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DNEY ISLANDS

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Cove, Ganges, ider, Saturna, Thursday-Sidan. Musgrave, esuvius, Crof-Boat Har-Friday-Naey, Read Isood, Galiano, Cove, Beaver Pier Island South Pen der, Mayne, Cove, Beaver

Line

-A new steam Francisco and mplation, acof the Union New Zealand. putting a new San Francisco ed to be their opposition by company. It Ventura, Sonthe Spreckels the Australian co, will be mpany.

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arried.

16.-James M. gave his home Texas, was arith bigamy. The ir wives living th was held and ninary examin

TAN'S CHOICE OF COLLEAGUES

Several Men Appointed to His Cabinet Known to Sympathize with Revolution-All Parties Represented

EKING, Nov. 16 .- Premier Yuan Kai's new cabinet was nominated an imperial edict today, but it is whether it will stand. One the members expressed amazement this appointment. It is believed that the new ministers have been sulted and that several will deme to serve.

The cabinet comprises curious anintments. Liang Chi Chiao, appointvice-president of the board of jusis the great Chinese reformer was exiled by the late empress vager at Yuan Shi Kai's sugges-Chian Chien, appointed presiof the board of agriculture, is a mber of the new government ang Su. He signed with Wu Ting ing the demand for the throne's ication, which the reformers ight to have delivered to the prince ent through the American legation veral other members of the binet seem to be strong sympathizwith the revolutionary movement The composition of the new constiitional cabinet follows: Premier, Yuan Shi Kai.

Board of foreign affairs, Liang Tunpresident; Hu Wei To, vice Board of communications, Wang ih Chi, president; Liang Ju Hao, president. Board of war, Nang Shih Cheng,

esident; Liang Chi Chiao, vice presi-Board of agriculture and commerce hang Chien, president; Hsi Yen, vice

Board of the navy, Admiral Sah hen-Hing, president; Lan Hsu-Heng, ce president Board of instruction, Tang Ching hong, president; Yang To, vice

Board of colonies. Sah Ho, president; ing Yusen, vice president. Board of interior, Chao Hing Chung sident; Wu Chen, vice president.

Yuan's Plans Mysterious

The organization of the cabinet was ally an attempt to include in it reentatives of all parties. The quesarises whether Yuan Shi Kai was able to foresee his inability to opsuch a cabinet if it could be acformed. Opinion is divided respect to the object Yuan Shi in view. Some think he has is astuteness and intuition, while ers think that he is playing a deep me. His real object may be to cone the throne that a capable cabicannot be formed, but he gives impression to visitors, both Chi and foreigners, that he is deter

ined to defeat the rebels. The foreign diplomatic representa have under discussion the ap intment of a committee to disburse maritime customs, which are bereceived by the inspector general, ancis A. Aglen, for the payment of ins and indemnities. This seems to the beginning of foreign interfere in the financial affairs of China. Reports reach here of the murder of erman in Shen Shi, and of a French lest in Szechuen province, but these isolated instances of harming forsidering the excited conditions of se provinces.

attempt is being made to re-esish communication or the postal ice in the western provinces. May Guard Railway

ASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- The state artment is awaiting developments beginning the execution of its is for participation by the United s army in the international pati the railway between Peking e sea. Officials today regarded scession to the premiership of Shi Kai and the initiation by a programme of conciliation as ting the restoration of better tions. The war department, hows prepared for any action reof it. Some reassuring advices ed by the state department came sh the Chinese legation here. For e, it was stated that incidental assumption of the premiership uan Shi Kai, an edict had been inviting the various provinces t representatives to confer in at an early date, with a view ing to an understanding as to rm of government to be adoptn edict was issued naming three Chien, a noted Chinese scholar. t the provinces to urge concerton and the acceptance of the ssions adopted by the throne nation lying to the south. among the 19 articles providing onstitutional monarchy, which

drafted by the northern army dopted by the throne. slight hope is entertained of aining the allegiance to the imgovernment of Kwang Tung from the despatch of a teleto the provincial authorities at esiding at Peking, urging the of concessions offered by the the Unionist party.

Revolutionists Gain

MOY. Nov. 16. - Practically entire southern half of Fo Kian ince has gone over to the revolu sts and there are disorders in the

hang Chow rival factions are ing for the control of the local nment.

