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OTHER MEASURES OF IMPORTANCE

Bills To Provide For Insurance Against Sickness And Unemployment—Abolition Of Plural Voting

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The new parliament will open on Tuesday the measure which will provide for the selection of a speaker and for the swearing-in of members. It is certain that Mr. Lowther will be unanimously elected to the speakership. On the following day he will present himself in the House of Lords, seeking, in accordance with ancient custom, royal approval for his selection for the office. On February 6, the King and Queen will open parliament in state.

As at present arranged, the debate on the address from the throne will finish within a week. On the Monday following the 18th, the parliament bill—the measure which will provide for the selection of a speaker and for the swearing-in of members will probably be introduced in the House.

In the new parliament the government has promised to introduce other bills of national importance. Two measures have been prepared on the subject of state insurance, one relating to sickness and invalidity and the other to unemployment. The former will be in the hands of the chancellor of the exchequer, who will introduce it in the House of Commons.

Mr. Buxton, president of the board of trade, will be responsible for the scheme for insurance against unemployment, which will be worked in connection with the labor exchanges. The present measure is the plan for a bill for the purpose of introducing other bills of national importance.

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Jockey Badly Injured. TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 28.—Jockey A. Burton is at his home here in a critical condition as the result of a fall sustained in the running of the fourth race this afternoon. He has a fractured skull and is still unconscious. Burton was riding Dr. Abingdon in the two-year-old race when his mount jumped the fence and fell. His chances for recovery are slight.

Mutiny and Murder. COLONIAL BEACH, Va., Jan. 28.—Mutinous sailors of the dredge Irene Ruth, of Fairmont, Md., ran amuck today aboard the vessel, murdered Captain Alton Dorsey and crushed the skull of the mate, John Adams.

Poolsroom Raided. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—With cells full and the overflow occupying the corridors the city prison is crowded tonight with poolroom players, who were arrested late today in a raid made under the direction of Captain Duke, the commander of the central police station. All of the poolrooms raided were situated in the heart of the business district of the city, and in each place the police seized the paraphernalia as evidence. The operators of the places were charged with felony for violation of the Otis-Walker Anti-betting Law, and the habitues of the poolrooms were booked as violators of the ordinance which makes the visiting of such places a misdemeanor.

Hogan Loses on Foul. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—"One-round" Hogan, of San Francisco, failed to show championship class in his fight with Frankie Burns, of Oakland, tonight at Dreamland Pavilion, by allowing his opponent to stand eleven fairly even rounds, losing to him in the twelfth on a foul. Hogan was palpably unable to penetrate Burns's defense, and his tactics earned him repeated warnings from Referee Jack Welch. He finally butted Burns in the chin, and the decision followed.

Defendant Kept In Jail For Lack Of \$100,000 Bail. Proceedings Taken Under Statute 600 Years Old. LONDON, Jan. 28.—The News of the World says that King George's advisers have instituted criminal libel proceedings with the object of ending once for all the rumormongering practice for years past of the press, in which a defendant is kept in jail until he can furnish bail of £100,000. The defendant is Edward F. Mylius, who is said to be connected with "The Liberator," published in Paris, which printed the statements on which the libel case is based. Mylius was recently arrested, tried at Bow street and sent to jail. Subsequently, on his own application to the judge, bail was fixed at £100,000.

Mysterious Message Sent To Hongkong At Cost Of \$92,100 To Some Unknown Person Yip On Reputations. VANCOUVER, Jan. 28.—After spending close on two hours and a half this morning translating one cable-coded message to Jung Wah of Hongkong, a message which contained over half a hundred code numbers and cost no less than \$92,100 for transmission, Yip On and his partner, Yip Sun Foy, were told to return to the royal commission on Monday morning for further detailed examinations will be proceeded with of cablegrams which Mr. McCrossan, acting for the Dominion government, seeks to put on to Yip On and on his partner as well as the other operators of the code.

Steel Will Be Laid Out For Port Kelis Section From Popkum To Hope. VANCOUVER, Jan. 28.—Construction has been started on the section of the C. N. R. between Popkum and Hope, a distance of twenty miles. The contractor, the Northern Construction Company, which already holds the contract for the first section from Port Kelis to Popkum. This week the construction company put a gang of 100 men to work on the steel work on the section from Popkum to Hope, and during the winter construction will be carried on from both ends of the line. Other gangs are now being sent to Popkum to work eastward, and construction will be rushed. Good progress is being made on the section from Port Kelis to Popkum, and it is stated that it will be ready for the steel the whole distance between these two points within a few months.

San Juan Del Sur, Nicaragua. SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, Jan. 28.—The Honduran revolutionary agent here has received advice that the revolutionists have taken San Marcos La Paz and Comayagua. The revolutionists are reported to be in possession of the city of San Marcos. The Honduran government has dispatched troops to San Marcos and several other places. It is reported that the reports from Tegucigalpa, where it was stated, hopes were entertained that the revolution would not last long.

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—Half a million dollars approximately is to be deducted from contracts on the eastern division of the National Transcontinental Railway in respect to over-classification and allowances for over-break. This is the effect of a decision of the arbitrators, Gordon Grant for the Transcontinental, B. E. Kelleher for the Grand Trunk Pacific, and Collingwood Schreiber, C.M.G., chairman. The report has been sent to the government and represents several months of work, in which different sections were examined and notes taken on each cut.

Seattle Man Held As Prisoner By "Badger" Gang Who Sought To Exact Ransom. SEATTLE, Jan. 28.—Harold Barr, aged 22, May Richards, a handsome woman of 21, who says she is Barr's wife, and H. E. Carroll, who represents himself as Mrs. Barr's brother, were arrested today charged with attempting to blackmail John C. Robey, aged 45, president and manager of a large baking company of Seattle, and who was for ten years and until recently in the same business in Helena, Montana.

For Libelling King George. Criminal Libel Charge Is Laid In London Against Edward F. Mylius, Who Made Statements In Paris Paper. SEATTLE, Jan. 28.—Safe and sound and more charmed by the novelty of their experiences than daunted by its rigorous nature, the passengers and most of the crew of the wrecked Cottage City arrived this morning on the revenue cutter Snohomish. Swathed in furs and makeshift outer garments designated to ward off the cold, the Cottage City passengers tumbled down the gangplank, their hastily collected and oddly assorted luggage in hand, looking more than anything else like immigrants. They were at once hurried to hotels where they will be cared for at the expense of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company until the next sailing for Sitka. All of the mail and that part of the baggage which had been stored above the point reached by the water was saved and arrived this morning with the passengers.

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NEW ISLAND RAILROAD

Within eight days' time with the arrival of a body of railroad laborers from the mainland work will be commenced on the island of the Canadian Northern Pacific railway in the first operation of clearing the right of way about 200 men will be employed, the force gradually being increased until from 300 to 1,000 men will be engaged.

NEW COASTERS FOR VICTORIA

Two steamers are on the way for the Northern Steamship Company, one a small vessel of the type of the British Empire, the other a passenger and freight vessel of 1,300 tons register, and the names of these vessels have not been announced.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEFT GRANGEMOUTH A WEEK AGO—MANY VESSELS NOW BOUND TO THIS PORT

The British steamer British Empire left Grangemouth a week ago bound for Victoria to enter the coasting trade of British Columbia. The British Empire is a steel screw steamer with a well deck of 87 tons gross and 57 tons net register. She is 147.5 feet long, 26.5 feet beam and 11.5 deep. The steamer was built in 1902 at Garston, and has been used in the fishing trade.

REVOLUTIONISTS MAKING HEADWAY

More Towns In Honduras Said To Have Fallen Into Their Hands—Will Attack Puerto Cortez. SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, Jan. 28.—The Honduran revolutionary agent here has received advice that the revolutionists have taken San Marcos La Paz and Comayagua.

TO INFLUENCE JURY

Seattle Millionaire Sends Circulars To Men Who Are To Try His Case—Contempt Of Court. SEATTLE, Jan. 28.—C. D. Hillman, a millionaire real estate dealer, was found guilty of contempt of court by United States District Judge George Donworth today for having sent circulars to men summoned to serve on the jury that will try him next Tuesday on a charge of using the mails to defraud.

PROFITS EXTENSIVE

HAMBURG, Jan. 28.—The annual report of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, made public today, shows that gross profits for 1910 are \$10,000,000. The directors propose a dividend of 8 per cent. A total of \$7,500,000 was written off, or carried in the reserve. Liquid assets are \$12,375,000. The gross profits in 1909 were \$8,000,000, and a dividend of 6 per cent. was declared.

SECOND MATE KILLED

VANCOUVER, B.C., Jan. 28.—Missing from the top of a ladder leading to the rail of the British steamer Queen Alexandra, Robert Lawson, the second officer, early this morning plunged to death. A fractured skull was the immediate cause of his death, although he was alive when rescued from the water.

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LEEBRO ASHORE OFF WEST COAST

Struck Rock In Barkley Sound And Damaged Wheel And Rudder—Beached At Banfield For Repairs. The steamer Leebro was the third victim of the snowstorms which recently prevailed in nearby waters. She was struck in Barkley Sound on Friday night and damaged her wheel and rudder. She did not remain fast, being hauled off and beached at Banfield Creek where a new propeller was fitted as an emergency wheel on board is being fitted and the steamer is expected to be able to proceed to Victoria tomorrow.

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Administration Bill To Give Effect To Reciprocity Agreement Is Introduced By Mr. McCall Of Massachusetts. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—To carry into effect the terms of the reciprocity agreement concluded by representatives of Canada and the United States last Thursday the first move was made today when Representative McCall of Massachusetts, a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, presented the administration bill on the subject.

FATE OF MEASURE IS UNCERTAIN

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MEANS DISASTER TO THIS PROVINCE

British Columbia Members Strong In Denunciation Of Government On Reciprocity With United States

WILL DESTROY CANADIAN INDUSTRIES

Removal Of Fruit And Vegetable Duties Particularly Damaging To British Columbia—No Advantage Gained

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—Hon. Mr. Fielding, minister of finance made a pronouncement on the result of the reciprocity negotiations with the United States in the House this afternoon. He paid high tributes to President Taft and Secretary Knox. The reciprocity resolutions to be proposed by Mr. Fielding in the ways and means provide: "That the advantages hereby granted to the United States shall extend to any and every foreign power which may be entitled thereunder to the provisions of any treaty or convention with his Majesty.

"That the advantages hereby granted to the United States shall extend to the United Kingdom and several British colonies and possessions with respect to their commerce with Canada provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to increase any rate of duty now provided for in the British preferential tariff inquiry."

Disastrous to B. C. Among those who listened most intensely to Finance Minister Fielding's exposition of the proposed reciprocity arrangements with the United States was Mr. Cowan of Vancouver. To your correspondent he subsequently summarized his estimates of the result as follows: "Either a huge political take on commercial union with resulting disintegrations of British trade, British preference and British connection is being perpetrated here at Ottawa. It may mean the rapid conversion of some of our resources into cash, but will mean arrested development when the problem is considered. To British Columbia's industries it will mean a staggering if not knockout blow. In fruit and vegetable it takes from us our home market and gives us no substitute. It minimizes the advantages which we had expected to gain from a reciprocal trade agreement with Australia, inasmuch as American lumber, fruit and fish can now come to the British Columbia and masquerade as British-grown products. It will mean concentration in big American centers of manufacture where volume of output can be obtained at low cost and the finished product can be hauled by American roads. It will mean that 88 per cent of our animals and agricultural products which have hitherto gone to the British market will be diverted south. It will mean a loss of \$300,000,000 in the last 20 years. Canada has expended in railways for the purpose of developing inter-provincial trade will go for naught, and the trade will again divert away as it did during the former reciprocity treaty of 1854-1866. It will mean the transfer from Canada to the United States of a large part of capital employed in the country and will mean the absorption of Canadian identity into that of the United States."

Blow to Fruit Industry. Mr. Burrell, (Vale-Cariboo) said: "Abolition of the duties on fruit comes as an unexpected disaster and an absolutely unjustifiable blow to the fruit industry of British Columbia, in particular, and indeed to Ontario as well. In British Columbia there has been tremendous investment in fruit lands, and the whole industry is in the construction stage, and is being developed under exceptional and somewhat difficult conditions. Our great natural advantage on the Canadian prairies is being rapidly exploited by Washington and Oregon in spite of the existing tariff. Wiping out of the tariff means fiercer competition in the Canadian market, with absolutely no equivalent, as the great fruit states south of the line supply every market within their own borders and are heavy exporters. The government is absolutely unjustified by the facts in proposing free entry of United States fruits."

MOVE IS MADE AT WASHINGTON

Continued From Page One become effective as soon as the president ascertains and issues a proclamation showing that Canada is levying similar duties against American products. The free importation of certain articles is to become operative as soon as the president becomes satisfied that Canada is making similar concessions to the United States. The senate was not in session today, and few members of that body were at the capitol. It was impossible to learn if there had been any change in the open hostility with which the measure was received on Thursday. Trade Affected. Figures of the 1910 trade movements between Canada and the United States in the articles included in the pending reciprocity agreement were compiled today by the Bureau of Statistics of the

Department of Commerce and Labor. Imports. Values. Boards, deals and planks... \$17,429,124. Flaxseed or linseed... 6,430,509. Woodpulp... 4,956,526. Coal... 4,559,150. Fish... 3,813,488. Printing paper... 1,853,372. Cream... 1,834,173. Laths... 1,707,069. Shingles... 1,478,893. Hay... 1,476,422. Flour... 850,426. Horses... 815,819. Sheep... 357,190. Exports. Values. Boards, deals and planks... \$7,750,201. Coal... 22,516,200. Fruits and nuts... 5,513,517. Corn... 5,527,598. Automobiles and parts... 5,006,725. Agricultural implements... 4,265,740. Horses... 3,282,740. Traction engines... 2,188,588. Timber... 1,638,742. Wheat... 1,062,403. Fish and watches... 959,837. Fish... 657,949.

FINDS LANDING OF OPIUM EASY

Sailor Who Carried Large Quantity Ashore Before He Was Caught Tells Commissioner His Experience

EXPERT SAYS YIP ON WROTE CABLES

Mr. Matier Refuses To Divulge Name Of Informant In David Lew Case—Judge Threatens Punishment

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 28.—Several members of the Young Men's Republican Club honored the late President McKinley tonight at a dinner of the organization. United States Senator George T. Oliver, who came here from Washington especially to speak, startled his hearers when he differed with President Taft in his Canadian reciprocity policy. The object is either to reduce or wipe out the duties now levied on many Canadian products, in return for which we are to obtain like concessions from the Canadian government, which will greatly benefit many of our industries. "There is no doubt that the effect of this arrangement will be stimulate trade between us and our neighbors; but in considering this proposition we must not lose sight of the fact that the Canadian products mostly affected are the fruits of the soil, while the benefits to be derived by the people will largely accrue to the industrial or manufacturing class. As a result of this, therefore, our manufacturers, merchants and industrial laborers will profit at the expense of the farmers. "The farming interest has always been one of the great bulwarks of the Republican party; and while I naturally hesitate about antagonizing any important means of support, I will have to experience a change of heart before I vote to deprive one class of our industries of that protection to which they are justly entitled under the theories and practices of the Republican party, for the benefit of others."

HOUD POISONING

Work of Miscreants in County Tipperary Arouses Indignation—Third Outrage. DUBLIN, Jan. 28.—Intense indignation prevailed in county Tipperary at the poisoning of fox hounds belonging to the Tipperary hunt for the third time this season. Some weeks ago Mr. Bouch, a Warwickshire gentleman, who is very popular in Tipperary, resigned his membership on account of these outrages, but was induced to return by the farmers of the county who promised him every support. On Monday evening hounds were poisoned, five falling dead in the covert at Garrowles, between Cahrl and Cashel. The Tipperary hounds compare favorably with any in the three kingdoms. The master has spent very large sums in purchases from the leading English kennels, including the Belvoir, Milton, V. W. H. (Cricklads) and Ledbury and others. Already six couples have been poisoned, including the double prize-winner at the Clonmel show at the Waters Memorial Challenge cup and the Biddulph cup. Mr. Bouch hunted practically five days a week at his own expense, all the subscriptions going to the country, and his expenditure in the district alone was little short of \$40,000 a year. It is calculated that the circulation of money due to hunting in the Tipperary country is over \$350,000 annually, and the number of people directly employed is very large. Consequently, the whole country is up in arms. Having regard to the latest attack upon the hounds, the master has sent in his resignation to the hunt committee, but meanwhile hunting will go on as usual. The committee has offered a reward of \$250 for information that will lead to the conviction of the persons who poisoned the hounds. There is no agrarian trouble in the hunting area, and no objection has been made to the hunt.

