

TO SEE CANADA FOR THEMSELVES

English Capitalists Intend to Gather Information About Canada from Personal Visits to Country

REPORT BROUGHT BY C. N. R. OFFICIAL

Fast Steamship Lines and Efficient Railway Service of Dominion Afford Better Facilities

TORONTO, Jan. 20.—English financiers are coming to Canada in future to look over the country for themselves.

This was the observation of J. D. Hanna, third vice president of the C. N. R., who arrived from the old country today.

In former years Englishmen had to depend on information regarding enterprises in Canada from their Canadian representatives, but with the present fast steamship lines to Quebec and Montreal and also the efficient railway service of the Dominion, the heads of houses are coming more and more to realize the fact that they can make a flying trip to Canada and see for themselves the great stretch of country in a short space of time, and also visit the chief marketing centres without the delays that a visit of this kind entailed in former years.

This year, Mr. Hanna said, would not doubt see large numbers of English capitalists taking a look over our great resources.

DYNAMITE INQUIRY

Federal Authorities Said to Have Gathered Inside Information That Exploited Their Work

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—The result of the federal grand jury's investigation of the dynamite conspiracy is to be made public within ten days. It was also learned today that the government had obtained "inside" information that has considerably expedited the work of investigation. What the character of this is the government officials refused to say, but it is intimated that it came from persons who before had been expected to oppose the inquiry.

Although the grand jury held no session today, attaches of United States District Attorney Keller's office were occupied in going over the facts related to the presence in St. Louis in November, 1910, of O. A. Trevelyan, an official of the California building trades council, who is under indictment in California.

Ortie McManical said that soon after that time on orders from J. K. McManical he went to the Pacific coast to dynamite.

SUEVIC AT MELBOURNE WITH FIRE ON BOARD

White Star Steamer Has Had Remarkable History—Was Out in Melb. by Salvors Some Years Ago

MELBOURNE, Jan. 20.—Bound from Sydney to London, the White Star liner Suevic has put in here with her hold on fire and heavy damage has been done to her cargo.

There was no panic on board among the passengers, who have been landed. The Suevic is one of the crack passenger liners of the White Star Australian fleet operating to Australia via the Suez Canal route.

The Suevic, which is a steel twin-screw four masted steamship, was built in 1901 at the Belfast shipbuilding yards of Messrs. Harland & Wolff. Her dimensions are: Length 550.2 feet, beam 63.3 feet and depth 32.9 feet.

The Suevic is considered one of the finest passenger steamers on the British-Australian service, having three decks and equipped with latest wireless apparatus.

The Suevic has had an adventurous history and is considered remarkable by shipping men chiefly on account of the salvage operations performed on the craft on the coast of Cornwall over five years ago. The vessel went on that rocky coast during a storm of great violence. The forward part of the ship was so firmly fixed that it was impossible to release her although every expedient known to experienced wreckers was resorted to.

Finally it was decided to cut the ship in two. This was done and after the dismembered after portion had been bulkheaded it was towed to Southampton where it remained until a new forepart had been built at Harland & Wolff's, Belfast. This forepart was then brought round to Southampton where the two portions of the vessel were joined together. The whole, as launched a second time from the shipyards, was pronounced the equal of the original boat. The difficulties surrounding this piece of salvage work and the ingenuity which was displayed in cutting the big steamer in two was the cause of much comment at the time the feat was accomplished.

SUICIDE IN NANAIMO

Young Man Takes His Own Life While Apparently Suffering From Temporary Insanity

NANAIMO, Jan. 20.—Thomas Noyes, aged 28 years, a young man well known in Ladysmith, died in the Ladysmith hospital yesterday morning from injuries self-inflicted four hours previously. No cause can be assigned for his rash act, for he had worked at his usual employment the day previous and prepared yesterday morning to go to work as usual, giving no intimation to his relatives of his intention to take his own life, which he is believed to have done while in a sudden attack of temporary insanity. The deceased was a son of the late William Noyes, of Wellington, and is survived by his mother, two brothers and one sister, Mrs. John Dixon, residing near Green Lake, Wellington district.

The Victoria Lumber company, owner and operator of the Chemunus mill, is opening a lumber yard in Nanaimo, having secured from A. D. Shepherd the property on the corner of Heate and Milton streets, with facilities for truckage connecting with the E. & N.

For Government Ownership
WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Representative Carey, of Wisconsin, Republican, today, in behalf of Wisconsin Republicans, introduced a bill providing for government ownership of telegraph lines, a project recently urged by Postmaster-General Hitchcock. It was referred to the post office committee.

ASKING FOR A NEW BRIDGE

Mayor Annable, of Nelson, Recently Elected, Precedes Delegation Requesting Structure Over Kootenay

From the growing city of Nelson, B. C., a strong delegation will wait upon the provincial government on Tuesday morning for the purpose of urging upon that body the importance and urgency of constructing a bridge across the Kootenay river in order to connect the city with the surrounding country across the water, and from which at the present time transportation of farming and other produce has to be negotiated by the most roundabout way. Mayor Annable, the recently-elected chief magistrate of the city, will head the delegation, which will likely number about eight or a dozen of the most representative citizens. It is claimed that a bridge can be erected over the river at this particular point at an expenditure not exceeding \$75,000.

The demand for the erection of such a passage way from the city to the adjoining country, and vice-versa, is not a new one, the people of Nelson having petitioned the government before on the same score, and the only reason that the government could not see its way to grant or aid in the granting of the admitted requirement was the tremendous cost. The utility and necessity of having some such connection was generally admitted, but it was felt that the circumstances at that particular time did not warrant the excessive expenditure which it was deemed a bridge constructed at that place would cost the province. It was thought that the depth of the river there was something like 90 feet, and that nothing short of a great suspension bridge would fill the bill. It has recently been discovered, however, at the point which the local authorities have decided upon as being the most feasible location for the bridge to cross the river the greatest depth is not more than 60 feet, a fact which, of course, renders the construction of a bridge comparatively easy engineering feat.

Long-Desired Improvement
In talking over the situation with a Colomist representative who called upon him at the Empress hotel last night, Mayor Annable said that the desire to have a bridge constructed across the west arm of the Kootenay river had been in the minds of the business men of the city for a long time. "We want it in order to connect the growing number of settlements on the other side with the city directly, without having to resort to a circuitous mode of transportation. If the bridge is constructed in the near future it will, of course, not only greatly stimulate the growth of the city proper, but will extend the number of productive localities directly tributary, which are kept in a rather slow condition of growth at the present time by lack of the facilities which the bridge will assuredly provide. No one has ever denied that the bridge is necessary to the proper development of that part of the country, and in the past, as already stated, the only deterrent to its excessive cost of building, it had been asserted that the river was 90 feet deep at that point indicated as the most desirable one for construction, and this was generally taken for granted until the present winter, when, during a spell of hard frost, which made it possible to investigate the depth, a sounding was taken, exhaustively, and it was found that the greatest depth was 60 feet. The announcement of this fact was all that was required to start an agitation for the construction of a bridge, and the delegation to the government is the natural outcome of that agitation. We

(Continued on Page Two)

FIVE KILLED BY EXPLOSION

Disaster Reported from Mine of Kemmerer Coal Company in Wyoming—Its Origin Traced to Dust

EIGHTEEN MINERS ARE INJURED

Bodies of Dead and All of the Wounded are Rescued—Some of Latter Likely to Succumb

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 20.—A special to the Tribune from Kemmerer, Wyoming, says that five men were killed and between 15 and 20 injured by a dust explosion in the No. 4 mine of the Kemmerer Coal Co., yesterday afternoon. Nine of the wounded are in a serious condition. The last man was taken out of the mine at midnight.

