

CROWN MENACES LLOYD GEORGE

Chancellor of Exchange Narrowly Escapes Mob at Grimsby

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The most exciting scene of the election campaign occurred at Grimsby, where a menacing crowd threatened David Lloyd George, compelling him to flee from a hall where he had been speaking under police protection, much as he was driven from a pro-Boer meeting at Birmingham during the South African war, when he escaped in a policeman's uniform.

BREAK IN COTTON

Bull Movement Finally Collapses and Prices Go Downward With a Rush

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The big bull movement in cotton, which had collapsed Friday with the most spectacular decline since in a week of erratic movement, reports freely circulated in the market after the close of the market, showed the position of the leading southern bull had been completely un-dermined by the cotton since early in the year. At the low point today New York contracts showed a decline from \$5.20 to \$4.90 a bale from the closing prices of the night previous, which was a break of \$0.30 to \$0.40 a hole from the high figures of the day and of \$1.30 to \$1.20 from the high point of the season. Many contracts touched \$1.70 late in the afternoon.

Ptomaine Poisoning

TORREON, Mex., Jan. 15.—Three young Spaniards, aged here and several others are seriously ill as a result of ptomaine poisoning contracted from eating canned tomatoes yesterday.

Steamer Aground

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 15.—The passenger steamer Champlain, of the Merchants and Miners' line, from Baltimore to Jacksonville, went aground today on the rocky rocks, leaving a great hole in her bottom. The 78 passengers were safely taken off and landed at Jacksonville. The cause of the accident is feared, but a total loss.

Newfoundland Jails

ST. JOHN, Nfld., Jan. 15.—Finance Minister Cashin said tonight for the West Indies, where he will represent this colony. The committee headed by Lord Balfour of British which is investigating the feasibility of a West Indian union, will lay before the committee the importance of the fisheries trade between Newfoundland and the West Indies.

Princess in Jail

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 15.—Da Kha Ndu, the only full-blooded Indian princess in the world, was arrested today in cell number 13 at the police station having been charged with undertaking to sell furs. The lady comes from Brantford and is a six-footer, built in proportion. At the request of her council, J. M. McEvoy, K.C., her case was adjourned till next Thursday and she was allowed out on bail.

Revision of Vulgate

ROME, Jan. 15.—Abbe Gasquet, who was entrusted by the pope with the revision of the Vulgate, today delivered a lecture on the progress of the work. He paid a high tribute to American generosity, saying that of the \$2,200 he contributed to defray the expenses involved a great part had been received from America. Much more money is needed. He expressed his appreciation of the assistance of J. Pierpont Morgan, who permitted photographs to be made of fifteen leaves from his sixteenth century edition of the gospel. The abbe estimated that the revision begun in 1907, will occupy about eight years.

Mysterious Airship

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 15.—For the third successive day, a mysterious white air craft passed over Chattanooga about noon today. It came from the west and was travelling southeast, disappearing over Mississippi. It did not return on Wednesday it came south and on Thursday it returned north.

DREAMS RECORD HIGH FLIGHT

Louis Paulhan Takes His Bi-plane to Height of Over 4,000 Feet

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Louis Paulhan broke all official and unofficial records for altitude in a Farman biplane yesterday by flying to a height of more than four thousand feet and descending safely after 50 min. 46.1-5 seconds in the air. His exact height cannot be told, but it is approximately 4,000 feet. The time of descent was 7 min. 30 sec.

PREYED ON SHACKS

Highwayman Held Up Celestial Gamblers at Point of Fists

The case of Harold Wilson-Holme, a rancher of Mount Lehman, B. C., who was before Justice Magistrate South in the Vancouver police court yesterday and whose hearing was postponed, was a reminder of the early gambling days of the west. He alleged that for some time past the accused has been holding up at the point scores of Chinamen whenever he caught them gambling and it is suspected that during his operations he has obtained considerable money by boldly lining up gamblers while he gathered in the better and the worse. Some time ago a Chinaman named Jim, notwithstanding the fact that he was practically admitting to running an illegal game, complained to the police that Holme had held up his money at the point of a gun and secured \$3.50. The detectives could not locate Holme for some time during which the Holme case was held up. It is stated that Holme was arrested and yesterday returned. He was pointed out to Detectives McLeod and Thomson who were working on the case and was arrested. He offered no resistance. Holme is alleged to have made a confession that he had been in the joint at 119 Pender street where he secured \$5.50 and this is the charge under which he is now standing trial. In the opinion of the police Holme is a dangerous man who may have some connection with the other holdups of recent occurrence.

WANT LOCAL OFFICIAL

Vancouver Cannery Association Petition Ottawa for Fisheries Commissioner

Because of the great distance separating this coast from Ottawa and the impossibility of obtaining an account of that distance, quick response from the federal government on matters concerning the fisheries of British Columbia, when immediate action is essential to action, the British Columbia Cannery Association has petitioned the minister of fisheries to establish a resident fisheries commissioner in Vancouver. It is pointed out that the appointment of such an official, who would have full power to act in all matters affecting the administration of the fisheries in the jurisdiction of the federal authorities, would be a boon to canneries and fishermen alike and would, any delay in administrative action.

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Whiskies We Can Recommend

BLUE FUNNEL SCOTCH, per bottle \$1.25
WATSON'S THREE-STAR OLD SCOTCH, per gallon \$1.25
BURKE'S No. 10 SCOTCH, per quart, 90c; per Imperial qt. \$1.25
PER Imperial gallon, 90c; per Imperial qt. \$1.25
SEAGRAM'S 88 RYE WHISKY, per bottle \$1.25
SEAGRAM'S STAR RYE, per bottle \$1.25
CORBET'S SPECIAL SELECTED RYE, per bottle \$1.25
FERRIER, the famous French Mineral Water, per dozen \$1.75

VINTAGE CHAMPAGNE and all reliable brands of Wines and Liqueurs in stock.

GROCERY SPECIAL THIS WEEK
SULTANA RAISINS, four pounds for 25c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.
Independent Grocers. 1317 Government Street.
Tel. 50, 51, 52, and 1590.

RESULTS OF PLAY FOR ENGLISH CUP

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Results of today's football matches in the United Kingdom:
First round English cup—Bradford City 4; Notts County 2; Bury 2; Glossop 1; Blackburn Rovers 2; Manchester Stanley 1; Burnley 2; Manchester United 2; Chelsea 3; Hull City 2; Watford 0; Leyton, New Dromp 2; Westham 1; Carlisle United 1; Crystal Palace 3; Sunderland 1; Plymouth 1; Tottenham Hotspur 1; Darby County 5; Millwall 0; Gainsborough 1; Southend 1; Preston North End 1; Coventry City 2; Northampton 0; Bristol City 2; Wednesday 0; Bristol Rovers 2; Chesterfield 0; Bradford City 0; Queen's Park Rangers 0; Brighton 0; Southampton 1; Portsmouth 1; Shrewsbury Town 0; Wellingborough 5; Reading 0; West Bromwich 2; Clapton Orient 0; Birmingham 1; Notts County 2; Gillingham Athletic 1; Aston Villa 2; Blackpool 1; Barnley 1; Middleborough 1; Everton 1; Bradford City 1; Grimsby 0; Wokington 1; Bolton Wanderers 1; Stoke 1; Newcastle United 1; Sunderland 1; Leeds City 0.

Spanish Workmen Strike

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Two thousand Spanish workmen, employed in the building of the Spanish navy, arsenal here struck today. Troops and gendarmes have been ordered to the vicinity, as trouble is feared.

Reeves Elected

YANCOUVER, Jan. 15.—Reeve Poud was re-elected in South Vancouver and F. Bowser was elected reeve of Point Grey today.

Dead Man Identified

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—By means of a photograph the body of a man found dead in a ditch near Chicago, Ill., was identified today as Col. F. A. Eastman, city statistician.

Denver Papers Suspend for a Day

DENVER, COLO., Jan. 15.—Probably for the first time in its history, Denver breakfasted today without its newspapers. The cause was the difficulty between the publishers and the local organization of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, which reached a climax yesterday. Although the papers were suspended for a day, the suspension was not intended to be permanent.

Kaiser Hears Shackleton

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Emperor William received today from the explorer of the Antarctic expedition, when he attended a private lecture which was given by the explorer at the residence of Herr Bernhard Dernburg, secretary of state for the colonies, after the Emperor's return from his visit to the Antarctic. The Emperor's interest in the expedition was shown by the fact that he had received a copy of the Emperor's narrative, and was deeply interested in the views displayed. After the lecture the Emperor conversed at considerable length with the distinguished British explorer and his wife.

Gigantic Corporation Planned

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A corporation capitalized at \$300,000,000, embracing everything pertaining to the manufacture of woolen goods, is being organized under consideration by the woolen and dress manufacturers. According to the secretary of the association, the corporation will be incorporated in Albany soon. E. Hyman, president of the executive committee of the association, said today that the idea commends itself to manufacturers and dealers in the south as well as to many of the largest woolen manufacturers in New England.

Storm in New England

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—Although the violent northeast snowstorm which began yesterday morning cleared away this morning, it was not until after midnight that the snow had melted. The snow was piled up to a depth of several feet in many places. The storm was accompanied by high winds and heavy rain. The snow was piled up to a depth of several feet in many places. The storm was accompanied by high winds and heavy rain.

Turkey Threatens Crete

BELGRADE, Jan. 15.—A despatch to the London Standard from Constantinople says that the Turkish government is holding 12,000 troops in readiness to be sent to Crete. The Porte recently addressed a note to the powers protesting against an alleged new violation of the sovereignty of Crete. The note was signed by the Turkish government and was addressed to the powers protesting against an alleged new violation of the sovereignty of Crete.

MAN'S HEART SHIFTED

Toronto, Ont.—Frank Thomas, 22 Hillboro St., came to St. Michael's Hospital, suffering with severe pains in the region of the heart, increases. Upon examination, the physicians found that his heart had moved from its normal position to the left side, to the right side next to the lung.

The physicians said that the heart was forced out of position by the pressure of gas formed by Acute Indigestion.

"Fruit-a-Lives," the wonderful fruit juice tablets, absolutely cures indigestion and dyspepsia. "Fruit-a-Lives" acts directly on the stomach, increases the flow of digestive juices, strengthens the stomach muscles, insures sound sleep, and by regulating the bowels and kidneys, keeps the stomach sweet and clean.

50c a box; 6 for \$2.50, or trial size 25c a box. Write for Fruit-a-Lives Limited, Ottawa.

PERCE STORM HITS NEW YORK

Three Persons Die as Result of Cold—Traffic Badly Hampered

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The heaviest snow storm in the winter fell upon the city early this morning and continued through the day. At eight o'clock tonight the precipitation since the previous evening had been several inches, and a high northerly wind, which had swept the snows since ten o'clock in the morning, had shifted to the north-west, bringing a rapid fall in the temperature. The thermometer had fallen to 12 below zero, and a great increase in the snowfall was expected for tomorrow. Prospects for tomorrow were said to be bright, but a heavy snowfall was greatly increased by the storm.

Three persons died in the storm today. The bodies were found in the streets. The death of a woman was particularly noteworthy. She was found in the street, and her body was found in the street.

The inbound America liner St. Louis was still detained here this morning. The ship was delayed by the storm, and it was not until late in the afternoon that it

es commend

COTCH, per gallon, \$1.25
per Imperial, \$1.00
per bottle, \$1.00
per dozen, \$11.75

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WEEK
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withstanding these prices, the "Fletcher piano" is a perfect unity...

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ouldn't you rather have a high grade piano in your old one?

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Canada's Largest Music House
Government Street
Vancouver and Nanaimo

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for THE COLONIST

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50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial size 25c.—at dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Ltd., Ottawa.

FIERY STORM HITS NEW YORK

Three Persons Die as Result of Cold—Traffic Badly Hampered

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The heaviest snow storm of the winter fell upon the city early this morning and continued unabated all day.

The inbound America liner St. Louis which was due here this morning was still detained tonight in the lower harbor by the thick weather.

Very service was almost suspended at times in the lower harbor by the blinding snow.

The telegraph companies were badly crippled, but there was no actual paralysis of their service.

LOANS IN LONDON

Canadian Stock Underwritten by Bank of Montreal and Other Issues Noted

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Bank of Montreal has underwritten the issue on Monday four million pounds of stock at 2s.

The London stock exchange has listed £12,745 sterling Commercial Cable debentures.

WANT WOMAN CANDIDATE

Unsuccessful Effort of Suffragettes to Nominate One in Battersay

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Mrs. Hicks, who is well known in connection with the women's suffrage movement, applied this morning to the Battersay election returning officer for a nomination paper.

Brakeman Killed.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Jan. 14.—John Pettit, a brakeman, died about 27 years, was killed at Harbour this morning while shunting a Grand Trunk train.

Mr. Mackay Will Stick.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Jan. 14.—A. G. Mackay says there is not a shadow of foundation to the report that he is going to drop the leadership of the Liberal party in the Ontario legislature and go west.

Meeting on Keosauqua River.

QUAYASH, Boudoir, Jan. 14.—The crew of the Keston Iron steamer, Stames, which sailed from San Francisco December 2 for Hamburg, was rescued only after one sailor had been killed and two wounded.

WHARF PLANS ACCEPTABLE

Compromise Reached With G. T. P. With Regard to Plans for Docks

INNER HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS

Board of Trade Suggests New Development Work For Victoria Inner Harbor

Among the matters which came up at the quarterly general meeting of the board of trade held Friday afternoon were the questions of insurance and the wharfage plans in Victoria harbor.

Simon Leiser, president, occupied the chair, there being a good attendance of members.

The foregoing work does not conflict with the plan of harbor improvements initiated by the Inner Harbor Association, but rather supplements it.

Does Not Conflict.

Mr. Leiser reported that recently the postoffice inspector from Ottawa had been in the city and was sounding the public on the question of having the postoffices in the province entirely closed on Sundays.

Simon Leiser, president, occupied the chair, there being a good attendance of members.

During the last three months the question of the double daily service on the E. & N. railway had been taken up with the officials of that line, and also with the Ottawa authorities.

Members of the board had had a conference with Premier McBride and the other city members with regard to the construction of the Canadian Pacific relative to the province, especially on Vancouver Island.

A delegation composed of twenty representatives of the Vancouver board of trade, six from New Westminster and one from Nanaimo, accompanied a Victoria delegation to meet Messrs Mackenzie and Mann and the other members of the board in connection with G.N.R. freight rates in the province.

The next matter of interest which cropped up was the presentation of the insurance report as follows:

With regard to the proposed insurance act for a report, was not intended to cover the insurance, this portion of the bill is not dealt with in the following report:

In regard to those clauses in the bill restricting the right of the insured to cover risks outside of Canada or to indemnify for foreign losses, the committee is of opinion that it is not in the general interests that this right should be restricted or penalized.

Your committee considers that it is only fair and reasonable that all companies or associations domiciled or represented in Canada should be placed on equal terms.

Signed: J. J. Shallocross, chairman; G. Cameron, R. S. Day, F. M. B. Jackson, E. G. Prior.

In moving the adoption of the report J. J. Shallocross said that in their deliberations the committee had considered the interests of both the insurers and the insurance companies.

The motion was seconded by D. R. Ker, who expressed the belief that it would meet the wishes of everyone.

The insurance business should be placed in such a position so as to enable everyone to insure at the minimum of cost.

The report was received and adopted, and it was decided that copies should be forwarded to the Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, who has charge of the insurance bill now in parliament.

