RUSSIA SETTLES SEALER'S CLAIM

Robert S. Findlay, of This City, Gets 162 Roubles From St. Petersburg

PAY FOR PERSONAL EFFECTS

Czar's Government Refused to Admit Liability for His Imprisonment

Messrs. Moresby & O'Reilly have received from the Russian government $80 in settlement of the claim made by Robert Findlay, a local seal hunter, for loss of his personal effects when he was taken prisoner following the sinking of the Japanese sealing schooner Hokusei Maru, which was sunk by the Russian cruiser Grombol, on May 10, 1905. The Russian government declined to admit liability for damages arising out of illegal imprisonment at Vladivostok and Meidvid, and offered 162 roubles in payment for the sealer's effects which were lost when the sealing schooner went down after being torpedoed by the Russian warship in the Sea of Japan. Findlay, who is a Victorian, shipped on board the Japanese sealer in February, 1903, at Hakodate and proceeded on a sealing cruise in the Sea of Japan, which continued until the schooner fell in with the Russian cruiser. The crew, Findlay among the number, was taken on board the Grombio and imprisoned at Vladivostok in the fortress. Later they were placed on the prison ship Argoon in Vladivostok harbor, and later sent to Meidvid, being ultimately turned lose from the Russian prison in Siberia, from where Findlay had to make his way home as best he could.

Mr. Findlay's claim is the first of the Russian claims to be settled and Messrs. Moresby & O'Reilly are being congratulated. There are a number of claims pending arising out of the illegal seizure of four Victoria sealing schooners by Russian patrol vessels off the Copper Islands many years ago for which the federal government has never secured compensation, although Russia has settled claims advanced by the owners of United States schooners seized at the same time. The settlement of Mr. Findlay's claim was made through the Ottawa government and the Imperial government. Recently Messrs. Moresby & O'Reilly received the following letter from the under-secretary of state advising them of the proposed settlement, as follows:

"Re claim of Mr. Findlay against the Russian government. I have it in my command to inform you that His Excellency the Governor-General has received a despatch from the secretary of state for the colonies from His Majesty's ambassador at St. Petersburg on the subject of the above claim. The substance of Sir A. Nicholson's despatch is to the effect that Mr. Findlay's claim was referred to a commission presided over by Prof. Martens, who held that the arrest of Mr. Findlay and his detention of prisoner of war, pending an investigation of his case, was perfectly regular, and they point out his innocence having been established, he was released by the Russian government on the initative of the latter. Consequently the commission are of the opinion that the claimant has no claim whatever to compensation. At the same time the Russian government are prepared to make good to Mr. Findlay the value of the property confiscated from him at the time of arrest, namely, one hundred and sixty-two roubles. If Mr. Findlay is willing to accept this sum it will be duly transmitted through the embassy."

Mr. Findlay agreed to this settlement, and yesterday the money arrived from St. Petersburg.

In regard to the claims of the schooners an impasse has been reached. Russia agreed to pay $44,701 in settlement of the claims of the schooners Carmolite and Vancouver Belle, on condition that the other claims be withdrawn, and while the Canadian representative to the meeting with the Russian agents in London some years ago agreed to a settlement on that basis, the owners of the schooners Rosie Olsen and Maria which suffer by the arrangement refuse to withdraw their claims. The seizure of all four vessels was made under similar circumstances and the owners of the Rosie Olsen and Maria hold they have equal right to have their claims settled with those of the Carmolite and Vancouver Belle. The sealers have at different times brought the matter to the attention of the federal government but nothing has been accomplished.

Mauretania's Time

New York, Nov. 22.—Poking her nose through a dense fog, which hid even her mast tops from the sight of those on deck, the biggest and most luxurious ship ever launched, safely finished her maiden voyage today, when at 11.03 o'clock this morning the Cunard liner Mauretania anchored off the Sandy Hook lightship, 5 days, 5 hours and 10 minutes from Queenstown.