00 Chow people who had fled are irning to the city and the shops are ing Hwai, a coast city about 50 niles south of Foo Chow, has accept- man.

officials remain at their posts. In this city the Radical element he moderates are not being consulted. PEKING, Nov. 116.—According to consular reports, \$0,000 imperial troops at Hang Chow have joined the rebels and defeated loyal troops from Nanking and Ching Kieng at Ching Kieng. The combined forces are now marchon Nanking, where a battle will fought with the Manchus.

PACKERS' FIGHT

Effort to Ohtain Buling From Suprem Court on Sherman Act Gives Oc-casion for Legal Battle.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 .- Pitting a question of fact against a question of law, welfare against an allegation of selfish pecuniary motives, lawyers for the indicted Chicago packers fought government counsel today in an effort to obtain a final ruling on the criminal clause of the Sherman antitrust pact by the United States su-preme court before the packers go to trial. The court room of Judge C. C. Kohlsaat was the battle ground for the clashing forces of legal wit and experience. When the court day ended both sides claimed the advantage

The arguments will be resumed tomorrow. The question of fact advanced by counsel for the packers was to the effect that the defendants really had been under restraint for one our last Monday, after they had been surrendered by their bondsmen, and were therefore subject to the opera-

ion of the habeas corpus law. Against this lawyers for the gov rnment declared that as a question of law, the packers had no right to use the habeas corpus writ because their method of surrender was illegal, and therefore, legally, they were not under restraint. After they had threshed out these knotty problems, the lawyers proceeded to portray two widely different purposes which they said actuated the packers in making their petition for the writ of habeas corpus.

Sentenced for Theft.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 16 .- A senence of five years in the penitentiary was imposed by Magistrate Shaw yesterday on Joseph Keitley, convicted of stealing about \$200 worth of jewelry from the Tromberg jewelry store, on Cordova street about a fortnight ago. The evidence showed that the store had been entered in the night by some one breaking the window. Keitley was arrested a few days ago on some minor diarges, for which he has been already sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Search among his effects dis covered two ladies' gold watches and chains, a large chronometer and several articles of jewelry. He had no explanation to give further than that he had been drinking and did not know how the goods came into his possession.

FIRST ADDRESS

Mr. Bonar Law Talks to Great Meeting at Leeds on Significance of Recent Canadian Elections

LONDON, Nov. 16 .- Andrew Bonar Law, the new Unionist leader, delivered his first speech tonight, when he addressed a tremendous audience in Referring to the Canadian election, he said that the election was, as Mr. Balfour had said, not only the remarkable event of the year in political circles of the British empire, but may turn out and he believed it would turn out, a landmark in the history of

"If we are to understand the full significance of these elections, let us consider not what the radical speakers and the radical press now say, but what they said then. We were told that the reciprocity treaty marked a great step_towards free trade. If that were true, then the rejection of the treaty is not a step, but a leap backwards from what they called free trade. We are told the treaty was the death blow to the cause of preference. If that were true, then the rejection of the

treaty has given new life to the cause. "The controlling cause of the elections was that Canadians believed, and I agree, that President Taft was right when he said it was a case of now or never, because they believed that their decision then would settle finally whether Canada was to continue as an autonomous nation, becoming more closely united to the empire, or whether she should gradually come under the influence of the great friendly

It was an ignorant and impudent claim he said, that the elections did not bear on the cause of preference. They were, and are, an emphatic reminder that reciprocity preference is the aim of Great Britain's autonomous dominions. Canadians, through the election decision, had done their part. It is up to the old country now. He regarded by three officials of that prov- his Canadian birth and early training as one of the greatest qualifications tenance of peace and the accept- he might have for the leadership of

Mr. Law called on the Unionists to work for the turning out of the government; to fight against the disestablishment of the Anglican church in Wales and against home rule and for a tariff. He made much of the government's absolute dependence upon the church party He urged the tariff as a means of raising the general level of wages. Though he did not pretend that the tariff was a cure for ills, he held that it was a help for the greatest of them, namely, the chronic lack of employment for the working

Canada Maru Brought Stories of Eyewitnesses of Many Stirring Episodes at Scene of Chinese Revolution