The facts in the special were corroborated in a statement to the Associated Press over the long distance telephone by Charles S. Beach, the superintendent of the company's mines. "Only five men are dead and 18 are injured—how seriously we cannot say at present," he said. "There were 113 men in the mine at the time of the explosion, 4 o'clock in the afternoon. All of these, with the exception of the dead and injured, left the mine safely, and by 11 o'clock tonight a thorough investigation of the mine had been made, which showed neither fire nor gas."

"The dead, I understand, were all English-speaking men. Efficient aid was rendered by the mine teams car of the government, which was two miles away at the time of the accident. We sent for the car immediately. Four bodies had been recovered when we arrived. The last body was removed about 3.30 in the evening."

"The explosion was confined to the No. 3 entry, and the damage to the mine is considerable."

Drinks Garbolic Aid
TORONTO, Jan. 20.—Driven desperate and despondent over her husband losing his position, Mrs. Mary Walker, aged 24, drank garbolic acid this evening, and will die.

GRAND TRUNK SEEKING LOAN

Applying for Legislation at Ottawa to Permit Raising of Thirty Millions on G. T. P. Securities

DEBENTURE ISSUE IN CONTEMPLATION

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—A notice appeared today in the Canada Gazette that the Grand Trunk is applying for legislation empowering it to deal in securities of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company up to thirty million dollars, and also to ask by loan or guarantee any company now or hereafter incorporated or controlled by the Grand Trunk or the Grand Trunk Pacific. For these purposes permission is asked to issue further Grand Trunk consolidated debenture stock at 4 per cent interest, not to exceed \$2,500,000.

AVIATION MEET

Many Competitors For Prizes Offered at Los Angeles—Aeroplane Lost in Hundred Yard Dash

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20.—Before a crowd of 10,000 persons the third aviation meet opened here today. Forty-nine aviators were entered in the 10 events scheduled for the day, and most of them appeared in the air. No records were broken, and no accident occurred. The first event, that of a fast flight around the field, was participated in by a dozen or more fliers. Glenn Martin, W. B. Cook and Lincoln Beachey started, and Miss Blanche Scott remained in the air for twelve minutes, making several laps of the field and going out across the pasture fences.

A motorcycle, a man, a horse, a motor car and an aeroplane contested in a dash of 100 yards. The motorcycle won easily, the man second, horse third, motor car fourth and the aeroplane a bad fifth. Today's programme also included figure eight manoeuvres, shooting at pigeons and fancy dipping and diving. The endurance contest was won by F. T. Fish, a 17 year old boy, who remained in the air two hours, 24 minutes and one second. Howard Gill in the endurance contest remained up two hours at an altitude of 2300 feet with a passenger.

DYNAMITE FOUND

Discovery at Lawrence, Mass., Leads to Belief That Destruction of Mill Property Was Planned

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 20.—The discovery today of three sticks of dynamite with fuse and caps and the resulting arrest of persons are regarded by the military and police authorities as proof of a contemplated destruction of the mill property in connection with the textile strike.

Tonight a cobbler's shop a bundle containing six sticks of dynamite and seven caps was found. The proprietor, also was arrested, but insisted that the bundle had been left by a stranger man.

A house in the Syrian colony held the first bundle of dynamite discovered. The second was found in a cemetery and consisted of three sticks of dynamite, with eighteen percussion caps. The first bundle contained seven sticks.

All the inmates of the houses were arrested.

Killed by Electric Shock
TORONTO, Jan. 20.—Win. Neilson was killed by an electric wire while at work in the cellar of a new church on College street this afternoon.

High Tide Causes Damage
SANTA MONICA, Cal., Jan. 20.—The coast of Santa Monica Bay was visited by an unusually high tide today, and at Playa del Rey, where it reached seven feet and four inches, the auditorium building was flooded. The walls sagged. Some apprehension is felt for tomorrow, especially should the high tides be accompanied by a west wind.

TELLS MORE OF HAZARD'S SISTER'S DEATH

Witness at Trial of Mrs. Hazard Describes Last Night of Victim's Life—Story is Circumstantial

SEATTLE, Jan. 20.—"Mrs. Hazard said: 'Would you like a treatment, Claire?' and smiling her hand on my sister's abdomen, she proceeded to undress. Claire gave a cry and became unconscious. I said, 'Is it all over?' and Mrs. Hazard replied 'Yes.'"

Thus Miss Dorothy Williamson told a jury in the Kitsap superior court in Port Orchard today of the last time she saw her sister Claire, the wealthy English spinster whom Mrs. Linda Burfield Hazard is accused of murdering at her "starvation sanitarium."

Miss Williamson said that she returned at once to her room, which was beneath that occupied by her sister. She heard people walking about the room all night and wondered what they were doing.

"I did not know that Claire was still alive, but was told later that she did not die until 4 o'clock on the morning of Friday, May 19, several hours after they led me from the deathbed," she said, in a simple, straightforward manner which apparently impressed the jury deeply. Miss Williamson repeated the reports of her sister's death. "At 7 o'clock in the evening, said Miss Williamson, 'Mrs. Hazard came to me and asked me to go to her room. I went upstairs, and Mrs. Hazard came into the room, but Claire said, 'I want to see Dorothy alone,' and Mrs. Hazard left."

"Claire looked hard at me as if she wanted to tell me something, but did not say anything. She felt I was not in fit condition to hear sad news. I did not realize she was near death, and I did not know she had been led to believe that I was insane. I was half-stupid with weakness. Ah! I did want to kiss her and then go away. Later the nurse, Miss Robinson, came to my room, and before she said anything I realized that Claire was dying."

"I rushed to the stairs, and Mrs. Hazard carried me up to Claire's room. Claire tried to speak, but she was unable to catch her breath, but Mrs. Hazard kept talking, and I couldn't hear. I leaned over Claire, and she spoke my pet name, 'Dorrie,' but Mrs. Hazard interrupted to ask me how I spelled it. She talked so much I couldn't hear Claire's whispers."