VICTORIA MEN ARE IN FISH COMPANY

Local Capitalists to Establish Halibut Industry at Skidegate

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 22.—Victoria capital is about to be invested in the halibut fishing industry with headquarters in the Queen Charlotte islands. The fish will be shipped from Vancouver to eastern markets. This was the news brought down from the north by Stanley Boys, of Messrs. P. Godenrath & Co., publishers of the North Coast, a weekly of Port Simpson. During his stay at Skidegate Mr. Boys met A. G. Potts, of Victoria, who was then engaged in hunting for a suitable base of operations. Mr. Potts intimated that a station would probably be established on Graham Island, the most northerly of the islands. The Victoria syndicate has arranged for two schooners which will make regular trips to the fishing grounds. The fish will then be transferred to a steamer equipped with cold storage facilities and after being landed in this city will be forwarded to the eastern and European markets. The Victoria people have already arranged to sell a large portion of their catch to Hamburg fish dealers.

Montcalm Badly Injured

Quebec, Nov. 22.—The Canadian Government steamer Montcalm, which went ashore near Point au Marie yesterday, while on her way to take the Marconi operators and instruments from Gulf stations, which are being closed for the season, is leaking badly, and is only kept afloat by the working of the pumps. The steamer Lord Strathcona was sent to her assistance, but has not reported.

Jake Sunfield's Wife.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 22.—Jake Sunfield, sentenced to hang on November 29, today received a letter frim his wife, whom he deserted in Chicago with four small children. Mrs. Sunfield tells her husband she forgives him and hopes he will enjoy himself in the other world.

Marketing of Wheat.

Winnipeg, Nov. 22.—Grain receipts at points on the C.P.R. lines are now largely in advance of the receipts for the corresponding dates of last year. Receipts on Wednesday amounted to 462,000 bushels, of which 362,000 bushels was wheat and 100,000 bushels other grains. On the corresponding day of last year the receipts amounted to 156,000 bushels of wheat and 25,000 bushels of other grains. The total grain receipts up to date this year have amounted to 14,431,000 of wheat and 3,141,000 bushels of other grains.

Victorious Suffragettes.

Leeds, Eng., Nov. 22.—The woman suffragists tonight virtually compelled Herbert Gladstone, secretary of state for home affairs, to abandon his attempt to address a meeting here. The interruptions from the suffragettes became so persistent that Mr. Gladstone declared he would no longer struggle against such tactics, and brought his speech to a sudden close. One of the suffragists thereupon tried to take possession of the meeting. While she was speaking a free fight broke out between the men and women of the audience. Mr. Gladstone and his wife beat a speedy retreat, and the chairman declared the meeting closed.

VICTORIA BUSINESS MAN SUDDENLY DIES

Samuel Moscrop O'Kell Succumbs to Heart Failure Yesterday

(From Saturday's Daily)

Death came with startling suddenness yesterday morning to Samuel Moscrop Okell, a resident of Victoria for the past sixteen years. On Thursday night he appeared to be in his accustomed good health and had been about having attended the quarterly meeting of the official board of the Metropolitan Methodist church. Yesterday morning he arose as usual but complained of feeling unwell and within a short time he had expired of heart failure.

The late Mr. Okell was born at Leigh, in the county of Lancashire, England, fifty-nine years ago, where he conducted a wholesale grocery and bakery business until 1891, when he came to Victoria, where he had resided ever since. For the past few years he has been doing business as manufacturers' agent on Yates street.

The late Mr. Okell always took an active part in church work both in the old country and here. While living in England he went out as an evangelist and since his arrival in Victoria he has taken a prominent part in the work of the Methodist church, often acting in the capacity of preacher to relieve local pastors. He was a Liberal in politics and at the time of his death was a member of the executive of the Liberal association of this city.

He leaves to mourn his death, a wife and large family, five sons and two daughters. The sons are Harold S., light keeper at Trial Island; George, proprietor of the Capital City bakery; Fred, at present taking a college course at Toronto, where he is studying for the ministry, and William and Stanley, who are at home. The daughters are Mrs. Charles Mitchell and Miss Okell.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the family residence, corner of Dalton street and Esquimalt road.