NEW SCOTTISH SONG

Composed by Resident of Victoria And Sung At Recent Concert. A very pleasing incident occurred during the rendition of the programme of the Burns concert last Wednesday evening, when the conductor, Mr. J. G. Brown, announced that the song he was about to sing had been written by Mr. Peter Gordon, who was then in his place as a chorister in the choir, had been set to music by Mrs. Hall, organist of the First Presbyterian church, and the accompanist of the evening, and would be sung by Mr. R. Morrison. Mrs. Hall was presented with a magnificent bouquet of red carnations, which she gratefully acknowledged. The words follow: (Song written by Mr. Peter Gordon, Victoria, B. C., Jan. 29, 1911.) There's a wee bit land in the far northwestern sea, It's the fairest land on earth, and 'twill aye be dear ta me; 'Tis 'twixt the crystal burnies singin' as they wimple through the glen, 'Tis the hames o' bonnie lassies an' o' brave lark-hearted men. Chorus: It's the land o' bonnie Scotland, dear, 'Tis the hameland o' our bonnie Scotland, 'Tis the purple heather grows, and the bonnie bravae tree. Tho' far I've roamed through their lands an' sailed o'er mony a sea, I long ta climb auld-Scotland's hills aince mair before I dee. There's a fair fair land in the far west, 'Tis the hameland o' our bonnies, an' it's dear ta me; But I long ta hear the mavis an' the laverock singin' free, As they sang in lirk springtime, in the land far 'yont the sea. Chorus—It's the land o' bonnie Scotland, etc.

Frightened By Flashlight

A few small pinches of magnesium flashed for the purpose of taking a flashlight photograph of the crowds coming out of the Grand theatre last night caused considerable consternation among the big Government street crowds shortly before nine o'clock, and queerly enough, the flash shattering an upper pane of the fourth window of the upstairs of the building opposite the theatre, while the three remaining, under one of which the flash was set, were not injured in the least. Nobody was hurt, even the photographer, who made a hasty retreat from the scene. The street for several minutes was almost impassable.

SENDS IN WAY OF RECIPROcity

Doubtful Prospect In Congress For Newly Concluded Agreement—Canvass Of Houses Leaves Matter Uncertain

SENATE DISPLAYS MOST HOSTILITY

Dominion Parliament Postpones Discussion To Await Action At Washington—Old Country Gets Surprise

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Senators began to loom up in the pathway of the Canadian reciprocity agreement today before it had been in the hands of congress 24 hours, and confident predictions of its failure were made by pillars of the protective tariff faith. It was said that even should the house accept the terms of the arrangement (which Republican tariff advocates did not concede for a moment) it could not pass the senate.

DIFFERENT VIEWS OF LUMBERMEN

Mill Owners In Ottawa District Give Opinions On Proposal To Free Lumber—Meat Packers Would Suffer

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—There is a slight difference of opinion among Ottawa lumbermen as to the results which will accrue by removal of the duty on rough sawn lumber. Some are of the opinion that this clause will result in considerable benefit to lumbermen on this side of the border, while others take the view that it will have little or no effect. Among the latter is Senator Edwards, president of the W. C. Edwards Co. "The president was never more in earnest in his life," said he, "as he intends to 'stay with it' through this session and to carry it to the next if necessary. He would not hesitate to call an extra session if he thought such a course necessary." Mr. Taft believes the mutual concessions arranged by the United States and Canada, especially the large number of duties on forest products which would be put on the British public, to be a great humanitarian movement that ultimately would mean a material reduction in the cost of living. He believes that if the promised reductions are not at once approved by the senate, the result will be a force against continued advances in the price of food. It is well known that Mr. Taft was disappointed after March 4, when he intended to 'stay with it' through this session and to carry it to the next if necessary. He would not hesitate to call an extra session if he thought such a course necessary. Mr. Taft believes the mutual concessions arranged by the United States and Canada, especially the large number of duties on forest products which would be put on the British public, to be a great humanitarian movement that ultimately would mean a material reduction in the cost of living. He believes that if the promised reductions are not at once approved by the senate, the result will be a force against continued advances in the price of food. It is well known that Mr. Taft was disappointed after March 4, when he intended to 'stay with it' through this session and to carry it to the next if necessary. He would not hesitate to call an extra session if he thought such a course necessary.

Seeks Capital For Kootenay

NELSON, Jan. 28.—Lory Aymer left yesterday for the east, where he will endeavor to interest capital in Kootenay enterprises. He will spend most of his time in Ottawa.

Trade With Mexico

MONTREAL, Jan. 28.—The establishment of a direct shipping service between Canada and Mexico has resulted in a big increase in trade between the two countries. D. A. Ansell, Mexican consul general, has just announced that the trade in goods and exports for 1910. According to this, exports from Canada totalled \$1,027,400, and the imports, \$710,500.

Local Option In Ontario

TORONTO, Jan. 28.—A. G. Mackay, leader of the opposition in legislature, declares he will divide the House on the three-fifths clause of the local option provisions of the Ontario Liquor act. When the three-fifths clause was introduced by Hon. W. Hanley it was opposed by Hon. I. B. Lucas, who was not then in the cabinet. Since the admission of the Centre Grey member to the cabinet the House has not been divided on the subject. During debates Hon. M. Lucas has refrained from expressing himself on the subject. When it is taken up again this session he will likely be heard from.

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PRINCESS MAY READY SHORTLY

First Of C. P. R. Coastwise Fleet To Use Oil As Fuel—Princess Charlotte To Be Converted Next

RUDEDECANAL CONFERENCE

The Rural Deacons of Victoria, comprising all the Anglican congregations of the district, held its 20th semi-annual conference on Wednesday, at the Victoria West Schoolroom, Victoria. The Rev. Rural Dean Baugh Allen in the chair. After the usual preliminary exercises had been disposed of, the chairman gave an address, in which he emphasized the great need that exists in Victoria for a censorship of the attractions appearing from time to time in the theatre and other places of amusement in the city, some of the posters adorning the bill boards were pronounced as decidedly low and objectionable. The Very Reverend Dean Dodd opened a discussion of more than ordinary interest to the Church of England congregations of the city, viz. The proposed church mission for the purpose of "Outreach" to be conducted by special missionaries of world wide experience, who would be brought from England for the purpose; necessarily a matter of such far reaching importance calls for much careful consideration, and if decided upon, could be held before the end of the present, or the beginning of next year; the clergy and laymembers of the several city parishes who were present, were most anxious to give their hearty and cordial support to the following resolution, moved by the Rev. The Dean, and seconded by Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, viz.: "That this Ruridecanal Conference humbly relying upon the guidance and help of The Holy Spirit, expresses its opinion that the time has come when a general mission is necessary for the industry in Canada, and recommends that such a mission be held, if long delayed, should be made, not later than Lent of 1911. Further, the members of this Ruridecanal Conference pledge themselves to work and pray earnestly, for God's blessing upon this special effort for the conversion of souls."

Clergy Pension Fund

Another important subject discussed was the question of organizing a clergy pension fund. The Rev. Canon Cooper, who opened the discussion, stated that in every right thinking churchman's mind, the great need of such a fund, and that after a long and careful consideration a plan was proposed by which the aged and worn-out clergy could be provided for. The following resolution, moved by Rev. Canon Cooper, and seconded by The Dean, was then put and carried, viz.: "That this Ruridecanal Conference pledges itself to support the effort made to be made to raise a capital fund for the 'Clergy Pension Fund.'"

KILLED BY FALLING TREE

J. T. Bennett Dies From Injuries While Clearing Land Near Colwood. Struck by the falling branch of a tree which he was felling, John Thomas Bennett, received such injuries Friday afternoon, near Colwood, that a few minutes later he died from the effects. Mr. Bennett was engaged in clearing a tract of land for his uncle, and the tree upon which he was working was larger than the others. His body and both legs were crushed by a large branch of the falling tree, under which he was pinned. Two of his children were present at the time of the accident, and unable to lend any aid, ran immediately for help. The remains were brought to the city yesterday, and are lying at the Hanna Undertaking Parlors, whence the funeral takes place under the auspices of the A. O. F. Monday afternoon. Deceased was 41 years of age, a native of Staffordshire, England, and leaves a family of six children beside a widow.

Board of Trade O

Mr. A. E. Todd, vice-president of the Victoria Board of Trade, expressing an opinion on the agreement which he said was a vast amount of study, and a sign of its operativeness. He said that the editorial which appeared in the paper a remarkably good summary situation. In the matter would affect the fruit industry.

ALARM FELT AT PROPOSED RECIPROcity

Mr. Richard McBride Fears That Reciprocity Will Destroy British Industries

RESOLUTION CONDENSED PROGRAMME

Timber And Fruit Industries Threatened—Reciprocity May Be Through Loss Of Market. Alarm almost amounting to a panic over its new proposal for a reciprocity agreement with the United States, which would virtually destroy the British timber and fruit industries, is being expressed in the British parliament in discussing the arrangement announced today. "Reciprocity," says one member, "in this case it is a word for the arrangement getting one sided, and gathering Western Canadian transportation and production for the advantage of American exporters."

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AY SHORTLY

Coastwise As Fuel—otte To Be

Engineer of the California, is Hotel. The board repre- in converting cess May into in connection that he is visit- will be ready, e of February, that a similar, on the Prin- understood to the C.P.R. Coast all its was- Mr. Dorward decision of the arrived at from a hotter fire, and necessa- five per cent. running out burners. The now engaged tion of large wharf at Van- of these being company pos- sible by the C.P.R. panning from al City.

CONFERENCE

Victoria, com- gregations 20th semi-an- ednesday, in s schoolroom, Dean Baugh ary exercises the chairman he empha- exists in Vic- the attractions time in the of amusement posters adorn- pronounced as onable. in Doull open- than ordinary England con- iz. The pro- ce conducted by, rld wide ex- brought from necessarily a ching impor- edal consid- on, could not of the present, at year; of the several present, were the proposal, the following the Rev. T. H. S. d Conference guidance and expresses its come when sary for that such a gements can ent of 1912, this Ruride themselves to, for God's efort for the

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ALARM FELT AT PROPOSALS

Mr. Richard McBride Voices Fears That Reciprocity Will Cripple British Columbia's Industries

RESOLUTION CONDEMNING PROGRAMME PROBABLE

Timber and Fruit Industries Threatened—Railway Extension May Be Curtailed Through Loss of Earnings

Alarm almost amounting to consternation over the inevitable effect of British Columbia industries is virtually unanimously expressed by members of the British Columbia parliament in discussing the reciprocity arrangement announced from Ottawa.

"Reciprocity," says one prominent member, "in this case it is a misused word, for the arrangement is altogether one-sided, and simply means penalizing Western Canadian transportation and production interests for the advantage of American competitors."

Lobby discussion of the published details of the arrangement yesterday was solely of the indignation meeting character, and on Wednesday next the legislature will pass an emphatically condemnatory resolution of which Deputy Speaker Hayward is giving formal notice.

Especially is it held that the tariff changes announced will sadly cripple the timber and fruit industries of British Columbia, while so reducing the traffic and earnings of the railroads as to threaten curtailment or suspension of their several extension programmes.

The Premier's Statement. "While I do not wish to take an alarmist view of the reciprocity arrangements that have been laid before the House at Ottawa," said the Premier yesterday, "it is abundantly evident from a perusal of the proposals that if adopted they will inflict very serious injury to this province. As he knows the conditions prevailing in the prairie provinces in the hands largely of the Americans, who can, even under existing conditions, successfully compete there with our fruit growers and those of Eastern Canada."

The British Columbia fruit industry by great effort is being built up, and it must be remembered that in the states to the south, where the industry is a long established one, with very large acreages, it costs very much less to produce fruit than it does here, where we are endeavoring to settle our lands, and where the advantage of a tariff enabling us to have a good market in the prairie has in the past operated helpfully.

To remove this advantage now will most seriously injure our efforts to settle and build up the province. The same applies to other branches of agriculture, and to make our markets free to the United States will but only greatly reduce the prices our farmers are now getting but in those commodities—such as butter, eggs, and poultry—of which our output does not yet equal the demand, the result will be that instead of importing from other parts of Canada there will be shipped to us from Washington, Oregon and from California, and the trade with Ontario and the other Eastern Provinces will cease.

This will not only affect the Canadian farmer, but it will lessen the volume of traffic on our transportation lines and build up the business of the competing lines of the country to the south.

FISHERY CLAUSE IN AGREEMENT

American Fishermen Not Given Right to Operate in Canadian Waters—Cause Of Misunderstanding

MODUS VIVENDI TAX IS LESSENER

Washington Star Foresees Annexation As Result Of Ratification Of Present Reciprocity Arrangement

OTTAWA, Jan. 27.—In the course of his speech explaining the arrangement arrived at in Washington, Hon. Mr. Fielding made a reference to fish which has so misled the public that many requests for an explanation have been received.

With the object of showing that the proposed arrangement was vastly better than any previously contemplated, Mr. Fielding referred to the half-century-old suggestion from the Maritime Provinces that Americans might be given the right of free fishing in Canadian waters in return for the admission free of Canadian fish into United States markets. Such stress did he lay upon that fact that this was mentioned in the course of the negotiations that a synopsis of his remarks led to the misunderstanding that such an arrangement had been agreed upon. What has really been decided on by the negotiators is that the modus vivendi license charge of \$1.50 per ton annually to American fishing vessels for the privilege of purchasing bait, ice and supplies and transshipping their catch at Canadian ports is reduced to the nominal charge of a dollar a year for each license.

FIRE IN STEWART DESTROYS STORE

Finch-Hickey Department Store Burned To The Ground—Narrow Escape Of Young Victoria Man

STEWART, B. C., Jan. 26.—Early this morning, with a wind blowing at a twenty-mile gale and the thermometer at zero, the Finch-Hickey department store on Fourth street, was burned to the ground. The excellent work of the fire brigade confined the fire to that building, saving the big Empress hotel and Harry Smith's office building. Stanley Anderson, who slept on the premises, escaped from the building by jumping from a window. The loss is estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars, with fifteen thousand dollars insurance carried by Victoria agents.

Mr. Perry Finch, of Finch and Finch, stated yesterday that the stock in the burned store was worth over \$20,000 and the building was valued at about \$5,000. The insurance amounts to \$15,000, all carried in companies represented by local agencies. It was placed in Victoria. Mr. T. H. Hickey and Stanley Anderson, son of Mr. J. A. Anderson, of this city, are the managers at Stewart, the latter rooming on the upper floor of the building.

Mr. Finch said steps would be taken to rebuild and restock at once. The fire came at a very bad time, as people were now going into Stewart in large numbers and outfitting. No time would be lost, however, in restoring the destroyed structure and stock. Lumber would be ordered at once and a special train with instructions would be telegraphed to arrange for reconstruction.

The store, a two-story structure, was located at the corner of Fourth avenue and Conway streets, and the Empress hotel, the best hotel in the north, is situated on the corner diagonally opposite. The Stewart fire brigade was organized a few months ago, the Stewart Land Company taking a leading movement in the organization, and this is the first fire it has had to handle.

Mr. Stanley Anderson, whose escape from the burning building is noted in the dispatch, is the son of Mr. J. A. Anderson, the auditor-general of the province.

Russia Coercing China. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27.—Russia is about to employ pressure to improve its conditions in Mongolia. It is intended to force China's consent to the opening of a consulate at Kobdo, in western Mongolia, thus lifting obstacles now in the way of Russian commerce. The Novoe Vremya calls on the government to send to China an ultimatum embodying in a threat to re-occupy Kolia, Chinese Turkistan, which from 1871 to 1891 was a Russian possession.

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DEVoured BY WOLVES

Probable Fate Of Trapper In North- Ontario—His Wife Almost Perishes In The Snow

COBALT, Jan. 27.—A tragic story comes from the district 50 miles north of Gowanda, where a trapper named Wilson was devoured by wolves. His wife and four weeks' old baby perished from cold and fear.

WILL RUN LAYOUT

Tacoma Bride Early Shows Victoria Husband Places They Are to Occupy in Household.

TACOMA, Jan. 27.—When O. C. Henning, of Victoria, B. C., and Mary Kelleher, of Tacoma, went to the window of the county clerk here today the bride-to-be objected strenuously to the husband being asked for a marriage license. This led to a quarrel, in which the young woman came out triumphant.

"We want to get one of them things you get married with," Henning said to the clerk. "That rough talk ain't got any place on an occasion like this," declared the near-bride, wheeling around on the man with anger in her eyes. "You're no clerk."

PLAGUE BLOCKS RAILWAY TRAFFIC

No Trains Run On Chinese Roads North Of Tien Tsin—Missionary Physicians Devoting Themselves To Work

PEKING, Jan. 27.—Owing to the prevalence of the plague, railway traffic in North China has ceased, except from Tien Tsin to Peking, and between this city and Hankow, a special train will bring a dozen trans-Siberian passengers now quarantined at Shan Hai Kwan. This will end the service of the Chinese line above Tien Tsin for the present.

The Japanese roads are conveying no Chinese, and only medically certified foreigners. Service on the German line from Tien Tsin to Pokow has been suspended, and the prospect that further suspensions will be announced, is causing many foreigners here to leave.

A modified plan for the general quarantine of the legation quarter has been agreed upon, and will become effective when necessary. All legations have taken in three months' supply of rations and fuel. Most of the westerners, including missionaries, are sending home their pupils from the country, but otherwise are continuing their duties.