The steamer Canada Maru, of the Osaka Shosen kaisha, which reached the outer wharf yesterday from the Orient, was at Shanghai on October 21st and 22nd when thousands of refugees were flocking there from Hankow. Details of the scenes attendant upon the revolution other than these received by cable were told by eyewitnesses from Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang. L. Suzer, of Yokohama, who witnessed some terrible scenes told of some bloody incidents. He

"The foreigners at Hankow became

alarmed and worried over what might be going on behind the walls of the city across the river as it was known that about thirty foreign missionaries were still at Wuchang. A delegation of Hankow foreigners was organized, and they proceeded to the Wuchang gate and asked admittance and permission for the rebel authorities refused to open the gates and allow them to enter, but as the foreigners would not leave they took another means of driving them away. While the delegation walted the gates were suddenly opened and the poor Manchus who had been captured in the city were hauled into the entrance and beheaded before the eyes of the horrified foreigners, and their heads tossed at the feet of the delegation. The gates were then closed again, and the foreigners hastened back to Hankow to tell of what they had seen. Later a force of the foreign troops and sailors at Hankow went to Wuchang gate and with the foreign warships in the river threatening to bombard the city, were allowed to enter and the foreigners remaining in

Wuchang were removed to Hankow. "The fate of the Manchus caught in Wuchang was the same as that of the three who were beheaded before the delegation of Hankow foreigners. A few were able to make their escape by paying fabulous sums to coolies who took the risk of lowering them down the wall of the city by means of ropes. Many of the illfated creatures were riddled by bullets from rebel rifles, however, before they ever reached the ground.

Looters Busy

"The foreigners at Hankow sent their romen away, but the majority of the men remained to guard their property from looting and violence. All go about the streets fully armed. I carried a gun all the time I was there, though I believe all foreigners are quite safe except from the looters, thieves and other classes of criminals, who are plentiful there now, as the rebel authorities freed all the prisoners from the jails.

"At a small place near Hankow and I was told the rebel authorities looters ransacking these abandoned houses, beheaded them on the spot and nailed their heads to the doors of the stores and dwellings as a warning to others who might be tempted to loot.

"At various time while I was at Han kow the firing between the rebels at Wuchang and the small bands of imperial troops outside the walls made it very dangerous to move about. Bullets whizzed through portions of the foreign settlement quite frequently until the foreign men-of-war again threatened to bombard Wuchang. A German sailor was killed by a stray bullet while on the Hankow streets while I was there and no clue as to whether the shot was fired by rebels or others could be found. Probably one of the most cold blooded pieces of work, of which I saw the beginning, was the seizure of a Manchu off a Japanese river boat just as he was about to get away to safety. I saw several rebel soldiers go down to the landing and take the man off the boat and lead him off towards the Chinese city. When the gate of the city was reached, several foreigners who followed told me this, the poor fellow was compelled to kneel while they chopped off his head with a sabre. They then stuck it on a pole at the gate to given hideous warning to others of his kind.

Compulsory Service "At all the gates of the Chinese cities, rebel recruiting officer sits at a table all day and night and backed up by a squad of armed rebels all Chinese who come to enter the city are forced to enlist in the cause. They are given a uniform of black cotton material, a white band is tied about their left arm and then, handed a gun and a few of ammunition they became full fledged rebel soldiers at a salary of 9 taels per month. The regular soldiers have all

discarded their khaki uniforms," Rebel Strategy

The China Post, of Hankow, says the Hanyang arsenal was captured by a neat trick on the part of the rebels. Several hundred of them crossed from Wu-chang in small sampans and rushing breathlessly to the gates of the arsenal, stated that they were loyal troops, and had escaped from the rebels when Wu-chang was taken. The strategy succeeded, the gates were thrown open end the soldiers were no sooner inside, than they donned the white badge and showed their true colors. Resistance was useless, and the arsenal was captured with hardly a shot being fired. The rebels then gave their attention to throwing up earthworks near the arsenal. The Hanvang hill, which was not previously fortified, bristled with guns, a 2 1-2 inch field piece being placed at about every twenty-five yards. Coolies were hurrying to and fro with earth, and strong earthworks were in

the process of making. During the day

one of the Chinese torpedo boats proudly

steamed up towards Hanyang and open-

ed fire. A well aimed shot, however,

from the Wu-chans side made a hole in the thin pistes of the torpedo boat, which beat a precipitate retreat, steam-ing backwards and spitting fire as she

dent of the China Post of Hankow tells of a trip he made through the native city of Hankow, where he found much looting in progress. The rebel commanders, however do all they can to put down looting, and are several in repressing lawlessness. The correspondent wrote:

"By the side of the west gate there hung one of the baskets in which are put the decapitated heads of criminals, and under this were nailed the stripe off a policeman's uniform. The placard pasted up by the side of these informed the bystanders that the head was tha of a policeman who had been caught pillaging, and that this was his punish-

The Hankow correspondent of the N. C. Daily News tells of a visit to the rebel headquarters at Wuchang. He Signs of the upheaval were on all The roads were full of soldiers and strewn with the red facings of uniforms. In some cases khaki clothes lay on the road for any one to take away The insurgents are all wearing their black winter uniforms, with the old fac ings and ornaments torn off and white bands round their sleeves. Their general demeanour reminded me of the Swiss soldiers whom I saw many years ago. Whilst discipline seemed perfect, there was no smartness about their actions foreigners within the city to leave. The and nothing to distinguish privates from officers, so far as I could see. They were all friendly and ready for a shat.

Unfortunate Victims

Sad stories come of those escaping by river up the Han. The boatmen, after demanding exorbitant rates for boats, take the frightened folk a little way up the river, dump them down on the bank and return for fresh victims. The wretched passengers are pounced upon by robbers who are probably in league

Interviewing Leaders

The Imperial troops refuse to permit correspondents to accompany them, and Dr. Morrison, the noted correspondent of the London Times was turned back. The revolutionaries welcome correspondents and a number of them publish interviews with General Li Yuen Hung, therebel leader, in Chinese papers. The Nichi Nichi correspondent tells of seeing the rebel general on October 21st. The correspondent said: He was cleanly shaved on the head and wore a solid, greyish woollen uniform, which has been upon him since the outbreak of the re-

Because of the too heavy responsibilities devolving upon his shoulders, his health failed him, and his mein is haggard. He stated that he had at first no intention of becoming the commander of the rebels, but was forced to fulfil the position by the revolutionists against his will. He is constantly surrounded by the rebels, and has no knowledge where his family at present is.

The Central China Post of Hankow said on October 22nd: "General Li is a rotund man and hearty, kindly in manner, an enthiusiast, but not a blusterer -such a man as might have been speciwhere there were several foreign firms ally created to lead a popular cause. He and residences, all the foreigners left, is highly spoken of by several Wu-chang is on a peculiarly bleak and exposed missionaries who know him well. Inidentally he speaks English. He was educated for several years in Japan. Among his men the erstwhile colonel has a reputation for justice and consider-

Flock to Standard

"It is not surprising that the men are enlisting in thousands under General Li's banner. During my brief passage through Wu-chang on the way to the rebel headquarters, I saw four squads of newly enlisted men, accompanied by recruiting officers, on their way to the barracks to get uniforms and arms. The total number must have been over two hundred. It was not surprising, therefore, to be told by General Li that he had enlisted twenty thousand since the preceding day, bringing the total of his force up to 25,000 men, or two complete divisions. The general stated that he had eighteen regiments of intentry, three of artillery, two of cavalry, and some sappers and miners."

MEXICAN DISORDERS

General Orozco Sent to Restore Order in State of Sinaloa-Report of New Revolution

JUAREZ, Nev. 16.-General Pascual Orozco has been ordered to proceed to the state of Sinaloa with 500 men from the city of Chihuahua and restore law and order. The troops will be moved through United States territory in compliance with permission recently given by the American state department at Washington.

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 16 .- J. R. Hughes, senior captain of the Texas Rangers, reported to Governor Colquitt that he had evidence that a Mexican revolution would be launched within the next two weeks, and that some plans were being perfected in Texas. Governor Colquitt has ordered an investigation.

Killed by Stray Bullet.

TACOMA, Nov. 16 .- Sheriff Longmire and Coroner Shaver left today for Eatonville, 30 miles south of Tacoma, to inquire into the mysterious killing of Antone Durka, watchman for a lumber mill, who was found with a bullet in his chest. Although he lived for two hours and was con scious, he was unable to tell anything about it. He was in a shack when the bullet came through the boarded side of the house about 5 o'clock yes terday afternoon. Investigation satis fied the officers that Draka was the victim of a stray bullet fired by Geo. Smith, aged 12, who told the officers that he had been practising with a 22calibre rifle in that vicinity.