PACIFIC MAIL MAY ABANDON FIELD

President Schwerin Says His Company is Losing Heavily in Business

New York, Nov. 22.—In a speech tinged with bitterness, President R. P. Schwerin, of the Pacific Mail Steamship line, tonight assailed the government's attitude towards shipping on the Pacific, and declared that the present policy bade fair to drive the American marine from the Pacific, as well as from the Atlantic.

His line, he said, was losing money as the result of the operations of the Interstate Commerce commission, and he hinted that the company would not ask for a renewal of its fifty year charter, which expires on April 15 next, but would instead retire from the steamship and transportation business.

Foreign rivals, who could change their rates at will, had piled up $5,000,000 in assets, he said, while the American line, compelled to give thirty days' notice of a new passenger schedule, was losing between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 in a hopeless contest.

King Leopold Refuses

Brussels, Nov. 22.—The parliamentary commission has concluded its examination of the colonial bill, and the measure will be submitted to the house next week. Rumors are circulated of a complete deadlock between King Leopold and the Congo delegates to Belgium. King Leopold is said to have refused flatly to sign the treaty as drawn up by them, and has left here for Paris.

Rome, Nov. 22.—The financial situation in the United States continues to exert an influence on the Italian markets, and today it was announced that the Stroll bank at Udine had failed for several millions. A telegram has been received from the Italian consulate at New York declaring that owing to the business situation in America many workmen were being dismissed. The government consequently has issued notices advising emigrants not to go to the United States.

CONSERVATIVES IN CONVENTION

Gathering at Vancouver Indicative of Party's Success at the Polls

A GOOD REPRESENTATION

Constitution Adopted—Resolutions Passed on Public Questions

Vancouver, Nov. 22.—The Conservative convention opened formally in Vancouver this morning. Bright as were the prospects for a record attendance of delegates, the size of the gathering surprised everybody. In all nearly four hundred accredited delegates were present, and the Conservative organizations of British Columbia from Atlin to the Boundary, and from the mountains to the Pacific, were represented. The gathering spent yesterday morning in organization. The place of meeting is the O'Brien building, two halls having been secured.

Mr. Woodworth, president of the Vancouver Conservative Association, acted as chairman, and in a few words he welcomed the delegates to the Terminal City. He briefly sketched the history of the movement to reorganise upon provincial lines. A committee consisting of the presidents of the Conservative associations on the coast had been appointed upon the occasion of R. L. Borden's visit to the coast. Mr. Woodworth then called upon Premier McBride, who entered at that minute, to announce the object of the convention.

The Premier

Premier McBride was received with cheers and handclapping, and when the applause had subsided he expressed his pleasure at meeting the delegates. He stated that the committee, which had been appointed to arrange for the convention, and of which he was chairman, had thought that in addition to the work of organization there should be certain resolutions upon current issues adopted.

The party still abides by its platform adopted by the convention in Revelstoke in 1902, in as far as it applies to conditions at the present day. The present administration has done its best to live up to the platform then enunciated. They have kept their promises, and the province has had good sound Tory doctrine and Conservative government. Actions speak louder than words, and the government was to be judged by its performances, and not alone by its words. No new platform was necessary.

Mr. McBride spoke very briefly, and when he had concluded the convention immediately got to business.

Committees

A credentials committee was appointed as follows: G. H. Barnard, Victoria; W. J. Harvey, Cranbrook; T. Foster, Revelstoke; H. H. Watson, Vancouver; J. L. Beckwith, Victoria and T. Keast, Duncans.

It immediately proceeded to register the names of the delegates and to give those presenting their credentials cards of membership. This task took up the balance of the morning.

The following were appointed a committee on resolutions: Hon. W. J. Bowser, R. E. Gosnell, Victoria, J. D. Taylor, New Westminster; R. F. Green, Kaslo; Mr. Shaw, Kamloops; W. A. McDonald, Nelson; A. E. Watts, Cranbrook; J. M. Robinson, Summerland; T. Taylor, Revelstoke; H. G. Parson, M. P. P., Golden, and C. E. Tisdale, Vancouver.