Then it was that Miss Williamson told of how Mrs. Hazard placed her hand on the dying woman's abdomen and pressed so hard that she became unconscious.

The witness said that the day Claire died she was on the side porch, but overlooked a deep ditch, and Mrs. Hazard came to her and said she was afraid she (Dorothy) would commit suicide.

"Mrs. Hazard said one of her patients had once tried to throw herself from the porch. I had never once thought of such a thing. I told Mrs. Hazard that she ought not to suggest suicide to anyone who was in my condition, and whose sister had just died."

"At other times she told me she was afraid I would commit suicide. One morning about 5 o'clock I got up to open the window. Mrs. Hazard, who was sleeping with her husband on the front porch, heard me and jumped up and said, 'I'm so frightened for fear that you will throw yourself out of the window.' The witness said that Mrs. Hazard told her that she was an imbecile, and would probably be one for life.

"I asked her for food, and she would not give it to me," said Miss Williamson. "I asked her for a book to read and she said I could not read, because my

(Continued on Page Two)

GROUND GAINED BY GOVERNMENT

Reballoting in German Elections Goes Against Socialists and in Favor of Conservative Groups

FURTHER VOTING FIXED FOR TOMORROW

Opposition Parties Thought to Have Small Chance of Overcoming Government Majority in Reichstag

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Seventy-eight reballots in the reichstag elections were held today. The returns indicate that the Socialists are not getting what they expected. The Socialists participated in 48 reballots, of which they carried only 39 seats in the Reichstag.

They were ousted from five constituencies today, losing, among others, Bielefeld to Count von Posadowski-Wienau, the former imperial secretary of state for the interior, who was the candidate of all the parties.

The various Conservative groups picked 21 in the reballots, the Clericals seven, the National Liberals 21, Socialists 3, Radicals 17 and irregulars 4. The Conservatives had a net loss of three, the National Liberals a net gain of 5, Radicals 7 and Socialists 3. The results of today's vote render it improbable that the opposition parties will have a majority.

The government now has a total of 146 seats, including the Poles. The National Liberals, Radicals and Socialists number 114, minor parties and irregulars 112. It is hardly possible that the opposition will overcome the government's majority in the remaining 112 contests.

The next reballots will be held on Monday.

Threatened to Strike
TORONTO, Jan. 20.—Unless the Toronto Street Railway Company agrees to give its men a nine hour day in twelve consecutive hours, the men will go on strike. Efforts to induce the railway company to agree to this have proved futile. Many of the men now don't get a day's work of nine hours in less than eighteen hours.

FIVE DROWNED FROM LAUNCH

Little Motor Boat Breaks Down at Coos Bay Bar and is Driven Out to Sea by Ebbing Tide

OCCUPANTS DIE WHEN IT CAPSIZES

MARSHFIELD, Ore., Jan. 20.—As a result of the engine on the small gasoline launch North Star breaking down just inside Coos Bay bar this evening, the craft was carried out to sea by the strong ebb tide and was capsized by the breakers and five drowned.

The dead: Joseph Yonkers, owner and captain of the boat; Ira Albe, Con Ferri, William Brainer and Frank Tanager.

All are residents of South Inlet. Yonkers ran the launch as a passenger boat from Marshfield to South Inlet, a small tributary entering the bay near the bar.

The launch was 20 feet long. Just before the accident occurred a dozen other passengers were landed at Empire city.

The accident was witnessed by the life-saving crew, who were unable to reach the scene in time to effect a rescue. Yonkers was formerly a member of the life-saving crew, and won honors for heroic work in several wrecks near here.

Silent Aeroplanes

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A new military aeroplane, which enables noiseless flights to be made, has been launched from the Army aircraft factory at Aldermouth, and has engaged in some experimental flights. It is a biplane with new features, among these being that it works itself by a clever automatic arrangement. The propellers, which are in front, can be started by the pilot himself, or by a battery of accumulators which are silent when working, there being only a slight hum noticeable when close to the ground. A speed of 60 miles an hour has been attained. Mr. O'Gorman, the superintendent of the aircraft factory, stated that the machine was entirely British in make, the engine being a Wolseley. It was improbable, he added, that a feat of the new craft would be built by the government, because the authorities wished to encourage private construction.

HEAVY EMIGRATION

Many British People Expected to Leave Home for Different Overseas Dominions This Year

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The present year promises to be the most remarkable in the whole history of emigration from the United Kingdom to the Overseas Dominions. The Government of Canada is preparing for an influx from Great Britain and Europe generally that will enormously surpass the numbers of 1911,—itself a record year. Australia has notified the various shipping companies concerned in the trade that its requirements for passenger accommodation will far exceed those of any previous year, while South Africa is initiating a policy of land settlement that will probably be combined with an immigration scheme on a more extensive scale than anything of the kind ever before attempted in that quarter. Every High Commissioner's office, every agent-General's office, all the offices of the shipping agents, are flooded with written applications for information, and besieged by personal applicants for passenger accommodation to an unprecedented degree.

"To add to the records which this year is piling up in connection with emigration," said the manager of a big passenger line, "there will be more ships and more crowded ships, employed this year in carrying emigrants of all classes to the Overseas Dominions than ever before in the history of the shipping trade."

Canada expects to get over 100,000 emigrants from the old country and Australia, 40,000.

TONGS AT WAR IN BAY CITY

San Francisco's Chinatown is Threatened with Conflict—Peace Dependent on Efforts of Six Companies

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—If the Chinese Six Companies, court of last resort of all tongs, fails to adjust a quarrel that is now on between the On Yick tong and the powerful Wong family, the eve of the Chinese New Year period, when all Chinese are supposed to be at peace with the world, may be made hideous with warfare and murder.

Hong Sing, an On Yick man, brought on the trouble by a fight in a gambling den with Wong Man over a sum of money the On Yick said was owed him. Hong Sing woke up in a hospital. The On Yick tong took up his grievance and called on the Wong family for indemnity for his injuries. They demanded \$100.

With staidly usual the Wong family sent a sealed envelope to the On Yicks, which when opened was found to contain not \$100, but \$3. No deadlier insult could have been offered the On Yicks, but before attempting reprisals they decided to lay the case before the Six Companies. Three meetings of the arbitrators have been held, but no compromise as yet known effected.

The On Yick Tong numbers 600 men here, and supports nearly 60 Highlanders. The Wong family is regarded as the second strongest family in Chinatown, and their affiliations embrace numerous tongs. The clans are evenly matched, and if the Six Companies cannot bring them to an agreement, a bloody, long drawn out conflict is believed to be unavoidable.

Formidable Smuggler's Car

VIENNA, Jan. 20.—For a whole week a smuggler's motor car has been defying the Austrian Customs authorities on the Bohemian-Bavarian frontier. Looking like a powerful racing car, and carrying two masked men, it rushed unexpectedly past the frontier post on the different roads every evening, and it is believed carries tobacco and saffron. The authorities closed all the roads the other day with wooden barriers, but the car came along Forest road at full speed in the twilight, broke the barriers into splinters, and disappeared, apparently unharmed. The authorities suppose that the car has been specially built for smuggling, like one recently captured in France.

