman responded. The police ambulance arrived soon after and took the dying girl to the hospital. She was roused enough to give her name and murmur a sentence about "somebody on the tomb."

It was thought by the authorities that the case was purely accidental. They investigated with this in mind.

None of the train crews which had been over either track that night noticed running over anything. All the railroad men who looked at the spot said there was something queer about it, because there was blood on the inner rails of both tracks. They said the body had been lying with one leg over the rail and had not been tossed about at all. They could not account for the mutilation of the face nor the injury to the head. And where did the blood on the other track come from?

Miss McDonald was found to have been a domestic living with Mrs. Finley at No. 24 East Seventh street. She was thirty-two years old, slightly deaf, and had very few friends. Her character and habits were good.

Yet several people on an electric car which passed about midnight told the police they had seen the woman with a tall man, both badly intoxicated. They said the man was supporting her against a telegraph pole. The electric headlight showed them up as the car passed. Miss McDonald was remembered by her dress. Her face was not seen, as the "girl couldn't hold her head up," as the motorman explained.

The man's face was not seen either, for he had a slouch hat pulled down over his eyes. He lurched and waved his hand toward the car and seemed to have hard work to support the girl.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stagman, who live on the other side of Cumminsville, said that they had seen her board a car bound in the direction of the place where the body was found. She boarded the car about 10.30 Saturday evening, and had taken no liquor at that time, they thought. At the hospital the smell of alcohol was noticed in her breath and the neck of her dress seemed to have been saturated with whiskey.

The authorities decided that the girl had come to her end by accident caused by her intoxication. They made some efforts to find her drunken companion and then let the matter drop. The fractured skull, the mutilated face, the blood on both tracks, they said, were done by the engine. The drunken companion was, in their opinion, only an incident that verified the intoxication theory.

A railroad man who investigated on his own account, said that early that Sunday morning there were marks of the man's feet at the telegraph pole, but two hours later when he brought a policeman to look at the footprints they had been carefully obliterated. The railroad man thought some one had done it with a large stone, which showed signs of having been loosened lately and had mud on the top of it.

The Case of Lulu Mueller.

The controversy over Miss McDonald's death had died away and almost been forgotten when another startlingly similar case was found. On the morning of October 2 Lulu Mueller, a girl of nineteen, was found dead and mutilated at a spot near where the other tragedy occurred.

The place was known as "Lover's Lane," in the morning after a dark, foggy night, as in the former case, the body was found. This time it was too far from the railroad tracks to have been thrown there by a locomotive. The body lay in a clump of weeds, the face and head were mutilated the same as Miss McDonald's were.

The girl had been dead several hours. The police again said "Accident" and thought she had been thrown part of the way by the engine and crawled or staggered the rest of the way herself before death overtook her. They cited several cases where this was known to have happened. However, an autopsy was made, with the following results:

The girl's skull was found to be crushed on the right upper side from the back of the head to the temple. The scalp was cut open in a long, ragged wound above the fracture of the skull and the lower "lip" of the wound opened downward. The brain itself had been injured to an extent that showed death must have been instantaneous.

The nose was fractured and the six front teeth were broken from their sockets. The teeth were not found. There was a scalp wound on the left side of the head.

The accident theory was at once abandoned and the girl's movements up to 9.30 the evening before were traced.

It was shown that she had left her home near by at 9.30 p.m. to meet Frank Eastman, a young Cincinnati man, to whom she was said to be engaged. Eastman said the tryst was to have been at "Lover's Lane," but that he was detained in town and did not know of the matter until next day. This was soon verified.

Nobody was known to have been particularly interested in Miss Mueller at the time save Mr. Eastman. It became evident that the deed was committed by a stranger.

A thorough search of the vicinity of "Lover's Lane" included the old Spring Grove cemetery, which extends to Spring Grove avenue. It is a wild sort of spot for a cemetery. Underbrush and trees surround it, and a short embankment or mound, with several tombstones upon it, rises up beside the sidewalk.

In a thicket near the mound was found a pair of old and soiled tennis shoes, and in a soft spot the imprint of a bare foot. The shoes and the foot were of the same size, 7½.

Blood was found on the sidewalk near the mound, and a trail of broken weeds and bushes and of blood were traced to where the body lay. The bushes had been straightened up somewhat, and it looked as if some one had gone over the tracks and taken time and care to cover up his tracks as much as possible.

Miss Mueller must have walked past the mound on her way to "Lovers' Lane."