A committee to draft a constitution was then decided upon, and was appointed as follows: W. R. Ross, M. P., Fernie; W. M. McKay, Kaslo; W. Blakemore, Victoria; A. E. McPhillips, M. P. P., and F. Davey, M. P. P., Victoria.

The convention promises to be a very enthusiastic one, and people are remarking upon the spirit of optimism which characterises its sessions.

Down to Business

With signal despatch, and in a manner which justified the statement that the convention was the most business-like ever known in British Columbia, as well as the largest and most enthusiastic of such gatherings, the convention adopted a constitution drafted by the committee appointed this morning, passed twelve resolutions, which will supplement the platform of 1902, upon which the party still stands in a number of the issues of the day, and transacted other routine business.

The convention adjourned at six o'clock until 9:30 tomorrow morning, when it will hear a delegation from the Vancouver Asiatic Exclusion league, at the latter's request.

The Constitution

When the meeting was called to order this afternoon, the convention was duly constituted, the credentials committee having examined and passed the credentials of the various delegates. G. H. Barnard, president of the Victoria Conservative association, was elected chairman, and W. McKay, of Vancouver, secretary.

Upon motion of R. J. Burde, of Alberni, representatives of the Conservative press of the province were admitted to the sessions of the convention.

A. E. McPhillips, M.P.P., submitted the report of the constitution committee.

The constitution was passed clause by clause, with some few amendments. It provides for the organization of a society to be known as the British Columbia Conservative association, to assist and forward the interests of the Conservative party in this province. Ten delegates for each member in the local house are allowed the various constituencies. It provides for an annual session on the third Friday in November of each year, and for a yearly fee of $25 to be paid by each constituency.

Better Terms.

Resolutions endorsing the course of the Provincial government with regard to better terms and the action of the Premier in carrying the case to England were adopted.

A White Man's Country.

The following resolutions with regard to the Asiatic question was adopted:

"The members of this convention believe that Canada should be preserved as a white man's country, and approve of the course pursued by the local government with respect to Asiatic immigration, and at the same time condemn the attitude of the Dominion government, and especially that of our British Columbia members at Ottawa in this connection."

Other Resolutions.

The action of the government in asserting its right with respect to the control of the provincial fisheries was endorsed. A resolution was passed in favor of a quinquennial census for province being taken, and the action of the Dominion government in delaying the elections in certain constituencies until after the general results were known was condemned.

A resolution affirming the advisability of the province taking steps towards the readjustment of the areas of Indian reserves so as to make these lands available for settlement was adopted, and other motions affirming the confidence of the convention in R. L. Borden and Hon. Richard McBride were also carried. The secretary was instructed to wire the former to the Conservative leader.

A resolution congratulating Sir Charles Tupper upon his recent honor was also ordered telegraphed.

The convention further reiterated its belief in the advisability of a policy of tariff protection of the lumber and silver-lead industries in a resolution which was carried unanimously.

A resolution commending the government for its action in investigating the possibilities of irrigation was submitted and carried, as did another "condemning the policy of graft now being permitted and encouraged by the Liberal party with respect to the administration of the public monies of the Dominion, and the lack of purity by the Liberal party in the holding of elections."

Though the convention had already adopted the resolution with regard to Asiatic immigration, the request of the Anti-Asiatic society asking to be permitted to address the convention was granted.

Included in the four hundred delegates are the Premier, four cabinet ministers and nearly every Conservative member of the provincial legislature. When the convention opened Victoria's forty-four representatives filled the front of the hall. A dozen alternative representatives from the capital waited in the lobby.

MONEY STRINGENCY AFFECTING EUROPE

Failure of Large Firm in Hamburg—Havilands Reduce Their Staff

Hamburg, Nov. 21.—The firm of J. F. G. Moeller, who own a wax refinery at Altona, suspended today. The liabilities are reported to be from $1,750,000 to $2,000,000. The most important Hamburg and other German banks, as well as a number of English firms are involved in the failure. The assets are reported to be $500,000. It is generally supposed that speculation in stocks caused the failure of the firm, which did a large business in shellac, rosin and canabu wax, and manufactured candies for use in churches, especially in Russia.