American Minister Calhoun offered the missionaries a refuge at the American legation, but they declined. Physicians believe the germ will be exterminated with the approach of warm weather. News is received of the death from the plague of another physician at Mukden, Dr. Jackson, a Presbyterian missionary, aged 26. The fact of his death, in spite of inoculation, has increased the anxiety of the women whose husbands have fled to the front. A Chinese physician is convalescent, his recovery being the only one in 100 cases.

The special equipment of the doctors is generally proving a safeguard. Reports from Harbin say the Chinese authorities have given medical men permission to burn three sections of the Chinese city, where troops are to be sent to meet the condition about the affected areas more effective.

Apart from physicians connected with the legations in Peking, and a few Japanese doctors, most of the western traders and men in the region of the plague are connected with the various foreign missions of North America and Europe.

A number of Cashmere Gloves. Regular 25c for 10c

Last Day of Rummage Sale PREVIOUS TO STOCKTAKING

Table listing various clothing items and their prices during a rummage sale, including ladies' coats, dresses, and children's suits.

Campbell Hat Pins. Regular 25c for 5c

Last Day of Rummage Sale PREVIOUS TO STOCKTAKING

Table listing various clothing items and their prices during a rummage sale, including ladies' coats, dresses, and children's suits.

A number of Cashmere Gloves. Regular 25c for 10c

Last Day of Rummage Sale PREVIOUS TO STOCKTAKING

Table listing various clothing items and their prices during a rummage sale, including ladies' coats, dresses, and children's suits.

ROSS Four Big Surprises for Today. GENUINE UP-TO-DATE BARGAINS WITH A BIG B. Includes items like Shirr's Pure Jelly Powders, Imported Sanyrna Figs, and Pineapple Fudge.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00, Six Months .75, Three months .50, Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE SONGHEES RESERVE.

We are in a position to say that an understanding has been reached with the Dominion government as to the terms of the settlement of the Songhees reserve, and that the agreement entered into with the Indians will be carried out.

We are also informed that the Premier has written to Mayor Morley to say that in view of the very great expense attendant upon the removal of the Indians and the acquisition of the new reservation, it will be impossible for the government to meet the wishes of the city in respect to the dedication of a part of the present reserve to public uses.

SINGLE TAX.

Reduced to its final analysis the principle of the Single Tax means the resumption by the state of the ownership of all land, and a charge upon all persons who may use any portion of it. This is not so very different from the feudal system as appears at first sight. The king owned the land and he gave it to his followers in consideration of services to be rendered. In the course of a thousand years or so the land-owners have managed to shift the burden of service to other shoulders. The Single Tax advocates would replace the burden on the land and relieve industry and its fruits, but instead of permitting the land to be held by a few favored individuals, they propose that it shall be held by the masses. This result they would bring about by levying all taxes upon land values, and it is believed that the effect of this would prevent anything in the nature of speculation in the value of land, the retention of land in large areas by any single owner, and the existence of any landless class in the community. It is claimed by them that this would mean a complete social revolution and give all men an equal opportunity. The idea is that property in land is as unreasonable a thing as property in the atmosphere or the high seas; that all wealth is the result of the application of labor to the land in one form or another and hence it is argued that as land ought to be common property and as labor is the universal contribution of mankind, all wealth ought to be distributed among the people in proportion to the amount of labor, mental or physical, each has bestowed upon its creation. It is not proposed that there shall be any fixed scale of distribution or any attempt to level up or down, as the case might be, between individuals. Equality of opportunity is all that the Single Taxer claims to offer. Herein it differs from Socialism, which aims at equality of results, which is impossible. The Single Tax system is claimed to be favorable to the best development of individualism.

We do not suppose that the most enthusiastic advocate of the Single Tax expects in his lifetime to see it carried out on a very extensive scale to its ultimate conclusion. There are a good many bridges to be crossed before that point is reached. At the same time the placing of the incidence of taxation upon land values is steadily growing in favor, and is likely to come into very general application. The advocates of the system make a mistake when they concentrate their attention upon the ultimate goal and disregard the intermediate steps by which alone it can be reached. If the principle of the taxation of land values is a correct one, and we think it is, it may be trusted to bring about its own results in its own way. The human equation must always be remembered, and the most perfect system on paper may fall when it comes to be reduced to practice. The advocates of Single Tax must be content to hasten slowly. The world is not quite ready for the millennium.

RECIPROCITY

The provisions of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada call for a good deal of consideration, and there will be a material difference of opinion as to its bearing upon trade and the general industries of the Dominion. There will also be some divergence of view as to their effect upon trade relations between the United Kingdom and Canada. We cannot hope to do more this morning than present some very general views on some of the various aspects of the agreement. First as to the effect upon trade with the United Kingdom. Some of the articles dealt with do not enter in any appreciable degree

into the exports from the United Kingdom to the Dominion, such as coal and agricultural products, linseed oil, mica, gypsum, canned meats and vegetables. The same observation applies also to agricultural implements, at least to a very large extent. There are certain manufactured articles, upon which the duty has been reduced, that do form part of our imports from the United Kingdom, but without fuller details than we have at hand it is impossible to enter into any critical analysis of what effect the reduction of duty on them will have upon our imports from Britain. At first sight we are disposed to take an unfavorable view of the case.

In regard to natural products such as wheat, and other grains, dairy products, fruit, fish, eggs, poultry, cattle, sheep and other live animals, which are to be admitted free into both countries, we are not inclined to view with favor the provisions of the agreement. We necessarily look upon the matter largely from a local point of view, and the free admission into the country of articles the production of which we are endeavoring in British Columbia to stimulate locally, will not impress the people of this province favorably. Especially is this the case with fresh fruits, which at present form our chief surplus agricultural production. Our fruit growers have a sufficient handicap now in selling their produce on the Prairies. The reduction of rates on canned foods will have no special local effect one way or the other. In respect to lumber there is a good deal to be said. The free admission of lumber into Canada will interfere with the market on the Prairies, which it seems to us ought to be preserved to Canadian millmen. On the other hand the free admission of lumber, both rough and dressed, into the United States may lead to the rapid increase in its manufacture here. Many Americans hold large timber areas in this province and they are likely to begin their exploitation in order to preserve their timber limits nearer home. While this will have an important effect industrially, we are disposed to think that British Columbia would have been content to wait until the United States had of its own accord reduced the tariff on lumber, as would undoubtedly have been the case in the course of a few years, rather than have the Prairie markets thrown open as a dumping ground for the surplus products of United States mills. Speaking from a local point of view we are by no means inclined to favor the provisions of the treaty in this regard. The free admission of fish into the United States will be of no particular local advantage, and its free admission into Canada is of no local value whatever.

Speaking of the agreement as a whole we are not favorably impressed by it. We seem to be conceding something and to be receiving nothing in return that we could not have got by waiting. Such information as we have at hand confirms us in the view that we have taken since the beginning of negotiations, namely that the consideration of a reciprocity treaty was ill-advised and that all the advantages, that could possibly be derived from a treaty, could be gained by independent action on the part of both governments. We are unable to see what gain it is to Canada to have the United States market opened to wheat. There is sale for all our surplus in the United Kingdom and long before we have a surplus that cannot be disposed of in the British market, the United States would have lifted the duty from it. It seems absurd to talk about reciprocity between the two countries in wheat. The offer of a free market for paper in exchange for a removal of the prohibition of the export of pulp wood will, we fancy, be a dead letter, and the inclusion of such a provision in a treaty might be construed to bind the hands of the United States if hereafter in should be deemed advisable in that country to remove the duty from paper. Speaking frankly we are not at all favorably impressed by the agreement, for it seems to be an unnecessary thing, the effect of which upon our industries and upon our trade relations with the United Kingdom cannot be foreseen. We have bought a pig in a bag and we do not know how much we have paid for it.

The Toronto Star says that fortunes are made so quickly nowadays that "a beggar of today may run you down in an automobile twelve months from now." We always supposed that Toronto was a slow old kind of a place anyway. Out here men go to bed paupers and wake up millionaires, in their minds at least.

Mr. Ellison's interesting and eloquent remarks on the second reading of the Bill to establish Strathcona Park will be read with very great pleasure. We suppose it would be impossible to realize what the reservation of this magnificent area, as a pleasure resort will mean in a financial way to this city and this Island. There is nothing quite like it anywhere else in the world.

It is said that so much breath and time are lost in saying "telephone message" that the need for a new word to express the same meaning is urgent. Among the suggestions are "teleotele," "phonogram," "teleword," "colligram" and "wiregram." Out in this part of the world we find "phone" do very well. It is not a very scientific word, but everyone knows what you mean when you say "So-and-so left a phone for you."

We used to say in the newspaper offices, when word of a shipping disaster came, that there would be two others. We had the case of the Queen's day before yesterday, and the two others came along yesterday. The part which the wireless played in these cases is a story by itself. It cannot be fully told tonight, for details are only coming in; but the simple statement of facts given in our news columns speaks eloquently of the value of this wonderful invention.

This is the fifty-second birthday of Kaiser Wilhelm. May he live long and prosper. He has now reigned twenty-two years, and it can be said truly that he has proved a very different kind of sovereign from what was expected. All the world was uneasy when he came to the throne, for the fear was general that he would seek fame by the use of blood and iron, but he has kept the peace, and we think it may be assumed that a sovereign who can show such a record as this, may not properly be regarded as a menace to his neighbors.

We have a very interesting reference this morning to the work of Mr. Napier Denison, of which we spoke on this page yesterday. We then mentioned the possible practical bearing of his investigations, and we are able this morning to outline in a general way what he expects to be able to do. It will be a discovery of inestimable value if Mr. Denison is able to show that, just as storm signals may be hoisted for the guidance of mariners, danger signals may be displayed for the guidance of miners sufficiently far ahead to enable them to take precautions for safety in some cases at least.

Rev. Dr. Smith, a distinguished missionary, addressing an audience in Brooklyn, referred to the Yellow Peril. Among other things he said: "Four times have the Asiatics invaded Europe. The fifth time they will come to stay unless something is done now to prevent the further stirring up of Oriental ambition." Dr. Smith looked for a coalition between the Chinese and Japanese, and says that the invasion of Europe will come and later that of America. He thinks the only remedy lies in the control of the trade of China, which he thinks the United States and the European nations should set out to secure.

The town of Listowel, Ont., is the limit. A returned missionary, a widower with two small children, came to that town and was found to be afflicted with small pox. He was hurried off to a makeshift isolation hospital, hurriedly erected, and died, and now the town authorities wish to collect \$1,000, the cost of the hospital, from his estate. We hardly suppose it can collect the money, for there was nothing in the nature of a contract between the town and the missionary, and it can hardly have an action for damages for something it chose to do for its own protection. It cannot prove that the isolation was necessary, however desirable it might have been.

By the death of Sir Charles Dillk, one of the ablest men who has taken part in the political life of Britain has passed away. He first attracted wide attention by his book called "Greater Britain," in the title of which he coined a phrase that has passed into general use and will probably never be forgotten. It was an achievement to have given the world such a phrase, for it was pregnant with meaning. Sir Charles might easily have been one of Britain's greatest ministers, but he made an error which seemed to close the door upon his political advancement. He shocked the British conscience and there was no pardon for him. Sir Charles has been looked upon for many years as one of the greatest authorities on international questions, especially as they relate to armaments. He leaves an excellent public record.

Two Freighters Coming. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The British steamers Penrith Castle and St. Dunstan have been added to the fleet of steamers that make up the new line recently established by the Guthrie & Co., between Europe and this port and Victoria and Vancouver. The Penrith Castle will begin loading at Artwery in March, and the St. Dunstan in April.

Workmen's Compensation. TORONTO, Jan. 26.—Chief Justice Sir William Meredith has been appointed to recommend to the government the form to be taken by the Workmen's Compensation Act, which the government will introduce to take the place of the present legislation which has been in force for 25 years. The new act is expected to be a distinct advance upon the previous one.

Takes Two to Make a Bargain

Our Reasonable Prices and Our High Quality

When you buy goods at reasonable prices and get the best of goods, you are buying goods that are bargains. When you buy goods at low prices and the goods are of no quality, and they are advertised as bargains, they are not bargains, because they last you no time. You think you are getting a wonderful bargain because you see the advertisement, "goods marked at half," but when you have had these goods home for a few weeks you begin to wonder where your bargain is. It is a different thing altogether when you buy from us; we don't tell you prices "cut in half," etc., etc., we tell you all the time that we have the best quality, and that our prices are reasonable, and we have proved this statement of ours time and again. We can sell quality goods at reasonable prices because we buy in such large quantities that we get special prices from the manufacturers that cannot be obtained by any other firm but ourselves. We are pleased when you go to other stores first; but never buy until you have carefully looked over our assortments of all Home Furnishings.

The Last Are Going First Thing This Morning

A week ago we advertised that we were clearing our shelves of short lengths in Liberty and French Chintz and Cretonnes. Well, we sold all these, and those who were lucky enough to get them got real good values. Those who got them must have been showing these bargains to their friends, because we have had several enquiries for them since we sold the lot off. We have managed to get together another lot of a big variety for this morning, and those wanting them will require to be bright and early.

Chocolate Sets in Beautiful Patterns



If you have not got a Chocolate Set, and you would like to have one, we have an unequalled variety for you to choose from, at prices that will suit you. The Chocolate Sets we are now showing are the most beautiful that have ever come to this city, the designs are perfect, and the many different shapes we have these sets in are worth while taking a look at. We have them in White and Gold, in Floral and Conventional designs, such as Roses and Holly, Violets and Ferns, White with Yellow Tops, and Birds in Circles all the way round, and many others too numerous to mention. We show these in French, English, German, Austrian and Russian China.



Sets consisting of six Cups and Saucers and Chocolate Pot, from, per set, \$35.00 to \$3.00. Sets with China Trays to match in same designs as cups and saucers, from \$14.00 to \$7.50.

Latest Arrivals of Wedgwood Tea Pots, Sugar and Creams

The latest in Wedgwood has just arrived, and in one of our Government street windows we are displaying same. We have a beautiful assortment to select from—the shapes are very beautiful and of the very latest. These new English goods are all in plain colors, of blue and green, and if you want something really artistic in Teapots, Sugars and Creams, come and see these. The prices are reasonable enough.

- Teacups and Saucers, Per dozen \$4.00
Teapots, large size .75c
Teapots, medium size .50c
Teapots, small size .40c
Creams, large size .35c
Creams, medium size .30c
Creams, small size .25c
Covered Sugars, large size .50c
Covered Sugars, small size .40c

Come Here for Warm Bedding You'll Want It These Cold Nights

This is not terribly cold weather, but be prepared for what is to come. The snow suggests a cold spell, and you had better be prepared for it. We have all kinds of bedding ready for you are prices that will not inconvenience you. Our quality of bedding is just the same as our furniture, etc.—it is the best. We have a splendid variety for you to make your selections from on our second floor. We have sheets for your bed that can make your bed so comfortable and cosy that you will wonder how you ever managed to get along without them. A comfortable warm bed is an essential article in the home. It is not the bed itself that makes you comfortable, it depends greatly on the bedding. If you try some of our bedding you will know that what we say is true. Give our second floor a visit.

SHEETS, BEDSPREADS, BLANKETS, ETC.

- Hemmed Cotton Sheets—Linen finish—
64 x 88. Per pair \$1.65
72 x 90. Per pair \$2.50 and \$2.00
Embroidered Hemstitched Linen Sheets. Each, only \$5.00
Linen Sheetting, 72 to 90 inches in size, from, per yard, 90c to \$1.25
Cotton Pillow Cases, from, per dozen \$2.00
Cotton Hemstitched Pillow Cases, from, each .30c
Frisched Pillow Cases, from, each .50c
White Honeycomb Washing Bedspreads, with and without fringe, from, each \$1.35
Marseilles Bedspreads, in satin finish, a very large variety of designs, from \$15.00 to \$1.00
All-wool Grey Special Blankets, in dark grey. Per pair, \$4.00, \$3.50 and \$2.50
The Cordova Blanket is of a very pretty silver-grey—
6 lbs. \$3.90
7 lbs. \$4.55
8 lbs. \$5.30
The Scotch Skeldon Blanket is of a pure white wool, exceptionally closely woven, is unshrinkable and made in two pieces in four different sizes—
8 lb. size, 80 x 34. Per pair \$7.50
81 x 81, 8 lb. Per pair \$7.50
7 lbs., 72 x 81. Per pair \$6.75
6 lbs., 68 x 78. Per pair \$6.00



BLANKETS

The Scotch Universal Bath Blanket—Cheviot. This is Weiler's Special Line of Blankets. The blanket is pure white fleeces wool, is unshrinkable and very closely woven. Beautifully finished with light blue lines and border—
10 lbs., 80 x 99. Per pair \$10.50
9 lbs., 78 x 94. Per pair \$9.50
8 lbs., 76 x 88. Per pair \$8.50
7 lbs., 72 x 86. Per pair \$7.50
6 lbs., 68 x 84. Per pair \$6.50
We have a Special Scotch 8 lb. Blanket, beautifully finished, silk bound. Per pair \$12.50
Hand-Blocked Art Bedspreads, in a large variety of the very latest designs, \$13.50, \$12.50, \$11.00, \$8.50, \$5.00 and \$3.50
Beautiful White Soft Fleece Blankets, all pure wool, with pink and blue borders—
6 lbs. \$5.50
8 lbs. \$7.25

We have a splendid variety of Cotton Quilts, and if you want a good, warm, serviceable covering for the bed, that have a nice appearance, you cannot do better than take a look at this assortment. Cotton Quilts, size 72 x 72, \$3.25, \$3.00, \$2.25 and \$2.00. Cotton Quilts, size 60 x 72, \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.75.