All sorts of suspicious characters seen about the locality were investigated, and two men finally held on their own conflicting statements. They are Theodore Salmon and William Wilson, who own a small wagon shed near by. They were drunk on the night of the Mueller murder, and somewhere in the vicinity. Their stories are confused and conflicting, and disagree with the statements of Sadie Pierce and Stella Kay, two girls who were with them early in the evening.

The people of Cumminsville and of all Cincinnati were aroused by the murder and recalled the McDonald case. The police and headquarters detectives were spurred to their utmost by the demands of the public, but for a month nothing of importance developed.

Case of Alma Steingeweg.

In the midst of the investigation came the third murder, on November 3. Alma Steingeweg was found in a vacant lot near the cemetery, wounded and mutilated in a way almost identical with the Mueller case.

The murderer in this case had taken less time or care in the murder, for although he left a transfer slip in the girl's hand and placed her near the car tracks, her clothing and the ground around showed evidences of a murder. There was blood on the sidewalk and a little on the rails, and the clothes and the weeds in the field showed the body had been dragged by the heels from a thicket to the place where it was found. From the sidewalk near the mound at the cemetery the body had been carried in the murderer's arms.

On the stockings were found burrs and thistles which do not grow anywhere on that side of the city.

Miss Steingeweg was eighteen years old and beautiful, respected and well known. She was a night operator of the telephone company. She had been struck down about 9 p.m., on her way to work, which brought her past the fatal cemetery.

She had many admirers, but, as in the other cases, the deed was soon proved to be that of a stranger.

In the reign of terror which has followed eleven other girls have reported minor assaults and attempts at assaults, but they have been exaggerations for the most part of the ordinary tramp and drunken man incidents which girls dread after dark.

In the neighborhood of the fatal cemetery on the night of November 10 Lillie Rodefield was attacked by a stranger. She was on her way to the city and the man seized her in his arms and started to drag her to the cemetery.

Miss Rodefield is not quite nineteen years old and slight of build. Fear of being murdered so paralyzed her that she was an easy prey, and made small outcry and little resistance. Her assailant carried her off in his arms telling her to keep her mouth shut or he would kill her.

He had not gotten far when the girl's brother George Rodefield caught sight of him from the window of the electric car station near by. He had been on the lookout for her and ran to the rescue. Rodefield not only rescued his sister, but so punished the man that they had difficulty in bringing him to in the hospital. The prompt arrival of the police prevented a lynching.

The man's name is Henry Swears, and he was employed in a florist garden in Cumminsville. It was hoped that he was the murderer who had done all three deeds. Investigation showed that he had been in the hospital at the time of the Mueller and Steingeweg cases.

What the Evidence All Means.

A murderer of uncommon but not unknown type is in Cincinnati, and in all probability located close to the cemetery.

He is what is known in criminology and psychology as a "sadist"—one whose natural love for the opposite sex is substituted by an uncontrollable desire to torture.

Sadists usually begin by torturing animals and hurting a human being only when they think it won't end in murder. This is as far as they usually get.

It is only the sadist with brains and courage who becomes a murderer. The impulse comes on gradually and lasts several days, giving plenty of time to plan crimes.

Sadists are usually men of leisure, which gives them many advantages over the ordinary murderer.

The latest opinion in the matter is that all three murders and possibly some of the assaults were committed by a sadist.

In all three cases the man lay in wait on top of the bank at the cemetery. In each case he struck them down with a club or a rock, probably the latter, as there are many lying about. This is shown by the shape and size of the crushed areas of the victim's skulls. Besides this, he took pains to mutilate the faces of the victims.

In the McDonald case he smeared both tracks with blood and left the body stretched from one to the other so that whichever way a train went it would kill her. On the war to the railroad tracks he was surprised by an electric car and, taking his burden to a telegraph pole, simulated drunkenness.

The Mueller and Seingeweg cases were more hasty and his tracks were not as well covered up. Both these girls probably never knew what happened to them when they passed the graveyard. Miss McDonald probably saw or heard the fiend as shown by her dying words about the tomb.

The transfer placed in the hand of one of his victims and burrs and brambles picked far away and placed in the skirts of another victim were are acts of a peculiar mind that delighted in perplexing the police.

Whoever the man is the police will probably not catch him by the ordinary methods. Some accident will reveal him if he is caught at all, it is thought, or he may accidentally be caught in the act of another crime.