Harbor Report

The next matter to come up for consideration was the report of the harbor committee as follows:

Gentlemen:—Your special committee begs to report upon the application of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for wharfage in Victoria harbor.

Your committee has held several meetings at which representatives of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway attended for the purpose of ascertaining views with their respective views, and Mr. G. A. Keefe, the Dominion government engineer, having received instructions from Ottawa to report upon the situation and having consulted with us we are glad to report that the gentleman has been able to submit a plan of wharf accommodation for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway which is satisfactory to the company and meets with no serious opposition from any other wharf owners, and we understand can be made to accommodate the new steamers of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway without necessitating a vessel laying alongside, projecting beyond the end of the wharf.

Your committee has gone very thoroughly into all the representations made to it and have no hesitation in heartily commending the proposals for your support.

In the opinion of your committee all known objections have been sufficient met so far as the present application is concerned, but having in view the immediate requirements of other transportation companies seeking bounties that the latter have already submitted that the latter has arrived, the policy of extending Victoria harbor improvements over an indefinite number of years must be changed.

Members of the board will remember that the Hon. Mr. Ferguson when in this room, a few months ago, promised that the work should be accelerated to keep pace with the demands at this port, and your committee now presents a plan showing an area marked in blue which should be immediately dredged and the rock removed, by the portion of the harbor indicated by your committee were navigable water to the amount of available space would be materially extended and this is most desirable to call your attention most urgently to the fact that there is a great demand for wharfage at the present time that cannot be met until the improvements recommended by this committee have been completed.

MORE DEBATE ON BUDGET

Western Liberal Member Denies Bounties and Talks Free Trade

MR. CONGDON SPEAKS ON YUKON AFFAIRS

Debate Not Likely to Come to an End Before Next Thursday

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—In the House of Commons today Michael Clarke, of the Opposition, resumed the debate on the budget, congratulating Mr. Fielding that there had been no increase in the duties on iron and steel.

Mr. Clarke declared he could not sympathize at all with the argument that these bounties were beneficial to the whole of the country.

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THE VICTORIA COLONIST

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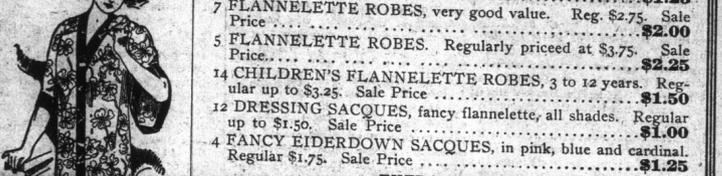
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Note These Great Reductions

A Bath Robe, Dressing Sacque or House Wrapper is a necessary for indoor comfort. Here are a few tempting

JANUARY SALE PRICES



- 10 HOUSE WRAPPERS, in navy. Reg. \$1.75. Sale Price \$1.25
11 FLANNELETTE ROBES, floral designs. Reg. \$1.75. Sale Price \$1.25
7 FLANNELETTE ROBES, very good value. Reg. \$2.75. Sale Price \$2.00
5 FLANNELETTE ROBES. Regularly priced at \$3.75. Sale Price \$2.25
14 CHILDREN'S FLANNELETTE ROBES, 3 to 12 years. Regular up to \$3.25. Sale Price \$1.50
12 DRESSING SACQUES, fancy flannelette, all shades. Regular up to \$1.50. Sale Price \$1.00
4 FANCY EIDERDOWN SACQUES, in pink, blue and cardinal. Regular \$1.75. Sale Price \$1.25

EXTRA SPECIAL
10 EIDERDOWN SACQUES, in plain colors, pink, grey, cardinal and sky. Regular price \$2.25. Sale Price \$1.25
12 EIDERDOWN SACQUES, in plain colors, pink, grey and sky. Regular value \$2.75. Sale Price \$1.75
11 FANCY STRIPED EIDERDOWN SACQUES, in cardinal, sky, pink, reseda and rose. Reg. price \$2.50. Sale Price \$2.00
10 CASHMERE SACQUES, in cream, sky and pink lace trimming. Regular \$3.50. Sale Price \$2.50
FRENCH FLANNEL ROBES, in all shades. Values up to \$4.75. Sale Price \$3.50
EIDERDOWN ROBES, in plain and fancy stripes. Regular values \$5.75, \$6.50, \$6.75 and \$8.75. Sale Price \$4. \$5, \$5.25, \$7.00

No goods charged or sent on approbation during sale.



THIS COMING YEAR HAVE GOOD PLUMBING Make Up Your Mind

to have your next job of Plumbing done by experts, men who understand the business.

Throwing Money Away

to pay for plumbing work of doubtful quality. We are thorough and prompt in our service.

HAYWARD & DODS
Plumbing, Heating, Acetylene Gas Machines
923 Fort Street Telephone 1854

RAW FURS
Highest prices paid for all B. C. and Alaskan furs.

GOAL PROSPECTING NOTICE
NOTICE is hereby given that \$0 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Mines for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described land...

THEATRICAL TRIAL
Acquittal of Mrs. Scott on Charge of Murdering Father-in-Law Followed by Scenes

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 14.—Mrs. Martha Scott, who shot and killed her husband's father, in Missour, on September 13th last, and whose trial for murder in October ended in a disagreement was found not guilty of any crime by a jury ten of whom were farmers, this evening.

Calgary Grain Exchange.
CALGARY, Jan. 14.—At a cost of \$85,000 the Calgary exchange has secured four lots with a view to erecting a permanent home for the exchange. The building will be erected by W. B. Hill, and all the grain companies that could possibly secure locations in this building have secured or so.

The Result of the Mayoralty Election

Was a surprise party to some

THE SUCCESS OF THE ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Has been a source of great surprise to The Combine, but both were backed by Public Opinion and the splendid success The Anti-Combine Store is the Store of the People

- GOOD COOKING BUTTER, per lb. 25c
FRESH TESTED COOKING EGGS, per dozen 35c
ST. CHARLES CREAM, large 20 oz. can 10c
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack \$1.75
WAGSTAFF'S PURE JAMS, 5-lb. tin 75c
ONTARIO STRAWBERRY OR RASPBERRY JAM, 7-lb. wood pail 65c
CHIVER'S ENGLISH MARMALADE, 1-lb. glass jar 15c
NICE NAVEL ORANGES, per dozen, 35c, 25c and 15c
FRESH ROASTED PEANUTS, per lb. 25c
NORTHERN SPY APPLES, 4 lbs. for 15c
NICE MILD CURED HAMS, per lb. 21c
NICE MILD-CURED BREAKFAST BACON, per lb. 25c
PRIME ONTARIO CHEESE, per lb. 20c

WE SAVE YOU MONEY

Copas & Young
ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS
Phones 94 and 95 Corner Fort and Broad Sts.
QUICK DELIVERY

Emery Wheels Silver Solder

Hand Saws Cross Cut Saws Falling Saws Circular Saws

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.
544-546 Yates St., Victoria, B.C., Agents. Phone 59.

Our Hobby Again
Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rugs; a large consignment just arrived.

B.C. SADDLERY CO., LTD.
606 YATES STREET.

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.00
Six Months75
Three Months50
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN

It is premature to speak definitely regarding the plans of the Canadian Northern, for the contract with the government has not yet been signed, but we are venturing no confidence when we say that before Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann leave the city, which may not be for a few days yet, an agreement will be reached which will fulfill all the undertakings given by Mr. McBride during the last campaign and satisfy the expectations of the people of Victoria and the province generally. In view of this certainty, the Colonist is glad to be able to say as the result of a conversation with Mr. Mann yesterday, that he and Mr. Mackenzie are as enthusiastic as to the future of this province and this city as anyone can desire. These matters of railway construction have won an enviable reputation for the energy and enthusiasm with which they enter upon their undertakings. They not so long ago started out with small beginnings, but their projects have grown as the years have passed, until now they contemplate an expenditure measured by scores of millions of dollars with the same quiet courage which characterized them in the day when they were feeling their way against great odds in Manitoba. It may seem strange to speak of enthusiasm in connection with the work of such men, the one at home in the financial centres of Great Britain, where he seems able to impress his views upon those who control the purse strings, which protect the money of many investors; the other, the practical railway builder, who knows how much work a man ought to do and how much a dollar ought to pay for. But there are two kinds of enthusiasm. One finds expression in words; the other in deeds. A month or two ago, in speaking of the factors which do more than anything else to develop a country or to launch a great enterprise, we quoted Mr. Herbert E. Lay, the well known San Francisco millionaire, who said to the Colonist that the greatest of all these factors was imagination, when it was backed up by courage and executive ability. Those who know the men, who have made the Canadian Northern what it is, know that they set out on their career as railway owners and builders with an object before them, that at the time seemed wholly a creature of the imagination. It was a picture of a transcontinental railway, and to the realization of what then seemed to most people only a dream, they applied their industry, their energy, their hope, their courage and their sterling honesty. They coined these ideas and they transmuted the gold into bands of steel. Today they see the consummation of their dreams not far away. It is a great thing to dream of doing great things, and to achieve them for one's own advantage; but it is a greater thing to have dreams which, when realized, mean wealth and prosperity for the country.

To get from the general to the specific aspect of the Canadian Northern enterprise, what Victoria people will be most interested to know is what the plans of the company will mean for Victoria. Again saying that it is yet too soon to be specific, we feel justified in assuming that provided the contract is executed to the satisfaction of both parties and is ratified by the Legislature, and of these matters there is no doubt whatever, the company will not delay in getting to work. We think that if we say the month of April will see the actual work of construction begun on this island, and on the Mainland as well, we would not be found to be very much astray, and if we were to assure Colonial readers that four years for the completion of the road is all the company asks or has the least expectation of requiring, we would be fully justified. We can say with confidence that the most doubting Thomases of the west who dismiss from his mind any fear whatever that the construction of the Canadian Northern will be delayed, or that the Mainland connection and the building of the Barkley Sound division as an integral part of the transcontinental line will not be proceeded with as rapidly as men and money can do the work. In a very short time the Company's Chief Engineer will visit Victoria and remain here for a sufficient length of time to master the physical situation presented by the environs of the city.

THE COMET.

The people who like to read signs and omens in the skies, are looking up their histories to see what bearing the advent of Halley's comet has upon English history. In the first year in which its appearance is definitely recorded, that is in 1378, England was distracted with strife between the hand owning classes on the one hand and the Crown and the populace on the other. When it next appeared the country was in the throes resulting from Jack Cade's rebellion, and the Wars of the Roses were in full swing. When it next came Henry VIII was warring with the Pope for supremacy

over the Church of England. In 1607 the comet witnessed the contention incidental to the union between England and Scotland, and when it came in 1682 it saw the riots in London, which ended in the Rye House plot. In 1744 when Charles Edward, the Pretender, set sail for the invasion of England with a fleet, a six-tailed comet appeared in the heavens, and the fleet was wrecked. This visitor was not Halley's but some other wanderer which has not reported progress again. Halley's came along fifteen years later to watch over Wolfe when he set out for the conquest of New France. The last appearance of this visitor was just before the coronation of Queen Victoria. Other comets have come in for their share in portentous appearances. Donati's witnessed the Indian Mutiny; the comet of 1861 saw the beginning of the War of Secession. By a little ingenuity it would be quite easy to connect all great events with cometary appearances and equally easy to show that they are harbingers of peace and prosperity.

PRESERVING THE SPRUCE.

A growing agitation is in progress in the Eastern provinces for the preservation of the spruce forests. It has begun none too soon, although it would be a mistake to suppose that no consideration at all has been given to this very important economic subject. Many spruce forests in the East have been carefully conserved, and are as valuable as they were fifty years ago; although they have been cut over in some cases several times. Thirty years growth will develop a young spruce into a fine merchantable log, and hence, by the exercise of good judgment in cutting, the land can be gone over at short intervals, and a good crop of logs can be taken off. The part which the spruce forests of the East have played in the commercial development of Canada is greater than can well be estimated. It is, perhaps, not extravagant to say that they have formed the basis of the wealth of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and largely of Quebec. We are not unmindful of the part which the pine has played, but the glory of the pine forests passed away years ago, while that of the spruce yet remains. In the future the spruce is likely to play even a more important role than it has in the past. Of all woods for the manufacture of pulp, it is the best. For this very reason it ought to be husbanded with care. Spruce of any kind will do for pulp wood, and every effort ought to be made to prevent the cutting of the smaller trees. This matter does not at present specially concern the people of this province, except so far as everything bearing upon forest conservation is of interest to all Canadians.

A MISSING PAGE.

A good many pages are dropped from history as it is written. One of these has only recently come to light, although it has been in the possession of Mr. Henry Clews, the New York banker, for twenty years. Its publication at an earlier day might have done much toward removing the impression under which a great many people in the United States have labored, to the effect that the British government was planning with France for the overthrow of the republic during the war of Secession. Twenty years ago, Mr. Clews wrote a book entitled "Twenty-Eight Years in Wall Street," and in it he stated that the Emperor Napoleon and the British government had "formed" an international conspiracy on a large scale to demolish the liberties of this country; to pounce upon the wreck and then share the spoil between these two powerful pirates. Later in the book he asserted that it was only Great Britain's sluggishness that prevented action. The story generally received was that Lord Palmerston was anxious to join hands with Napoleon, but that the influence of Queen Victoria was sufficient to stay his hand. Mr. Clews sent a copy of his book to Mr. Gladstone, who replied as follows:

No. 28 James St.,
May 30, 1889.
Dear Sir: Having expressed my interest in the portions of your work which I read on the day of its arrival, I did not after reading what relates to the cabinet of Lord Palmerston, in p. 56 and in the following chapter, make some reference to it. Allow me to assure you that, so far as the cabinet is concerned, you have been misled in regard to matters of nearly its sole surviving member. I can state that it never at any time dealt with the subject of recognizing the Southern States in your great civil war, excepting when it learned the proposition to entertain that says there is no truth in the report, and declined to entertain it, without qualification, hesitation, delay, or assent.

In the debate which took place on Mr. Roebuck's proposal for the recognition, Lord Russell took no part, and could take none, as he was a member of the House of Lords. I spoke for the Cabinet.

You will be glad to learn that there is no foundation for a charge which, had it been true, might have added to my feelings of indignation and anger. I am sure that you are probably aware that they were many years ago the subject of a detailed explanation from me to the American Government, and of a most handsome reply from Mr. Hamilton Fish.

I remain, dear Sir,
Your very faithful servant,
W. E. GLADSTONE.
H. Clews, Esq.
For some reason, which he has not seen fit to explain, Mr. Clews kept this letter secret until the centennial of Gladstone's birth, when he gave it to the press. One finds it very difficult to excuse him for permitting the wrong impression produced by his book to remain uncorrected for a score of years, when he had in his hands absolute proof that he had done an injustice to the British government.

Congratulations to the Mayor-elect of Vancouver, and congratulations to the World on the success of its editor and manager.

The reports of the speeches of many of the Peers, which the malle is bringing us, are often very amusing. Their lordships appeared to speak with little or no preparation and they said some things which are exceedingly clever, because of the ready wit displayed. One of the most wonderful things about the campaign is the unflinching humor with which they meet all hostile sallies.

The reverend, learned, eloquent and shall we say effervescent editor of the Toronto Globe, in a recent speech put Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the same class as Moses, David, Cyrus, Caesar, Napoleon and a few others, who have been somewhat conspicuous as makers of history. Political and personal friendships are very delightful things; but sometimes they lead "the unruly member" to run away with a man's judgment.