THE FAMOUS McLINTOCKS ENGLISH DOWN QUILTS

These famous down quilts are to be found here in great variety, and in the newest and most beautiful designs. We have sold a big lot of these famous quilts within the last few days, and if you want to secure one, come today. You can see from the following short list of prices that these goods are priced reasonably. The way to do is to compare the article with the price and see how long it lasts you. Turkey Chintz, 6 ft. x 5 ft., at \$6.50. Fine quality Downproof, in French Art Sateen, 6 ft. x 5 ft., \$10.00, \$7.50 and \$6.50. Fine quality Downproof, in French Art Sateen, 6 ft. x 6 ft., \$14.00, \$12.00, \$9.00 and \$8.00. Turkey Chintz, 6 ft. x 5 ft., at \$7.50. French Art Sateen, on one side and the reverse fine French Art Sateen, 6 ft. x 6 ft., \$15.00. Fine quality Downproof in French Art Sateen, frilled border, 6 ft. x 5 ft. \$14.00.

Real Economy Dealers in Real Quality WEILER BROS Our Thoughts Are For Your Interests

SCOTT

The condition of Flodden was ung... In that fit not only her King, lords and the eldes ilies. James V. wh was at that time a struggles between t Duke of Albany fo child and the regenc kept the distracted deluged it with blood triumphant only to set aside and driven as the young King b his authority. Jam much force of char severity. He ended his power to prom among his people, the peace with Engl more with the banis with him. He mad a very notable jour gating Scotland and all the islands, bays steps to secure the pendent chieftains kingdom, and, as by many nobles, large process of escheat the most powerfull ever had, using the influence in the sta tion of Scotland in Walter Scott said: was possessed of v King could scarce be the first baron of restrained, imprison the pleasure of a t true that, when sessed the love and was generally allow the national conce power usually restee in which he repeatedly imprison murdered by the var instances by the s loved, honored and son with such devo to the fatal field of the flower of his kin quiet and prosperi far too much on the prince to be capabl

The people of S very poor. Of ma or none. The only e hides and wool. A of course, but so ofte and sword, sometim from England, and s that no man felt sur Moreover, nearly th lation was almost e such tillage as was men, women and ch existed between th ward through all ra tenant, for example fully justified in ki though laws were s similar evils, there the state capable of habitants had accu under great stress, become common in almost unknown. arduous conditions, impressed with the ancient classics had to the world, and th had begun. It spre fact there was that confined to a few, i many, and a certan obligatory. In 149 enacted that each h holder should, und holder should, und holder, send his e school at six, or, i years of age. The grounded in Latin, and philosophy for ing to qualify them duties of judges, m like. This is proba compulsory educat doctrines of the R foothold in Scotlan vious article that very jealous of th things contributed t out the kingdom and when we refle the better able to e events which mar Stuart, who succee when he died, on early age of thirty

SPRINGTIME A

Now that the s in British Columbi feel a restlessness, which finds a respo nature. A few da was in the grasp of opening bud, not grance. We went glimpse out of ou endless expanse of the Chinook wind,

An Hour with the Editor

SCOTTISH HISTORY

The condition of Scotland after the battle of Flodden was unsettled in the highest degree. In that fierce fight Scotland lost not only her King, but twelve earls, thirteen lords and the eldest sons of five noble families. James V., who succeeded to the throne, was at that time an infant in arms, and the struggles between the Earls of Angus and the Duke of Albany for the guardianship of the child and the regency of the kingdom not only kept the distracted country in confusion, but deluged it with blood. Angus in the end was triumphant only to find himself ignominiously set aside and driven from the kingdom as soon as the young King became old enough to assert his authority. James proved to be a man of much force of character, although inclined to severity. He endeavored by every means in his power to promote harmony and prosperity among his people, and while unable to keep the peace with England, the fault lay doubtless more with the banished family of Douglas than with him. He made what was in those days a very notable journey for a king, circumnavigating Scotland and familiarizing himself with all the islands, bays and harbors. He also took steps to secure the loyalty of the semi-independent chieftains in the remoter parts of the kingdom, and, as by reason of the death of so many nobles, large estates had become his by process of escheatment, he was undoubtedly the most powerful sovereign that Scotland ever had, using the word powerful to express influence in the state. Describing the condition of Scotland in the reign of James IV., Sir Walter Scott said: "In Scotland the crown was possessed of very little power, and the King could scarce be considered as more than the first baron of the kingdom, subject to be restrained, imprisoned, dethroned and slain at the pleasure of a turbulent aristocracy. It is true that, when the Scottish monarch possessed the love and affection of his peers, he was generally allowed considerable weight in the national councils; but the extent of his power usually rested in the degree of personal esteem in which he was held. James III. was repeatedly imprisoned, and finally deposed and murdered by the same class of nobles (in some instances by the very same individuals) who loved, honored and obeyed his more popular son with such devotion that they followed him to the fatal field of Flodden, on which, with the flower of his kingdom, he lost his life. The quiet and prosperity of the kingdom rested far too much on the personal character of the prince to be capable of much stability."

The people of Scotland were at this time very poor. Of manufactures they had little or none. The only exports of the country were hides and wool. Agriculture was practised, of course, but the confused state of the country was such, so often was it laid waste by fire and sword, sometimes by an invading force from England, and sometimes by rival nobles, that no man felt sure of reaping what he sowed. Moreover, nearly the whole able-bodied population was almost constantly under arms, and such tillage as was possible was left to old men, women and children. The strife, which existed between the nobles, extended downward through all ranks of society. An evicted tenant, for example, considered himself to be fully justified in killing his successor, and although laws were passed to prevent this and similar evils, there seemed to be no power in the state capable of enforcing them. The inhabitants had accustomed themselves to life under great stress, and the luxuries, that had become common in England and France, were almost unknown. Yet notwithstanding these arduous conditions, the Scots were strongly impressed with the value of education. The ancient classics had recently been made known to the world, and the period of the Renaissance had begun. It spread to Scotland, and its effect there was that, instead of learning being confined to a few, it was made available to the many, and a certain amount of it was made obligatory. In 1404 the Scottish Parliament enacted that each baron and substantial freeholder should, under the penalty of twenty pounds, send his eldest son to the grammar school at six, or, in case of valid excuse, at nine years of age. These lads were to become well grounded in Latin, and even then to study law and philosophy for three years, the object being to qualify them for the performance of the duties of judges, magistrates, sheriffs, and the like. This is probably the earliest instance of compulsory education. At this time also the doctrines of the Reformation began to get a foothold in Scotland. We have seen in a previous article that the Scottish clergy were very jealous of their independence. All these things contributed towards producing throughout the kingdom very disturbed conditions, and when we reflect upon them we become the better able to understand the cause of the events which marred the career of Mary Stuart, who succeeded to her father's throne, when he died, on December 14, 1542, at the early age of thirty-one.

SPRINGTIME AND "LITTLE RIVERS"

Now that the springtime is coming to us in British Columbia, each one of us begins to feel a restlessness, foretelling that awakening which finds a responsive birth in all things in nature. A few days ago the world about us was in the grasp of winter, not a suggestion of opening bud, not a trace of springtime fragrance. We went to bed one night, the last glimpse out of our windows showing us an endless expanse of snow. But while we slept, the Chinook wind, that wonderful wind about

which some day our poet-children shall magically sing, swept down upon us. Waking in the night, we heard it rattling the windows, whistling through the crevices in the doors, singing madly in the swaying fir trees. And in the morning the miracle had happened. Our open windows revealed a glad, green world. The breeze that brushed against our faces was roughly sweet, with no hint of frost in its breath. And, in the garden-beds, when we went out of doors to look, there were the tiny emerald spears of the crocus, while over against the house—wonder of wonders!—the wall-flowers were beginning to show the dark brown and gold-velvet of their dear, homely, fragrant blossoms. O, this is a country of wonderful magic and mystery. And because the spell of the swift-coming spring is upon us all, and Nature seemed never more radiantly motherly than now, we like to read of those, who have felt, who feel as we do. We like to meet with, and to speak with those whose hearts are full of the inexpressibly great and vehement thoughts of this season of seasons. We like to think that in potent fancy we are grasping one another's hands in an endless chain of happy sympathy, and rejoicing—just rejoicing—for joy gives birth to all that is sweet and most beautiful in the world.

And so today, because our minds and hearts are attune to the singing of nature in wind and sea, and in the meadow-lark's trilling, we can appreciate the sentiment which breathes in the following words. The writer is Henry Van Dyke, a New England clergyman, and he speaks particularly of the friendship to us of "little rivers." We all know more or less about little rivers, though with many of us the dearest memories of them may belong to a childhood long past. But memories gather sweetness as they grow, just as friendship waxes dearer with the years:

Little Rivers

A river is the most human and companionable of all inanimate things. It has a life, a character, a voice of its own; and is as full of good-fellowship as a sugar-maple is of sap. It can talk in various tones, loud or low; and of many subjects, grave or gay. Under favorable circumstances it will even make a shift to sing; not in a fashion that can be reduced to notes and set down in black and white on a sheet of paper, but in a vague, refreshing manner and to a wondering air that goes—"Over the hills and far away."

For real company and friendship, there is nothing outside of the animal kingdom that is comparable to a river.

I will admit that a very good case can be made out in favor of some other objects of natural affection. For example, a fair apology has been offered by those ambitious persons who have fallen in love with the sea. But after all there is a formless and disquieting passion. It lacks solid comfort and mutual confidence. The sea is too big for loving, and too uncertain. It will not fit into our thoughts. It has no personality because it has so many. It is a salt abstraction. You might as well think of loving a glittering generality like "the American woman." Mountains are more satisfying, because they are more individual. It is possible to feel a very strong attachment for a certain range whose outline has grown familiar to our eyes; or a clear peak that has looked down, day after day, upon our joys and sorrows, moderating our passions with its calm aspect. We come back from our travels, and the sight of such a well-known mountain is like meeting an old friend unchanged. But it is a one-sided affection. The mountain is voiceless and imperturbable; and its very loftiness and serenity sometimes makes us the more lonely.

Trees seem to come closer to our life. They are often rooted in our richest feelings; and our sweetest memories, like birds, build nests in their branches.

Yes, there is a good deal to be said in favor of tree-worship; and when I recline with my friend Tityrus beneath the shade of his favorite oak, I consent to his devotions. But when I invite him with me to share my orisons, or wander alone to indulge the luxury of grateful, unlaborious thought, my feet turn not to a tree, but to the bank of a river: for there the musings of solitude find a friendly accompaniment, and human intercourse is purified and sweetened by the flowing, murmuring water. It is by a river that I would choose to make love, and to revive old friendships and to play with the children, and to confess my faults; and to escape from vain selfish desires, and to cleanse my mind from all the false and foolish things that mar the joy and peace of living. Like David's harp, I pant for the waterbrooks, and would follow the advice of Seneca, who says, "Where a spring rises, or a river flows, there should we build altars and offer sacrifices."

Every country, or at least every country that is fit for habitation, has its rivers; and every river has its own quality; and it is the part of wisdom to know and love as many as you can; seeing each in the fairest possible light and receiving from each the best that it has to give. The torrents of Norway leap down from their mountain homes with plentiful cataracts, and run brief but glorious races to the sea. The streams of England move smoothly through green fields and besides ancient, sleepy towns. The Scotch rivers braw through the open moorland, and flash along steep highland glens. The rivers of the Alps are born in icy caves, from which they issue forth with furious, turbid waters; but when their anger has been forgotten in the slumber of some blue lake, they flow down more softly to see the vineyards of France and Italy, the

grey castles of Germany, and the verdant meadows of Holland. The mighty rivers of the West roll their yellow floods through broad valleys or plunge down dark canons. The rivers of the South creep under dim arboreal arches heavy with banners of waving moss.

Every river that flows is good and has something worthy to be loved. But those that we love most are always those that we have known best—the stream that ran before our father's door, the current on which we ventured our first boat, or cast our first fly, the brook on whose banks we first picked the twin flower of young love. However far we may travel, we come back to Naaman's state of mind: "Are not Aban and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?"

THE ORIGIN OR RELIGION

On the three preceding Sundays we have endeavored to explain the origin of law, and sought to show that it is to be found in necessity. We have also tried to show that as it is the result of instincts as natural in humanity as the phenomena of fruit and seed, and of gravitation and cohesion are in the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, respectively, law is essentially of divine source, seeing that it results from qualities inherent in Nature, and therefore as much a part of Creation as are the worlds and system of worlds that have been evolved from chaos. We do not find, however, along this line of reasoning any place where we are forced by logic to interpose the hypothesis of God. Let us be clear as to what is meant by this. The expression "hypothesis of God" was first used, we think, by Tyndall, or possibly it was one of the other great scientists of the mid-Victorian Era. It was employed in this sense, that Science could apparently explain every step in the evolution of matter without having to resort to the supposition of a Divine Being extraneous to matter interposed to cause, influence or arrest the processes of Nature. It is somewhat in this sense that the expression is used herein. We do not find any place in the evolution of human society at which it is necessary to say that at this stage mankind was compelled to assume the existence of a Deity. In other words, a perfect ethical system could be built up from the primitive instincts of self-preservation and racial preservation.

An attempt has been made to account for the origin of religion by attributing it to the personification of the forces of Nature. The Sun rose in the morning, and as its beams dispelled the night, it was regarded as the source of human happiness, and was worshipped as a beneficent god. Darkness made life dangerous and was dreaded as a maleficent god. The wind was personified and came to be regarded as a god. The thunder was the voice of a god and the lightning his arrows. And so on through the whole range of natural phenomena. We find great difficulty in accepting this explanation as a logical one, for it leaves unexplained how the idea of gods came to be entertained at all. The hypothesis of deity, whether in the form of one god or a thousand, seems to be absolutely distinct from the occurrences in Nature and the evolution of laws under the impetus of human necessity. Whence, then, came the thought? If you have read much about the origin of religions, or in explanation of what are called "Nature religions" as distinguished from revealed religion, you must have noticed that the explanations all begin by assuming what is to be proved, namely, that man originated the idea of a deity, which seems to be an impossibility. This explanation is not rendered any the more acceptable by referring this origin to a very remote period. We may very easily suggest in this Twentieth Century after Christ that primitive man, uncounted centuries before Christ, felt the wind blow and said it was a god, but consideration will show that this primeval ancestor of ours must have had the conception of deity, no matter how crude or obscure it might have been, before he could have thought of explaining the wind by it. To suggest that an explanation of something may be given by referring it to something else of which we have never heard or imagined is to advance a proposition, which is intrinsically absurd. Let us pursue the reasoning a little more closely. We must of necessity describe things in terms of the known, and if we have no terms applicable to it, description becomes impossible. Take for example what is known as the ether. The nearest definition, which science has attempted to give to it is that it is "that which undulates," but this does not tell us what the ether is. We speak of the law of gravitation, and can tell how it will operate, but we are utterly helpless if we try to define what the power is, whose laws we have been able to observe. These are examples taken from the achievements of Science, when its professors have grown so boastful of their wisdom that they refuse to allow a place in the Universe for its Creator. If we put ourselves in the place of primeval man and try to think of him as evolving from the processes of Nature, the idea of a deity, we must concede him to have been endowed with something which none of his descendants has ever possessed. But when once we admit that the idea of deity was inherent in man, everything becomes easy when we seek to explain the existence of a belief in one god or a thousand of them.

We seem, therefore, to be forced to one of two conclusions. The idea of deity was either innate in human nature or was con-

veyed to it from some extraneous source. Perhaps herein we find the radical distinction between man and the brute creation. If we seek to explain this distinction by reference to intelligence, we find a vague borderland between men and brutes wherein they seem to stand upon an equality; but we have absolutely no reason for assuming that the brute creation has the conception of deity. It would be fruitless to attempt by any process of reasoning to determine whether this conception was innate in the human race or came to it by inspiration. If man is the product of evolution from the lower forms of life there must have been a stage in his development when he first received this conception; if he is a distinct and separate creation, the conception must have been innate, and whichever explanation we accept, we are logically forced to the same conclusion, namely, that there is exterior to the material universe something which could impart the conception of deity. That something must of necessity be divine, for anything less than deity could not of itself conceive of deity. Hence we seem to reach the final conclusion, that the belief in deity is of divine origin, and as this belief is the basis of religion, the origin of religion is in God Himself.

THE EARTH

XVII.