Doubtless he is one of the men who are contributing to the reward and is one of the men who now carry revolvers at night patrolling the town and looking for the murderer. The chance of his getting another victim is small, as not a girl within miles would stir from her house after dark these days.

ROBBED IN NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 3.—Found unconscious in a hallway in Fulton street, where he says he was robbed of $578, which he was carrying to a bank to deposit, Emil Rosenfeld, a twenty year old clerk, was taken to a hospital today, and tonight he was said to be in a serious condition, suffering from hysteria.

TO REDUCE COTTON CROP.

Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 3.—At meetings to be held in every county throughout the south on Jan. 14 farmers are to be asked to pledge themselves to reduce the acreage of cotton to be planted in 1905 25 per cent. below that of 1904.

A Talk About Cement Walks

Seattle's Pavement Inspector Has a Chat With Colonist Reporter.

Estimates Actual Cost of Work Here Is Lower Than In Sound City.

Jonas Bushell, on the staff of the city engineer's office at Seattle, whose designation is "pavement inspector," arrived in the city yesterday for a few days' visit. To a Colonist reporter who had the pleasure of a chat with him yesterday evening, Mr. Bushell volunteered some particularly interesting information respecting a comparison of the cost of cement sidewalks in the cities of Victoria and Seattle.

It will be recalled that Mr. Thomas C. Sorby, secretary of the Victoria Property Owners' Association, some few weeks ago presented to the council a paper containing statistical data of the cost of street paving in a number of cities—including Vancouver, Seattle and London, Ont. From such a statement it was made to appear that the cost of the work in Victoria was considerably in excess of what it ought to be.

As far as Seattle is concerned as a comparative point, Mr. Bushell puts the quietus on such an impression. Replying to questions asked by the reporter, he said from what he understood of the facts about the cost of the sidewalks in Victoria, it was a very economical figure indeed, and then he proceeded to explain as follows:

"While it is true that the average cost per square foot in Seattle is 12 cents, against your higher figure, in Seattle the conditions under which the work is done are entirely different.

"In the first place, the practice in Seattle is to grade all the streets, do excavating work and filling for the walks, without charging any of the cost of such to the actual job of putting down the sidewalks. Such is not the case, I understand, in Victoria, where on your estimate of sidewalks all such expense is included. In Seattle all gravel, cutting, filling and rolling is not charged to the sidewalks. Then, again, in Seattle we only made our depth four inches, while here you made yours five inches. I think that on the whole your system here is a most economical one, and one entirely in the public interest."

From inquiries made in other quarters, the Colonist learned that while the average cost of cement in Seattle is $2.25 per barrel, the average cost here is $3.30, and occasionally as high as $3.47 per barrel. Then, again, in Seattle the work is done by contract, the hours of labor being 10; and here the day labor system is in vogue, the hours of work being eight.

Mr. Bushell confirms the statement that the scheme of equalization charges is the same in Seattle as in Victoria—that is to say, the owner of property where it costs little to lay down the walk bears proportionate expense with all others affected for the "heavy" work—this being considered the fairest system and a universal practice in all civic work of importance—such as sewers, etc.

Mr. Bushell will tomorrow, for his own pleasure, interest and information, pay a visit of inspection in company with the Mayor and council to the general civic works of importance. Mr. Bushell is a keen student of matters municipal and thinks highly of Victoria from what he has seen of it.

HIGHER EDUCATION AND VANCOUVER

Chairman G. Jay Telis of Modern Completeness of New High School.

Mr. George Jay, the chairman of the Victoria School Board, in response to the invitation of the trustees of the Vancouver school board, attended the opening of the new Vancouver High school on Thursday, and upon being interviewed last evening by a Colonist reporter, stated that he was deeply impressed by the progressive enthusiasm shown by the Vancouver people in the direction of higher education.

The new building has been erected at a cost of about $99,000, including the purchase, clearing and improvement of building site, and is situated at Fairview. The structure, which is built chiefly of stone, comprises eighteen class rooms, including chemical laboratory and class rooms, principal's and teachers' rooms, reception and lecture rooms, and an excellent auditorium with seating capacity of about six hundred. The building is heated by hot air, conveyed to the upper stories by two immense electric fans, situated in the basement, and regulated by the latest thermostatic method.

The grounds, which command an excellent view of the city, comprise about eight acres, and in addition to the large and commodious school building, a splendid gymnasium is in course of construction as well as residence for the school janitor. Exclusive recreation grounds for the pupils are also in course of preparation, which, when complete, will afford every encouragement to the athletic sports and physical development of the pupils.