We have several gales in this part of the year, but happily, they are rarely accompanied by very cold weather. When we read in the Halifax Chronicle of the Canoe fleet being at sea when, "with practically no warning, a furious northwest gale, accompanied by blinding snow and intense cold swooped down upon it," we realize that the lot of the Atlantic fishermen may often be something which the fishermen of this coast are not called upon to experience.

Among the many calendars for the year 1910 that have reached the Colonist, that issued by the Royal Bank of Canada is among the most attractive and useful. It has on one side a map of British Columbia and on the other a map of the Dominion. If we are not mistaken, the issuing of a calendar by one of the chartered banks is somewhat of an innovation, and it is certainly in this case a very excellent one. The Royal Bank has moved towards the front among the banks of Canada, in a manner that speaks eloquently for the manner in which its affairs are managed.

The Hamilton Spectator has taken up the cudgels for the persons, who, it says, are miserably underpaid. It thinks it absurd that an educated man should be expected to live and bring up his family decently upon the small stipend paid to most ministers of the Gospel. The one man, who is never considered when we talk of the increased cost of living, is the parson. He is supposed to get along somehow with a little money, and a great deal of economy and any amount of faith. The Spectator points out that we always expect the parson to be well-dressed and his wife to look neat and tidy, and his children as well as those of other people. We may add that if, like the rest of us, he should take a flyer in real estate to help him over a tight place, we should all be scandalized.

Treasurer of Yale
NEW HAVEN, Jan. 13.—George Parmley Day, of New York city, class of 1907, was chosen treasurer of Yale University by the corporation this afternoon.

"Dutch Henry" Still Alive
MOOSE JAW, Jan. 13.—In regard to the rumor that "Dutch Henry," the notorious border outlaw, was shot by a policeman in the south country, on Monday, the latest word from mounted police headquarters at Wood Mountain says there is no truth in the report. This opinion is corroborated by riders from that district now in the city.

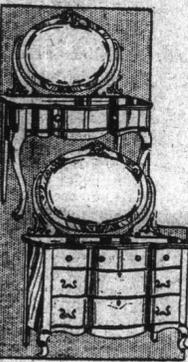
WEILER BROS.

Five Floors of Home Comforts

WEILER BROS.

For the Bedrooms

Some Magnificent Furniture Just Arrived



So much of our time is spent in the bedroom, we should have it comfortably and attractively furnished. One has but to travel to appreciate this fact—the difference in hotels will impress you. Make the bedroom of YOUR home one of the most attractive rooms in the house.

It's an easy matter if you exercise care in the selection of the furniture and other furnishings. We make the selecting easy by offering one of the most complete and comprehensive assortments of bedroom furniture ever presented Victorians.

Recent arrivals are among the most handsome creations we have ever witnessed, and these combined with our former showing gives us a display of which we are justly proud. We would appreciate an opportunity to show you some handsome furniture for the bedroom.

Come in anytime, but preferably today, when the assortment is complete.

Visit the Third and Fourth Floors

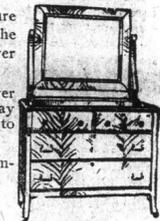
A Magnificent Suite in Tuna Mahogany

This Light Finish Is Very Pleasing—Design Is Artistic

Tuna mahogany is a magnificent wood, and we have just received a 4-piece suite of selected pieces of this wood. The light finish pleases many, and former specimens of bedroom furniture in this wood have sold in a hurry. We would be pleased if you could find the necessary time to come in and see these pieces at an early date—we suggest promptness, because we have but a limited shipment, and it may sell quickly. Nothing more attractive in bedroom furniture.

CHIFFONIERE—Has 4 large and 5 small drawers, and a shaped, bevel plate mirror of best quality. A very attractive design and good value at \$70.00
DRESSING TABLE—This table has swell front, with 5 drawers, also a large bevel plate mirror. Price \$45.00

DRESSER—This dresser has a swell front, has 2 large and 5 small drawers, and a massive bevel plate mirror of first quality. A very stylish piece of furniture. Priced at \$75.00
SOMNOE—A neat and attractive design and of selected wood. Priced at \$22.50



A Handsome 4-Piece Suite in Mahogany

Resembling "Colonial" Style but Much More Beautiful

We have a handsome suite in dark mahogany. The design is similar to the pleasing "Colonial," but much more beautiful. Selected wood has been used, and this has been finished in an unusually fine manner. This is a rich suite, fit for a place in the most sumptuous home. You cannot appreciate the unusual style without seeing it—so come in today.

CHIFFONIERE—Selected mahogany, highly polished. Has 4 swell-front drawers and 2 small drawers, also a large bevel plate mirror of best quality. A useful and handsome piece of furniture. Priced at \$125.00
DRESSER—Dresser has 2 swell-front drawers and 3 smaller drawers. It also has a massive bevel plate mirror of first quality. A rich furniture piece. Price, \$175.00

WASHSTAND—Designed to match these other pieces, and a very attractive washstand it is. Priced at \$50.00
DRESSING TABLE—Every lady likes one of these, and there isn't a lady anywhere who wouldn't be delighted with this one. Two drawers and large oval bevel mirror. Priced at \$70.00

New Bedroom Furniture in Mission Design

Mission styles are invading the bedroom—we have sold many pieces of bedroom furniture of this design, and the demand caused us to order some very attractive pieces. These have just arrived and are now on show on the third floor. To the party wishing to make the bedroom "different" these are a great assistance. We have chairs and other furnishings to harmonize.

CHIFFONIERE—Early English oak. Has 3 large and 2 small drawers and a large mirror. Satin brass drawer pulls. Priced at \$30.00
WASHSTAND—To match this chiffoniere. Has 3 drawers and cupboard. Priced at \$16.00

DRESSER AND STAND—Made of oak, in Mission design, and finished in Early English finish. Dresser has 3 large and 2 small drawers, and a very large mirror. Washstand designed to match. Very handsome pieces. Priced—the two—at \$65.00

A Great Choice in Other Styles

Hundreds of Pieces From Which You May Select—Good Values

Our choice of moderate-priced bedroom furniture isn't excelled anywhere. Hundreds of pieces here from which to choose, and you'll find every one representing the very best values to be found. Great care has been taken in the selection of these pieces, and you'll find unusually good designs shown.

In metal beds we are especially strong, and our showing in these represents the very latest ideas of the largest makers. No such variety of design is offered you elsewhere in the Province. Welcome to come in and inspect.

Chiffoniers Priced from \$12 Up

We show many styles in little-priced chiffoniers, and you can easily enjoy the comforts and conveniences of these furniture pieces—prices are so easy. We have them in golden oak, golden oak finish, polished golden oak and in mahogany.

Dozens of styles are shown and dozens of different price tickets show saving possibilities. Let us show you the range from \$12.00.

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In dresser, with mirrors, we have much to offer you. Dozens of handsome styles in all the popular woods and finishes are to be found in our showrooms. The matter of choosing a style to please is easy indeed, and certainly the prices will work no hardship on anyone.

Come in at your earliest convenience and let us show you the big choice, priced from \$10.50.

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No need to disfigure an otherwise attractive bedroom by using an old, out-of-date wooden bed when you can choose from such an assortment of stylish iron beds as we show at these little prices.

Several carloads of beds lately received enable us to offer you the finest selection in the province. Prices start as low as \$4.00.

Dressers and Stands from \$14

If you have but a limited amount of cash to expend on a new dresser and stand you cannot spend it to better advantage than in choosing one of these offerings of ours.

Style and quality combined with little price should appeal to you. In all woods and finishes. Prices start from \$14.00.

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Every lady would like to enjoy the comfort and convenience of a nice dressing table. We make it easy for you in offering these excellent tables.

All the popular woods—Golden oak finish, polished golden oak, early English oak, mahogany finish and genuine mahogany. Newest designs and all of superior finish. We have these tables priced from \$14.00.

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If you wish to have a rich-looking bedroom place one of these elegant brass beds there. The best bed designers of two continents have contributed to this display and their efforts are worthy.

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1228 GOVERNMENT ST.



WORSHIP.

The Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard, in on church attendance, took the s as Cicero did in one of his letters vly two thousand years ago. The g statesman lamented the neglect of the part of the people, and exhorted return to the practice of their fore would be a mistake to associate worship with Christianity alone, an essential part of Jewish life. W tomed nowadays to look upon the the Jews as in some special way re own, and perhaps they were, but w to lose sight of the fact that Judaic one of many systems of religion e temporarily, and that in all of ship formed an essential part. Wh the Jews had a higher conception nations of the object and nature is beside the question. The poin ought not to lose sight of is that m at all times and in all countries, f greater or less degree given to wor would probably be found on investig true that, in proportion as this spiri was active and general, the nation were strong and progressive.

When one reflects upon the matt as though this must be so. Huma eral-sided, and all might logically development on all these several s produce the best possible results. need the Book of Genesis to tell u was created in the image of God, s savage, practising his incantations himself against he knows not what, sciousness that in some way he is Unknown. On ten thousand moun of them so old that we can only g antiquity, men have recorded their of it. The fear of the Unknown is ing of human progress. This sente like another with which every one namely, "The fear of the Lord is the of wisdom." The latter was adrese in an advanced stage of civilization guide to daily life; but it is true h and true in its application to the e conditions of humanity. The fear of the lies at the very beginning of huma ment, and it seems also to be true portion as this fear develops into mankind advances into a higher s though it is a slight diversion from ment, it may be added that "perfect eth out fear," or in other words, the of the spirit of worship into perfect u its object is the consummation of h gress. Worship, therefore, may be be the effort of humanity to get in t the divine.

Worship is the act of the individ must perform it for himself. Hence service is not in itself worship. It aid to worship. It is a device for th tion from the mind for the time be other thoughts than those appertain act of worship. Herein lies the tr power of song in religious observat by a strange sort of contradiction, al tency of silence. We are such compo tures that we are subject to a great u influences. Have you ever stood u headland jutting out into the sea, with only the stars for company and mur of the waves to break the silen have you not been conscious that you were a different person from who, a few hours before, was driv bargain in your office, or on the prev ing had sat in a card-room in your cl the glare of electric lights, dimmed smoke and listened to the stories of congenial spirits? Have you not an occasion realized the idea which f sought to express when he said:

"I would that my tongue could u The thoughts that arise in me!"

If you have had no such experie such circumstances, you must be di constituted from most people. One of active, energetic and successful busi the whole Northwest Coast says never looks upon the mountains witho ing of exaltation, and without repe himself the words of the Psalmist, "I up mine eyes to the hills, from whence my aid. My help cometh from the Lo made heaven and earth. He will not su foot to be moved; He that keepeth t not slumber." In such instances as t have the spirit of worship brought ov pressive surroundings, and so it is t same spirit is developed by church ser

But, some may ask, indeed many h ed: Why cannot I worship God as we forest recesses or in my canoe, as in a The answer is that you can, but that y not. It is folly to speak of a spirit of d resulting from a search after game, whipping of a stream with a trout lin rymthical motion of your canoe is not cive to that end, even if you are alone, a less so, if there is a dainty miss with a sitting with her face towards you, and yard or so away. It is just as well to est about these things, and admit at on while it is possible to worship God und conditions, the chances are that you w do it. Another objector will say that h not go to church because he gets no g of the service, and he will blame the m This is a foolish objection, for, if wor an individual thing, there is no sense pecting the minister to do it for you. The ant Hindu, who sets up his prayer-whe expects it to secure a compliance with

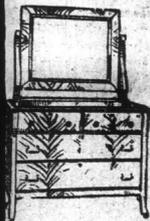
AN HOUR with the Editor

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WORSHIP.

The Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard, in his sermon on church attendance, took the same ground as Cicero did in one of his letters written nearly two thousand years ago. The great Roman statesman lamented the neglect of worship on the part of the people, and exhorted them to return to the practice of their forefathers. It would be a mistake to associate the idea of worship with Christianity alone. It formed an essential part of Jewish life. We are accustomed nowadays to look upon the practices of the Jews as in some special way related to our own, and perhaps they were, but we ought not to lose sight of the fact that Judaism was only one of many systems of religion existing contemporaneously, and that in all of these worship formed an essential part. Whether or not the Jews had a higher conception than other nations of the object and nature of worship, is beside the question. The point which we ought not to lose sight of is that mankind have at all times and in all countries, been to a greater or less degree given to worship, and it would probably be found on investigation to be true that, in proportion as this spirit of worship was active and general, the nations of antiquity were strong and progressive.

When one reflects upon the matter, it seems as though this must be so. Humanity is several-sided, and one might logically infer that development on all these several sides would produce the best possible results. We did not need the Book of Genesis to tell us that man was created in the image of God. The rudest savage, practising his incantations to protect himself against he knows not what, has a consciousness that in some way he is akin to the Unknown. On ten thousand monuments, some of them so old that we can only guess at their antiquity, men have recorded their recognition of it. The fear of the Unknown is the beginning of human progress. This sentence is very like another with which every one is familiar, namely, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." The latter was addressed to people in an advanced stage of civilization, and as a guide to daily life; but it is true historically and true in its application to the existing conditions of humanity. The fear of the unknown lies at the very beginning of human advancement, and it seems also to be true that in proportion as this "fear" develops into worship, mankind advances into a higher stage, and, though it is a slight diversion from the argument, it may be added that "perfect love casteth out fear," or in other words, the expansion of the spirit of worship into perfect union with its object is the consummation of human progress. Worship, therefore, may be defined to be the effort of humanity to get in touch with the divine.

Worship is the act of the individual. Each must perform it for himself. Hence a church service is not in itself worship. It is only an aid to worship. It is a device for the elimination from the mind for the time being of all other thoughts than those appertaining to the act of worship. Herein lies the tremendous power of song in religious observances, and, by a strange sort of contradiction, also the potency of silence. We are such composite creatures that we are subject to a great variety of influences. Have you ever stood upon some headland jutting out into the sea, at night, with only the stars for company and the murmur of the waves to break the silence? If so, have you not been conscious that somehow you were a different person from the man, who, a few hours before, was driving a hard bargain in your office, or on the previous evening had sat in a card-room in your club, under the glare of electric lights, dimmed by cigar smoke and listened to the stories of a group of congenial spirits? Have you not on such an occasion realized the idea which Tennyson sought to express when he said:

"I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me!"

If you have had no such experience, under such circumstances, you must be differently constituted from most people. One of the most active, energetic and successful business men of the whole Northwest Coast says that he never looks upon the mountains without a feeling of exaltation, and without repeating to himself the words of the Psalmist, "I will lift up mine eyes to the hills, from whence cometh my aid. My help cometh from the Lord, who made heaven and earth. He will not suffer my foot to be moved; He that keepeth these will not slumber." In such instances as these we have the spirit of worship brought out by impressive surroundings, and so it is that the same spirit is developed by church services.