Berlin, Nov. 21.—The Dresdner and Deutsche banks have sustained losses through the failure of J. F. C. Moeller. A despatch to the Nargeblatt from Hamburg says that the export firm of Krohn and Reinholz has suspended.

Prices on the bourse today were depressed by the failure of J. F. G. Moeller, at Hamburg, the unsatisfactory iron reports from the United States and the German districts, also regarding the general situation. There was a slight recovery later in the day.

Paris, Nov. 21.—Prices on the bourse today were firm upon the favorable interpretation of the reports that negotiations are in progress with the view of sending gold direct from France to the United States. According to these rumors, the Bank of France is acting as an intermediary, but this was denied later in the day.

Berlin, Nov. 21.—The arrival of large amounts of American cotton and grain bills caused an extremely brisk demand today for London checks, Americans adopting this method to draw gold from Germany by way of London. The price of exchange on London rose to 30 marks, and indicated that further gold exports to the United States from the Imperial bank will occur this week.

Limoges, France, Nov. 21.—In consequence of the financial situation in America, the Havilands, who ship a large share of their porcelain product to the United States, have dismissed two hundred workmen and stopped the work of enlarging their factory.

Montreal Mayoralty.

Montreal, Nov. 21.—Alderman Payette, on the board of the city council, was tonight walted upon by a large delegation of citizens and presented with a requisition signed by over 2,000 citizens, asking him to be a candidate for the mayoralty at the coming election. Alderman Payette accepted the nomination.

Alderman Prosecuted

Edmonton, Nov. 22.—Information has been sworn out charging Ald. J. B. Walker of this city with embezzling the funds of the Queen's Fire Insurance Company and Carruthers & Bradley, of Winnipeg, for which firm the accused had acted as sub-agent. The amount stated is over $4,000.

IMMIGRATION TALK TO BE POSTPONED

Negotiations Must Await Minister's Recovery and Baron Ishii's Return

Tokio, Nov. 22.—Minister of Foreign Affairs Hayashi has been indisposed and unable to meet and confer with Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, the Canadian Minister of Labor, and American Ambassador O'Brien, on the occasion of his regular weekly reception.

Pending his recovery and the arrival of Baron Ishii, chief of the Bureau of Commerce of the Japanese Foreign Office, who is now on his way back home from the visit to America, negotiations on the immigration proposition are at a standstill.

Charles Newton was smoking a pipe when he was thrown from his bicycle at Croydon by a dog. The pipe stem pierced the roof of his mouth, and he died from the injury.

J. P. Strong, of Aylmer, has fallen heir to several hundred acres of land in Arizona, also several hundred shares of gold mine stock, covering claims in Arizona and Tennessee.

TREASURY HELP FOR STRINGENCY

Proceeds of Certificates to Be Largely Deposited With the Banks

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

Importation of Gold From Europe May Reach Hundred Million Mark

Washington, Nov. 22.—An important announcement of policy was made by Secretary Cortelyou today in regard to the allotment of the new one year treasury certificates, which indicates that the secretary is prepared to cut red tape as far as possible and to place the proceeds of the sale of the certificates promptly at the disposal of the money market. He proposes to return to national banks subscribing for the certificates as a deposit of public money 75 per cent. of the cash paid for them. The remaining 25 per cent. will go for the time being to strengthen the cash balance of the treasury. The banks surrendering this 25 per cent. will not, however, suffer a reduction in their supply of currency, for they will be entitled to receive the par value of the certificates purchased in the new bank circulation. To make this transaction immediately effective, the treasury will retain the certificates purchased by each bank, if it desires that they be deposited with the United States treasury as security for circulation, and will ship the notes at once.