In further illustration of the progressive spirit of the educational authorities of the Terminal City, it may be pointed out that on Thursday next a bylaw is to be submitted to the ratepayers to authorize the borrowing of the sum of $75,000 to provide additional accommodation in the graded schools, and a portion of which sum it is intended shall also be applied towards the completion and embellishment of the new High school grounds.

NORTHERN SECURITIES.

Harriman Interests Defeated by Dissolution of Injunction.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—The United States court of appeals in an opinion filed here today reverses a decision of the New Jersey circuit court which restrained the Northern Securities Company from distributing certain stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The decision is a defeat for the interests represented by E. H. Harriman. By a decree of the New Jersey court, the Northern Securities Company was restrained from disposing of 370,330 shares of the common stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Co., alleged to have been received from E. H. Harriman and Winton S. Pierce, and of 347,090 shares of the common stock of the Northern Pacific Co. Today's decision, however, gives the Northern Securities Co. the right to dispose of the stock.

WHAT RUSSIA OWES TO JAPAN.

London Spectator.

The Russians have been converting themselves into a new army. What was raw metal nine months ago has been hammered out by the Japanese on the anvil of war, and has become tempered steel. Nothing, indeed, has been more remarkable than this gradual improvement during the war in the fighting efficiency of the Russians. It is no exaggeration to say that their army is ten times more efficient than it was last spring. The Japanese, on the other hand, though they began so well, have not improved.

AFTER TEN YEARS.

Mr. G. L. Stephenson, of Peterborough, says: "For over ten years I suffered constantly with piles, first itching, then bleeding; pain almost unbearable; life a burden. Tried everything in vain till I used Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid.

"I had taken but a few doses when I began to notice an improvement. I decided to keep on, and now, after using three boxes, I am glad to say I am completely cured. My general health has also greatly improved. It gives me great pleasure to recommend Hem-Roid to all sufferers with piles, and I feel convinced that what it has done for me it will surely do for them."

A $1,000 guarantee goes with every box of Hem-Roid. Price, $1.00; all druggists, or The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

45 cents a pound can
25 cents a half pound can
AT ALL GROCERS

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is made from pure Cream of Tartar derived from grapes, and thus combines the highest leavening strength with the greatest purity and healthfulness.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the most economical to use, because it goes farther in leavening and insures perfect, wholesome food.

It Saves Money and Saves Health

GAZETTE NOTICES.

Items of General Interest Gleaned From the Provincial Publication.

Following are notices appearing in this week's provincial Gazette:

John Errington Houghton of Crawford Bay, West Kootenay, to be a justice of the peace within and for the province of British Columbia.

The time for completing the duties of the Courts of Revision and Appeal, and adjournments thereof, where necessary, with respect to the assessment rolls for 1905, has been further extended until on or before January 16, 1905.

The Gold Bug Mining Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of $250,000 to carry on operations in Deadwood camp.

The Herald Publishing Company, Limited, with a capital of $15,000, has been granted incorporation.

The Pacific Trust Company, Limited, with a capital of $100,000, is incorporated.

Tupper & Griffin, acting for the applicants, give notice that application will be made to the legislature for an act empowering commissioners to be appointed by the land owners of the Sumas dyking district for the construction of dyking works, notwithstanding anything contained in the Public Dyking Act of 1898, and directing that the powers, rights and liabilities of such commissioners be governed by the Drainage, Dyking, and Irrigation Act, and the amendments thereto, and that the sections of the Public Dyking Act, 1898, and the amendments thereto, providing for the appointment of the inspector of dykes, shall not apply to the said district, and defining the powers of the said commissioners, and to relieve the lands in the district from the issue of $18,000 of debentures issued by commissioners on February 22, 1895, under the Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act, 1894, and all interest thereon.

LAWSON DENIES COMPLAINT.

Files Answer in $250,000 Suit Against Him.

Boston, Jan. 6.—Every allegation of the plaintiff is denied by Thomas W. Lawson in an answer filed today in the supreme judicial court in the suit brought by Paul Fuller of New York to recover on an alleged contract to purchase stock of the Korn Incandescent Light & Gas Co. After denying all the allegations in the bill of complaint, Lawson says that if the plaintiff shall prove any contract existed it was made "through false and fraudulent representations by agents of the Korn Co."

GET DYNAMITE INTO RUSSIA.