But, some may ask, indeed many have asked: Why cannot I worship God as well in the forest recesses or in my canoe, as in a church? The answer is that you can, but that you will not. It is folly to speak of a spirit of devotion resulting from a search after game, or the whipping of a stream with a trout line. The rhythmical motion of your canoe is not conducive to that end, even if you are alone, and still less so, if there is a dainty miss with a parasol sitting with her face towards you, and only a yard or so away. It is just as well to be honest about these things, and admit at once that, while it is possible to worship God under such conditions, the chances are that you will not do it. Another objector will say that he does not go to church because he gets no good out of the service, and he will blame the minister. This is a foolish objection, for, if worship is an individual thing, there is no sense in expecting the minister to do it for you. The ignorant Hindu, who sets up his prayer-wheel and expects it to secure a compliance with his de-

sires, is not half so absurd as you are, if you go to church and expect the parson to worship God for you. Indeed, the Hindu is the wiser, because he believes he will achieve his object, while you do not. You do not like the way the prayers are read or spoken; you are dissatisfied with the way the hymns are sung; you criticize the way the minister preaches, or perhaps you do not pay a degree of attention to the service sufficient to do these things, and only arouse yourself when the plate comes round. Then you go home and tell yourself that after all, there is very little good in going to church. And there is not, if that is the way you go; but if you go for the purpose of worship, if you go because you feel the need of a moral uplifting, or spiritual, if you like the word better, if you permit yourself to enter into the spirit of the service, looking within yourself for its effects, and regarding preacher, choir, and organist simply as means to an end, perhaps you may find church-going a season of refreshment to the soul. As well wonder why you are hungry, if you leave your food untasted, as be surprised that your spiritual longings, and you have spiritual longings, no matter how disinclined you may be to admit it—as well be surprised that these are not satisfied by attending church, unless you enter into the spirit of the service, and, realizing that God is a Spirit, worship him in spirit. And, good sir, or madam, be you never so rich, powerful, learned or independent, you have not yet risen to your full potentiality unless you have found the way through worship to Him who is the source of all that is. Intelligent, open-mouthed, spiritual worship of God is the culmination of human wisdom and achievement.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

There is no more romantic story than that of the family whose head had assumed the English crown on the death of Stephen, and is remembered as Henry II., or Henry Plantagenet. Its origin is lost in the shadows of the Dark Ages; but we are told that a certain Tertullus, a woodsman, was ennobled by Charles the Bald, who was King of France between the years 843 and 877. Just what is meant by the term "woodsman" must be left to the imagination. Tertullus may have been what in later times was called in Quebec a *Courreur du Bois*, an adventurer, who made his home in the forest and lived by the strength of his good right arm, something after the fashion of Robin Hood. He may have been a bold robber, who by some valiant act attracted the attention of the king. He may simply have been, as some writers suggest, a man who labored in the forest. But, whatever else he may have been, he was a man in whom there was potential greatness, for he founded a family which played a very conspicuous part in the history of Europe, and his blood flows in the veins of many modern royalties. Ingelgar is the first of the family of whom much can be said with historical certainty; he was Count of Anjou in 870, and he exhibited the aggressive quality which characterized his race, by extending very considerably the region over which he was lord. To him followed Fulk the Red, and to him Fulk the Good, who is remembered chiefly because he said "an unlettered king is a crowned ass." Then came Geoffrey of the Grey Tunic, and after him Fulk the Black, a famous fighter, who after a life of violence, went to Jerusalem as a penance for his sins. Next in succession was Geoffrey Martel, who had the courage to defy William the Conqueror, although the result showed his valor to have been greater than his judgment. Geoffrey the Bearded and Fulk Rechin succeeded this valiant soul, and the latter thought it wise to write a history of the family, which, though not very long, is useful, because of the rarity of such documents. After his death a second Fulk the Black was Count of Anjou, and his son was Geoffrey Plantagenet, to whom Henry I. of England gave his daughter Matilda in marriage, principally because he wished to keep the good will of Fulk, who was a soldier and statesman of unbounded resourcefulness and courage. The son of Geoffrey and Matilda was Henry, who asserted his mother's right to the English crown and was induced by Theobald of Canterbury to permit it to remain in abeyance until Stephen died, when he was to become king. Thus was the line of Angevin kings established upon the throne of England, and the name Plantagenet passed into the history of the land. It is hardly necessary to tell that the Plantagenets took their name from the fact that Geoffrey was accustomed to wear a sprig of broom in his cap or helmet, but the matter is worth mentioning, for taken in connection with the Counts of Anjou, it shows them to have been a family with strong characteristics, that took them out of the ordinary class of men in similar positions in their day.

Henry was not what in these times we could call a right living man, but we must not lose sight of the saying "other times, other manners," and more latitude in certain directions was permitted to a king in the Twelfth Century than would be countenanced in the Twentieth. He inherited the aggressiveness of his ancestors, but not their skill, and his military operations were not always successful. It was as the administrator of the affairs of England that he made his fame, and it can be said without hesitation, that he contributed greatly to the stability and greatness of the kingdom.

We saw in our reference to Stephen that in his reign the church received concessions and that, following a great religious revival, its power became well nigh supreme. Its influence under the guidance of Thomas a Becket was exerted during the early part of Henry's reign in restoring order. Later the King quar-

relled with the Archbishop and the latter was slain by friends of the former under circumstances that are familiar to all. The occasion of the quarrel was the refusal of Becket to abide by the Constitutions of Clarendon, and as these form an important factor in the development of constitutional government in England reference must be made to them. This document professed to set out the law of England as it existed before the anarchy. One of its principal features was the declaration that there was no power of appeal in any disputed matter, ecclesiastical or civil, to any authority outside of the kingdom. The claim of the Church to shelter offenders against the law was declared to be void. The property of the church was declared to be held under a baronial tenure, that is to say in the event of vacancies occurring the estates passed under the control of the Crown. The election of prelates was required to be with the King's assent. The importance of the bearing upon constitutional development of the Constitutions of Clarendon is that by them the king was made head of the Church and the papal authority within the realm of England was declared to be at an end, except so far as the King might permit it to be exercised. Becket assented to this provision, but subsequently withdrew his approval, but his death removed him from the scene of his activities.

After the death of Becket the King of France organized a league with the object of dethroning Henry and placing his son in power. The King of Scotland, the Count of Flanders and many of the English nobles joined in the plan, but Henry attacked his enemies with vigor and with complete success. He then set himself to work to secure the confidence of the English people. For the purpose he abolished the baronial courts and made the royal courts the only dispensers of justice. He established the Grand Jury, and directed that trial by jury should take the place of trial by battle. The system of circuit courts was enlarged and improved, and the High Court of Justice, which was afterwards transferred into the Court of King's Bench was established. Feudal service was made commutable by the payment of a money tax, and the national militia was formed. Thus for the first time since the Conquest the King became independent of the support of the barons. Henry was active in the extension of his own prerogative as was shown by his curbing first the power of the church and afterwards that of the barons, but he enlarged the rights and privileges of people. He was the greatest lawgiver that ever sat on the English throne, for his proclamations were so far as can be judged, the creation of his own active mind. Indeed one might almost say that he was the last of the English law-giving kings, for, as we shall see later, the next great step in the evolution of the Constitution was in the direction of the diminution of the kingly power, and to this in due course followed the inauguration of parliamentary government. The general influence of Henry II. upon the development of our Constitution may be said to have been for the strengthening of the power of the crown as against both the church and the baronage, and the broadening of popular rights. He was emphatically the first King of the English people.

THE BEGINNING OF HISTORY.

In India as in China the traditional and the historical periods merge into each other so closely that it is impossible to distinguish where one ends and the other begins. The literature of the country is profuse and it professes to give an account of past events with a good deal of circumstantiality; but most of it was, in its present form reduced to writing at a comparatively recent date. Of these literary monuments the Rig Veda is the most remarkable and the oldest. It is not a history but a collection of hymns and other writings of a philosophical or devotional character. Scholars are in doubt as to the date of its origin; but there is no doubt that it is the oldest work of its kind now known. At a period which is estimated to have been at least fifteen hundred years before Christ there occurred in India a great war, the story of which has been written in the Mahabharata. The account is largely fanciful, in which respect it resembles the story of the siege of Troy. In its present form it was written by Vyasa, whose name signifies that he was only the compiler of the current versions of this great event. It is a monumental work consisting of 100,000 couplets; that is, it is eight times as large as the Iliad and Odyssey combined. The whole character of this great epic shows that it must not be accepted as serious history; but it is of value as showing the existence of a well-advanced civilization in Northern India nearly 2,000 years before the beginning of the Christian Era.

It seems safe to assume that the inhabitants of India at the beginning of the semi-historical period were dark people of a low type—the Mahabharata calls them demons—who were spread over the whole land and were sunk in deep barbarism. A fair-skinned race invaded the country by way of what is now Afghanistan. These people called themselves Aryans, and are supposed to have belonged to the branch of the human family from which Europeans are descended. Investigations show that the dark people were not the aboriginal inhabitants, but were preceded by two or more races, the last of which seemed to have been somewhat more advanced, than the people who overthrew them. The Aryan invasion was a succession of triumphs, and the dark people were driven from the low lands. They sought refuge in the mountains of Southern India, where their descendants are found today. Others found their way to the Andaman

Islands, where only recently they lived in a condition of almost absolute savagery. There is a tradition among these people to the effect that their earliest home was around the foot of a mountain somewhere to the north, and it has been suggested that they were originally a circumpolar race. Their language shows them to be of the same stock as the Chinese. Thus we find the beginning of the history of India to be the southerly migration of this dark-skinned race, which overthrew the people already in possession of the country, and in its turn became the victims of the fact that the cult of Brahman was able to impress itself upon the millions of the population. When the Gotama Buddha began his great work, which was at least five centuries before Christ, Brahmanism was already hoary with antiquity and we find silhouetted against the background of a very ancient past such beings as Indra, Vishna, Krishna and others, who are not unlike the ancient gods of Greece. We saw in an article dealing with Manu, the great Indian law-giver, that the date of the origin of Hindu civilization cannot be approximated: From the time of the great Buddhist movement to the present day the history of India is unbroken.

The Aryan conquerors of the country were a people well advanced in civilization, that had workers in iron, copper and gold. They used horses to draw their chariots in war. They kept great herds of cattle. Indeed they seem by comparison to have been equal, if not superior to any people whom we have any right to assume to have been their contemporaries. The story of the strife, which culminated in the great battle described in the Mahabharata, shows that a high code of ethics was observed by the people, that women were treated with every courtesy, and that rights of property were respected as well as they are today. In closing this brief reference to this early history of India reference may be made to the fanciful story with which the Mahabharata is concluded. It is told that the blind Maharajah, who ruled the land, went just before his death to the banks of the Indus and prayed that his eyes might be opened so that he might see his men who had fought and fallen in his behalf. Suddenly the waters were troubled and out of the waves arose a host of warriors. These were joined by their wives, their children and their sweethearts and the night was passed in joyfulness; but when morning came all had disappeared and the river flowed on with untroubled face.

A Century of Fiction XVI. (N. de Bertrand Lagras)

Bjornstjern Bjornson

That old countries are far more suitable than new ones as the settings for heroic drama is evident at a glance. In fact a country, or perhaps not so much a country as a locality, unless it be meliorated by time and tradition, seems altogether inappropriate as the scene of a novel; and we instinctively feel that a writer who is guilty of such ignorance of the fitness of things, as to introduce some glaring new town or district that has not been familiarized to us as the scene of some great event or series of events, and to expect us to associate it with romance or chivalry or tragedy, is presuming far too much on the complacency of the reader's imagination; try as we may, we cannot take a fair amount of interest in the narrative. Locality, to suit the action of the novel, must have one of three qualities, remoteness, tradition, which implies antiquity, or romantic interest. And the richer a place is in these qualities the easier, one would suppose, is it for the writer's imagination to have full play, and produce something heroically or romantically excellent. One of the richest countries in the world for the artist to revel in is Norway, the land of lovely fiords and towering snow-clad mountains; and Bjornson rejoices in being a patriot of this brave land of the Vikings, which makes his work doubly telling. Probably some of the blood of those ancient sea-rovers flows in his own veins, for his romances and dramas and poetry are full of the thrill of brave deeds, the music of the sagas, and the echo of the north wind. He has written the national song of Norway, and though the verses must lose much of their beauty through translation, yet some idea of their beauty may be gained from the following stanza:

"Aye, we love this land of ours—
Crowned with mountain domes;
Storm-reared o'er the sea its towers,
With a thousand homes,
Love it, as with love unsated,
Those who gave us birth,
While the saga-night, dream-weighted,
Broods upon our earth."

It has been said that Bjornson, more than Ibsen, typifies the national spirit of his country. Ibsen wrote for all the world, Bjornson's aim seems to be rather to appeal primarily to his own countrymen, their instincts and their sentiments. In doing so, he is no less great than his famous contemporary. To the Norwegians themselves his name is the symbol of patriotism, as one critic has expressed it, to mention his name in a company of Norsemen is like running up the national flag. To again

compare him with Ibsen, for these two men stand unique in the history of Norwegian literature, it has generally been conceded that while the latter's plays are richer in dramatic qualities, Bjornson's stories and poems are unquestionably superior to those of the other artist.

Bjornson was born in 1832 at Kvikne, and was the son of a parish priest. His childhood was passed amongst the grandest scenery of the north, and in localities rich in brave tradition. Thus was instilled into the lad an appreciation for the romances of his country, and a love for the sublime in nature. In 1852, he entered the University of Christiania, where he did not distinguish himself by his application to his studies, but did bring himself into prominence by a play which he wrote and which was accepted by Christiania Theatre, though it was never produced. He left the University before he had completed his course, and devoted himself to journalism.

His first novel was Synnove Solbakken, and shortly afterward his first printed dramatic work appeared. For two years he remained at Bergen as director of the theatre there, and afterwards, receiving a stipend from the government, he spent his time in traveling and busily writing. He has been in most civilized countries of the world, and some years ago lectured in the United States. He has a beautiful home in Southern Norway, and has for the past twenty odd years identified himself with the politics of his country, becoming the recognized leader of the republican party. He has taken an active part in all religious and educational movements, and his work has given a strong impetus to all improvement in public institutions.

Synnove Solbakken.

This is a story of Norwegian peasant life, and has as its appropriate setting the beautiful hills of Norway. The heroine is a young, lovely, and virtuous girl, Synnove, who loves her childhood's playmate, Thorbjorn Granliden. This young man, through the harshness of a misunderstanding, though well-meaning, father, has grown up reticent and seemingly vindictive, so that he is not a favorite in the village, and Synnove's parents make their dislike for him so apparent that he does not dare to openly woo their daughter, though his love for her is the absorbing passion of his life. He promises her to so conduct himself so as to win the respect of all who know him, and be worthy to ask her for his wife, when upon the very heels of his vow comes an occasion which involves him in a drunken brawl, and he is stabbed and seriously wounded. Innocent of intentional offence he grieves deeply, his whole nature becomes softened and changed and during his long illness he and his father come to an understanding and are reconciled. When the lad recovers, the aged parent accompanies him to Synnove's home and together they ask that the young girl may be allowed to marry Thorbjorn, which request is granted to the lovers' unspeakable happiness.

The story abounds in charming description, and Thorbjorn is a powerfully-drawn character. There are many dramatic scenes throughout, the one at the church door, where Thorbjorn becomes reconciled to his former enemy, being one of the best.

THE INVETERATE ANGLER

(By W. H. Johnson in Field & Stream.)
Barefoot and freckled he began,
A boy, in old Ohio's holes,
To fish with wriggling worms for cats
And yank them out with hickory poles.

With added years, young manhood's pride
Plebian catfish learned to flout;
He tossed the humble worm aside,
And cast the fly for bass and trout.

Time passed, and now upon the brine
That washes California's isles,
He matched his strength and tackle fine
Against the leaping tuna's wiles.