J. Pierpont Morgan and George F. Baker, the latter president of the First National Bank of New York city, arrived here today for a conference with Secretary Cortelyou, of the treasury. At ten o'clock tonight Messrs. Morgan and Baker, accompanied by Robert Bacon, of the state department, went to the White House to see the president by appointment. The object of their visit was not divulged, but it was believed to be in relation to the financial situation. On leavng the White House at 11.25, after being with the president an hour and a half, Mr. Morgan, on being asked in regard to the developments, replied that conditions in New York were reassuring. He said everything possible was being done to relieve the money stringency, and that the situation was satisfactory.

New York Situation.

New York, Nov. 22.—The extent to which the New York banks will subscribe to the new issue of treasury certificates is not definitely fixed, but it is expected that there will be a liberal subscription when a full understanding is had as to the uses to which the certificates may be applied. The fact that the official circular relative to the Panama bonds specifically stated that they would be accepted as a basis for national bank circulation, whereas the circular relative to the certificates omitted such a statement, led to doubt on the question. This was partly overcome by an intimation from treasury quarters that the certificates would be available for circulation, but because the assurance did not come in any official manner or from an official source, it was felt that it might not be conclusive should subsequent legal questions arise. Now, however, it is the accepted view in banking circles that the certificates can be utilized for a basis for circulation, but not for bank reserves.

The fact that the Panama Canal bonds are to draw interest of only 2 per cent, while the treasury certificates are rated at 3 per cent securities, is placing the former at considerable disadvantage at the present state of the market, and calls for the bonds have been rather restricted thus far in this city. This has led to a belief in some quarters that the Panama issue may be deferred for the present, but there will be ample time for this determination later on, because the time for submitting bids for the Panama bonds does not close until November 30.

The flow of gold into the country continues to be heavy, largely because the recent premium on currency induced money speculators to import foreign gold for the profit of the transaction. The total transactions today were $7,800,000, which with previous engagements carries the total for the last few days to an aggregate far in excess of any gold importation in the history of American finance. It is noticeable that a large part of today's engagements are from France, a market which has hitherto been but lightly touched. That is not due to any direct movement of gold by the bank of France, but at the same time the private shippers of gold from France are obliged to draw their stock from the Bank of France, which is the central custodian of the French gold supply.

Wall Street financiers are predicting that the present influx of gold from Europe will amount to more than $100,000,000 before it is concluded. The figures are now a little more than $15,000,000 short of that amount.

One of the most interesting bits of general news today was that $750,000 in gold from Japan's store of the metal had reached Honolulu on its way to the United States, being consigned to San Francisco banks.

Confidence Destroyed

"Will you loan me $500 on a house?" the seedy man asked the banker. "I will have to see the house," replied the banker. "That's all I want to know," said the man. "It's perfectly plain to me now that the president's course has destroyed the confidence of the moneyed class. Good morning, sir."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Lather and Evolution

An Irishman one day went into a barber shop to get shaved. After he was seated and the lather about half applied, the barber was called to an adjoining room, where he was detained for some time. The barber had in the shop a pet money which was continually imitating his master. As soon as the latter left the room the monkey grabbed the brush and proceeded to finish lathering the customer's face. After doing this he took up a razor from the case and stropped it and then turned to the Irishman to shave him. "Shtop that," said the latter firmly. "Ye can tuck the towel on me neck and put the soap on me face, but sure yer father's got to shave me."—The Argonaut.

Government Steamer Ashore.

Quebec, Nov. 22.—The government steamer Montcalm is ashore on the north shore, 40 miles below Anticosti, near a Marconi station, according to news received here tonight. The Ss. Strathcona left for the scene tonight.

Methodist Church Union.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 22.—What leading ministers and laymen attending the National Convention of the Wesley Brotherhood, say is an important step toward the ultimate union of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Methodist Episcopal church south, was taken today at Trinity Methodist church, when the Wesley Brotherhood was made an organization for the men of all branches of Methodism. The bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Methodist Episcopal church south were elected honorary members of the organization and laymen representing both branches of Methodism were elected officers. The name of the organization was changed from the Wesley Brotherhood of the Methodist Episcopal church to the Wesley Brotherhood of Methodism.

Burglary at Macleod.