The geological structure of Asia is very simple. That great continent consists of a vast, though irregular, mountain mass flanked by alluvial plains. This mass appears to have undergone a series of oscillations upwards and downwards, so that at times the lowlands have been submerged by the sea, and at others elevated at varying distances above it. The nature of northern Siberia—like that of the region on the northwesterly shore of Hudson Bay, suggests that at no very distant period, geologically speaking, the country was below the sea-level. There are great masses of frozen earth in both countries, which suggest a considerable elevation, although, as we pointed out in the first article of this series, the existence of this frozen soil at great depths is not very easily explained. The alluvial plains referred to, where the altitude is great enough to permit them to be drained, and when the latitude does not preclude cultivation, are exceedingly rich, and where there is sufficient precipitation are very rich. The low lands south of the Himalayan Range are of incomparable fertility; the great plain of China is also exceedingly rich. Manchuria and generally southern Siberia is covered with soil that will yield luxuriantly. Southwestern Asia only needs irrigation to blossom as the rose. A considerable area of it is arid, and, indeed, one of the most notable physical facts in connection with the earth as a whole is the existence of the great arid area, beginning at the Atlantic coast of Africa and extending across that continent through Arabia, Syria, Beluchistan, and even into India.

While Asia has no rivers equal to the Mississippi system and the Amazon it has many that are very large and important. Some of them may be mentioned, and first those which fall into the Arctic Ocean. The principal of these are the Lena, the Yenesei and the Obi. The Lena is the most easterly and the largest of the three. It rises near Lake Baikal and enters the Arctic through a number of mouths. At 800 miles from the sea it is from 6 to 8 miles in width. Its total length is 2,400 miles, and it has many important tributaries.

The Yenesei rises in Lake Baikal and has a course of 2,500 miles to the sea. It is a great river, but for the most part its course is through a frozen desert. Its drainage area is estimated at 1,000,000 square miles.

The Obi is the most westerly of the three and rises in the Altai Mountains, its length being approximately 2,000 miles. It has several important tributaries, and at its mouth is the Gulf of Obia. The vast quantity of fresh water brought down by these three rivers explains the existence of the extensive areas of ice that are found along the northern coast of Asia.

Flowing into the Pacific Ocean are a number of very important rivers, of which several may be mentioned. The Amur is the most northerly of this group. It rises in central China, two minor rivers uniting to form it. From their confluence to the sea the distance is 1,500 miles, and the river is navigable for this whole distance.

The Hoang-ho is a China river, having its source in Tibet, and its course is 2,700 miles long before it enters the sea in the Gulf of Pe-chi-le. It is a very turbulent stream and not useful for purposes of navigation while its sudden floods render it exceedingly destructive of property. The Yang-tse-kiang is more a system of rivers than a single river. It is a very great stream. Its length from its source to the sea is about 3,000 miles, and it has one tributary 1,000 miles long. The tide flows up the river 450 miles, and it is navigable for large vessels 200 miles further. For 200 miles it may be navigated by any vessels afloat. The Yang-tse carries vast quantities of mud in its waters, and was undoubtedly one of the principal agents in building up the great Chinese Plain.

The principal rivers flowing into the Indian Ocean are the Brahmapootra, which rises in Tibet and, after a course of 1,800 miles, becomes blended with the Ganges and unites with it in building up a series of islands at the head of the Bay of Bengal.

The Ganges, which is the river "flowing from earth to heaven," rises in a great Himalayan snow field at an elevation of 13,000 feet above the sea. One of its tributaries, which

might be considered by some to be the main stream, has its source in a snow field at an elevation of 18,000 feet above the sea. Its total length is 2,000 miles to its union with the Brahmapootra. It is navigable for large boats for 1,500 miles from the sea, and at 600 miles it has a depth of 30 feet. The upper part of its course is exceedingly rapid with remarkable canyons. This will be evident from the fact that one of its branches descends 12,000 feet and another 17,000 feet in a distance of less than 1,000 miles. The valley of the Ganges is undoubtedly the most fertile area in the world.

The Indus rises in Tibet and enters the Arabian Sea after a course of about 2,000 miles. Its source is 18,000 feet above sea-level. Its current is for the most part very rapid, but the river is navigable for 925 miles from the sea. It enters the sea through a fertile delta flanked on either side by a desert. The discharge of the river is much less than its flow, so great a proportion of its flood is used in irrigation and lost in evaporation.

The Euphrates, which, with the Tigris, has played so great a part in the history of the world, rises in what are called the Anti-Taurus Mountains. Its course to the Gulf of Persia is 1,780 miles. The Tigris, which unites with it some distance from the sea, has a course of about 1,000 miles. Between these two rivers is the famed region known as Mesopotamia. Both the Euphrates and the Tigris are navigable by boats of moderate draft for a considerable part of their length. Both carry a large quantity of silt to the sea, more, it is said, than any other river and this silt, being deposited in the land-locked waters of the Persian Gulf, collects readily and forms new land. It is estimated that the encroachment of the land upon the Gulf is fully a mile in every 30 years. This growth of the land is one of the measures of the lapse of time since the building of the cities in that part of the world, ruins being found a long way inland in the river valley of such a nature as to show that they formed at one time part of a seaport.

Asia has several large inland bodies of water, and most of them have no outlet to the sea, and are consequently salt. Of these, the largest is the Caspian Sea, which has an area of 180,000 square miles. It is generally very shallow. It has no known outlet to the ocean, and as it receives the waters of the Volga and some other streams, the inference is that it loses this solely by the process of evaporation. The Sea of Aral is in central Asia. Its area is a little less than 25,000 square miles. It is salt. The Sea of Aral is not deep. Lake Baikal is one of the few large bodies of fresh water in Asia. Its area is 12,500 square miles. Its surface is 1,300 feet above the sea, and its bottom in the centre is 500 feet below sea-level. Baikal plays an important part in the commerce of central Siberia. Balkash is a large salt lake in Siberia, but it is very shallow. The Dead Sea is a small body of water, its area being less than 300 square miles. The most remarkable feature about it physically is the fact that it is 1,312 feet below sea-level. The Sea of Tiberias is a much smaller body of water, is 984 feet below the sea-level, and between these two bodies of water flows the Jordan, which is 120 miles long. The Sea of Tiberias, or Sea of Galilee, is fresh water.

JONAH'S ERROR.

A waterfront missionary in New Bedford, when that old town was the whaling capital of the world, was trying to make a Biblical start with a Kanaka boatsteerer by telling him the story of Jonah and the whale.

"That man Jones," interrupted the listener, "why didn't they throw him overboard again?"

"For what?" asked the missionary.

"For letting the whale get away."—Every-body's.

A WISE SYRIAN

An individual who had once been a painter left off painting and became a doctor of medicine. When it was said to him, "Why hast thou done this?" he replied, "The errors made in painting all eyes see and scrutinize; but the mistakes of the healing art the ground covereth."—"Book of Laughable Stories," from the Syrian.

A PRACTICAL JOKE

Curran's ruling passion was his joke. In his last illness the physician observing in the morning that he seemed to cough with more difficulty, he answered, "That is rather surprising: as I have been practising all night."

PAINTED CHARMS

Of a celebrated actress who, in her declining days bought charms of carmine and pearl-powder, Jerrold said: "Egad! she should have a hoop about her, with a notice upon it, 'Beware of the Paint!'"

PRECISELY STATED.

Teacher—"Tommy, what is the feminine corresponding to the masculine 'stag'?"

Tommy (whose mother is a society leader)—"Afternoon tea, ma'am."—Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

She (to partner claiming first dance)—"You are an early bird, Mr. Glossiness."

He (gallantly)—"Yes, and, by Jove! I've caught the worm."—M. A. P.

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STRIKE COAL ON SATURNA ISLAND

Diamond Drill Runs Through Seam At Depth Of Over Seventeen Hundred Feet Below Surface

Proof of the existence of a great coal field, the extent of which as yet is indeterminate, under Saturna and Tumbo islands and the contiguous waters of the Gulf of Georgia, has just been secured by the diamond drill which for many months past has been in operation on the properties on Saturna controlled by Mr. A. E. Hepburn of Vancouver, the coal prospecting activities having been carried forward under the supervision of Mr. W. E. Blakemore, M.E., of this city. The work in this testing the Gulf Islands for coal, which it has been asserted by geologists must have its existence there, in continuation of the well known, Vancouver Island deposits, has been prosecuted in the face of much discouragement, and the striking of coal in a 6-foot seam on Saturna already in an amount exceeding \$30,000. The strike was made at the great depth of 1,780 feet, and it is interesting to note furnishes illustration once again of the "latent luck" occasionally of "last chances," the discouragements having been such that on reaching 1,700 feet with the bore it was seriously contemplated to abandon the hole and seek another test point nearer the surface showings. Eventually it was decided to go on for another hundred feet. And at 1,780 the coal was got in body.

News of the discovery was received by Mr. Blakemore by wire yesterday, his message but satisfactory intimation being that the diamond drill, which has been continuously in operation for months past on Saturna, on Mr. Hepburn's properties, on Friday penetrated a 6-foot seam at 1,780 feet depth. This is the most important result of two years' boring on Tumbo and Saturna islands properties, included in which are 7,000 acres belonging to Mr. Hepburn, partially submarine.

The success in this hole effectually demonstrates, according to mining men, that there does really exist a very considerable coal field in that locality. The previous bore hole on Tumbo Island, passed through the Upper British Columbia, and including Messrs. Graham, Stobbs, Sutton and Russell, September, 1907, at which it is found on Saturna is attributed to the existence of anti-clinal fault. It was expected that the coal would be met with much nearer the surface, and only last week the question of abandonment was seriously considered, the suggestion receiving favor that a new hole should be tried near the outcrop showings of the measures. It was on that occasion of consultation that the decision was reached to go on for another hundred feet, and then "quit drilling" if success were not in sight.

The extra seventy feet made all the difference. The foreman of the drilling operations, Mr. Clark, took samples of the bore to Vancouver yesterday, where they were analyzed by the well known expert, R. O'Sullivan, who gives the following analysis:—

Fixed carbon, 55 per cent. Volatile combustible matter, 37 per cent. Coke 615.

This proves the coal to be a good bituminous coking coal, its analysis corresponding closely with the standard analysis of the Upper Douglas seam.

In consequence of the success achieved, it has been decided—and instructions have been given by wire to that effect—to continue the hole, in order to reach the lower Douglas seam, which runs from sixty to seventy feet below the strata reversed.

NO MEETING OF EAST AND WEST

Which Suggests A Settlement Undreamt Of By Local Labor Unions Or Anti-Oriental Agitators

It was one Rudyard Kipling, was it not? who once upon a time gave utterance to a thought that is worthy attention, when he wrote axiomatically that "For East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet."

Victoria during the past few days has had a little local demonstration of what the Anglo-Indian post-wallah meant in these two epigrammatic lines.

The demonstration began with the necessity of a cover owned by Mr. Winter, of the wharf, for the carriage animated by the same impulses of scientific investigation that attract the wild deer to the illicit pit lamp, undertook to throw a Poul Boy car off the track on Wednesday night last by charging into the headlight. The car won in this revival of trial by combat, and the driver, Mr. Mackenzie, crumpled up and carried underneath the car as a tribute to the ornamental nature of the fender, so that the peo-

CHIEF MEASURES NEAR ALL SUBMITTED

By Close Of Present Week All Government Legislation Will Be Placed Before The Provincial House

By the close of the present week it is expected that all important government measures to be presented to the legislature this session will be before the house, inclusive of the bills providing for the regulation in the public interest of Trust and Fire Insurance Companies, in connection with which much curious interest is manifested in the chief commercial centres of the province. The Budget will be presented by Finance Minister Ellison in all probability on Monday week, and night sittings will begin about two weeks hence, the expectation being that the session will come to an end about the 1st of March.

No opposition is shown by the government to unduly hurry forward any of the features of legislation, it being recognized that the opposition is laboring under considerable disadvantages on this reason desirable to afford the three members sitting in criticism of the government's course more than ordinary time and facilities for thorough consideration of each bill offered by the administration.

INTERESTING DEBATES

The week now opening gives promise of producing some of the most interesting debates of the present session, upon such texts as Mr. Hawthorthwaite's resolution in effect condemning the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Mr. Hawthorthwaite's resolutions—two in number—of the reciprocity arrangements and the other affirming the desirability of excluding Japanese from the ownership in this province—and Dr. McGowan's motion for a royal commission to make inquiry into the cost of coal to the British Columbia consumer—which latter resolution is expected to obtain endorsement, and be the subject of expert investigation in the matter referred to, during the next recess of parliament.

COAL OPERATORS MEET PREMIER

Make Representations Regarding Changes Before House In Coal Mines Regulation Act

An influential deputation representative of the coal mines operators of British Columbia, and including Messrs. Graham, Stobbs, Sutton and Russell, September, 1907, at which it is found on Saturna is attributed to the existence of anti-clinal fault. It was expected that the coal would be met with much nearer the surface, and only last week the question of abandonment was seriously considered, the suggestion receiving favor that a new hole should be tried near the outcrop showings of the measures. It was on that occasion of consultation that the decision was reached to go on for another hundred feet, and then "quit drilling" if success were not in sight.

PRINCE GEORGE FROM THE NORTH

Brought News That Arrangements Have Been Made By Capitalists For Steel Plant At Rupert

With 55 saloon passengers and about half as many inter-deckers, the steamer Prince George, Capt. Robertson of the G.T.P., returned to port last night from Prince Rupert. The passengers included Capt. H. Nicholson, superintendent of the G.T.P. steamship service, and wife, C. Nickerson, port chief steward, J. H. Gibson, harbor engineer, Major G. E. Mitchell and Dr. J. P. Tolmie, deputy minister, and Mr. F. H. Shepherd, chief inspector.

FOG ALARM REVEALED AT CAPE MUDDIE

The wreck of the steamer Cottage City at Cape Mudge will now bring home to the marine department at Ottawa the necessity for a fog horn at that point for which local navigators have long been petitioning.

DORA HAD AN EVENTFUL PASSAGE

Little Steamer Reaches Seattle After Voyage Lasting Eighteen Days From Alaska

Eighteen days from Seward the steamer Dora has reached Seattle after a stormy passage. The vessel's name board was blown away and its only remaining mark was a small sign after a stormy passage. The vessel's name board was blown away and its only remaining mark was a small sign after a stormy passage. The vessel's name board was blown away and its only remaining mark was a small sign after a stormy passage.

CHINESE BEGIN THE NEW YEAR

Picturesque Customs Which Mark Beginning Of Third Year Of Shoon Chung In Chinatown

"Kung e fa cho." Last night at 11 o'clock Chinatown began the celebration of the Chinese New Year—the third year of the Emperor Shoon Chung and the 2466th year of Confucius. The welcoming of the New Year was not only as in other parts of the world thousands of dollars worth of fire crackers were burned to drive out the evil spirits and salute the god of the kitchen as he goes on his yearly vacation for a day—for there is an order out against fire-crackers.

Chinatown has been preparing for many days for the holiday, the eve of which is the greatest of all setting forth for the New Year in debt and the housekeepers have been busy for it is the time of housecleaning. One of the prettiest customs of the new year and one which is being observed here is the display of felicitous mottoes. Over the doorway in black letters on red ground will be seen something like "Happiness, Prosperity and Long Life," in Chinese characters, while for the stairs—the favorite motto is "Shang Lock Ping On" which being interpreted, means "Up and Down, Peace to You."

GERMANS IN RACE FOR POLE

Expedition From Fatherland Under Lieut. Flichner Leaving For Southern Seas From Buenos Aires

Berlin, Jan. 28.—The German Antarctic expedition, under the command of the Bavarian explorer, Lieutenant Flichner, will leave Germany early this year for Buenos Aires, and will start from there at the beginning of October via South Georgia and the Sandwich Islands to the Weddell Sea. The route has been chosen so as to allow of oceanographical research on the way. On arrival in the Weddell Sea it is proposed to establish a base station on the eastern coast as far south as possible, with the necessary equipment for a year's research. A party of ten men will be landed, of whom six—a geologist, a meteorologist, an astronomer, a doctor who is also a biologist, a cook and a sailor—will stay in the station while the remaining four will undertake a long sledge expedition into the interior of the South Polar continent. Meanwhile the ship will return to the Atlantic Ocean to carry out coast observations and oceanographical work.

PROHIBITS SALE OF CERTAIN DRUGS

Pharmaceutical Society Asks For New Measure Directed Against Sale Of Habit-Forming Compounds

A distinct advance in practical social reform legislation is illustrated in the bill awaiting introduction in the provincial legislature by Mr. Frank Mackenzie, the successor of Douglas John Oliver in the representation of the Delta district, and which bears the title of "An Act respecting Habit-forming Drugs." The bill is of a nature of a public measure, and is with the consent of the government that the Delta representative has brought it forward—which is an assurance that it will find place on the statute book of 1911.

DAY FOR THE CHILDREN

As above stated, New Year's Day is, above all, a time for the children, and in this the little ones who are blessed with a mother and father with an extensive acquaintance, have the day for their children on New Year's Day, and an eye open, it will be observed that the youngsters are the recipients of quite a large number of tokens of regard. These take the form of money being sent to the children, or of presents according to what the donor can afford. These presents are called "shhec," meaning "good luck," and are connected with a superstition that if an "elder" fails to present a child he meets with "shhec," he will not obtain any good luck during the coming twelve months; so as can be readily imagined, he is connected with an extensive acquaintance to pay for without the amount given being according to what the donor can afford. These presents are called "shhec," meaning "good luck," and are connected with a superstition that if an "elder" fails to present a child he meets with "shhec," he will not obtain any good luck during the coming twelve months; so as can be readily imagined, he is connected with an extensive acquaintance to pay for without the amount given being according to what the donor can afford.