Strength fails; the frost is on his locks,
And trembling age his frame doth warp,
But slow he hobbles to the docks
And fishes for the sluggish carp.

And when, with trumpet to his lip,
The herald angel stands in sight,
He'll hook another worm and call,
"Wait, Gabriel! just another bite!"

SMILE MAKERS.

She—"Don't you think woman's suffrage would be a fine thing?"

He—"I know I could always persuade my wife to vote as I wanted by telling her I intended voting the other way."—Boston Globe.

"I had a new hat sent home today!" exclaimed the editor's wife, "and it is a poem."
"That's what it is all right," replied the editor, "and it goes back."—Philadelphia Record.

"I'll bet there is an eloping couple in the rear car," said the conductor.
"Why do you think so?" queried the Auburn complexioned brakeman.

"Because," explained the ticket puncher, "they haven't got that hunted look as if a mob armed with rice and old shoes was chasing them."—Chicago News.

"Why do you stop here?"
"I know an artist on the fifth floor of these apartments. If we walk up we can get a drink."
"Oh, whistle up for him to pour it down the tube."—Kansas City Journal.

Bargains at The Great White House Sale

Astounding Bargains! Tremendous Cutting!

More power to the January Sale! Words almost fail to describe the splendid values we are giving in this store. You cannot afford to stay away from "The White House" tomorrow, even if it is only to come and have a look. The fine goods we are sacrificing are worth going a long way to see. Tomorrow will be a great day for housewives as well as choice dressers. We want a big day's business and have cut prices marvellously to make sure of it. Better come early while selection is select.

Umbrella Department



Children's Umbrellas—Good strong frames and covers to stand the racket. Regular price 75c. Saturday Price 50c. Regular Price 85c. Sat. Price 60c. Ladies' Umbrellas—Excellent quality covers, fine frames smart, assorted handles. Regular price \$1. Sat. Price 75c. Reg. price \$1.25. Sat. Price 95c.

Regular price \$1.75. Saturday Price \$1.25

Millinery Department

Children's Bearskin Caps and Bonnets. Saturday Price only 25c. Ladies' and Children's Untrimmed Hats. Saturday, only 15c. Children's Wool Tams and Caps. Saturday Price only 10c. Ladies' Black Toques. Saturday Price only 50c. Ladies' Untrimmed Hats. All the season's styles. Saturday Price only \$1.50

Staple Department

English Blouse Flannelettes—Stripes and fancy designs. Regular price, per yard 15c. Saturday Sale Price 9c. English Shirting Flannelettes—34 in. wide, regular price per yard 15c. Saturday Sale Price 9c. Table Damask—Semi-bleached, 38 to 72 in. wide, regular price per yard 75c. Saturday Sale Price 45c. Table Damask—Unbleached, regular price per yard 35c. Saturday Sale Price 25c. Regular price per yard 50c. Saturday Price 37.1-2. Regular price per yard 85c. Saturday Price 65c. Blankets—Slightly soiled, none the worse for being a little bit mussed, good heavy quality. Regular price per pair \$4.75. Saturday \$2.75. Regular price per pair \$5.75. Saturday \$3.00

Underwear Department

Children's White Swiss Vests—Regular price, each 50c. Saturday 30c. Regular price, each 60c. Saturday Price 40c. Regular price, each 70c. Saturday Price 50c. Regular price, each 80c. Saturday 60c. Regular price, each 90c. Saturday 70c. Ladies' Natural and White Vests—Regular price, each 65c, 75c, 85c and 90c. Sat. 35c. Regular price \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.25. Saturday 60c. Ladies' Embroidered Cashmere Hose—Regular prices, per pair 75c, 85c and 90c. Sat. 50c. Children's Ribbed Hose—Regular prices, 15c and 30c per pair. Saturday 10c. Regular prices 35c and 40c per pair. Saturday 20c. Regular prices 25c and 30c per pair. Saturday 15c. Regular price 45c per pair. Saturday 25c.

Dress Goods Department

Tweeds and Satin Cloths—All wool, stylish stripes, 44 in. wide. Regular price per yard 75c. Sat. 45c. Harris Homespuns and Striped Tweeds—54 in. wide, regular prices \$1.00 to \$1.50 per yard. Saturday 65c. Empress Suitings—Newest stripes in grey, brown, red, and myrtle green. Regular price per yard \$1.00. Saturday 65c.

Whitewear Department

Ladies' White Underskirts—Nicely made of long cloth with flounce of fine lawn, lace trimmed. Regular price, each 75c. Saturday 50c. Ladies' White Underskirts—Fine cambric with fine lawn tucks, beautifully trimmed with embroidery. Regular prices \$1.00 and \$1.10. Saturday 65c. Ladies' White Underskirts—Made of fine cambric, prettily trimmed with tucks and torchon lace. Regular price \$1.25. Saturday 75c. Ladies' White Underskirts—Fine cambric, elegantly trimmed with flounce, tucks and insertion. Regular price \$2.25. Saturday Sale 1.50. Regular price \$2.50. Saturday Sale 1.90. Tape Girdle Corsets—Regular prices 50c and 75c. Saturday Sale Price 25c. Ladies' Silk and Leather Belts—A beautiful assortment, hitherto sold, each 75c to \$3.00. Saturday price 25c. Wool Motor Scarfs, regular prices \$1.00 and \$1.25. Saturday 50c.



Dr. Jaeger's Pure Wool Underwear for Ladies, Saturday Half Price

The White House

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1223 Government Street

OCEAN CLAIMS MANY VICTIMS

Only One Man Survives Czarina Wreck—Six Suffer—All Night

MARSHFIELD, Ore., Jan. 13.—There is only one survivor of the wreck of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's steamer Czarina, which went ashore on the north spit of Cos Bay bar yesterday afternoon. To twenty-four of the thirty-one men aboard the vessel, when she departed for San Francisco death came shortly after the vessel struck, but six men clung to the rigging through the night, and not until this noon did the last of them succumb to exposure. This morning there were six men on board the vessel, but one by one they dropped into the sea, until three only remained. After the fourth man had succumbed the three survivors appeared to be undressing. Apparently they realized that their only hope was in making an attempt to swim ashore, and they all plunged into the sea. None of them was strong enough after the terrible night of exposure, and they were not seen after their jumping into the surf. So far none of the thirty bodies have come ashore, and Assistant Engineer Harry Kottrell, who was taken from the surf in an unconscious condition last night, is the only survivor of the terrible disaster. He is in a precarious condition today. The fact that six men were lashed to the rigging of the vessel was discovered this morning at daylight, as long-distance glasses were brought to bear on the little group of survivors, and from the observations of the watchers it was believed that Capt. Duggan, Harold Mills, the only passenger, Furer, Hedges, First Officer Hughes and two other men were lashed to the rigging. The life-savers were unable to reach the Czarina, as the sea was too rough for them to approach sufficiently close even to fire a life line over the vessel. Montreal Mayorality. MONTREAL, Jan. 13.—Senator Castra tonight announced that he had decided to run for the mayoralty against Dr. Guerin, the candidate of the citizen's committee. This means that Montreal will have a hot civic election. Rumored Hudson Bay Changes. LONDON, Jan. 13.—It is rumored that changes are shortly to be made in the Hudson Bay Directorate, a footing interests being likely to secure a footing. "A Fool's Bargain" LONDON, Jan. 13.—Despatches from Paris state that during the discussion on labor conditions in the French chamber, Deputy Heren said that the Franco-Canadian treaty was a fool's bargain, which favored the Swiss more than the French.

RECALLS HORROR OF MURDER FARM

Lamphere's Narrative of Tragedies in Which He Was an Actor

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—A confession made by Roy Lamphere, the confederate of Mrs. Guinness on the "Murder Farm," is published here. It was in 1907, according to the confession, that Lamphere lived in the Guinness home, and he assisted Mrs. Guinness in disposing of the bodies of the three men. For each man that was to be murdered, according to Lamphere, Mrs. Guinness sent him to purchase chloroform. One of the victims was thought by Lamphere to be the third husband of Mrs. Guinness. At the time of the Lamphere trial it was thought that Jennie Olsen, whom Lamphere says he chloroformed, had been killed by Mrs. Guinness. The confession details how Mrs. Guinness informed Lamphere of the coming of the vessel, the first man killed was from Minnesota. He never awoke from his sleep in the Guinness house. In the darkness Lamphere was ordered by Mrs. Guinness to dump a gunny sack and its contents in a hole that had been made by another farm hand for Mrs. Guinness. Mrs. Guinness told him what became of the man, but Lamphere received money from Mrs. Guinness. Within a month another man arrived. He wanted to know his rights before paying off the mortgage on the Guinness farm, and Mrs. Guinness took him to St. Joseph, Mich. Lamphere thought, and there married him. A few nights after they came back there was another buying of chloroform. Then Andrew Helgelein came from South Dakota with a check for \$3,393. This was cashed, and Helgelein was given to understand he was nothing more than a farm hand. Lamphere was sent on an errand, to Michigan City to remain all night. He returned in distress and begging Mrs. Guinness to send for a doctor. It was chloroform she had given him, according to Lamphere. Presently Helgelein fell to the floor and Lamphere said he saw Mrs. Guinness strike the prostrate form and end his life. Lamphere following night buried this body with Mrs. Guinness' assistance. Shortly after Mrs. Guinness and Lamphere quarrelled over money and he was ordered off the farm. She put her money in the bank the afternoon before Lamphere, seeking money chloroformed all the house and robbed the safe. He set fire to the place. Lamphere said he was drunk the night he visited the place. He thought he would find Mrs. Guinness. Lamphere did not desire the death of the Guinness children and Jennie Olsen. His first question when he was arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the house was whether the children had escaped. He did not even

intend to kill Mrs. Guinness. He did not intend to start the fire that burned the house. One copy of the confession found her, he said, when he went there. It was not found among his personal possessions at his death. It is possible he destroyed it or gave it into the custody of some one who may elect to make its phraseology public later. It was true, it seems, as Mrs. Guinness asserted that she had sent Jennie Olsen away to school for a time, but she had returned and Mrs. Guinness for reasons of her own had kept her concealed in the house. Lamphere found her, he said, when he went there on the night the house was burned and chloroformed. She died as she lay in bed. Each time a man was to be murdered, Mrs. Guinness sent Lamphere to purchase chloroform. Lamphere, prompted by impulses rather than by a plan, objected to purchase of the drug. Lamphere went to work for

Mrs. Guinness in 1907 and tarried there to wool, or rather, according to his story, to be wooed, for it was she who sued for his favor. EDMONTON, Jan. 13.—A magnificent specimen of buffalo head, pronounced one of the finest yet secured in Canada, is at the shop of Brewster and Wolf, taxidermists of Second street. The head is that of the buffalo killed last week at Elk Park, La-

mont, by Ed Carey, owing to its having a broken hip. The animal was fourteen years old and weighed 1,400 pounds. The head was purchased from Howard Douglas, superintendent of national parks, by Richard Secord of this city, for \$350. Abattoir for Edmonton. EDMONTON, Jan. 13.—It is possible that next summer the retail meat dealers of the city will build an abattoir in

the city for their own use, operating the business as a joint stock company. The question was discussed at a meeting of the provisioners' association held on Tuesday night, and a committee was appointed to look further into the question and report at a later date. The company is formed as suggested, it will be capitalized at about \$100,000, and stock will be sold to the local dealers, farmers and others who are interested.

Invaders. It was with regard to the success of the provincial exhibit that Mr. Scott in his interview dealt chiefly. A car of fruit completed loading at Scabrous Oct. 12, and in all 725 boxes was sent forward to transhipment to England. In the shipment were included boxes of apples from the lower mainland, Victoria, Salt Spring Island, Spence's Bridge, Kamloops, Salmon Arm, Okanagan, the Vernon Fruit Union, Stirling & Pictou, Kelowna, and other districts. Nelson and Kaslo. At Montreal owing to a mishap to the Empress of the North, the fruit was forwarded by the Canadian Pacific. Arrived in England, Oct. 30, the central depot was at Liverpool, and storage warehouses in Liverpool and the campaign began. The Spoils. Exhibits were arranged as follows: the fruit obtaining the awards mentioned; at the Crystal Palace, London, where a silver gilt medal was awarded; Bath, a gold medal; Bristol, silver medal; Southampton, gold medal; Gravesend, gold medal; Sheffield, silver medal; Manchester, gold medal; Scottish Horticultural, Edinburgh, silver gilt medal; Hawick, gold medal; Leeds, silver medal; Aberdeen, silver gilt medal; Chester, gold medal; Liverpool, award of merit, Royal Horticultural Show, Vincent Square, London, gold medal; four silver gilt medals, and three silver medals. At the following cattle shows no prizes for fruit were offered in Birmingham, Ilstington, York, Ashford, Ipswich, Norfolk and Norwich, and Leeds. Cinematograph Shows. "At most of the above mentioned places," continued Mr. Scott, "cinematograph lectures were given, usually four or five days during the time the show was in progress. The attendance in most places exceeded the capacity of the halls engaged. Tickets entitling the holder to admission were given out at the exhibit to responsible persons and intending emigrants and by his means the raffra was excluded. The food done by these lectures was evidenced by the large number of people who stayed at the conclusion of each to obtain further information about our province. "The result of the publicity conducted by the B. C. government for the past five years is plainly evidenced by the increasing interest manifested throughout Great Britain. Wherever I went in England, Scotland and Ireland, great interest was shown in our exhibit and the demand for practical information was very great. There is no doubt but that British Columbia is the best advertised province in the Dominion. The cinematograph show is one of the best means possible to employ. The views shown represent various industrial scenes, such as lumbering, sheep-raising, fruit-raising, fishing and mining. At the Royal Horticultural Society's show the largest exhibition of fruit ever known in the United Kingdom was made by the province. It comprised 480 cases of apples or gold medals, 28 tons of fruit. The society awarded their gold medal to the British Columbia government for the fifth year in succession and in addition seven medals for individual exhibits as follows: Bannagan Fruit Union, silver gilt medal; Mrs. John Smith Spence's Bridge, silver gilt medal; Kaslo Fruit Growers' Association, silver gilt medal; Coonay, Kamloops, silver Bankian; Victoria district, silver Bankian; and Salt Spring Island, silver Bankian. The Royal Horticultural Society's show was opened this year by the Princess Louise, who evinced the greatest interest in British Columbia. The King's Visit. "But the crowning honor the fruit of the province has received took place when at Ilstington His Majesty the King made a special visit to the gallery on

Fit-Reform Clothing Sale

Goes Merrily On

When we hold our annual Clearance Sales they meet with success, and deserve it. We always have something to sell at a price that makes it a bargain.

WE NEVER "HATCH UP" SALES

The fact that people know this thoroughly well is perhaps one reason why, when we send out our Annual Sale Call, it commands such attention and wins such patronage. We are turning our stock into cash preparatory to receiving our spring stock. We're asking prices that make important bargains of every Man's, Youth's, and Boys' Garment in the store.

The man at the helm has been through the stock and ordered these sweeping reductions.

THE MORE YOU BUY, THE MORE YOU'LL SAVE.

Men's Suits

Some great values among our higher grade Suits. Men's fine Blue and Black Cheviot Suits, worth \$25.00, now... **\$19.00**

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, Imported Worsteds, handsome patterns worth \$20.00 to \$22.00 now... **\$16.45**

Overcoats

GREY TWEED OVERCOATS, shower-proof. Also Dark Grey Overcoats with new Prussian collar. Worth \$12.00, now... **\$8.00**

GENUINE PRIESTLEY RAINPROOF OVERCOATS worth \$25, now... **\$19.50**

Boys' Suits

We are closing out our Boys' Clothing to give all our space to Men and Young Men's Clothing. We have about 50 Boys' Suits left, new, up-to-date goods at less than cost.