SMALLPOX IN JAIL

Second Case Found in Nelson Institution After Arrival of Coast Prisoners—Patient From Kamloops

NELSON, B. C., Jan. 19.—Just after thirty-six prisoners had been received at the provincial jail here last night from the coast, a case of smallpox was discovered at the jail. Three weeks ago a prisoner had been discovered and the jail quarantined, but the quarantine was removed on January 10. The jail is again quarantined.

There are now 107 prisoners, while the jail's capacity is 72, and in some cases three men are in one cell. The overcrowding is due to the prisoners from the coast being sent here on account of the recent fire at the Victoria jail and to the overcrowding of the coast jails.

Kenneth Macdonald of Kamloops is the present smallpox patient. He was recently sent here to relieve overcrowding at Kamloops, and had not been vaccinated until a few days ago. The case is not severe.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Sir Charles Tupper's condition continues to show slight improvement.

POWERS AFRAID OF CONSEQUENCES

Not Likely to Permit Fulfillment of Radical Demands of Chinese Republicans Without Protest

INTERVENTION DEEMED POSSIBLE

Manchus, Hopeless of Success, Ready to Bring on Ruin—Millions of Chinese Facing Starvation

PEKING, Jan. 20.—It is unlikely that the foreign powers will permit the latest demands of the republicans, which are the abdication of the throne and the surrender of its sovereignty powers, the exclusion of the Manchus from participation in the provincial government and Premier Yuan Shi Kai's elimination from the provincial government, until the republic has been reconstructed, to be fulfilled without protest. It is even possible that there will be intervention. Should the throne comply with the republican ultimatum and abdicate without delegating any authority over the northern provinces, the foreign legations are afraid that chaos will ensue and may endanger the extension of republican administration to the north, if not supported by a sufficient force to suppress the Manchu troops.

The Chinese soldiers that have hitherto remained loyal to the government might transfer their allegiance, but the Manchus would form a formidable force, and their army in and near Peking, may be expected to fight. Indeed it is a question whether Yuan Shi Kai will be able to restrain them in the event of abdication of the throne. The foreign legations have no desire to transgress neutrality. They seek only to prevent the northern provinces being left to the mercy of the lawless soldiers. The republican ultimatum provides that President Dr. Sun will retire from his position and that Yuan Shi Kai, although he would not be permitted to have control of the provisional government shall be nominated for permanent president of the Republic.

Facing Starvation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The American Red Cross has received through the state department and through Mr. C. D. Jameson, its own representative in China, who recently traversed the famine district, information revealing appalling conditions of starvation and suffering. It is said that approximately 2,500,000 persons will be in dire need of help before a new crop of grain can be harvested.

The unsettled conditions in China will prevent the government from affording the relief which ordinarily it would provide.

The Red Cross has been assured that the actual work of relief can be carried on without interruption, and that relief operations will have the co-operation of both the imperial and revolutionary authorities.

A plan of relief by which the Chinese famine sufferers will be employed in rebuilding broken dikes and roads, has been put into operation with the promise of good results. Any contribution of money for the famine sufferers will be accepted by the treasurer of the American Red Cross at Washington and promptly forwarded by cable to the relief committee at Shanghai.

Ready for Ruin

NANKING, Jan. 20.—The foremost of the republicans here today declare their belief that the Manchus and the younger imperial princes are determined to bring China to ruin and dismemberment as a desperate act. Few persons now refuse to recognize the hopelessness in the Manchu struggle. Yuan Shi Kai is practically held a prisoner in Peking and poses as a champion of the Manchus, he orders to save his own life. He still urges a monarchy, according to the advice received here, though intimate circles that Yuan really favors a republic.

Vaccinated Fellemons

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 20.—The discovery of a case of smallpox in the city jail here a few days ago has crippled the local police force. After the discovery the assistant health commissioner ordered all patrolmen and other attaches of the police department vaccinated. About 30 of the vaccinations were successful. While these policemen have not been relieved from duty all exhibit great care in arresting offenders.

Comparison of Navies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The naval year book issued today under the auspices of the senate committee on foreign relations, gave the United States second place among the naval powers, this government having 17 battleships, one more than Germany. Of armored cruisers, Germany has 14, and the United States 12. The combined tonnage of battleships and cruisers show that the United States has 127,458 tons, and Germany 75,841.

ASK RELAXATION OF REGULATIONS

Deputation Waits on Ministers With Request that Provision Requiring Direct Immigration be Modified

OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—A deputation comprising Bernard Bone and William Ziff, of Montreal, and A. M. W. Hill, of Ottawa, was introduced to Hon. Robert Rogers and Hon. C. J. Doherty tonight by H. B. Ames, M. P., and Edmund Bristol, M. P.

The deputation requested important modifications of the immigration regulations with regard to the provisions requiring direct entry into Canada from the country of birth. They complained that this provision works unnecessary hardships on Hebrews and others, who, while physically fit and supplied with money, and desirable settlers, could not enter Canada from the United States or other countries. The proposal was that persons concerned or their friends in Canada be allowed to deposit a sum of money sufficient to pay their transportation to their country of origin in case deportation should be necessary. This would meet the objection that in such cases the government cannot compel the steamship companies to return the immigrants at their expense. The ministers promised to consider the proposal. They will have another interview tomorrow.

President Falconer, of Toronto University, had an interview with Hon. K. Rogers today, as representing the Toronto association, which is championing the claims of the Hindus in British Columbia. He figured that on the ground of common humanity, the East Indians should be allowed to bring their wives into the country. He also said stress on the argument that Imperial interests were concerned, and their exclusion might create trouble in India. President Falconer also met H. H. Stevens, M. P. for Vancouver, who is strongly opposing the relaxation of the restrictions on Oriental immigration. Mr. Stevens probably will deliver an address on the subject in Toronto.

ASKING FOR A NEW BRIDGE

How the coast wireless telegraph stations aid navigators is little known to many, says W. M. Thompson, operator at Tatoosh. He said: "There is seldom a day passes that this station is not called upon for information as to weather conditions by coastwise and trans-pacific steamers, relaying messages regarding the taking on and discharging of cargoes, coaling, erecting bills of lading, etc."

"Recently the captain of a trans-pacific vessel arriving from the Orient called us up and asked us to locate him. He said he saw a light but did not know whether it was Tatoosh light or not and he could not afford to guess about it. One of the operators here took a compass and going outside swept the horizon for a light. One was faintly seen in the distance, the exact bearing from his light taken, and going back to the key he told the commanding officer that his light was seen and gave him his bearing. A message came back thanking us for the information. The vessel proceeded up the straits wishing us a happy New Year."