Macleod, Nov. 21.—A second attempt was made to burglarize the Hudson's Bay store here at an early hour last evening. The watchman upon trying the store discovered a man in the act of loading a rifle he had just stolen. When discovered he bolted down the cellar stairs, dropping the gun and ammunition on the way. Before he could be headed off he effected his escape by means of the chute through which the goods are received. The police were notified, but up to the present time no trace has been found but the officers are working on a strong clue. It has since been discovered that the thief secured several articles of cutlery and about $25 in cash.

According to the official directory of students of the University of Wisconsin, the total attendance to date is 2,977, an increase of 10 per cent. over the same date last year.

DELVES FOR SOURCES OF CANADA'S HISTORY

Dominion Archivist Will Search for Material in This Province

(From Saturday's Daily)

The archives department of Canada for some time past has been endeavoring to collect together all the historical documents in the various provinces for the purpose of making them available as material for the preparation of Canadian history. To further this object James Hannay, F.R.S.C., the well known political writer and historian, is now in the city. Mr. Hannay who has already visited the eastern provinces in behalf of this work, says that the archives department is endeavoring to locate all documents bearing on the sources of Canadian history, so that they will be available to the student of the history of the Dominion who will know where to look for them.

There is a great mass of valuable material which has only to be collected and compiled to make it of the utmost value for this purpose. Many of these documents have already been collected and published by the various provinces, but in addition to these there are many documents and papers which have a most important bearing on the history of the country but which have been neglected and are practically unknown and not available to the students of history. It is Mr. Hannay's mission to obtain the documents if possible and the result of his investigations will be published for record in the archives at Ottawa.

Mr. Hanlay is an old-time newspaper man, having been in journalistic work for thirty-eight years, for a time having been editor of the St. John Telegraph. He is also well known as a historian, having written a history of Acadia and one of the war of 1812. A history of the Loyalists is ready for publication and he is engaged upon a history of New Brunswick which, it is expected, will be published in the spring. He is also the author of a life of Sir Leonard Tilley. He will probably be in the city for several weeks.

GOVERNMENT AS BUTTER COMBINE

Alberta Administration Follows Same Lines as Lumber Dealers

Edmonton, Alberta, Nov. 22.—The somewhat startling evidence was elicited in connection with the lumber combine case yesterday that the provincial government is more or less of a combine in its connection with the public of the province. It has developed that it controls over half the quantity of butter produced in Alberta, and that it positively refuses to sell to consumers, but only to retailers. The government owns twenty creameries, the product of which is largely exported to British Columbia, the Yukon, China and Japan.

Hon. W. A. Finlay, minister of agriculture, says the idea in establishing these was not to compete with other creameries, or to lower the price of butter, but to provide industries where others were not opening. The demand for butter is in excess of the supply, and yet the government is shipping to outside points. This admission was made by members.

Butter is selling wholesale at 30 to 40 cents, and complaints are heard from outlying points of the dearness of the product in the retail market.

The agricultural department also admitted that if it retailed it would incur enmity from other producers and dealers, and they wished to avoid that.

The court room was well attended, especially by witnesses who have been summoned. Most of them are active lumbermen, and deprecate their separation from their business during the period of the trial, alleging that this is the best season of the year they have for collecting their accounts. "We are losing thousands of dollars every day we are forced to attend here. We are forced to sit here in impatient impotency, while our competitors in other lines of business are busy making collections."

The evidence submitted today failed to extract anything of exceptional importance.

STEAM WHALER HAS NO SUCCESS

Tyee Jr., Failed to Locate Mammals Off Alaskan Coast

CLOSE ADMIRALTY STATION

Vessels Will Come South—Norwegians Seeking Stations in North

The steam whaler Tyee, Jr., built by the Moran shipyards for Barneson Hibbard & Co., did not hunt whales off the Alaskan coast for the reason that no whales could be found to hunt. The vessel will come south for the winter and next spring another effort will be made to harpoon the elusive mammal in the North Pacific. In consequence of the Tyee's failure to find whales the station established by the Barneson-Hibbard company at Admiralty Island near Sitka has been closed down.