Men's Pants

Here is an opportunity to buy high grade fine Worsteds Pants worth \$8.50, now... **\$5.90**

Also some Extra Good Worsteds Pants worth \$5.50, now **\$3.45**

Allen & Co. Fit-Reform Wardrobe Allen & Co.

1201 Government St, Victoria.

REHEARSES TALE OF TRIUMPHS

Deputy Minister of Agriculture Tells of Laurels Won by Provincial Fruit

British Columbia is the province above all others of the Dominion which is attracting the attention of prospective immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland as well as interesting investors throughout the old country. Such is the statement of W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture who has returned from an extensive tour of the old land in charge of the provincial fruit exhibit. Interest in the exhibits has increased greatly during the year which had passed since his last visit and where before there were eagles by scores today, these number hundreds. And the end moreover according to Mr. Scott is not with enquiry. He expects to see a very large number of settlers of a most desirable character. People of means, retired navy and army officers, as well as business men all with capital and anxious to settle upon small holdings are included in the number, while there are many others with a capital of from £500 to £5,000, who purpose migrating to British Columbia to engage in mixed farming, fruit growing and chicken ranching. During the two months during which the deputy minister of agriculture was absent, exhibits were made at twenty-four shows, an increase of eight over last year. Six of these were cattle shows where no awards for fruit were granted, but despite this he brings back with him a record of medals captured by the horticultural display from this province at the eighteen fruit shows proper. Predicts Liberal Return. Of conditions generally in Great Britain, Mr. Scott would merely observe that interest centres in the political struggle now pending. An ardent tariff reformer he regrets to have to admit that the Liberal government will probably be returned to power in a majority. It will be compelled to go again to the country very shortly after he believes, and he is fully convinced that it will secure a working majority. Then will come the triumph of the Unionists and tariff reform. The budgeted to be a capital and driven millions of pounds from the country. Much of this is going to the colonies and to B. C. and the effect is to increase the amount of unemployment in Great Britain and to render the conditions intolerable. The sentiment in favor of tariff reform is growing and even in Manchester and the Lancashire once the stronghold of free trade, is gaining adherents. The Liberal government's stand with regard to Home Rule has estranged many of its supporters also. Invasion. It was with regard to the success of the provincial exhibit that Mr. Scott in his interview dealt chiefly. 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Sale

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Underwear Half Price

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Pants

rtunity to buy

Worsted Pants

rw. . . . \$5.90

Good Worsted

50, now \$3.45

Allen & Co.

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During the two months during which the deputy minister of agriculture was absent, exhibits were made at five different shows where no awards were granted, but despite this he brings back with him twenty-two medals captured by the horticultural display from this province at the eighteen fruit shows proper.

Medals Liberal Return.

Of conditions generally in Great Britain, Mr. Scott would probably observe that interest centres in the political struggle now pending. An ardent tariff reformer he is, but he would not admit that the Liberal government will probably be returned with a slight majority. It will be compelled to fight again to the country very shortly after, then he believes, as it is unlikely that it will secure a working majority and then will come the triumph of the Unionists and tariff reform.

The budget has alarmed capital and driven millions of voters from the country. Much of this is going to the colonies and to B. C. amongst others, but the effect is to increase the amount of unemployment in Great Britain and to render conditions there intolerable. The present in favor of tariff reform is growing. In Lancashire and throughout Lancashire once the stronghold of free trade, it is gaining adherents.

The Liberal government's stand with regard to Home Rule has estranged many of its supporters also.

Invasion.

It was with regard to the success of the provincial exhibit that Mr. Scott in his interview yesterday said that a car of fruit completed loading at Vancouver, Oct. 12, and in all 728 boxes was sent forward to transhipment to England. In the shipment were included 200 cases of apples from the lower mainland, Victoria, Salt Spring Island, Spence's Bay, Kamloops, St. James, and the Okanagan, the Vernon Fruit Union, Stirling & Pictou, Kelowna, Summerland, Nelson and Kootenai. A Montreal business man, who is interested in the fruit, arrangements were made for the fruit to go forward per the Canadian. Arrived in England, a central depot was arranged in cold storage warehouses in Liverpool and the campaign is now on.

The Spells.

Exhibits were arranged as follows: the fruit obtaining the awards mentioned; at the Crystal Palace, London, where a silver gilt medal, gold medal; Bath, a gold medal; Bristol, silver medal; Southampton, gold medal; Gravesend, silver medal; Leeds, silver medal; Aberdeen, silver gilt medal; Chester, gold medal; Liverpool, award of merit; Royal Horticultural Society, silver medal; London, gold medal, four silver gilt medals, and three silver medals.

At the following points prizes were for fruit were offered: Birmingham, Ilkington, York, Ashford, Ipswich, Norfolk and Norwich, and Leeds.

Cinematograph Shows.

"At most of the above mentioned places," continued Mr. Scott, "cinematograph lectures were given usually four a day during the time the show was in progress. The attendance in most places far exceeded the capacity of the halls engaged. Tickets entitling the holder to admission were given out to the exhibit by responsible persons and intending emigrants and by the means the traffic was excluded. The good done by these lectures was evidenced by the large number of persons who stayed at the conclusion of each show to obtain further information about our province."

"The result of the publicity conducted by the B. C. government for the past five years is plainly evidenced by the increasing interest manifested throughout Great Britain. Wherever land, great interest was shown in our exhibit and the demand for practical information was very great. There is no doubt but that British Columbia is the best advertised province in the Dominion. The cinematograph show is one of the best means available to employ. The views shown represent various industrial scenes, such as lumbering, farming, fruit-raising, fishing and mining."

At the Royal Horticultural Society's show the largest exhibition of fruit ever known in the United Kingdom was made by the province. It comprised 450 cases of apples or all told nearly 10 tons of fruit. The exhibition was their gold medal to the British Columbia government for the fifth year in succession and additional seven medals for individual exhibits as follows: Okanagan Fruit Union, silver gilt medal; Mrs. J. M. Smith, Spence's Bay, silver gilt medal; Kootenai Fruit Growers' Association, silver gilt medal; C. Cooney, Kamloops, silver gilt medal; Yelkoff, Kelowna, silver gilt medal; and Salt Spring Island, silver gilt medal. The Royal Horticultural Society's show was opened this year by the Princess Louise, who evinced the greatest interest in British Columbia.

The King's Visit.

"But the crowning honor the fruit of the province has received took place when at Ilkington His Majesty the King made a special visit to the gallery on

purpose to see the B. C. exhibit. The King had never before visited the gallery and this gracious and diplomatic act of his means a great deal to the province. Every newspaper in the United Kingdom and Ireland gave an account of it and by this means British Columbia was brought before the public very forcibly.

"The King displayed a very lively interest in British Columbia. He asked many questions about the fruit industry and congratulated the government on their beautiful display. His Majesty was pleased to accept four cases of apples as follows: One Spitzenberg, Mrs. J. Smith, one golden Russet, Mrs. Smith, one Grimes golden, Stirling & Pictou, one King, Kaslo Fruit Growers' Association."

"At the conclusion of his visit His Majesty said:

"I will convey to the government of B. C. my heartfelt congratulations on the magnificent display of fruit you have shown at Ilkington. Your province from what I can see is eminently adapted for fruit growing."

Literature Distributed.

"There has been distributed throughout Great Britain this year about 50,000 copies of the Handbook of General Information and Agricultural Bulletin leaflets. This means a very wide and effective dissemination of literature. The condition of the fruit this year was excellent though the color owing to the backward summer was not as good as usual. There was, however, an improvement in the packing and grading though there is still room for improvement in grading to a more uniform size."

"At most of the places where our fruit was shown the whole exhibit was sold to one of the leading fruiterers using a special window display, and the government's cards to advertise it. They were also supplied with literature for distribution to those interested and by these means the good work was extended. In London at the conclusion of the Royal Horticultural Society's show, very large window displays were made by the Army & Navy stores, Whiteley's and Andrews & Leese."

"In conclusion I may say that I received very valuable support and assistance from Mr. Bullock, Webster and Mr. Bickmore, old British Columbians who represent the province for me to be present; and also from Mr. J. A. Turner, the son of the agent of B. C. and are thoroughly conversant with conditions here and a great deal of credit is due them for the zeal and enthusiasm shown by them in our exhibition and publicity work."

"The value of the efforts of Mr. J. A. Turner, the agent general, was very apparent. The volume of inquiry has doubled in the twelvemonths since the opening since my visit there and the stream of visitors to his offices was continuous and unbroken."

"While en route to England, Mr. Scott received in mid-Atlantic a Marconi telegram announcing that a Marconi-gazetted deputy minister of agriculture."

MANY FARMERS TO VISIT HERE

Conventions Here First Week in February to Attract Large Number

During the week commencing January 21st, Victoria will be in evidence in all matters pertaining to agriculture. On Monday, January 21st, a meeting of the secretaries of the agricultural fairs and associations of the province will take place. The main aim and objects of the convention are to arrange about the securing of judges for future exhibitions and to complete a circuit that will enable fairs to be held throughout the province. Other matters pertaining to the more effective carrying out of the annual exhibitions throughout the province will be considered, and no doubt, as a result of such a conference, much good will accrue to the advancement of agricultural fairs and exhibitions in British Columbia.

Farmers' Institute.

On Tuesday, February 1st, and the following day, a meeting of the Central Farmers' Institute will be held, when all important considerations will be placed on the agenda and finally dealt with during the convention. This institute is representative of all the Farmers' Institutes throughout the province, and all matters pertaining to agriculture and the betterment of the present condition of the farmer are laid before the conference for consideration and decision. It is anticipated that many of the institute delegates will be present to submit to the convention and which, if carried out, cannot but have the best results for practical operation.

Dairymen.

On Thursday, February 3rd, the annual convention of the B. C. Dairymen's association will be held, and on the following day, the B. C. Stock Breeders' association will be in session. A good programme has been prepared for both of these meetings, and many interesting and valuable lectures will be delivered by well known authorities on all matters pertaining to agriculture.

Nothing succeeds like success, and it is evident that the knowledge disseminated throughout the proceedings of these gatherings cannot but have the best possible results in the further advancement of the agricultural industry throughout British Columbia.

The Canadian Pacific Railway company are issuing special excursion tickets at single rate, and the opportunity afforded the people for a visit and far to combine pleasure with business in coming to Victoria during the convention, is one not often afforded the public. It is to be hoped that many will avail themselves of the chance to hear some first-class practical addresses and will also seize the opportunity to take part in the discussion which will follow.

Full particulars of the particulars of the conventions can be obtained from R. W. Hodson, secretary-treasurer, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B. C.

Extra Special Bargains

To further introduce and get everybody using White Swan Washing Powder, we are offering some exceptionally good Bargains for Friday and Saturday, all that is necessary to do is to bring or send a coupon of White Swan Washing Powder to our premium depot and take advantage of these prices.

EVERY ARTICLE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES

DESSERT SPOONS. Reg. \$2.00 per dozen for one coupon of White Swan Washing Powder and \$1.00

These spoons are made of solid nickel silver, beaded, design as shown in the above illustration, are just the kind for every day wear, sold regularly at per dozen \$2.00. Our price one coupon and \$1.00.

TABLE SPOONS, same design. Reg. \$2.25 per dozen, for one coupon and \$1.10

WADE & BUTCHER RAZOR. Reg. \$1.25, for 1 coupon of White Swan Washing Powder and 50¢

Genuine Wade & Butcher Razor same as shown above, sells regularly in all retail stores at \$1.25. Our special price, 1 coupon and 50¢.

WADE & BUTCHER RAZOR. Reg. \$1.50 for 1 coupon of White Swan Washing Powder and 75¢

Wade and Butcher Razor, extra hollow ground, a splendid shaver, same as shown above, sells regularly for \$1.50. Our price 1 coupon and 75¢.

ROGER'S A.A. SILVER BUTTER KNIVES. Reg. 50¢. Our price 1 coupon of White Swan Washing Powder and 25¢

ROGER'S A.A. SILVER SUGAR SHELLS. Reg. 50¢. Our price one coupon of White Swan Washing Powder and 25¢

Remember these goods are all best quality in their respective grades, but this offer is for advertising purposes only.

If out of town add 5¢ extra for postage.

WHITE SWAN PREMIUM DEPOT, 1304 DOUGLAS ST.

If out of town add 5¢ extra for postage.

SUBCUMBS TO HIS INJURIES

Lumber Company Employee's Apparent Light Injuries Result in His Death

Struck on the head by a piece of machinery, but apparently not seriously hurt, Oscar Gustafson, a Swedish laborer employed by the Michigan Pacific Lumber Co., at Jordan river, took a sudden turn for the worse and died Thursday evening succumbed to his injuries. The body was brought into the city Tuesday afternoon on the tug Beatrice.

On Wednesday afternoon about 4:30 o'clock Gustafson, with a party of twenty fellow workmen, was engaged in the work of blasting out stumps. All the men had been warned that a blast was about to be discharged, but Gustafson, who was working on a stump, was not taken precaution to completely protect himself. He was struck on the head with a piece of a stump hurled towards him by the blast. He was seen to stagger and fall, but he stated that he was not hurt, and in fact felt quite well. A scalp wound appeared to be all that was the matter with him. He walked to the camp, about a mile away, where his injuries were attended to by J. Johnson, the company's bookkeeper, and afterwards taking to his bed.

About 10 o'clock the same evening he became unconscious and lingered in a comatose condition until Thursday evening, when he died.

No inquest will be held but an examination of the injuries indicated that Gustafson succumbed to a fractured skull. Little is known of the dead man, who had been working in the lumber company but in comparatively short time. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

JEFFRIES MAY VISIT VICTORIA

Athletic Galaxy May Come to City if Plans Come Through

There is a possibility that James J. Jeffries, the retired heavyweight champion of the world, along with Frank Gotch, the champion wrestler of the world, Doc Rolser of Seattle and other all-star aggregation may be seen in Victoria in the course of the next couple of weeks.

A representative of a Vancouver syndicate who is in the city endeavoring to arrange terms for the appearance of the great athletic galaxy of athletes in this city in the near future. The Jeffries troupe is now headed for the coast and will strike Seattle this week. The plans of the organization at present only call for exhibitions at Spokane, Seattle, Vancouver and Portland but it is just possible that Jeffries will get a chance to see the last hope of the white race before he makes his appearance in his finish contest with Johnson at San Francisco next July.

Hudson Bay Company Rumors.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Rumors of impending changes in the Hudson Bay company board are getting more precise, and especially concern one important director, who was prominently associated with the movement which made Lord Strathcona governor of the company.

Victimizes Many Women.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The Hoboken police assert that Baron Emi Kar von Mueller, just arrested in Los Angeles on a bigamy charge, has practiced that crime on a wholesale scale for the purpose of robbing his victims. They say they have information that Von Mueller, who is also known as Von Derhagen, has victimized no less than fifty women between here and California during the last ten years. Von Mueller was arrested in Manhattan. She sold the police that a week after Von Mueller had disappeared with \$2,700 of her money.