"A few nights ago a steam schooner, coming up from the south, called up and asked us to locate it. The captain said he was very near the island but could not see the light on account of the mist. The operator on watch here asked him if he could not hear the fog whistle which was ringing its monotonous note of warning every minute. The reply was no. We told him to come nearer, and he could hear it, as the whistle can be plainly heard, day or night, calm or windy, a sufficient distance away from the rocks."

"He said he was sure he was too near as it was, but would venture a little nearer. Finally he said: 'OK, I hear the whistle but cannot see the light. Thanks.'"

WILL LOAD WHALE OIL

Harrison Line Magician Reported to Be Coming to Outer Wharf For Cargo

The steamer Magician of the Harrison line is expected at the outer wharf shortly to load a large shipment of whale oil for the Crown of Galicia of the Direct line in connection with the Harrison service, which took on 7,500 barrels of whale oil at this port, proceeded to sea yesterday en route to the United Kingdom via San Francisco and San Pedro. The Commodore, the steamer due of this line, is expected at San Pedro, from Antwerp, Glasgow and Liverpool via Santos, Brazil.

"Honor" Convicts

MEDFORD, Ore., Jan. 19.—Three honor convicts of Governor West's "Honor Camp" at Westville, enjoyed short liberty as a result of a break from custody last night. All three were found to have been released by walking along the railroad tracks near Sagle Point. They will be taken back to Salsen tomorrow.

Caught by Spanish Swindler

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—A detective from headquarters today arrested Charles Olsen, of Portland, Ore. The detective found Olsen aboard a steamer, about to sail, and persuaded him to come to police headquarters. It was proved that he was about to become the victim of the old-time "Spanish Swindle."

Crew in Danger

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 19.—The revenue cutter Itasca reached the schooner Harry Proctor, stranded near Cape Hatteras at 10 o'clock tonight, and will attempt to take off the four members of the crew who are clinging to the rigging. Because of high seas and the strong tide, it is feared the men cannot be reached tonight.

a consequence we expect the lumber interests of the province to advance more rapidly during the current year with the great Canadian market open to them than it has ever been before. More than that the lumber men of the province are asking the government to put a duty of \$2 on all rough American lumber, which, if it is done, and we have reason to believe it will be done, will practically shut out the Americans altogether and give the B. C. lumber the chance it should have had before. This action is being advocated by the Associated Boards of Trade."

Mayor Annable smiled quietly in response to the congratulations upon his victory in the fight for the mayoralty. In order to be returned he had to defeat one of the strongest men in the city, namely ex-Mayor Selous, but he did it by the comfortable margin of 75 votes. Needless to say Mayor Annable enjoys the confidence of the citizens of Nelson as well as the personal friendship of practically all the leading men of the province and the Dominion.

TELLS MORE OF SISTER'S DEATH

(Continued from Page One.)
The witness said that her sister Claire said she was induced to give to Mrs. Hazzard a husband, Samuel G. Hazzard, formerly assistant of Westport military academy, a power attorney according to him to look after some affairs in Vancouver, B. C. She had \$5,000 deposited in a bank there and told Mr. Hazzard to send it to an uncle in Toronto. Two checks for \$500, drawn by Lieut. Hazzard against the Vancouver bank account, were introduced in evidence. The state will attempt to show that this money was not disposed of according to the instructions given by Miss Williams, who was still on the stand when the court adjourned.

WIRELESS OPERATOR TALKS OF WORK

Tells of Assistance Given to Navigators—Master of Liner With Lost Bearings Given Position

How the coast wireless telegraph stations aid navigators is little known to many, says W. M. Thompson, operator at Tatoosh. He said: "There is seldom a day passes that this station is not called upon for information as to weather conditions by coastwise and trans-pacific steamers, relaying messages regarding the taking on and discharging of cargoes, coaling, erecting bills of lading, etc."

"Recently the captain of a trans-pacific vessel arriving from the Orient called us up and asked us to locate him. He said he saw a light but did not know whether it was Tatoosh light or not and he could not afford to guess about it. One of the operators here took a compass and going outside swept the horizon for a light. One was faintly seen in the distance, the exact bearing from his light taken, and going back to the key he told the commanding officer that his light was seen and gave him his bearing. A message came back thanking us for the information. The vessel proceeded up the straits wishing us a happy New Year."

"A few nights ago a steam schooner, coming up from the south, called up and asked us to locate it. The captain said he was very near the island but could not see the light on account of the mist. The operator on watch here asked him if he could not hear the fog whistle which was ringing its monotonous note of warning every minute. The reply was no. We told him to come nearer, and he could hear it, as the whistle can be plainly heard, day or night, calm or windy, a sufficient distance away from the rocks."

WILL LOAD WHALE OIL

Harrison Line Magician Reported to Be Coming to Outer Wharf For Cargo

The steamer Magician of the Harrison line is expected at the outer wharf shortly to load a large shipment of whale oil for the Crown of Galicia of the Direct line in connection with the Harrison service, which took on 7,500 barrels of whale oil at this port, proceeded to sea yesterday en route to the United Kingdom via San Francisco and San Pedro. The Commodore, the steamer due of this line, is expected at San Pedro, from Antwerp, Glasgow and Liverpool via Santos, Brazil.

"Honor" Convicts

MEDFORD, Ore., Jan. 19.—Three honor convicts of Governor West's "Honor Camp" at Westville, enjoyed short liberty as a result of a break from custody last night. All three were found to have been released by walking along the railroad tracks near Sagle Point. They will be taken back to Salsen tomorrow.

Caught by Spanish Swindler

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—A detective from headquarters today arrested Charles Olsen, of Portland, Ore. The detective found Olsen aboard a steamer, about to sail, and persuaded him to come to police headquarters. It was proved that he was about to become the victim of the old-time "Spanish Swindle."

Crew in Danger

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 19.—The revenue cutter Itasca reached the schooner Harry Proctor, stranded near Cape Hatteras at 10 o'clock tonight, and will attempt to take off the four members of the crew who are clinging to the rigging. Because of high seas and the strong tide, it is feared the men cannot be reached tonight.

MONTEAGUE IN FROM ORIENT

C. P. R. Steamer Will Come to the Outer Wharf This Morning from Hongkong and Usual Ports of Call

The steamer Monteague, of the C. P. R. which is taking the place of the Empress of China in the trans-pacific service, reports by wireless that she will reach port at 9 a. m. today. The Monteague, which was expected to arrive yesterday, was delayed by heavy weather encountered near port. The steamer is bringing a good complement of passengers, and it is reported that many missionaries, refugees from western China, are among those on board. Some of the missionaries who have reached Shanghai, where many have been gathering, have had some trying experiences.