Revolutionists Prepare Hand Grenades for Use in Riots.

London, Jan. 6.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Leader wires that a friendly power has informed the Russian government that great quantities of weapons and dynamite bombs are being smuggled over the borders. It has not yet been discovered where the munitions are being hidden, although a house-to-house search has been made in the suspected districts. The same correspondent wires that it has been discovered that the revolutionists in Russia have established plants for the manufacture of huge quantities of hand grenades, which will be used in the riots which are inevitable in Russia when the real seriousness of the Russian position in Manchuria becomes widely known among the peasants.

MIKADO AGAIN A GRANDPA.

Tokio, Jan. 6.—The Crown Princess has been accouched of a son. This is the third son of the Crown Prince and Princess, who have besides four daughters.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Reported Command of Cruiser Squadron Will Go to Prince of Wales.

The London Sketch of Dec. 14, 1904, has the following item: "The statement that the Prince of Wales will be appointed commander of the cruiser squadron in the new year is repeated, with additional interesting details. It is now thought that His Royal Highness will fly his flag from the cruiser Good Hope; that Prince Louis of Battenberg, as second in command, will be aboard the Drake, and that the first act of the squadron will be a voyage round the world. Visits will, it is said, be paid to the British colonies, and possibly to New York."

STAGE STRUCK

Leave Their Happy Homes in Toronto to Seek Engagement in New York.

New York, Jan. 3.—Every theatrical boarding house and agency where chorus girls are engaged in this city are being searched today by the police in an effort to find two runaway girls from Toronto, Ont., who are thought to have come here, in the hope of securing an engagement on the stage. The girls are Carrie Outhwaite, 14 years old, and Irene O'Brien, aged 16. They disappeared on New Year's day, after attending Sunday school and purchasing tickets for New York city. The Outwaite girl's father came here today and it is upon information given the police by him that the search for the girls is being made.

GOVERNORS INAUGURATED.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 3.—J. K. Toole, a Democrat, today for the third time was sworn in as governor of Montana.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 3.—B. T. Brooks was inaugurated governor of Wyoming today.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 3.—John C. Outler, Republican, was today sworn in as governor of Utah.

MAIL ROBBERY IN FRANCE.

Paris, Jan. 3.—A mail robbery is reported by the postal authorities to have occurred between Chanteuges and Pardee. The contents of seven sacks are missing. They are believed to have contained considerable quantities of important matter. The sacks were found in a ditch this morning rifled of their contents.

British News By The Cable

Premier of Australia Makes an Explanation Respecting Preferential Trade.

London Chronicle Scores Mr. Chamberlain for His Failure to Further Explain.

(Special Cable to the Colonist.)

London, Jan. 6.—Referring to the statement of the agent-general of South Australia that if England did not enter into a preferential arrangement, Australia would seek a commercial treaty with other powers, Mr. Reid, the premier of Australia, said the loyalty of Australia was something much higher than a bargaining transaction. It was inconceivable that the commonwealth would ever make a commercial treaty with any power other than England, and thus be oblivious of the fact that Great Britain keeps her ports open to Australian products.

Referring to the statement that Manitoba favors Chamberlain's policy, the Chronicle points out it was endorsed when it was pointed out that the policy would be of paramount importance and benefit to the people of Manitoba, but the Manitoba legislature rejected an amendment to make "such further substantial reductions" in the Canadian tariff against the British as shall ensure the British manufacturer an enlarged market in Canada in return for preference on Canadian food products. "Thus," says the Chronicle, "Manitoba understands Chamberlain's policy as receiving a substantial benefit, the British people giving nothing in return. If this is so Chamberlain should tell the British public clearly. If not, he is laying up for the Empire a dangerous crop of misunderstandings and disillusionment—is, in fact, exploiting colonial opinion on false pretences.

Sir P. Girouard has been appointed staff officer to the commanding officer of the eastern district.

PRISONERS TRANSFERRED.

Tokio, Jan. 7.—(9 a. m.)—Gen. Nogi reports that additional prisoners have been transferred up to noon Friday as follows: The 25th rifle regiment, 42 officers and 1,432 men; 26th rifle regiment, 40 officers and 1,420 men; 27th rifles, 58 officers and 1,178 men. The total additions number, transferred, 140 officers and 4,030 men.