CURLING CLUB IN VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, Jan. 14.—Curling, apart from that pleasing pastime indulged in by the feminine section of the population, is a sport that is not followed in Vancouver at present, but it will not be thus for long. Next Wednesday night a Vancouver curling club will be organized at a meeting to be held in the offices of Messrs. Cowan, Macdonald & Parry, 337 Hastings street, and in the not very distant future that inspiring shout "Soup or up" will be heard here as a matter of course.

Some time ago a company was formed to erect a cold storage plant and supply refrigeration for a curling and skating rink on a site on this side of False Creek. It will be the intention of the new curling club to make suitable arrangements with this new company and probably the curling rink will be in full operation by next winter. The club will lease the grounds if enough funds are forthcoming, and erect a commodious rink.

According to the plans of those interested in the proposed new club two rinks will be sent to the provincial hospital at Nelson, B. C. Ultimately, it is the intention to send teams to the curling tournament at the Dominion hospital to be held on Jan. 23, and a large number of rinks from the ice towns of the province have promised to be represented.

Miss Verbert Short has returned to her home near Chilliwack.

EXTENDING ROAD FROM PRINCETON

Welch & Co. Have Contract for Another Section of V. V. & E. Railway

ST. PAUL, Jan. 14.—Construction of the extension of the V. V. & E. railway from Princeton west to Otter Flat, a distance of eighteen miles, will be completed simultaneously with the building of the line west of the Hope mountains between Abbotsford and Hope, and the Fraser river. At the head offices of the V. V. & E. system from Marcus, Wash., to Princeton, a distance of over 200 miles, P. Welch has been named in connection with the V. V. & E. work, will leave for Spokane tonight.

Archibald Baker, III., vice president of the V. V. & E. system, has been named as the contractor for the construction of the line west of the Hope mountains between Abbotsford and Hope, and the Fraser river. At the head offices of the V. V. & E. system from Marcus, Wash., to Princeton, a distance of over 200 miles, P. Welch has been named in connection with the V. V. & E. work, will leave for Spokane tonight.

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VANCOUVER TERMINALS

Canadian Northern, Great Northern and G. T. Pacific May Join in the Grand Trunk Pacific.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 14.—Negotiations between the Canadian Northern and Great Northern railways, who are in the process of joining the Grand Trunk Pacific, are being conducted in the city.

Archibald Baker, III., vice president of the V. V. & E. system, has been named as the contractor for the construction of the line west of the Hope mountains between Abbotsford and Hope, and the Fraser river. At the head offices of the V. V. & E. system from Marcus, Wash., to Princeton, a distance of over 200 miles, P. Welch has been named in connection with the V. V. & E. work, will leave for Spokane tonight.

V. V. & E. ROAD CONTRACT LET

P. Welch to Start Construction Soon on Fifty Miles West of Hope

VANCOUVER, Jan. 13.—Construction of the V. V. & E. railway from Abbotsford to Hope, a distance of approximately 50 miles, will be in full swing within the next month, or at least as soon as the contractor can get outfits on the ground. Information to this effect was secured today in connection with the announcement that the contract for the building of this stretch of the road, which is to link the coast with the Kootenay and Boundary districts, had been awarded to P. Welch, of Spokane.

Incorporated in the contract is a clause to the effect that all things necessary for the construction of the road, including all supplies to be used in connection with the construction, shall be bought in British Columbia. The Vancouver board of trade has been notified of this stipulation in the contract.

The contract was let from the head offices of the Great Northern railway in St. Paul, the V. V. & E. being, as is generally known, a subsidiary company of the former railway. Coast officials of the Great Northern were yesterday afternoon notified of the awarding of the contract. Mr. Welch, who is the contracting firm of the V. V. & E. work, is now engaged on Grand Trunk Pacific construction work from Prince Rupert eastward. The same firm built the existing line of the V. V. & E. from Marcus, Washington, to Princeton, a distance of approximately 200 miles.

The amount of money involved in the contract was not given out for publication, but it is known that none of the work will be costly, owing to the generally level nature of the country traversed, practically all of it being flat benches flanking the Fraser river.

It was generally understood that the contract for the construction of 15 miles of railway from Princeton to Otter Flat, on the Coldwater river, east of Hope pass, would be awarded at the time the work between Abbotsford and Hope was let, but no word of this is contained in the message from St. Paul.

Nothing has yet been made public by the Great Northern as to when the contractor will be undertaken from Hope up the Coquanailla river and on to the Coldwater. This section of the road is the most difficult on the entire route, and will be the most costly, owing to the rugged nature of the valleys leading to the pass and the heavy expenditure which will be involved in securing even a maximum grade of two and a half per cent.

USE MUCH DYNAMITE

Attempt to Set Off Twenty-Four Sticks in Doorway of Store Proves Failure.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 13.—Twenty-four sticks of dynamite were found last night by officers in a doorway of John Shaffer's store in Struthers, Ohio. The dynamite was placed there in the past few months. The sticks were frozen and failed to go off. A strikebreaker named Coy resides above the store and three other strikebreakers board preparations to blow up the place were directed at these men.

Forged Baseball Tickets.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 13.—Braham Cutler and Louis Weiner, who pleaded guilty to having forged Yale-Princeton baseball tickets, were today sentenced to state's prison for one year to 15 months each. Julius Rabino and James Hoffman, charged with the same offense, were sentenced to four and six months in jail respectively.

Glass Blowers' Wages.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 13.—Negotiations between the executive council of the national hand-blown glass workers' union and the glass manufacturers for a new wage scale were continued today. A new contract to supplement the one which has until September 1 to run, is desired by the six thousand glass workers throughout the country.

Switchmen Negotiate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Representatives of the Switchmen's union of North America and of the railroads operating out of Chicago were engaged again today threshing out their differences before the Erdman Act mediators, Chairman Knapp and Mr. Neill. It is stated that there is no immediate prospect of an adjustment of the difficulty.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Jan. 15.—Arguments for and against were heard today in the case of the application of the Ontario and Michigan Power Co. for an injunction against the City of Port Arthur, to prevent the city making a contract with the Hydro-Electric Commission. At the conclusion of the arguments, Judge McKay refused the injunction. The company has given notice of appeal.

WEDNESDAY'S NEWS

At the Court.

At the court this morning, the following cases were called on: *W. E. Scott vs. B. C. Fruit Growers' Association*, \$10,000 damages; *W. E. Scott vs. B. C. Fruit Growers' Association*, \$10,000 damages; *W. E. Scott vs. B. C. Fruit Growers' Association*, \$10,000 damages.

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RURAL AND SUBURBAN

TRAINING AND SPRAYING OF FRUIT TREES

By James Simpson, 1519 Blanchard Avenue, Victoria.

In the issue of the Colonist of January 2, 1910, there is an article on training and spraying of fruit trees by W. J. L. Hamilton, Salt Spring Island, and I should like to write a few words about the advice he there gives fruit growers.

In passing, I may say that I have often read Mr. Hamilton's papers with much pleasure, though sometimes, as in this case, I could not agree with him. Firstly, then, about his training of fruit trees in the vase form. I have seen in Scotland forty years ago that system thoroughly thrashed out in writings, and also thoroughly practiced, and quite agree with the value of an open tree and thorough exposure of the shoots to sun and air; but there is no use whatever for galvanized wire or galvanized eyes screwed into the wood of the tree, as the whole thing can be easier and much better done by the knife alone. One-year-old trees only should be planted, and they should be headed down to 18 inches from the ground, and the first branch should be from 9 to 12 inches from the ground. Trees for a good paying and easily managed crop should be planted 12 feet apart and never allowed to get more than 10 feet high, as they are thus easily pruned, dressed, thinned and gathered.

Spraying I find since coming here almost an untried evil. Today I pruned a lot of three-year-old trees, the skin of which had been reddened, burned and hardened by the sprays in common use, and thus their healthy and vigorous growth set back for years, and their utility spoiled. Tomorrow I go to prune and dress a good orchard on the Victoria Arm. Last year this same orchard was sprayed under and by the superintendance of a government official, and the spray was not much more than dry when another and a higher government official came around and said it had not been half done. The proprietor then told him to see that it was rightly done, and so it was done the second time; but as the trees are very bad now with greenfly eggs, oyster scale, woolly aphis and nesting caterpillars, the trees had been the only things to suffer.

The truth of the matter is that this spraying mania is mostly a fraud. See the results on fruit, extracted and printed by the Colonist of December 31, 1908, from that excellent paper, Horticulture. The statements therein are amazing, and, in my opinion, are directly traceable to spraying with deleterious compounds, such as arsenic, arsenites, benzene, bisulphide of carbon, carbolic acid, copperas, corrosive sublimate, hydrocyanic gas, sulphuric acid, kerosene, lime, lye, wash, salt sulphur, all of which are detrimental to plant life, and all of the above are in the government rule book to apply to plants. Surely the people who advised the government to issue such things were old chemists and not practical horticulturists, as the merest tyro with any knowledge of structural botany whatever; and the tenderness of the epidermis of plants would certainly never recommend the application of such wicked destroyers of vegetation.

What is wanted is something to soothe and strengthen the plant, and at the same time kill the insect which troubles the grower, and such has been found and is well known to many in Victoria, the results being quite manifest in the size and beauty of the fruit.

AMATEUR'S GRAPE VINE

The canes in the cool vinery are now ready for the pruning knife, as most of the leaves will have fallen, and those remaining have no further useful function to perform. Now is the time to regulate their area. That pruning of some sort is indispensable, no plant affords stronger proof than the vine. If left for a year or two the annual growth becomes a tangled mass, and if any bunches are produced the grapes are about the size of peas. Thus an annual pruning is necessary to keep the growth within bounds and concentrate its vital and fruit-bearing force into the grapes themselves. Amateurs either grow their grapes on the lateral form or single rod each year, or one can may extend over the roof of the whole house. In either case it is necessary to prune back last year's growths to a couple or so of eyes, excepting where a new piece is needed for filling up a gap, when it is just shortened a point or two. From the two eyes or buds left new growths will appear in spring earlier or later, according to the warmth of the house, and if they are robust they will produce the bunches of grapes that are expected. If weak they will show no fruit.

Few things are more simple than the art of pruning, although many fall over it. A sharp knife and confidence are the chief qualifications. The cut should be clean and not too near the bud and at a sharp angle of at least 45 degrees.

Cleaning and Painting

After the pruning is completed, the operation of rubbing off the loose, stringy bark is undertaken, leaving the stem a rich brown color; it is then painted all over, particularly at the joints, with some such material as Gishurst Compound, a sort of soapy glue, sold in boxes at the seed shops, Abol, or other advertised wash. These will kill red spider, and other pests that may be hibernating behind the loose bark. If the rafters are dirty these also should be washed, or, better still, painted, filling up all holes with putty. If the pruning is done during the next few weeks, when the canes are thoroughly dormant, there is less likelihood of the cuts "bleeding" than when the work is left until later. Amateurs often complain that all the bunches come on the upper growths, leaving the bottom branches

without fruit; this is generally accounted for by the fact of the cane being retained in a slanting position, thus inducing the sap to rush up to the top in spring and spend all its vigor in nourishing these upper growths, leaving those below almost without support. To obviate this, it is a good plan to take down the cane and keep it as low and cool as possible until the buds begin to swell; the point should be kept lower than the middle part, and it is quite easy to effect this by laying the cane along the front of the house, if it is planted there, or along the back if necessary, as the sap will not then rise to the top so quickly. Again, if the canes are kept tied up, the top of the house being warmer than the lower part is a further inducement for the upper growths to take all the nourishment. A practical gardener does not often take down his vines, because he knows how to regulate the heat in all parts of the house, and this somewhat obviates the difficulty referred to. The pruning of vines grown on the extension system is somewhat similar, only that last season's growth is often shortened only instead of being cut back. The canes while dormant need no heat; instead, a good frosting helps them. The difficulty one has with a vine in a house in which there are other plants needing heat is to keep the new growth back as long as possible, as when once this starts it must not be checked by either cold or draught.

Fruit Trees for Walls

A reader residing on the marshy tracts which border the River Thames asks for advice regarding some fruit tree borders he has just made, and the description of trees to plant there. Assuming the locality to be but little elevated above high water mark, deep drainage cannot well be performed, as there would be a difficulty in getting rid of the water. Drains, about 8 feet apart, will not be too close; as this is not an expensive affair, it had better be done securely at first, and care should be taken that the outlet does not get choked. The draining being finished, the border may have attention. Generally, the surface soil in such places is fairly good; therefore, it need not be deeper than 2 feet at the most, provided the bottom is sound and healthy.

The next thing to consider is the proper width required for the wall trees. Wall borders are too often badly used. While a good fruit crop is always expected, a heavy vegetable one at the same time seems hardly fair to the trees. The temptation to plant early vegetables on such a border is too great to be resisted, but it should not be overdone. If possible, make the border about 12 feet wide; set off a portion of 4 feet nearest the wall for the use of the trees alone. The border being prepared, there remains only the arrangement of the fruit trees that are wanted, and, as there will be aspects of all the four quarters, they may be arranged somewhat as follows: South, peach and nectarine; west, apricot; north, cherry and plum; east, cherry and plum. The following is a suitable selection: Peach, Hales Early; nectarine, Elruge or Lord Napier; apricot, Hems Kirk; plum, Victoria and Golden Drop; cherries, Mayduke for east or west aspect, and a Morelo for the north. Peaches and nectarines will sometimes do on east and west walls. The Jefferson and Orleans plum may also be planted on the north wall, if those above do not occupy the whole. Pears might also be planted, if desired. But as many of the most popular fruits of these are better flavored when grown as pyramids grafted on the quince, in the South of England, they are not recommended as wall trees here; and as a pear requires a larger space on a wall than any other fruit tree, it is better to have other fruit when wall room is limited. Vacant spaces may often be employed on the sunny side with tomatoes; or, on the cool sides, red or white currant may be grown, which, if netted, will keep a long time. I have also seen gooseberries similarly treated.—Donald McDonald, F. L. S.

THE BEEF STEER

As the season of the year is again at hand when the subject of feeding steers is in order, we purpose to deal quite extensively with this extremely vital question to Western progress.

Owing to there being more damaged grain in some sections this season than usual, we strongly advise "steer feeding" on a much more extensive plan than heretofore.

The chief essentials required to produce prime beef at a profit are:

1st, good cattle; 2nd, abundance of nutritious cheap fodder; and 3rd, general good management. Present conditions are more favorable than the open range for producing typical export steers. When the range was practically unlimited steers were allowed to remain there until they had attained their full growth and a fair degree of fatness, consequently they were usually sold at 4 or 5 years, according to size and condition. A marked and important change has taken place in the profitable type of beef cattle within comparatively recent years.

Formerly size and fat seemed to constitute all that was desired; now the greatest attention is paid to quality in all leading markets, young finished animals not exceeding 3 years being in demand. In the past there has been too little discrimination paid to quality by buyers in the west, thus placing a premium upon size, even if coarse. However, we have good reason to believe that day is near its close.

How quality counts on the British market is shown by the following quotation from an address delivered by John McMillan, M. P.

He says: "I was standing on the cattle market in Glasgow one morning and saw six steers sold, they would average 1,325 lbs., all

grades, and a trifle rough. The highest price was £16 10s. The next animal sold was a well built, round-ribbed, smooth, compact, little beast weighing 1,250 lbs. He was sold for £18 10s. Here was £2, or practically \$10, more money for an animal 75 lbs. lighter in weight. Quality has another advantage fully understood by feeders, namely, that animals of good quality possess in a marked degree the ability to utilize their food to better advantage; that is, although they may not increase in weight more rapidly than ordinary steers, yet the increase is put on the higher priced portions, consequently the animal commands a better price per pound.