Missionaries in Peril
Mr. and Mrs. T. Windsor, and the Misses Pearson and Thorne, a party of missionaries, from Tsunghu in Kweichow province, had a thrilling story to tell of their adventures on the way out. They were attacked by robbers, and a fight ensued in which their escort killed seven highwaymen in a fierce battle on the river. The missionaries owe their safety to negotiation with the bandits, the police, and the military escort. When the party reached Chungking on December 15th, finding 23 other missionaries there from Kweichow, they found a body of 500 Imperial troops marching through the city bearing the head of their General Tuna Fang, a prominent Manchurian official. They explained that a price had been offered for the head of Tuna Fang, and they were on their way to Wuchang bearing the head to claim the reward.

Brigands Are Busy
Rev. Mr. Windsor said: "The entire province of Kweichow is in a state of anarchy. The revolutionists seem to be in control, but there is a very efficient strike and the robber bands are taking advantage of this. One perfect city and three hajan cities had been sacked and looted before we left, many being killed. The robbers are well organized and equipped with modern rifles and guns and well supplied with ammunition. They have an extensive system of espionage, and their spies are quick to get information of quarrels between revolutionary leaders, and they promptly take advantage of the strained relations to attack and loot a city while the defenders are divided against themselves."

Attack Planned
"Our station at Tsunghu is ten days' journey out of Chungking, and when we left the robber bands were making an attack that place. The revolutionists were in control when we left, and they furnished us with an escort of twenty men, the leader being prominent in the Kuischi secret society, which gave him great influence. After we had been four days on the way, we learned that we had escaped only because of negotiation with the robber chiefs through whose territory we passed, and when we reached Sungkan we were informed that both routes from there, by land and water, were held by robbers. The party leaders went out to reconnoitre and were gone one day. They returned to report that they had successfully negotiated with the robbers for a safe journey. We were not sure, though, and it was advertised that we would go by land to deceive the robbers. Meanwhile three junk were secured for a journey down river. We occupied one junk, and the other two were held in behind. About a mile down the river a band of robbers opened fire from the bank, and the fire was returned. A brisk battle ensued, in which seven robbers were killed, and the remainder fled, leaving a large amount of booty they had stolen from other craft. We had all we could do to prevent our escort from landing to pursue the robbers and take possession of their spoils."

"We reached a place called Char Chih Kai that night and decided to rest there. Two messengers from the British consul at Chungking arrived, having been robbed of everything except their despatches, and they were sent out informed us that robbers who had been waiting to attack us had proceeded overland from Sungkan had learned of the deception we practised on them, and were en route to Shen Chih Kai to attack us."

"We notified the revolutionary authorities, and after a conference they agreed to protect us, even if the city was looted. Warnings were given, militia called out, guards posted, and cannon mounted at the head of the streets leading to the city gates, and a guard posted in front of the house where we stayed. The robbers were informed of those preparations, and although we passed a sleepless night, there was no attack. At a late hour hearing an alarming noise I went out with a lantern, a Chinese boy having slipped a sword into my hand. While I was searching for the noise, with a rifle at his shoulder ready to shoot any enemy who appeared. We left next morning and reached Chi Kiang in the afternoon. That city had gone over to the revolutionists two days before, and conditions were unsettled. The rebels supplied us with an escort of twenty-five men, and although there were several alarms when spies came in, several brigades were waiting in ambush at various places, nothing happened during the following three days until we reached Chungking, from where we took passage in the steamer Teh Hsing for Shanghai."

From Tibet
Rev. J. M. Muller and wife, of the China Inland Mission were four months in reaching Shigatse, near the Chinese Tibetan border, and were held for some time in Changtu, owing to the siege of the Szechuan capital. They had an eventful journey, replete with alarm, rioting and dangers. They left Changtu three days before it was taken by the

MEXICO MARU TAKES BIG CARGO

Osaka Shosen Kaisha Liner Left the Outer Wharf Yesterday Morning for Ports of the Orient

The Japanese steamer Mexico Maru, of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha Line, left the outer wharf yesterday morning for the Orient with a cargo limited only by the capacity of the vessel. The freight was valued at \$625,296. The big cargo included 10,000 cases of condensed milk. This is a western commodity which finds more favor in the interior of the Orient than any other product of the Occident, and on the shelves of many mud-walled villages, seldom visited by foreigners, the tins of milk are seen for sale. Many a bullock cart travels over the deep-rutted roads of China, with a camel caravan goes even to Mongolia carrying loads of condensed milk. Another large shipment of raw cotton was taken out, 4500 bales, valued at \$270,000, and there was a shipment of flour worth \$90,000. There were also 500 tons of steel rails and an unusual large shipment of steel plates, as well as the usual shipments of machinery, farming implements and a big consignment of sewing machines. During the past few months the shipments of cotton and flour have been in excess of all other freight, and eleven special steamers have had to be chartered to carry the overflow from the regular liners.

HERRING NOW RUNNING WELL AT NANAIMO
Three Freighters Engaged to Carry Catches to Be Loaded on the Strathgryn For the Orient
The herring are now shoaling at Nanaimo and big catches are reported. The information is gratifying, newly to the owners of the small steamers, who, in this slack season for freight, usually reply to the herring industry entirely to keep their wheels turning. Last year was the first time the herring output failed, and the deferred appearance of the fish in large numbers this year has almost convinced the steamboat men that this season was going to be a barren one for them, too. They have been slow to give up, however, and have maintained the crews aboard the vessels in the hope that the tonnage would show up at last, the result being that they are about half a dozen of the small craft now at Nanaimo loading up. The steamer Strathgryn is now loading a cargo of salt fish brought from Ketchikan by the steamer British Columbia, and is expected to get large shipments of herring. The steamers Celtic, Ophir and Selkirk are engaged to carry herring from Nanaimo.

Winnipeg Fire
WINNIPEG, Jan. 19.—At eleven o'clock tonight flames were noticed in the plant of the Winnipeg Steel Granite and Quilvert Co., which is situated across the river on the outskirts of St. Boniface. The fire department was sent, but the building was virtually destroyed before the firemen arrived after a long run of four miles. The fire is a mystery, as no one was in the plant at the time. The loss is about \$45,000. The fire was most spectacular, as it was on a high ledge of ground and the flames shooting skyward could be seen for several miles, and despite the severity of the weather large crowds went across the river to see it.

Approve New Route for Oak Bay Sewer
City and Suburban Representatives Reach Amicable Solution of What Promised to Create Difficulties
If all the problems arising between the city and the municipality of Oak Bay are amicably and promptly settled as appears to be the important one of sewerage, the dealings between the two municipalities should occupy little of the time of the respective councils and redound to the mutual benefit of both. Within half an hour yesterday the knotty point involved in the construction of the trunk sewer which the city contemplates running from a point in the vicinity of Smith's hill reservoir in a southeasterly direction to the waterfront in Oak Bay, Oak Bay taking objection to the location of the outfall for the sewer, was amicably settled, the wishes of Oak Bay met, and the financial arrangements incident to the change in the route, accepted as satisfactory by all parties.