PRUSSIA MUST MAINTAIN LEAD

Chancellor Of Germany Makes Emphatic Speech In Reichstag—No Change Of Universal Suffrage

Berlin, Jan. 28.—Addressing the Reichstag on the occasion proposed for Alsace-Lorraine, Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg made a strong declaration today of the government's intention to maintain Prussia's supremacy in the empire. The chancellor said the government was working toward granting more independence to the conquered provinces, but was resolved to support efforts to arouse a feeling antagonistic to Germany among the inhabitants.

LETTER FROM POPE RELATIVE TO OATH DISOBTAINING MODERNISM IS OBJECTED TO BY GERMAN NEWSPAPERS

Berlin, Jan. 28.—Widespread interest has been aroused by a letter from the Pope to Cardinal Fisher, Archbishop of Cologne, relative to the oath disavowing modernism which is now required of the theological faculty of the University of Munich, and has called forth a sharp controversy in the press. After declaring that the bishops should not permit foresight and caution to develop into faint-heartedness in connection with the deprivation of the clergy from offices, they refuse to defer to a new test, and expressing surprise that those who fear for their own positions are striving against the edict, even proceeds calling upon the state to prevent its being carried out. The Pope even says: "In fulfillment of duty, so far as God's praise is directly concerned, the struggle should not be shunned. On the contrary, it should be courageously entered upon."

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FOG ALARM REVEALED AT CAPE MUDDIE

The wreck of the steamer Cottage City at Cape Mudge will now bring home to the marine department at Ottawa the necessity for a fog horn at that point for which local navigators have long been petitioning.

DORA HAD AN EVENTFUL PASSAGE

Little Steamer Reaches Seattle After Voyage Lasting Eighteen Days From Alaska

Eighteen days from Seward the steamer Dora has reached Seattle after a stormy passage. The vessel's name board was blown away and its only remaining mark was a small sign after a stormy passage. The vessel's name board was blown away and its only remaining mark was a small sign after a stormy passage.

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PROHIBITS SALE OF CERTAIN DRUGS

Pharmaceutical Society Asks For New Measure Directed Against Sale Of Habit-Forming Compounds

A distinct advance in practical social reform legislation is illustrated in the bill awaiting introduction in the provincial legislature by Mr. Frank Mackenzie, the successor of Douglas John Oliver in the representation of the Delta district, and which bears the title of "An Act respecting Habit-forming Drugs." The bill is of a nature of a public measure, and is with the consent of the government that the Delta representative has brought it forward—which is an assurance that it will find place on the statute book of 1911.

DAY FOR THE CHILDREN

As above stated, New Year's Day is, above all, a time for the children, and in this the little ones who are blessed with a mother and father with an extensive acquaintance, have the day for their children on New Year's Day, and an eye open, it will be observed that the youngsters are the recipients of quite a large number of tokens of regard. These take the form of money being sent to the children, or of presents according to what the donor can afford. These presents are called "shhec," meaning "good luck," and are connected with a superstition that if an "elder" fails to present a child he meets with "shhec," he will not obtain any good luck during the coming twelve months; so as can be readily imagined, he is connected with an extensive acquaintance to pay for without the amount given being according to what the donor can afford.

CHINESE BEGIN THE NEW YEAR

Picturesque Customs Which Mark Beginning Of Third Year Of Shoon Chung In Chinatown

"Kung e fa cho." Last night at 11 o'clock Chinatown began the celebration of the Chinese New Year—the third year of the Emperor Shoon Chung and the 2466th year of Confucius. The welcoming of the New Year was not only as in other parts of the world thousands of dollars worth of fire crackers were burned to drive out the evil spirits and salute the god of the kitchen as he goes on his yearly vacation for a day—for there is an order out against fire-crackers.

Chinatown has been preparing for many days for the holiday, the eve of which is the greatest of all setting forth for the New Year in debt and the housekeepers have been busy for it is the time of housecleaning. One of the prettiest customs of the new year and one which is being observed here is the display of felicitous mottoes. Over the doorway in black letters on red ground will be seen something like "Happiness, Prosperity and Long Life," in Chinese characters, while for the stairs—the favorite motto is "Shang Lock Ping On" which being interpreted, means "Up and Down, Peace to You."

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Chancellor Of Germany Makes Emphatic Speech In Reichstag—No Change Of Universal Suffrage

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MAY CAUSE CLASH WITH GOVERNMENT

Letter From Pope Relative To Oath Disavowing Modernism Is Objected To By German Newspapers

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BUTTLES LAKE PARK

Approval Of Act Seemingly Voiced In Legislature

Acknowledging the handsomely bound photographs of Buttles Lake Park, various points of scenic interest in the British Columbia mountains, the Vancouver Island, the Vancouver Island, the general of Canada, say that to Hon. Price Ellison, date of the 28th inst., "Please accept my best wishes for the beautiful photograph you have been kind to send me. It is very lovely, and extremely artistically selected. I increased the desire to visit have already paid in my heart to make a visit to your beautiful island. The photographs are by Mr. Frank, Wainwright, and are very beautiful. I have already paid the photographer, the all forwarded to His Excellency, Hon. Mr. Ellison, as a memento of my visit to your westernmost and most beautiful of the confederated provinces.

INTEREST IN THURSDAY PROCEEDINGS

Interest in Thursday's proceedings was increased by the bill for the creation of a provincial park in the mountainous interior of British Columbia, in the heart of the Coast Range, near the town of Strathcona Park, some 275 square miles in extent, and including the scenic wonderland, while the bill provides for the acquisition of certain lands, the object of which would be to reserve the area for the future generations of the province. The bill is expected to be introduced in the legislature on Thursday.

PRINCESS ADELAIDE RELIEVING CHARLOTTE

The steamer Princess Adelaide will relieve the steamer Princess Charlotte on the triangular run and will be placed on the night run by the steamer Princess Victoria. The Princess Victoria will then relieve the Princess Adelaide while that vessel has her overhaul. The Adelaide will make her first run to Seattle on Tuesday afternoon, the trip on Monday being made as usual by the Inroquois.

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BUTTLES LAKE PARK RESERVE

Approval Of Act Setting Aside Land Is Voiced In Discussion On Second Reading Of Bill In Legislature

Acknowledging the receipt of a handsomely bound album of photographs of Buttle Lake and various points of especial beauty in British Columbia's new Strathcona Park in the heart of Vancouver Island Alps, His Excellency Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, says in a letter to Hon. Price Ellison bearing date of the 23rd ultimo: "Please accept my very grate- ful thanks for the book of really beautiful photographs which you have been kind enough to send me. The photographs are lovely and extremely well and artistically selected. They have increased the desire which past visits have already planted deep in my heart to make a closer and better acquaintance with your beautiful island. The photographs referred to by His Excellency were taken by Mr. Frank Ward of the "Colonist" art staff, who accom- panied the Buttle Lake expedi- tion of last summer as official photographer, the album being forwarded to His Excellency by Hon. Mr. Ellison as a Christ- mas remembrance from the westernmost and most beautiful of the confederated provinces."

Interest in Thursday's legislative proceedings was focussed largely in the bill for the creation of the new Provincial Park in the heart of the Vancouver Island Alps, in moving the second reading of which (by courteous request of Land Minister Ross) Hon. Price Ellison gave the House graphic and interesting verbal pictures of this scenic wonderland, while urging that with the experience of Switzerland as an object lesson—the Government would be remiss in recognition of its responsibilities to the present and future generations of its citizens, did it not do everything possible to make this vast natural playground known to all the world, and easily accessible to tourists who in a very few hours may be expected to come here in hun- dreds of thousands. The upper lakes and rivers of the Buttle Lake section, where 276 square miles had been set aside as Strathcona Park, were men- tioned as certain to win recognition as the world's greatest trout fisher- man's paradise; while it was men- tioned as illustrating the number of camps at Buttle Lake, its members themselves into this one lake "if har- nessed, would develop sufficient energy to operate all the industries of British Columbia." Campbell River Falls in themselves constituted an accessible attraction, within a few hours' drive from steamer connection at Campbell River mouth, worthy of continental at- tention, the immense water power carried by Campbell River descending in one wild leap sheer 135 feet, crowned during sunshine days with a double rainbow, while veiled in mists rising far above the treat.

It was the intention of the Govern- ment, the Finance Minister explained, the forthwith proceed to provide Strathcona Park with avenues of com- munication, the Works Minister having already despatched a competent engi- neer to lay out a motor road from the present connection with the Campbell River road at McIvor Lake. Interest in British Columbia's new park and its special attractions to Alpinists, had already been manifested in the large American centres, in Great Britain, in Italy—as manifested in corres- pondence that had come to him per- sonally—and he was assured that so soon as communication was afforded, it was the intention of the Alpine Club of Canada to establish one of its sum- mer camps at Buttle Lake, its members seeking the conquest of the adjacent peaks.

Premier McBride, Mr. M. Manson, Hon. Mr. McPhillips, Mr. Hawthorn- thwaite, Mr. Brewster and Mr. Wil- liams debated the motion for second reading which prevailed unanimously. The secondary feature of the day was Mr. Hawthorthwaite's motion for second reading of his bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act—a mo- tion distinctly contra to the constitu- tion of the House, inasmuch as it in- volves material and direct inroads upon Provincial revenue, and therefore ought only emanate with a Minister of the Crown, and be passed by the House by message from His Honor. Mr. Hawthorthwaite was by courtesy permitted to enun- ciate the principles of his measure, which he did in a masterly and fair manner, afterwards withdrawing his motion—its purpose having been accom- plished.

In brief the proposal was to have sustained compensation to workmen for injury in the course of em- ployment, paid by the State out of public funds, the Government subsequently recouping the Treasury by collection from the employer should it appear that he had been in fault. Various disadvantages and incongruities under the present law were cited in support of "a forward movement," and it was suggested that in the event of the Government being unable at present to accept the principal of the bill offered, it might be well to appoint a commis- sion to investigate conditions and de- vise a remedy providing for equitable adjustment of compensation in the event of workmen sustaining injury. The Premier, replying, commended Mr. Hawthorthwaite for his moderation and gave him credit for the existing compensation for workmen

law. It was the intention of the Govern- ment, he said, to improve the present law if possible during the next session of Parliament, and meanwhile it might be found advisable to appoint such a commission as Mr. Hawthorthwaite suggested—in which event labor would find due representation thereupon.

Railway Projects

Of the routine work of the day, a bare abstract will suffice. The peti- tion of the Victoria City preliminary to the introduction of a bill to validate certain bylaws was presented by Mr. Davey. The petitions of the City of Prince Rupert for charter amendments and of the West Kootenay Light & Power Co. for amendments of its cor- porate act were duly received. The bills to amend the Oak Bay Act of 1910, respecting the Columbia Valley Irrigation Fruit Lands Limited, to in- corporate the Naas & Skeena Rivers Railway Co., and to enlarge the powers of the Portland Canal Short Line Company, and to recognize that railway project under the name of the Canadian & Northwestern Railway, re- ceived first readings and passed auto- matically to the special standing com- mittee empowered to deal with them primarily. The University Endow- ment Act Amendment bill passed third reading—the first legislation of the session to be thus disposed of—report- edly by the House, and the bill was adopted; and the bill respecting salu- tion in lumber and construction camps passed through committee com- plete without amendment.

Following up the resolutions passed by the House on this subject in 1908 and 1909—urgent investigation by the Federal Government—and also the re- marks thereon in the addresses of Messrs. Tisdall and Watson in debat- ing His Honor's speech at the opening of the session, Dr. McGuire on Tues- day next will move in the following terms for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the cost of coal from the standpoint of the consumer in this coal-pro- ducing Province:

"Whereas it would appear that the cost of coal to the consumer in the Province of British Columbia is out of all proportion to the cost of produc- tion; and

"Whereas, owing to the abundance of the coal deposits in this Province, and the proximity of the sources of supply to the market, the cost of coal to the consumer in British Columbia should be much less than at present is the case; and

"Whereas the excessive price of coal in British Columbia has the effect of retarding and preventing the establish- ment in this Province of industries de- pending upon a fuel supply; and

"Whereas much of the product of the coal mines of the Province is being ex- ported to foreign markets and sold at a price that enables it to compete with coal from other countries in such foreign markets; and

"Whereas a belief exists that there is an understanding between the pro- ducers or corporations controlling or owning such coal mines to maintain the high prices now charged to con- sumers in this Province:

"Therefore, be it Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor by this House, praying him to consider the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the follow- ing questions:—

"1. Whether or not a combine or un- derstanding exists among the coal pro- ducers, or any of them, of this Province to establish and maintain prices changing from time to time;

forms had been made by legislators to solve the question of legitimate com- pensation for workmen's injuries and how it should be paid. It was ques- tionable if a satisfactory solution could be found under the present social system, but conditions had to be taken as they are and the best avail- able legislation placed on the statute book. The present act, too, was ob- jectionable in that it worked injustice to employees who might have pre- viously been the victims of accident of workmen approaching the ac- cepted age limit of forty years, after which they were regarded as less agile and therefore less likely to en- gage in the hazardous work of the world. The House had to be held out of the Workmen's Compensation Act thus operated prejudicially against once injured or aging employees, while at the same time there were employ- ees who would penalize efforts to obtain deserved compensation under the act by the dismissal not only of the injured employees but also of any relatives who might also be in the firm or company's service. Certain companies, too, used every means pos- sible to evade responsibilities to their workers under the law, and it was therefore proposed as a principle in the bill he had now brought before the House, to vary the procedure in such cases so that the public interest of justice to the workman, providing for compensation to be paid by the Government to the injured worker, instead of by the employers, the government having a claim against the employer for the amount involved should it appear that responsibility for the disabling accident rested upon the employer. This bill also proposed to increase the amount of compensa- tion recoverable, the increased amount being named with a view to discourag- ing actions at common law for com- pensation. It was his calm conviction that the bill if fully studied would appear to the House as meritorious from the standpoint of the employee as well as that of the employer. It embodied new principles which in time he predicted would be adopted by every civilized country in the world. The House had to be held out when the present Workmen's Com- pensation Act was under discussion that its adoption would prevent the investment of capital and check in- dustrial progress throughout the province. Yet this result had already been experienced. Instead, the country was advancing by leaps and bounds, and the predictions of the prophets of misfortune had all been contradicted. Why, not, he asked, should other steps be taken? There could be no danger in this class of legisla- tion so long as it was confined to the protection of life and limb. He realized that by the rules, it was beyond the power of himself as a private member to initiate legislation of this character, and he thanked the Premier, Mr. Speaker and the House for the courtesy extended to him, by which he had been enabled to discuss the principle and intent of the bill. He hoped that the Government, if it could not see its way to the adoption of the measure this session, would appoint a competent commission to thoroughly investigate the facts and conditions bearing upon the questions involved and the most desirable ele- ments to be provided in legislative remedy.

Premier Explains Conditions Premier McBride also asked the in- dulgence of the Chair and House— a debate being as Mr. Speaker had rightly ruled and as the member for Nanaimo had himself admitted, somewhat peculiar, the introduction of such a bill being unquestionably an interference with the constitution of parliament—to briefly reply. All were aware that the original Work- men's Compensation Act was a meas- ure for which the member for Nanaimo was entitled to very considerable credit. Fears had been expressed when that measure was before the House that it might work damage to and handicap the natural development of Provincial industries, by prejudicing the financial status of manufacturing concerns, by the restriction by limiting the credit required of the banks for the carrying forward of their en- terprises. After some years' experi- ence of the law in operation, it might be said that no instances had been heard of wherein this act had worked any hardship to any industry in the Province; while on the other hand, the merits of the English method—ad- opted in the existing act—had again and again been demonstrated. The factories were better constructed, bet- ter equipped, and workmen labored under improved conditions generally. At the same time the worker, if in- jured was in a position to recover the damages, which he might otherwise have been prevented from securing. Last session when this subject was before the House, he had intimated that the Government would endeavor to see what advance upon the old act could be made, and during the recess fair investigation had been made at various points to see what improve- ments could be made upon the exist- ing law. The Government and not, however, find itself in a position dur- ing the present session to bring for- ward a bill to improve the existing law, although he hoped that the Attorney-General would be able to present such a bill next session. It might be well, as the member for Nanaimo had suggested, to leave it with a Royal Commission to obtain addition- al information on the subject—to have a commission on this subject—and thus obtain information which might not be secured or as- sembled under other circumstances. He felt that he was entitled to com- plement the member for Nanaimo upon the moderation of his remarks on this subject; his every sentence had, indeed "been punctuated with modera- tion and fairness, which came as a refreshing surprise from that section of the House."

Mr. Hawthorthwaite received the announcement of the Premier ap- pointing, he said, he hoped that La- bor would be given due representa- tion in its composition. "It might even suggest," he added,

"that the Government allow of one member of the Commission being nominated by the representatives of Labor in this House."