Capt. Hibbard, of the Admiralty Island Whaling company which operates Tyee, Jr., was in Victoria yesterday, having just returned from Alaska and he states that the whales have evidently gone off after the feed.

The Norwegian whaler, Capt. Larsen Bjornsgaard, who has been spending some months in Victoria in the vain endeavor to secure sites from the Canadian government for whaling stations on the coast of British Columbia has been visiting Juneau looking over some sites in that neighborhood. He proposes to establish two stations on the Alaskan coast. It was the intention originally to establish two stations on the northern British Columbia coast, and an effort was made to locate one at Safety cove, where some land was being bought from Norwegian settlers, but the Ottawa government refused to grant a license. Then the Norwegian, who is representing Ole Christensen, a London capitalist, sought to purchase interests in sites held by some British Columbians, but nothing has yet been accomplished.

If successful, Capt. Bjornsgaard proposed to bring several whaling vessels from Norway and also a tank steamer which was to be operated off shore practically as a floating whaling station. If the stations are located on the Alaskan coast it will be necessary for him to secure whalers built at a United States yard.

TEN STEAMERS FOR LINE TO AUSTRALIA

Five Vessels to Be Added to Fleet Running to Antipodes by Howard Smith Company

More steamers are to be placed in the line running between British Columbia ports, Puget Sound, San Francisco and Chemainus, carrying freight to Australian ports, according to advices just received. The steamers are to be operated by the Weir Steamship Company, and the Howard Smith Company, Limited, of London, England, which owns twenty vessels. At present five steamers are used, managed from Puget Sound by F. Waterhouse & Co. The line, which is known as the Australian mail line, has made mail contracts with the United States government guaranteeing a monthly service from San Francisco, and an official schedule, showing sailing dates twenty-eight days apart, has been issued by the managing agents.

The Acon, which left San Francisco on October 25, carried the largest cargo of freight ever sent to Australia from America. The success of the first shipment inspired its managing agents to load another of their fleet, the Quito. A full cargo for this boat was quickly secured, and it has been determined to operate a regular monthly service.

The five ships which have been already chartered for this service are larger cargo carriers and the capacity of the line as a whole will be much geater than that of the Oceanic line, which formerly operated three ships between the Pacific coast and Australia. The rates put in effect by the new line are approximately the same as those of the Oceanic line, and are such that American competition in Australia and New Zealand with other foreign countries, notably England, is possible.

That the establishment of the new line has been met with favor by the shippers of the Pacific coast, is evidenced by the heavy bookings of freight for the first boats put on the run. The Aeon, the first boat, carried a cargo of over 5,000 tons of freight, valued at more than $500,000. This cargo consisted of dried apricots, raisins, apples, canned fruit and salmon, and other products of the Pacific coast, and also a quantity of agricultural and industrial machinery. The second boat, the Quito, is not scheduled to sail until November 22, but is already booked for more freight than she can load. The other boats, and their sailing dates, are as follows: Boveric, December 30, Foreric, January 18; Gowanburn, February 14, and the Aeon, March 14.

Why He Toasted Napoleon.

Though authors and publishers are friendly nowadays, time was when the authors thought themselves very hardly used by the publishers. In a copy of the New Testament, Lord Byron altered a passage to read, "Now Barabbas was a publisher." This feeling cropped up comically at a literary dinner at which the poet Campbell was present. In the course of the evening he rose and asked leave to propose a toast, and, this being granted, gave the health of Napoleon. As Great Britain was then in the midst of her long fight with Napoleon, the guests regarded Campbell's toast as a gross outrage. Groans burst out all over the room and they would hardly hear him. At last he succeeded in speaking a few sentences. "Gentlemen," he said, "you must not mistake me. I admit that the French Emperor is a tyrant. I admit that he is a monster. I admit that he is the sworn foe of our nation, and, if you will, of the whole human race. But, gentlemen, we must be just to our great enemy. We must not forget that he once shot a publisher." The diners broke into uncontrollable laughter, and Campbell resumed his seat victorious. It was carrying a joke too far, however, for the killing of J. P. Palm, the German bookseller Campbell referred to was hardly less than murder.