A deputation consisting of Reeve Oliver and Councilors Smart, McCregor and Noble and Clerk Floyd waited upon the sewers committee of the city council, the chairman of which is Alderman Humber. The city's scheme for the drainage of the northeastern section of the city as well as a large section of the municipality of Saanich lying contiguous to the city limits was to run the trunk sewer from near Smith's hill reservoir southeasterly to empty into the straits, the outfall being carried out to Mary Todd Island. The plans of the proposed sewer were, it is claimed by the city, approved by the provincial health authorities, but strong objection was taken by residents of Oak Bay residing along the Oak Bay waterfront, they putting forth the claim that the depositing of sewerage at that point would result in such pollution of adjacent waters and the shore line that they would certainly seek legal redress if the city's scheme were proceeded with.

Prior to these objections being raised, Oak Bay agreed to contribute \$35,000 towards the cost of the construction of the sewer the aggregate cost of which was estimated at \$100,000. Oak Bay recently passed a bylaw authorizing the expenditure of \$35,000.

Alternative Scheme
Since the objections have been made, however, an alternative scheme has been advanced. Instead of carrying the sewer to the foreshore and out to Mary Todd Island it is proposed to divert it from a point near the shore of Oak Bay and run it in a southerly direction about a distance of two miles to a point on Shoal Bay where the outfall would be carried to near Bold Point where the strong current running between Trial Island and the shore would carry all sewerage well out to sea. This change would involve an expenditure for the portion of the sewer within the limits of Oak Bay of about \$140,000, but as under the first scheme the city would be called upon to expend \$55,000 (the balance of the \$100,000, since \$35,000 is to be met by Oak Bay), it was unanimously decided that the new route should be chosen, Oak Bay to construct the sewer from the city limits to the outlet at Shoal Bay, the city to contribute the \$65,000 towards the cost, leaving, if the estimate of \$140,000 as the cost is correct, the balance to be met by Oak Bay. The latter municipality would also sell a million better service for a district which will soon require a larger system. The cost, in any event, will be the same to the city.

City Representatives Approve
Alderman Gleason voiced the opinion of the city representatives when he stated that he believed the new proposal would prove the most satisfactory

Barly Start of Immigration
British Columbia Likely to Receive Good Class of Settlers From Old Country During Coming Season
WINNIPEG, Jan. 19.—Immigration will start early this year. About the latter part of February the first steamer will be started, according to a Junk, and the first of the Old Country representatives from the Old Country booking offices. Many whole families from Scotland are coming in the spring, as early as it is possible to start work in the agricultural districts. Farmers who have been successful in grain and fruit districts in England are planning to move with their families to Western Canada. British Columbia is getting a very fine class of settlers, according to a local immigration authority, and many immigrants who came out last spring are settled on farms and are doing well.

Fireman Burned
Losses in Fire That Destroyed Kenora Fire Hall—Department's Horses Also Perish
KENORA, Ont., Jan. 19.—Charles Nelson, a C. P. R. fireman, was burned to death this morning in a conflagration which completely destroyed the fire hall and other buildings. The horses of the fire department, four in number, were burned, and the occupants of the building, all of whom were asleep when the conflagration began, had a narrow escape. Charles Nelson, who was burned to death, was placed under arrest earlier in the evening for threatening to shoot up the town.

Five More Dynamites
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 19.—That at least five men other than those who have been indicted or convicted in the although dynamite participated in the plot to blow up an iron works at Akron, Ohio, on July 4, 1910, was part of the testimony which it is believed, was presented to the federal grand jury through witnesses called from Ohio.

Jury Bribing Case
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 19.—Burt Franklin, the McNamara detective, awaiting trial in the superior court on two charges of jury bribing, was given what was said to have been his last chance for immunity when he was called before the grand jury today. Franklin was in the jury room ten minutes before entering the grand jury room and after leaving it the detective appeared cheerful.

MEXICO MARU TAKES BIG CARGO

Osaka Shosen Kaisha Liner Left the Outer Wharf Yesterday Morning for Ports of the Orient

The Japanese steamer Mexico Maru, of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha Line, left the outer wharf yesterday morning for the Orient with a cargo limited only by the capacity of the vessel. The freight was valued at \$625,296. The big cargo included 10,000 cases of condensed milk. This is a western commodity which finds more favor in the interior of the Orient than any other product of the Occident, and on the shelves of many mud-walled villages, seldom visited by foreigners, the tins of milk are seen for sale. Many a bullock cart travels over the deep-rutted roads of China, with a camel caravan goes even to Mongolia carrying loads of condensed milk. Another large shipment of raw cotton was taken out, 4500 bales, valued at \$270,000, and there was a shipment of flour worth \$90,000. There were also 500 tons of steel rails and an unusual large shipment of steel plates, as well as the usual shipments of machinery, farming implements and a big consignment of sewing machines. During the past few months the shipments of cotton and flour have been in excess of all other freight, and eleven special steamers have had to be chartered to carry the overflow from the regular liners.

HERRING NOW RUNNING WELL AT NANAIMO
Three Freighters Engaged to Carry Catches to Be Loaded on the Strathgryn For the Orient
The herring are now shoaling at Nanaimo and big catches are reported. The information is gratifying, newly to the owners of the small steamers, who, in this slack season for freight, usually reply to the herring industry entirely to keep their wheels turning. Last year was the first time the herring output failed, and the deferred appearance of the fish in large numbers this year has almost convinced the steamboat men that this season was going to be a barren one for them, too. They have been slow to give up, however, and have maintained the crews aboard the vessels in the hope that the tonnage would show up at last, the result being that they are about half a dozen of the small craft now at Nanaimo loading up. The steamer Strathgryn is now loading a cargo of salt fish brought from Ketchikan by the steamer British Columbia, and is expected to get large shipments of herring. The steamers Celtic, Ophir and Selkirk are engaged to carry herring from Nanaimo.

Winnipeg Fire
WINNIPEG, Jan. 19.—At eleven o'clock tonight flames were noticed in the plant of the Winnipeg Steel Granite and Quilvert Co., which is situated across the river on the outskirts of St. Boniface. The fire department was sent, but the building was virtually destroyed before the firemen arrived after a long run of four miles. The fire is a mystery, as no one was in the plant at the time. The loss is about \$45,000. The fire was most spectacular, as it was on a high ledge of ground and the flames shooting skyward could be seen for several miles, and despite the severity of the weather large crowds went across the river to see it.