"As in every such Commission which the Government may find it de- sirable in the public interest to ap- point," responded the Premier, "if this Commission is appointed we shall take care to see that the very best and most capable men for the work are selected. And as this Govern- ment aims conscientiously to repre- sent the interests of Labor as well as all other interests of the country, my friend from Nanaimo may rest assured that every consideration to Labor's special interests in this con- nection will be shown."

The motion for second reading was then withdrawn, by request of mover and seconder.

Strathcona Park. Hon. Price Ellison, upon rising to move the second reading of the bill respecting Strathcona Park, was re- ceived with most cordial applause.

"At the request of the honorable the Minister for Lands, and with your consent, I have Mr. Speaker, as you wish to move the second reading of the bill respecting Strathcona Park. I think that this province of British Columbia is to be most heartily con- gratulated in the possession of such a splendid natural park but also upon the name that has been bestow- ed upon it, with the consent of his lordship. It has been said that a good name is everything. The name of Strathcona amply stands for all that is good and great. It is, too, one of the greatest names, financially, known in Canada, and I both hope and trust that the Strathcona Park will in the years to come prove as great a success financially, for the advantage of the people of British Columbia, as has been Lord Strath- cona in his career as a citizen of our province. I have Mr. Speaker, as you and all members of this house are aware, the pleasure of paying an ex- ploratory visit to that park during the past summer. It was a pleas- ure that we saw of that country, and while I have always lived an active and out-of-door life, I will say, sir, that all the work I have ever done in my life was play in comparison with the work in connection with our ex- ploratory trip into the heart of Van- couver Island.

"Although so close to our doors, the new provincial park lies practically in an unknown and unfamiliar coun- try. The people of British Columbia know very little about it. Even those who may be said to live next door know little or nothing as to the char- acteristics and the matchless beauties of interior Vancouver Island. The In- dian has never marvelled from the coast to penetrate the interior of the island, and parts of the island that we visited had never before been penetrated by white man or native."

"When we saw of that country, we did me at least, matter of amazement, it was absolutely astonished with the variety and the great beauties of nature there in the midst of Vancouver Is- land. I may tell you, sir, that every- one who was in the party in the course of our strenuous trip was equally impressed with the fact that in the matter of scenery and natural grandeur, the mountains of the Rocky Mountains surpass inland Vancouver Island."

"This is saying a great deal, I know, but it is not saying too much. Vancouver Island is a country to a debate being as Mr. Speaker has dis- covered. And the marvel of it is that these wonders exist, as one might say, almost within gunshot of the coast. From Campbell River it is only thirty miles to Buttle Lake, and the mountains are the most beauti- ful mountain-side sheets of water in all the world. I myself have seen many beautiful lakes in the interior of our province, and I speak with knowledge of them, and with the ex- ception of them, too, in 1888, when the Marquis de Lorne did us the honor of paying a visit to the interior, he said Long Lake was more beauti- ful than any lake in Switzerland or in Italy. I know Long Lake well, and I can say, Mr. Speaker and gen- tlemen, that Buttle Lake surpasses Long Lake in its beauty. It is ap- proximately eighteen miles in length by about a mile and a half in width, its waters of crystal, and when I tell you that the mountains which sur- round it are high and rugged, and every side come tumbling into in clouds of spray would, if harnessed, be sufficient to develop sufficient power to meet all the requirements of our civilization, and to give you some idea of their number and of the water they carry."

"It is true that a very large portion of the water borne over these falls afterwards passes through the great falls of Campbell River—one of the most beautiful falls that I have ever seen or ever wish to see. I am not stretching the fact or drawing upon my imagination in describing it as truly magnificent in its primitive sur- roundings. The fall itself is 135 feet in height, the water falling directly over the face of a sheer precipice. As you approach the fall you see it crowned by two rainbows, a some- what unusual phenomena, while the mist from the falls themselves rises many feet above the treetops. Assuredly it is well worth the while of anyone who is in the vicinity of this beautiful beauty of nature to make a visit to these falls—even if they may be able to go no further toward Strathcona Park than these Campbell River falls. It is not a difficult mat- ter to get that far—but a few hours' drive from Campbell River, where the steamers call every week."

To Build Road. "It is the intention of the govern- ment to open up a good road so that motor cars may run through But- tle Lake. Buttle Lake, I may say, should be approached by a continu- ance of the road now in use to McIvor Lake, the head of Campbell River and Campbell Lake. It is true that other routes are feasible, but to adopt any of them would be to miss the majes- tic scenery along this route, and also the great beauty of the Selkirk and Rocky River and lake. Talk about fishing,

"I know something about fishing, for I have been a fisherman all my life. But I never had any real fish- ing until I went into that country this summer. I cannot tell you all there is to tell about it, for we never tried to see how many fish we could catch, only taking such fish as we could make use of. If the Campbell River is known as a salmon fishing resort throughout the world over the interior of the island lying just beyond it is cer- tain to become equally world-famous for its trout fishing."

"The government intends to open up the park in a way that will mean in time to come a very large revenue to the province. Other countries have made money out of the asset of great scenic advantages and beauties, and for us to follow in their foot- steps is the natural and the business thing to do. What do we find with regard to Switzerland? In 1876, Dr. S. Stock reckons that the total receipts from the Swiss tourists in that coun- try amounted to \$24,000,000 annually. To give you an idea of how this amount has increas- ed: In 1880 there were about 1,002 tourists, and in 1890 there were 2,000. The number of Inns had increased to 1,896, with 104,876 beds, and a capital value of \$110,000,000. Almost every mountain village now calls itself a 'health resort' or 'open air cure.' Not to mention that, large tracts of coun- try which were in days past isolated by reason of inadequate or bad com- munication facilities, have been open- ed up by the construction of railways. The influx of foreign tourist visitors into Switzerland has become such an important factor in the country's progress and maintenance that in 1903 the government took over four of the five main lines of railway within the country, and the number of tourists in order the better to regulate the summer and winter traffic created by the in- flux of tourists on these lines, and at the same time to standardize and make complete the system of rebates on fares and of advertising employed by the railways. Now, all over Europe, in every post office and every railway station, one finds large plac- ards pointing out the beauties and the advantages of Switzerland as a health resort and beauty spot."

Equals Switzerland "It would seem to me, Mr. Speaker, that by reason of the asset we have in our beautiful scenery here in British Columbia, we should follow much in the lines of Switzerland in developing the value of this great asset. Switzerland has nothing to offer the lover of beauty in nature that we are not possessed of here. The reason of Switzerland's position as one of the countries of the world best known and most favored of tourists is that Switzerland has advertised. Its present position is the result of a certain advertising policy, which beginning, but if we fully realize what this park alone means to us we have in it a very valuable asset and one that in years to come will exceed any industry of British Columbia in value in value to the general commu- nity. Surely if Switzerland can pay out the enormous sum of \$200,000,000 in the acquisition of railways in or- der to promote the development of its tourist trade, it is surely worth our while to do so, and to do so in a way that may be made to mean to a country so situated as to successfully enter for it. And surely it must show us that it is our duty to begin, if only in a small way, comparatively, to open up our country so that the world may enjoy its charm."

"Why shouldn't we do so—as a simple business proposition? True, there may be no direct revenue to the Government from the stimulation of tourist traffic here, but it means everything to the prosperity of the people of the province to have these well-to-do visitors come here and visit our beautiful natural park. The large amounts of money which these tourists will spend during their visits—the money that these beauty-loving tourists leave in the country, is clean money and money that will be dis- tributed among all classes of our own communities to their immense stimu- lus. It will mean a great thing to British Columbia thus to get thousands and hundreds of thousands to visit us. It will mean, in addition to the money they directly disburse during their visits, the making of the world better acquainted with this province of ours, its resources, its opportunities. It will mean world-wide advertising of our climate. It will mean that our popu- lation will receive large additions, and that investment in our industries will be given an impetus that will not be merely temporary. It is therefore a duty of government to do all that it is possible to do in the direction of furthering the necessary facilities for handling this tourist traffic, and I hope the Government is alive to its responsibilities in this matter and will do everything that is possible, first of all, in providing means by which the people may conveniently get into the Park and in touch with its many beauties and attractions."

A Great Panorama "I understand that the honorable the Minister for Works has now in hand certain matters in connection with this, and it is sending a thoroughly competent engineer to lay out a road affording ingress to the Park in the very near future. With such a means of communication I know from my own experience that many people will come to Vancouver Island to see for themselves just what it is that we have in our Strathcona Park, with its wonderful scenery. In the midst of Vancouver Island, I was myself ac- quainted with all I saw—it seemed to me quite the most rugged country in all the world. And I had people with me—people of extensive travels and intimate acquaintance with both the Rocky and the Selkirk—and they were all agreed that there is nothing

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grandeur than the scenery of the Buttle Lake district in either the Rocky Mountains or the Selkirk Mountains. When I stood on the top of Crown Mountain, it seemed to me as if the whole country was spread out before me in one great panorama of all the most magnificent things to be seen in nature. When you take into consideration how near at hand it really is, and our splendid climate, it seems to me that we have in this new Provincial Park we are setting aside one of the greatest people's playgrounds in all the known world. I may tell you that in our entire trip we had only two or three hours' rain during six weeks, and for a considerable part of the time we were able to travel in our shirtsleeves and were not in the least inconvenienced.

"When we reflect what Nature has done for us here, and what this Park may be made to mean to the country, we surely have done our duty in set- ting this tract of alpine land aside under reserve for national park pur- poses. Even the acreage set aside is only about eighty miles from the sea itself, and the actual climb of any of these peaks is therefore quite as (Continued on Page 8.)

SHORT SESSION DEVOTED TO ROUTINE

Various Public Measures Advanced in Legislature—Interesting Debates Promised For Next Week

Friday's sitting of the Provincial House will go on the records in all probability as the shortest business sitting of the session—for it was just forty minutes after Deputy Speaker Hayward took the chair that the House rose for the week-end rest.

Interesting Debates.

The coming week gives promise of being fruitful in interesting debates, there being already listed under the argument and oratorical efforts of Mr. Hawthorthwaite's motion condemnatory of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Mr. McGuire's for a Royal Commission to inquire into the alleged excessive cost of coal to the provincial consumer.

BUTTLES LAKE PARK RESERVE

(Continued from Page Seven.) formidable as the ascent of any of the monarchs of the Rockies or the Selkies.

Advantages of Park

Mr. Manson (Comox) said that as representing the district in which the park was situated, he could hardly endorse all that had been said by the minister of finance, and if the government undertook to open up this great park, it would be one of the best things they had ever undertaken.

Man Who Held Up Passengers on Colorado Train Is Shot Through Wrist by Railway Officer

PUEBLO, Colo., Jan. 27.—A lone bandit, who gave his name as Bentley, held up the passengers of the Colorado and Southern passenger train No. 2, southbound, a few minutes after it left the Union depot here at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

EXPECT INCREASE IN COST OF COAL

Operators Say Growing Cost of Living Will Lead to Advance—Effect of Reciprocity Arrangement

Instead of the cost of coal decreasing in British Columbia, there is every likelihood of an increase in the price in the near future in the opinion of Mr. L. Stockert, general manager of the Hostler Coal mines, who is at present visiting in Victoria.

ANOTHER BANDIT GETS A WOUND

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OPIMUM IN FRANCE

Practice of Using Drug on Increase in Paris as Well as Seaports.

HAD FREAK HOP ON KETSAP WRECK

SEATTLE, Jan. 26.—Examination of the wrecked steamer Ketsap by Henry S. Finch, the diver, disclosed the fact that only the rarest freak of luck favored Richard Ward & Sons in their work of hooking the big vessel and getting her into shallow water.

SAANICH WATER EXTENSION

Municipality Will Undertake Extensive Scheme—City To Do Work

MONEY FOR LIBERIA

Loan of Two Million Dollars To Be Raised by United States Capitalists

BLACK SNOW FELL

Strange Phenomena in One Of The Valleys Of Switzerland

SIR WILLIAM'S MONEY

Canadian Northern President Comes Near To Being Robbed Of \$5,000 By Car Porter

OTTAWA, Jan. 27.—According to the Evening Citizen, Sir William Mackenzie of the C. N. R. was made the victim of a daring robbery by a porter of his own private car during his recent visit to Ottawa.

FRUIT GROWERS MAY RETAIL PRODUCT

Threaten Retaliation If Growers Will Not Deal Exclusively Through Their Organization In This City

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WHEELING Jury Discharged

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Horse Thieves in Texas

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 27.—Posse cowboys and residents from Lordsburg, N.M., are scouring the country between that town and the international line for a band of horse thieves. More than one hundred horses have been stolen in the vicinity of Lordsburg during the last few nights, and it is believed they are being run into Mexico for sale to the insurgents.

Miss Mackenzie Married.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Miss Grace Mackenzie, youngest daughter of Sir William Mackenzie, the Canadian railroad man, and Count Jacques de Lesseps, the French aviator, were married yesterday in the chapel attached to the Spanish embassy. Canon Glides officiated the nuptials, which were witnessed by a fashionable gathering.

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Work... The strike of... as lasted sev... off today by... conditionally... charged... Jan. 27.—After... twenty-four... y, the jury in... a Farnsworth... poisoning her... k, announced... not reach a... discharged the... k is again in... al. The final... to 1 for ac... Texas... 27.—Fosses if... m Lordsburg... ntry between... rnational line... eaves. More... s have been... Lordsburg dur... and it is be... into Mexico... A special... ma, says that... revolutionary... xians in that... getting them... ra, in spite of

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

RURAL and SUBURBAN

INCREASING HARDY PERENNIALS BY DIVISION

One of the charms of the hardy flower garden is the fact that the grower can, by a wise system of planting, be assured of a display of beautiful flowers throughout the spring, summer and autumn, and even in the winter there are subjects that never fail to please those who can find accommodation for them. By observing due care in planting the different subjects, disposing them in such a manner that in their grouping a succession of flowers shall be assured, the hardy flower garden may become a source of the greatest possible pleasure for many months, and life be made less trying to the busy worker.

An important point in connection with the planting of hardy perennials, and one to which prominence should be given, is the fact that the first cost is practically the only one. These subjects increase and multiply, some of the vigorous and robust plants attaining unduly large proportions, in a couple of years. In many gardens it is the practice to renew the hardy border every third year. Thus the quarters devoted to them can be trenched, and heavy dressings of manure—so important to the well-being of many of the stronger-growing subjects—dug in for the future good of the plants.

At the present period, when most of the plants have ceased to flower and the late-flowering kinds have been cut down by recent frosts, an excellent opportunity is afforded of dealing with them forthwith. Many of the better hardy perennials divide most successfully in the autumn division of the old roots is that the divided pieces invariably become well established by the succeeding spring, and are consequently better able to give a good account of themselves in the flowering season that follows.

In the present instance my remarks are confined to the Fleabane (Erigeron), a subject which provides an abundant supply of decorative material for a considerable time in the summer, and is most attractive when properly grouped in the outdoor garden.

It may be well to mention a few of the more important hardy perennials that may be divided at the present time, as this will assist the beginner in dealing with some of the old and impoverished plants that have rendered a good account of themselves in the past. Among the more popular subjects are the Michaelmas Daisies, also known by the name of Starworts or perennial Asters; the Japanese Windflower (Anemone japonica), Alkanet (Anchusa), Sea Holly (Eryngium), Globe Thistle (Echinops), Leopard's-bane (Doronicum), Shellflower (Chelone), Bellflower (Campanula), Cinquefoil (Potentilla), Bergamot (Monarda), Creeping Jenny and Loosestrife (Lysimachia), Campion (Lychnis), Torch Lily or Red-hot Poker (Kniphofia or Tritoma), Sunflower (Helianthus), Crane's Bill (Geranium), Globe Flower (Trollius), Meadow-sweet (Spiraea), Golden Rod (Solidago), Cone Flower (Rudbeckia) and a host of other equally useful and attractive subjects. Quite a large number of hardy perennials should be divided in the spring, and a few of the better things are the perennial Larkspurs (Delphiniums), Scabious (Scabiosa), Feverfew (Pyrethrum), hardy herbaceous Phlox and other subjects of a similar nature. From the list of subjects mentioned above it will be seen that the late autumn affords an excellent opportunity for increasing the division of the old roots quite a large number of invaluable hardy flowers.

The grouping of the different subjects, however, is a matter of the highest importance if the ultimate results are to be all that the grower desires. They should be disposed so that one group of flowers succeeds another in close proximity thereto, and the color effects must always claim proper consideration. Failure to observe these simple rules may otherwise create some inharmonious associations of colors and, very possibly, something most incongruous. In grouping the respective subjects full consideration should be given to their character of growth and ample space should be allowed for each plant to display its full beauty in association with other plants.

The size of the border has an important bearing on the grouping of the subjects. In large borders each group should be proportionately large, but for ordinary purposes three to six plants in a group, according to the character of the respective subjects, may be a useful rule to follow. Three plants arranged in triangular form succeed very well; where a larger number of plants are employed, a somewhat irregular arrangement generally answers better.