Italy Postpones Action

LONDON, Nov. 16 .- Both Vienna and Constantinople report that Italy has erations in Turkish waters. This is th result, according to the dispatches, of protests made by the powers.

Two Men and Two Little Girls Lose Road in Howling Blizzard in Interior and Are Found Dead

A terrible tragedy of the recent short period of wintry weather which seems to have been shared by all parts of British Columbia in common with the rest of western America, is officially reported from Kamloops district by the provincial police, the victims numbering four: John Keefer, a ranche loops city his nieces Lizzie and Mayrespectively fourteen and eleven years of age- and James A. Tronson, Keefer's brother-in-law.

The party was overtaken by the storm while returning home from Kamloops, apparently lost its way, and all four were frozen to death.

First intimation of the awful oc urrence came through the discovery by Joseph Frolic of the bodies of Keefer, Tronson and the youngest child, which since have been brough to Kamloops, where full investigation by the coroner has been held. The body of fourteen-year-old Elizabeth Keefe has not yet been locafed, and although several parties have braved blizzard conditions cutting to the bone like multiplied knives of ice, their quest has been all in vain; the snow lies smooth and level from three to five feet deep in the vicinity, and there is small probability of the recovery of this body un-

Accentuating the horror of the dread fatality an explanation of its occurrence is suggested in the circumstance that both the men had been drinking heavily, and when they left Kamloops with the two children on Wednesday last, towards evening, were scarcely in fit condition to control their team, which was attached to a one-bob box sleigh.

The Keefer farm is a little off the Nicola road, along which Joe Frolic was driving in to Kamloops when his gruesome discovery was made-this being at a point nine or ten miles from the Keefer place. From the fact that while each of the victims was found fully dressed the bodies of the three were located in one of Rancher Mc-Connell's fields at the side of the road, partially covered with blankets, is cited as circumstantial evidence that the quartette of unfortunates had stopped possibly with the thought of making camp, and most probably being vanquished by the storm and fearful of losing their way, if this had not already occurred, as they were off the

Horses Unhitched

road.

The horses had been unhitched from the sleigh, and it was the neighing of one of them that first attracted Mr. Frolic's attention. The McConnel field position on the hills to the south of amloons, and the cold must have been especially bitter there on the night of death.

James Tronson's body was discovered a few feet from the sleigh, covered with about two feet of snow, with about two feet more underneath it. Keefer's corpse was in the seat of the sleigh, and the younger child's in a pitiful huddled heap between his knees. The little girl was warmly clad and had probably lived some hours longer than the men. From the position of Keefer's body the deduction is made that his last conscious moment was spent in a vain endeavor to get out of

the sleigh. Constables Godsley and McClintock were assigned to the collection and presentation of all the material facts necessary in connection with the deliberations of the coroner's jury at Kamloops. The jury returned a verdict of "frozen to death" in the case of each of the four.

Another feature of the tragedy lies in the fact that the father of the two dead girls-George Keefer-was sentenced to a term of imprisonment at the last assizes along with a man named Somerow and Mrs. Keefer and Mrs. Somerow have been living together. The destitute families are being cared for by neighbors and by the government and a petition is being sent to the minister of justice to have George Keefer and Somerow liberated on tickets of leave.

Home Telephone Sale.

TACOMA, Nov. 16.-The sale of the Home Telephone properties, set for Saturday next at the county court house, is postponed for three weeks at the request of the attorneys for the corporation. Samuel Bridges, special master, said he would grant the motion postponing the sale one week at a time, as the law requires.

Great Traction System in California LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16 .- Stockholders of the Pacific Electric Railroad to day ratified the proposed bond issue for \$100,000,000 for the purpose of absorbing all outstanding bonds of the various corporations and traction systems involved in the recent merger of the Southern California interests of the Southern Pacific railroad and for betterment of the service. One of the important steps to be taken is the con struction of 1000 miles of track which will connect Santa Barbara, San Ber nardino and San Diego with Los An geles making the Pacific Electric the largest traction system in the world. Work on the extensions will be begun

at once, it is said. Bussian Troops for Persia

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16 .- As no eply has been received from the Persian government, it was officially announced that the government has ordered the immediate dispatch of troops to Persia.

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