NOT READY FOR SELF GOVERNMENT

Public Meeting at Cobble Hill Decides Against Any Change.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Cobble Hill, Jan. 5.—A very interesting and lively meeting was held in the public hall this evening to discuss the advisabilty of forming a municipality out of the Shawnigan and South Cowichan district. On Mr. F. Chapman taking the chair, Major Lenor MacFarland opened the discussion by passing a few remarks on our present prosperous condition and strongly advising—from statistics quoted—a thorough investigation ere taking any definite step. The next speaker was Mr. Evans, M. P. P., who gave a lengthy, instructive and interesting description of the municipality of Duncans, and the advantages to be obtained by local government. After much applause the discussion became general, among those taking prominent part being Messrs. Dougan, T. Shepherd, F. Coupley, F. W. Garnett and M. Ford. The meeting throughout was very animated, and Mr. H. H. Hollings' pithy remarks caused much comment. On the showing of hands a strong majority were in favor of leaving things as they are, the settlement being as yet in too early a stage to take over its own management. For the last few years Shawnigan has been making rapid strides in becoming a farming and fruit growing district. Clearings are appearing all over, and where but a year ago was a forest now boasts of its new houses and young orchards.

One of the noticeable proofs of progress and prosperity is the good roads (by many said to be the best on the Island), in which the people may be justly proud and speak well for efficient management and judicious expenditure of the money appropriated for that purpose. One of the first things a visitor notices on leaving the station is the new fence, erected by the people as a safeguard and to keep road vehicles from encroaching on to the E. & N. railway.

Traffic too has greatly increased, so much so that the freight accommodation has been for some time past found insufficient, besides that which comes by water, which all goes to show what industry and thrift will in time make out of a worked-out logging claim and the settlement, though not ready to take the reins of government just yet, soon will.

PORTLAND'S MAYOR INDICTED.

Grand Jury Accuses Chief Magistrate With Malfeasance In Office.

Portland, Ogn., Jan. 4.—Geo. H. Williams, once chief justice of Oregon territory, formerly United States senator from Oregon, attorney-general in President Grant's second cabinet and now mayor of Portland, was today indicted by the grand jury, charged with malfeasance in office in refusing to enforce the statute regulating gambling. Several other city officials also are indicted.

VOL. XLVII.

Spoke For Merch

Deputation From Vict of Trade Appear Bef mission.

Enter a Protest Again Unfair Tax on Sto Liabilities.

Crow's Nest Pass C pany Object to Ta of Coal Lands

The proceedings at yester of the commission inquiri operations of the Assessme or a particularly interestin At the morning sitting G. G managing director of the Pass Coal Co., appeared an objection to the taxing at five per cent. as wild entered very fully into the the commissioners were evi impressed with what he sa morning sitting also, Hon. E made the important announ the Act in practice had com to the estimates. The est the revenue at $650,000. T by June 30th would be $680

The major portion of th session was taken up with views of the deputation fr toria Board of Trade. Thi represented the merchant solely and explained the obje that section of the comm against the operation of th plaining particularly of the billites. A C. Galt spoke o tion of the two per cent. tax the views expressed by from Slocan on the preven commission will resume its 10 o'clock this morning, wh tion from Vancouver will give testimony as to the o the Act.

MORNING SESSI

At the opening of the mor G. G. S. Lindsay, vice-p general manager of the Pass Coal Co., called atte large tax of 5 per cent. on It was excessive on this cla ty, the intention of the act w people to improve their p it was obviously impossible coal lands. The company lands might be treated as or treated in a class by ther company was paying $1,500 the lands being worked paying a triple tax. H coal lands should be plac by themselves and taxed than at present. It was the company to have this up by the commission, as where they paid no royalti were coming in competition Kootenay mines. Mr. Lin indicating a history of his comp pany a monopoly.

To the chairman, Mr. he thought the smelting i on the up-grade. British C undoubtedly a great future her; but it was only for the falist. The small capitalis do very much. He though of the government should be ital to British Columbia on a There was no province in lon with such great natural

Replying to Mr. Buntzen say explained that the coal berta paid no royalty at all.

To Mr. Ker, Mr. Lindsa little timber was taken o lands. There was no way o ing the market value of the company had recently acqui acres more of lands.

To Mr. Tatlow, Mr. Lin that the company's contenti the mines could only be atta points; that the company points and the balance of t practically valueless. As mountain tops were concern pany would gladly give th the government, but the fla the valleys the company wou to attract people to them.

E. M. Yarwood, solicitor Jones, Nanaimo, was next Jones