When lifting hardy perennials for division it is well to lift them so as to prevent damage being done to the roots as far as possible. The fork or spade, or whatever tool is used, should be got down well under the plant, so that the latter may be lifted intact. Where the old plants are very large, it may be necessary to insert the tool at intervals round the plant to ease the roots, and thereby ensure less damage being done. Fig 1 represents the Fleabane (Erigeron), which has many interesting varieties. This subject is fairly representa-

tive of most of the hardy perennials, and serves to illustrate the character of plants that divide quite easily. The old plant gives every indication of making quite a large number of useful pieces with which to perpetuate its kind. The outer portions of the old plants are the pieces that should be replanted, these being the youngest and, therefore, the most vigorous for the purpose. Fig 2 serves to illustrate the character of the divided pieces of the old plants. All the outer pieces with roots and adhering should be retained, and the inner portion of the old plant, which is invariably exhausted and of little use, should be thrown on the rubbish heap. Those who desire speedy results should plant the larger of the divided pieces; these should flower very satisfactorily in the following summer. Smaller pieces may be used for ordinary purposes. The very smallest pieces should be planted in prepared soil in a cold frame, and transplanted in the spring. It is astonishing what a large number of plants may be obtained from one old specimen by these means.—D. B. CRANE.

THE BOG GARDEN AND ITS FORMATION

Of the many phases of open-air gardening, none, perhaps, is fraught with greater possibilities, and none, certainly, possessed of greater charms, than the bog garden if well and rightly conceived. It is in this type of garden that we see plants grow, flourish and blossom that too frequently are met languishing for the moisture they love in the open border. Indeed, one of the great charms of bog gardening is that the plants thrive and grow apace, and that nothing droops or dies, simply because the subjects are rightly placed and constantly provided with the moisture so essential to their well-being. But in the bog garden, as in all else, there is just the possibility of the strong crowding out the weak—just the possibility that by one false step, made unwittingly, a plant may be introduced that may prove a nuisance for years. Hence, at the outset, there is the same need for discretion and for that close, intimate knowledge of the subjects chosen for the work, of their slow or quick growth as well as their ultimate development, as there is in any other phase of gardening work.

The host of plants benefiting by constant supplies of moisture during a hot season may tempt some to introduce those that intrude their presence in all directions, or that quickly choke or overrun others whose finer attributes render them far more desirable for such a place. Of such as the former many examples might be given, though one of the Epilobiums will suffice for all purposes. Here we have a small group of rapidly increasing plants that appear to grow all the year round, sending out such vigorous stolons or underground shoots or stems which, springing up some distance from the original, soon make their presence felt in their new homes. For such as these, then, welcome as they are in the wild garden, there is no room—there should certainly be no place—in the bog garden we have in mind, and no quarter should be given to the smallest seedling which might appear. Thus it will be seen that, in our opinion, a bog garden should not be a sort of dumping-ground for any and every moisture-loving plant; rather should it be a spot—an adjunct to the garden proper if you will—to be enriched and beautified with the choicer subjects of other climes as well as those of our own land, subjects which, reveling in moisture, know no happier place than the natural bog.

But some may say, very few gardeners are possessed of or include a naturally boggy spot, hence, if we would grow such things as delight therein, an artificial substitute must be arranged. In connection with this not infrequent question arises the all-important point as to whether the abode for such plants must be made watertight. The correct answer depends not a little on the available supply of water and equally on the nature of the subsoil. Where a retentive, plastic clay soil exists, a veritable dribble or trickle of water will maintain the soil in a state of semi-saturation, sufficient, indeed, for all purposes. On the other hand, where the subsoil is of sand or gravel, a slight excavation of this will be required to admit of the introduction of well-tempered clay, than which nothing is so good or so natural. A lowering, too, of the ultimate surface soil is desirable in those instances where a light soil obtains, to admit of the water from the rainfall finding its way into the bed.

In all large gardens in hilly districts, the forming of an artificial bog garden or bed is quite an easy matter. The ideal condition for such is, when a fountain basin exists on the terrace lawn, with the overflow tumbling into a rock garden pool a few feet below, and in turn trickling away into the woodland lower down, where it can be used to advantage for the purpose we have in mind. In just these happy circumstances, many years ago I spent much time in adding beauty to a phase of gardening not then common, and where the founder of the garden delighted on occasion to roam. An opening in the wood gave all that was desirable, and with sun and warmth varying degrees of moisture a large area was furnished with the plants varying from such carpeting subjects as Anagallis

tenella, Sibthorpia europaea, Linnaea borealis and Pratia angulata to the giant Royal Fern, Osmunda regalis, of several feet high and through.

There are also peat-loving and loam-loving plants, handsome Lilies as paradinium and superbum that reflect their greatest beauty in the woodland bog garden, while dozens of others, Primulas, Trilliums, Sarracenas, Parnassias, Dodecatheons, Cyripediums in variety, Saxifraga Hirculus, Marsh Marigolds, Orchises, Pinguiculas, Droseras and the like may all be grown to perfection in a few square feet of bog. There are, of course, Primulas such as P. japonica and Saxifragas such as pelata that are not quite suited to the smallest of these bog beds, unless, indeed, they be given place at the outer margins where the chief supply of moisture enters. Just what is suited to any and every case will, of course, depend entirely upon circumstances. Happily there are plant giants like the Gunnera, Osmunda and Spiraea, together with the miniatures, have already named, that make bog gardening possible in large and small gardens alike, and where the plants of our own marshes and woods may, with others from the higher mountains of Europe and elsewhere, jointly play their part in making this aspect of gardening one of the most fascinating of the year.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF SANDY SOILS,

In farm management the maintenance of soil fertility is always a most vital problem, and on lands sufficiently fertile all that is necessary to prevent deterioration is to hold the crop-producing power of the soil at the same level. Adequate fertility in soils, however, is not very common, and generally the first question is how the fertility may be increased. The methods of soil improvement are largely determined by the soil character. Light soils, for instance, are usually much more difficult to improve than similarly located heavy soils. A consideration of this subject, together with the results secured in the improvement of the sandy soils in South Jersey by means of growing forage crops, has recently been presented by E. B. Voorhees and J. G. Lipman, of the New Jersey Experiment Station.

In discussing the general character of light soils, the authors point out that unimproved sandy or sandy loam soils can not furnish as much food or supply as much moisture to growing crops as the clay and clay loam soils are capable of doing. Attention is further called to the fact that the coarseness of sandy soils prevents them from readily retaining the plant food applied to them and the moisture they receive. The fertilizers given are easily washed downward into the subsoil by the rains, and dry weather soon robs these soils of the moisture. Extremely open or coarse sandy soils are considered amenable to profitable cultivation only when the rainfall is abundant and well distributed, the subsoil sufficiently compact, and the water table near enough to the surface.

In treating of the physical properties of sandy soils, their relation to moisture, heat, and air is discussed. It is shown that owing to their great permeability sandy soils may be tilled early in the spring, when heavier soils are still too wet to be worked. They are earlier and warmer than heavy soils because they are drier. On the other hand, these loose and open soils quickly lose their water by both percolation and evaporation, and at the same time on account of their limited capillary power, are unable to replenish this loss rapidly by drawing upon the water supply of the subsoil. In the heavier and more compact types of soil capillarity is much more active.

The openness of light soil admits air freely, and thus intensifies the chemical and bacteriological changes going on in the soil. Under these conditions plant food is made available more quickly and the rock particles weather more effectively than under the conditions obtaining in a heavy soil, but these processes are carried on so rapidly that the humus burns out too fast and the losses of plant food are too great.

Chemical studies of the sandy soils reveal for the most part their poverty in plant food. Some soil samples examined contained as much as 98 per cent of pure quartz. Lime was found in small quantities, magnesia and potash in traces only, and the proportion of organic matter was also very low.

It is stated that the bacterial activity of soils is directly influenced by the supply of air, moisture, and warmth, and by the chemical composition. Well-aerated or open soils favor the development of bacteria requiring large quantities of air for their growth, and these species cause an intense decomposition of the humus. This is offset to a great extent by the rapid loss of water from these soils, as the bacteria cannot multiply when the soil moisture falls below a certain point. In the heavier soil not so well aerated and not so readily affected by dry weather the changes in the development of bacteria are not so sudden, and therefore the supply of plant food, and especially of nitrogen, is much more uniform than in the open sandy soils.

For the improvement of sandy soils it is recommended that thorough aeration be discouraged by methods of tillage, by applications of fine-grained materials or of substances readily pulverized, and by additions of large quantities of humus-forming matter, such as green crops or barnyard manure. Sufficient humus in the soil prevents the too ready access of air and increases the moisture-holding capacity of the soil. Although sandy soil are quite poor in plant food, this condition does not preclude the possibility of their improvement. Phosphoric acid and potash may be supplied at a comparatively small cost, and the humus may be furnished in either animal manures or green manures. In considering this phase of the work the authors show that the use of animal manures is not indispensable.

They regard horse manure as too expensive for general farm crops, because it is not always handy and also as injurious in some cases through the introduction with it of weeds and fungous diseases. The experiments they conducted were made with a view of showing that the humus content of sandy soils could be increased by means of green manuring and the use of fertilizers alone. Systems of green manuring were found particularly effective in this connection on account of the relatively greater need of nitrogen and humus in light soils and their greater power to convert green crops turned under into available plant food. Leguminous crops, such as crimson clover, soy beans, vetches, etc., are recommended for this purpose because they add both humus and nitrogen to the soil. The limitations of green manuring enumerated are the use of large quantities of water by the crops, the need of an abundant supply of phosphoric acid, potash, and lime in the soil, and the drying effect of the green crops when plowed under. Where the rainfall is sufficient the disadvantages of green manuring are largely reduced.

With reference to the activities of germs in the soil it is stated that by increasing the amount of humus in sandy soil its water-holding capacity is increased and thereby a more uniform bacterial development and a more uniform supply of available plant food assured. The increase of humus in sandy soils encourages the growth of bacteria as a result of the greater content of organic matter and of moisture, and their development is discouraged on account of a less thorough aeration of the soil.

The nitrogen-fixing or nitrogen-gathering bacteria associated with the growth of leguminous plants find the conditions existing in sandy soils extremely favorable for their development and for the fixation of large amounts of atmospheric nitrogen. The facility with which the air circulates in these soils favors the formation of nodules on the roots of leguminous crops. It is pointed out that the nodule bacteria take considerable quantities of nitrogen or oxygen from the air surrounding the best conditions for the growth of the organisms are created. It has been observed that in compact, fine-grained soils, where the air does not penetrate so readily in greater depths, the nodules on the roots are all near the surface, whereas in sandy soils they are distributed lower down on the roots of the plants. Another factor strongly favoring the fixation of nitrogen in sandy soils is the comparatively small proportion of available nitrogen present in them.

It is pointed out that leguminous crops new to a particular region may fail to develop nodules because the proper organisms are not present in the soil.

While large amounts of lime are not required for sandy soils, applications of lime are of value in that they encourage the formation of humus substances which help to fix potash and phosphoric acid. As lime encourages the activities of various kinds of soil bacteria and thus tends to hasten the process of decay and nitrification, sandy soils should be limed less frequently and smaller dressings should be given than in treating heavy soils. Ground unburned lime is likely to give better results than burned and slaked lime. One-half ton per acre of ground oyster-shell lime may show results on sandy soils while remaining entirely without effect on a heavy soil. It was observed that an adequate supply of lime is important in both heavy and light soils in promoting the growth of most leguminous crops, and especially of alfalfa and of various clovers.

LILIUM PHILADELPHICUM

A lily we do not often meet with in gardens is Liliun philadelphicum, a plant with extremely pretty cup-shaped flowers, from two to five on a stem. The base of the segments is yellow, spotted with maroon, and with scarlet at the tips. It is a lily of moderate height only growing about 1 1/2 feet high, and is thus suited to the small garden. It is one of the lilies which like shade and moisture, such as it can receive in many gardens. A peaty soil, moist at the bottom, is good for L. philadelphicum, and it must be noted that it is one of those which emit roots at the base of the stem, and consequently requires top-dressing. The leaves of this Philadelphia lily are arranged in whorls, like many of the North American species. S. A.

OLD MASTERS AND MODERN MUSIC

(Continued from Page Two) 'Elektra' and the 'Symphonie Domestica,' and the controversy between absolute and programme music. Now let us decide. Let us all state our opinions on one side or the other!" Then followed a general move of these ghostly figures for a moment or two, which resulted in two groups being formed ready to make war upon one another. Only Beethoven remained seated in deep thought, and seemed to take no heed of what was going on around him. The chief of those on the classical side were Bach, Handel, and Brahms, while the programme musicians were Wagner, Berlioz and Dvorak.

The battle waged long and earnestly, phrases such as "limiting the flights of the imagination" clashed against "representing the things of everyday life." Then Bach stepped forward, and a silence spread over the assembly in homage to the great master of polyphony. "Great spirits of our art," he said, "I speak on behalf of what is termed absolute music. In the times in which I lived upon the earth people did not resort to music to hear represented things they meet at every turn. No, they fled to it from the petty cares of life, to forget in the charm of harmony all painful memories. And though it is true times change, human na-

ture is the same all the world over, in all times. Why limit a composer's genius by keeping him to a set programme, instead of allowing him free scope in his art?"

"Why limit the hearer's imagination to one scene and action, instead of giving it freedom to fly at will?"

"And, lastly, why should music need an outside interest? And not the modulations and repetitions of melody and the blending of harmony enough in themselves to awaken interest and fix the attention of multitudes?"

Here the classical became uproarious in their applause, but were again silent as Wagner stepped quietly forward and began to give his opinion.

"Our great Master and Ancestor has given his points of argument as clearly as the subjects of his fugues, but may I with due deference point out the feelings of many of the people of a later time?"

"Music, we all admit, has become a vastly more popular art than it once was. It is now not only a diversion for the rich, but a pleasure and comfort to rich and poor, and to many a necessity. Therefore, we feel that our art should do more to give life and color to many whose existence is dreary and dull, and how can this be done without appealing to what the multitudes will understand and enjoy?"

"Then, poetry is written with an aim beyond that of stringing together beautiful sounds; and why cannot this also be the case with music? What can better be composed than the symphonic poem of our later age, which unites beauty with interest in eternal life so completely?"

At this a perfect tumult arose among the musicians. They gathered in groups to fight out more individually this battle of words.

I gazed at my familiar room, with its appearance of practical twentieth century comfort, and then at the excited faces of the celebrated ghosts, and marvelled afresh.

Then my eye fell upon the solitary figure of the creator of sonata form—Beethoven—still seated in his chair thinking. But as the tumult around him grew louder, he raised his head with a gesture that indicated that his mind was made up. At this very movement the tumult around him subsided, and as they saw he was about to speak, the ghosts waited humbly for his views.

"The modern phrase of music—I think that is the subject you are discussing, gentlemen," he said; "some of you object because it follows a programme, and some are protesting on behalf of programme music. But it seems to me quite simply explained. Is it more difficult to compose beautiful sounds and phrases or to create the beautiful and also make it a representation of life? Is not the latter a step forward? The rules of the art had to be laid down; and a firm foundation made, before music could advance; and absolute music has done this. But does programme music restrict the imagination? Does it not rather lead it farther into certain paths, instead of leaving it to wander aimlessly?"

"Again, I have heard music cannot be purely representative because it is not tangible and definite enough. But if music has developed in the past, may it not develop still more and become more definite—more than ever united by its representation to the interests of life? Therefore I proclaim that this division of music is imaginary—that these two kinds form one road to perfection—and so I cry, 'Hail, Strauss!'"

During this speech Bach and Wagner had drawn near Beethoven, and now the three great reformers of German music stood side by side in the centre of the room, and the fire seemed to have an added brightness to its glow, which it cast upon the ghosts.

Berlioz, with his natural impetuosity, immediately took up the cry; as all joined in the room rang with the shout. The ruddy light of the fire, as it rested upon all the faces of the spirits, showed him alight with enthusiasm, as, with raised arms, they cried, "Hail! Strauss!"

The glad tones died away, I felt a chill wind on my cheek, and I found myself staring at the window which had blown open, letting in the air of the cool dawn. The last spark in the grate expired suddenly, while a faint "Hail! Strauss!" still seemed to ring in my ear.

I shivered, shut the window, and crawled up to bed.—I. B.

EUROPE'S LARGEST STALACITE CAVE

The stalacite cave recently discovered near Schoenbergalm, in the Dachstein mountains, Upper Austria, is claimed to be the largest in Europe. The principal tunnel has been found to extend over a mile, with numerous side passages of varying lengths. In traversing the main tunnel, the exploration party had to cross, by rope ladders, an ice crevasse 75 feet deep and more than 100 feet wide. The cave is divided into two levels. In the upper one was found two immense ice halls containing precipitous subterranean glaciers, about 300 feet long. In the lower level is a series of halls, the largest more than 600 feet long by 100 feet wide.

The enormous total of 261,400,000,000 tons is the estimate of the amount of coal in the Illinois coal fields. This figure is the result of calculations based upon the area of the coal veins as determined by the state statistician.

The German postal authorities are experimenting with an electric subterranean railway system for transportation of mail from the railway stations to the post offices, small locomotives and cars being used.

Fresh peaches are to be exported from the Delaware and Georgia orchards to England as the result of successful experiments made with the product of the Canadian orchards.