At the Illinois Experiment station 60 steers were graded according to quality, a record being kept of all cost. The following is a list of profits according to grading:

Fancy gave a profit each of \$18.15
Choice gave a profit each of \$15.67
Good gave a profit each of \$4.09

This shows how quality counts when records are kept.

Steers from 2-2 to 3 years old, weighing from 1,250 lbs. up, command the highest price for export trade at centres where export conditions are studied, provided they are of desirable conformation and finished:

Beef Characteristics Briefly Defined.

A general beef farm means that the animal must be low set, broad, deep, smooth and even, with parallel lines, says the Farm and Ranch Review. In all lines of business the producer must cater to the consumer if he would succeed, and here, it is perfectly understood that trade requirements call for a thick, even covering of meat of prime quality in the regions of the high-priced cuts, which roughly speaking means the upper half of the body from behind the shoulders backwards, and as a natural result if the animal does not come up to this standard his value is lowered in proportion as he departs from it. This proves to us the necessity for a broad, straight, smooth, even back, deeply fleshed, a thick, broad loin, ribs long, arched and evenly covered, a full, deep, wide chest, large girth, full crops, and long, deep, wide hindquarters. There should be no "tucked up" appearance, just behind the fore-leg, for this indicates a lack of constitution. A full flank, even with underline, is also very desirable, and any animal seriously cut up there is deficient in depth from loin to flank, which is very objectionable. Broad buttocks and a full twist, well let down, are also important. Quality, as before intimated, is desirable, and this is best told by handling, although a traited eye is seldom deceived. The flesh on the high-priced portions should feel firm, yet mellow, and be very uniform, alike free from hard rolls or blubbery patches. A coarse, bony, slab-sided animal, bare of flesh on ribs, and with dairy thighs, a harsh hide and wiry coat, is about the most undesirable type imaginable. That a mellow, elastic hide indicates a good deer is known to all stockmen, and the reason is that the secretions of the skin are in perfect order, and from that we can justly conclude that the inner skin, the lining of the stomach, etc., is also in the best condition; thus the animal is able to assimilate the full nourishment which his food contains, consequently gains rapidly and has that thrifty, sleek appearance we all admire.

The beef steer should show strong breed character, that is, be a good grade of one of the beef breeds. He should be active and vigorous, which denotes good rustling ability, but not restless, as a fidgety disposition is not conducive to heavy fleshing, inasmuch that it does not indicate that desirable, contented temperament which stockmen prize. Combine aptitude to put on flesh rapidly with an early maturing predisposition, and the vital question of the beef producer as regards type is solved. This phase of the matter is of greater importance under present conditions than when the open range provided all needed food; then it mattered little whether extra feed was required to produce beef; now it is desirable to practice economy by husbanding your resources in every possible manner, and one of the best and surest ways is to use animals of the type which it has been proven give most gains for food consumed.

How to Produce This Type of Animal. This is an important question, and one that has been taxing the skill of our best breeders for many years. The typical beef steer of today has evolved from the rougher, mixed-bred cattle of ages ago through the persistent, intelligent, systematic efforts of generations of far-seeing stockmen, and we maintain that by careful mating, always using the best pedigreed bulls of individual merit and early maturing strains which you can afford, that your herd will rapidly improve. Such sires impart to their offspring early maturing qualities, and these stand out prominently, above all other sources, as the means of producing juicy, marbled meat, the kind consumers crave and only top-notchers produce. By using, then, the best bulls, combined with judicious, liberal feeding, results will compensate you for the outlay and toil. Many claim it is impossible when purchasing bulls to distinguish the early maturers from others, but we think this idea is largely erroneous. The low-set, blocky type are generally early maturers; then again, bulls are usually purchased before they are full grown, and the pedigree will show their age, so you can tell by size and general appearance if they are rapid developers. Unless they are naturally thick and growthy, showing that they are well advanced for their age, have nothing to do with them. When purchasing bulls, remember you are purchasing them as transmitters of beef qualities, and this will guide you while making selections. Constitution is all important, the vital organs must be strong, and masculinity prominent, for without these they cannot be impressive sires.

Broad, deep bodies, naturally well-coated with flesh, are essential, and long, well-sprung ribs give this formation; these points along with long, deep hindquarters, dare not be overlooked. They must also be good handlers, and should be possessed of an abundant coat of long, fine hair. You can afford to overlook a rather conspicuous, tall head, an unsightly horn, etc., yet, of course, other things being equal, have these minor points as nearly perfect as possible, but never forget that utility in a sire is all essential, and under no circumstance sacrifice it simply because in some trifling detail he does not reach your standard.

Always remember that the sire is at least half of the herd, then you will more likely realize the enormous advantage of having that half, which is embodied in one animal, of the highest possible standard. When the breeding of sire and dam for several generations back are alike uniform on both sides of the genealogical tree, the dam's influence on the offspring is very marked, although not to the same extent as the sire's, but where either one is of mixed breeding, and most cows which produce beef steers are, how extremely important it is that the sire should be not only a splendid specimen of a beef bull, but that his progenitors should also be of an equally high standard, similar in type, and that the mating in each case for at least the last four crosses back would niche well, then when a bull bred in that manner is mated with cows of mixed breeding, his influence is immensely more impressive than the dam's, consequently his prepotency will stamp itself in the offspring to, at least, a three-quarter extent. Individual excellence in a bull is extremely important, yet without good ancestry back of it we have no reasonable assurance that the sire's superior qualities will be handed down as a universal heritage to his numerous progeny. This is where well-mated, pedigreed animals have the advantage, and a great advantage it is. Breeding is merely handing down the merits or demerits of the ancestors.

If your females are a poor class of grades to begin with, and you feel you cannot afford better, yearly cull out a few of the worst, and on no consideration sell cows that produce fairly early maturers; also be slow to part with any of their female progeny.

Abundance of Nutritious Cheap Fodder

Fodder, both appetizing and nutritious, can be grown in abundance in the west, and right here is one spot where a deviation from common practice would be found profitable. The chief fodder used is hay, cut and saved whenever convenient, without any thought as regards nourishment or palatableness. Without nourishment, gains cannot be made, and, unless the food is well saved, animals will not consume it as readily, and it is well known that a large portion of the food consumed is required to maintain animal heat and build up waste tissue. Only what the animal eats in excess of these requirements can be converted into increase of weight. Now if the food is not palatable the animal will not likely eat any more than the needs of the body demand, consequently he is boarding at your expense, whereas you should be receiving profit.

Maintenance Ration

Conditions should be studied to lessen as far as practicable the amount of food which the animal requires for bodily support; this we call "maintenance ration."

Under favorable conditions 80 per cent of maintenance ration is required to keep up the heat of the body, and the 20 per cent for building up waste tissue. Thus we can understand how necessary it is that our cattle should be sheltered during winter storms, for if they are not they simply take what would have been profit and utilize it to assist them in withstanding severe climatic conditions.

Necessary Shelter

Formerly, with the open range, stock could find shelter either in scrub or coulees; now fences frequently debar such protection, and as a more intensive line of farming is beginning to prevail, it stands to reason that better shelter must be provided. Good sheds built in some sheltered spot, open on the least exposed side, with trees planted some little distance from them on every side for additional protection, would prove of great advantage. Suitable tree seedlings can be had through the Forestry Department, Ottawa, without cost, to those who properly prepare the soil for them.

Varied Diet

The value of an article is largely determined by the cost of production, and it has been proven that better health and greater gains accompany a varied diet when feeding cattle.

The cultivated grasses—bromus, timothy, and western rye grass—should be more universally grown; they have been tested and the results are highly satisfactory. Alfalfa, red and alsike clovers should also receive more attention than they are getting. These clovers are giving fair results in some districts, quite sufficient to warrant a more universal sowing; for it is well known they make excellent pasture and good hay. Alfalfa should be cut for hay when one-quarter of the plants are in bloom; if left longer it becomes woody. Without soil inoculation it appears to grow fairly well in several localities where it has been tried in the west; where the soil has been inoculated much better results have been obtained. Begin by sowing on a small scale. Alsike in numerous sections of the west is also doing well, and although not nearly so rank a grower as alfalfa, nor as well adapted for pasture, owing to its light aftermath, it makes first-class hay. Red clover is also giving good returns in many localities.

In addition to cultivated grasses and clovers, oat and wheat sheaves make excellent winter fodder; they are grown at present quite extensively for that purpose. We would advise

growing peas with the oats, for the reason that peas are considered the best grain for finishing beef cattle. Cattle, fed on a part pea meal ration, will handle firmer and stand shipping better than those fed on other grains; yet we do not recommend this sowing of oats and peas mixed, about half and half, and cutting green for fodder. If sown in that proportion there will be considerably more oat than pea plants, owing to the difference in the size of kernels. The crop can be harvested with the binder, if desired. Peas do well throughout the west, so this is not an experiment, although we do not know of peas and oats being grown together for the purpose mentioned.

Every beef cattle man should have a good patch of rape where he can turn his cattle, young things, cows and all, to graze when his common pasture becomes scarce. It is advisable to have a piece of pasture in conjunction with the rape where the stock can get a certain amount of drier food, or else it is likely to scour them severely at first. If a pasture of this kind is not available, hay or straw will answer the same purpose, and, if not any of these substitutes are convenient, it will be found well to only allow the stock short periods on the rape until their digestive organs have become accustomed to the change of food.

Dwarf Essex is the variety to use, and it can be sown either broadcast or in drills. If the land is reasonably free from weeds, sow broadcast, about 3 lbs. of seed per acre. If the land is dirty, or you fear extremely dry weather, sow in drills, using about 3 1/2 lbs. of seed to the acre. The handiest way if you intend sowing in rows is to take your seed drill and securely plug two-thirds of the spouts. This in most cases will leave the rows about 21 inches apart, but anything from 18 to 24 inches is considered suitable. For July or early August feeding it should be sown in May; if for later feeding, sow in June. A good plan would be to sow at intervals two weeks apart, perhaps three sowings. Rape is also suitable for late fall and early winter feeding.

There is always quite a percentage of inferior grains that it is well to feed on the farm; in fact, as a rule it pays best to feed all coarse or secondary grades of grain, selling only, as grain, that which commands seed prices, and wheat for flour. This inferior grain should be fed as chop to calves and export steers.

There is no doubt but that the first twelve months of the animals' life is the most important period, and the old adage applies here with peculiar force "Well begun half done." It has been demonstrated time and again, at numerous experiment stations, that at no period in an animal's life can such cheap gains be made as during the first year. The younger the animal the greater its ability to digest in proportion to its live weight. The approximate rates from numbers of experiments show that at 3, 7 and 12 stand in relation to each other, so is the cost of grain in cattle, first, second and third year.

The point is, keep the young things growing, and, as previously stated, it is only what they digest in addition to their maintenance ration that can be used for increase of weight. What flesh an animal loses in winter, whether through cold or scarcity of food, must be built up a second time (by food), and that is a direct loss to the producer, for he has twice to manufacture, if you will permit the term, that for which he will only be paid once. Judicious feeding, with fair shelter, and good sires, can save one year from the average time required to fit for export under former range conditions. That means a great saving of feed, also much less capital involved, through saving of holding over an extra year, and in addition it is catering for export trade which was never previously done.

Top-notchers are always in demand at the leading markets at fair returns for labor and outlay.

FEEDING FOR PROFIT

The right proportion of food for laying hens can be scientifically ascertained, but the relative question of the cost of different foods must also enter into the consideration. According to some authorities, fowls should receive about 60 per cent of grain, 15 per cent of flesh, and 25 per cent of vegetables, says an exchange. This proportion is not absolute, but relative. It serves more as a guide to the poultryman than as an infallible rule. Now the question of grain must be decided according to the locality and cost of the various grains. Where beans or peas can be obtained cheaper than grains, they take the place of the latter very acceptably, if ground and fed in an attractive form. Ground beans or peas, mixed with corn meal and bran, produce very desirable results. In the wheat-growing sections that cereal is the best and cheapest to feed, as there is no feed better for egg-laying. Oats is a food that is not fed sufficiently to poultry. If more oats were fed, there would be lots more eggs and healthier stock. Corn, we know, has the greatest amount of fat-producing material, and oats more muscle-forming material. Beans, however, exceed any of the grains in muscle-forming materials, containing 38 per cent, compared to 22 per cent in oats. Lately, the writer has been feeding quite a quantity of Kafir corn, both to the old fowls and chicks, and find it wholesome and cheap.

POULTRY NOTES

For success in the poultry business it is just as necessary for a man to hold his temper as it is for an incubator to hold its temperature. The four signs that point to success are grit, pluck, energy and perseverance. Pluck wins. A lazy man will have lazy fowls. A good poultryman never gets the "blues."

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LIVE STOCK FOR SALE

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Joshua Green, president of the Sound Navigation Company; Burns, manager of the Alaska Company; John T. Hefferest, G. Griggs, Walter Oakes, S. Gibson and others. Charles and Capt. J. S. Gibson managing owners.

Her History

Verrett G. Griggs came to Vancouver and in distress. She German bark Columbia, and from Kobe to Royal Roads in a heavy gale and Captain was engaging in setting messages attached to kites the hope that they would escape—thinking there was no escaping shipwreck and on the Vancouver Island men the Norwegian steamer sailed, outboard from Victoria ber piled high on her turret, the distressed vessel and to Victoria thereby earning salvage money. The Columbia Esquimalt for some months 65 was sold, being bought in McDermott and associates. The Columbia was re-rigged as a schooner, the unique rigging of its kind—created much. Seventeen hands work the vessel were formerly retained while operating expenses, but the world-wide period in the shipping business holds as to sail craft, was reduced and the reduced underbalanced any saving in the steam craft, hard nut to argue, edged into the trades. Prior to that time the service of the windjammers, Griggs lost no money for her sires while in commission, her prizes were not available. The vessel has been for a year.

SERVICE GULF ISLANDS

ancourt Builds Launch From Victoria to Settlements in Gulf of Georgia

portation service between Vancouver and the Gulf Islands established by A. H. Wilmar, recently conducted a fairly good business. While the steamship had been impossible for a great deal of territory, a motor way and for this poorly-covered section forward to the time when sufficient capital would be established a service to give the settlers access to as well as an easy way.

ancourt has had built a going cruiser, 52 feet long, 12 feet beam, equipped by the H. H. Co. with a 35 h. p. 3-cylinder engine. The boat has a carrying capacity of 100 passengers and has a large carrying deck for the agricultural products of the islands and mercantile goods on the return. In addition to making a Sidney, Chemainus, Nanaimo and several other towns, will also be able to private doctor, kitchen, truck, small fruits, all be an unusual boon to these sections, because it has been necessary for their produce many miles. This big saving, in time is being appreciated. It is also of advantage as the wholesaler and retailer will have their markets. Mr. Bittanourt's plans are other things that of his patrons located on the

on of a Chicago Judge ten-hour law for women opposition all over the Chicago Federation of decided to appeal to the aid in arousing public opinion of legislation limiting of working women. A motion was handed down the States Supreme Court in appeal cases. The question of limiting of women to ten was court. The highest tribunal declared that the society demanded such of future generations were the protection of women.

linear, district president nia's union, says that taken by the magicians, est showed 91 per cent of in favor of obeying in the railway depart American Federation of that department decide the switchmen's strike.