Approve New Route for Oak Bay Sewer
City and Suburban Representatives Reach Amicable Solution of What Promised to Create Difficulties
If all the problems arising between the city and the municipality of Oak Bay are amicably and promptly settled as appears to be the important one of sewerage, the dealings between the two municipalities should occupy little of the time of the respective councils and redound to the mutual benefit of both. Within half an hour yesterday the knotty point involved in the construction of the trunk sewer which the city contemplates running from a point in the vicinity of Smith's hill reservoir in a southeasterly direction to the waterfront in Oak Bay, Oak Bay taking objection to the location of the outfall for the sewer, was amicably settled, the wishes of Oak Bay met, and the financial arrangements incident to the change in the route, accepted as satisfactory by all parties.

A deputation consisting of Reeve Oliver and Councilors Smart, McCregor and Noble and Clerk Floyd waited upon the sewers committee of the city council, the chairman of which is Alderman Humber. The city's scheme for the drainage of the northeastern section of the city as well as a large section of the municipality of Saanich lying contiguous to the city limits was to run the trunk sewer from near Smith's hill reservoir southeasterly to empty into the straits, the outfall being carried out to Mary Todd Island. The plans of the proposed sewer were, it is claimed by the city, approved by the provincial health authorities, but strong objection was taken by residents of Oak Bay residing along the Oak Bay waterfront, they putting forth the claim that the depositing of sewerage at that point would result in such pollution of adjacent waters and the shore line that they would certainly seek legal redress if the city's scheme were proceeded with.

Prior to these objections being raised, Oak Bay agreed to contribute \$35,000 towards the cost of the construction of the sewer the aggregate cost of which was estimated at \$100,000. Oak Bay recently passed a bylaw authorizing the expenditure of \$35,000.

Alternative Scheme
Since the objections have been made, however, an alternative scheme has been advanced. Instead of carrying the sewer to the foreshore and out to Mary Todd Island it is proposed to divert it from a point near the shore of Oak Bay and run it in a southerly direction about a distance of two miles to a point on Shoal Bay where the outfall would be carried to near Bold Point where the strong current running between Trial Island and the shore would carry all sewerage well out to sea. This change would involve an expenditure for the portion of the sewer within the limits of Oak Bay of about \$140,000, but as under the first scheme the city would be called upon to expend \$55,000 (the balance of the \$100,000, since \$35,000 is to be met by Oak Bay), it was unanimously decided that the new route should be chosen, Oak Bay to construct the sewer from the city limits to the outlet at Shoal Bay, the city to contribute the \$65,000 towards the cost, leaving, if the estimate of \$140,000 as the cost is correct, the balance to be met by Oak Bay. The latter municipality would also sell a million better service for a district which will soon require a larger system. The cost, in any event, will be the same to the city.

City Representatives Approve
Alderman Gleason voiced the opinion of the city representatives when he stated that he believed the new proposal would prove the most satisfactory

HEAVY DAMAGE IN TORONTO FIRE

Large Warehouse Situated in Heart of Theatre District Nearly Destroyed—Frost Hinders Fire Department

TORONTO, Jan. 19.—Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars damage was done tonight when the four store warehouse building of the Allan Manufacturing company was gutted in a stubborn fire which defied the efforts of the firemen for nearly three hours. Three firemen were badly injured in the course of their work by falling hose on the 300 pound high pressure system.

Five hundred persons are thrown out of employment, all operatives of the Swiss Laundry, which occupied the lower floors, and the Fairburn Co. whiteware manufacturers, having quarters above.

The flames started from some unknown cause in the rear of the fourth story, quickly spreading through the entire upper part of the building and resulting in the total destruction of the contents, consisting of stock, machinery and fittings. The heroic efforts of the department saved the lower floors from being burned, but these, which contained expensive laundry machinery, are also nearly a complete loss, the result of the flow of water which poured in all directions throughout the progress of the fire. Hundreds of spectators watched the destruction of the building, which is situated in the heart of the theatre district.

The district was flooded for blocks in every direction, and the street car traffic was demoralized for hours. The weather was cold and made the task of Chief Thompson and his men difficult owing to the ice which stiffened the hose whenever the water was turned off, and the fact that the building was surrounded by a network of electric wires which became heavily encrusted and threatened to part at any moment, adding greatly to the danger of the work.

Votes of thanks cordially passed to the provincial government for the railway opening of the union government 000 for a survey to the Rossland club for the delegates; to vice-president, to secretary of the

WESTERN STEEL
Metropolitan Trust Company to Finance New Company to Take Over Its Holdings
SEATTLE, Jan. 19.—The Metropolitan Trust Co., of New York, will finance a new company to take over the holdings of the bankrupt Western Steel Corporation. This was virtually assured today when the creditors of the steel corporation passed a resolution permitting the Trust company to use the amount of its lien on a \$2,000,000 bond issue in bidding for the assets of the corporation.

Although this resolution is not binding on the court, Referee John P. Hoyt said he would act under its provisions if the Metropolitan Trust company lives up to the terms of its offer.

The creditors will receive 70 per cent. of their claims in preferred stock and 30 per cent. in common.

MINERS KILLED
Two Employees of Nickel Plate Mine at Medley Strike Micked Hole, With Fatal Consequences
HEDLEY, B. C., Jan. 18.—This morning two miners, William Coward and Archie McAllister, were accidentally killed in the Nickel Plate mine. The accident was due to a missed hole which the men knew about and were looking for. While clearing away the muck, preparatory to setting up the machine, one of them must have struck the powder with his pick. Both men were badly torn by the explosion.

Governor Wilson Keeps Silence
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 19.—Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey tonight still maintained silence regarding the Harvey-Wilson incident and the attack made upon him by Col. Henri Watterson. When pressed for a statement he replied that he could not say whether at any time he would make one.

DR. WILLY VIANDATED
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the chemistry bureau of the department of agriculture, the storm centre of the pure food law administration controversy last summer, is given a clean bill of health in the report of the house committee that investigated the charges and counter-charges. The committee, in its report, which will be presented to the house next Monday, sustains Dr. Wiley all along the line except on unimportant technical details. "There is no politics in the report," said Chairman Moss, of the committee.

Dead Bandit Identified
TRINIDAD, Colo., Jan. 18.—The bandit who was shot and killed by a policeman yesterday after attempting to rob a store near here was tonight said to be J. B. Smith, son of a wealthy ranchman of Montana.

Montreal Board of Trade
MONTREAL, Jan. 19.—The following officers were elected for the Montreal Board of Trade tonight: President, R. W. Reford; first vice-president, H. R. Drummond; second vice-president, R. J. Dale.

HEAVY DAMAGE IN TORONTO FIRE

Large Warehouse Situated in Heart of Theatre District Nearly Destroyed—Frost Hinders Fire Department

TORONTO, Jan. 19.—Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars damage was done tonight when the four store warehouse building of the Allan Manufacturing company was gutted in a stubborn fire which defied the efforts of the firemen for nearly three hours. Three firemen were badly injured in the course of their work by falling hose on the 300 pound high pressure system.

Five hundred persons are thrown out of employment, all operatives of the Swiss Laundry, which occupied the lower floors, and the Fairburn Co. whiteware manufacturers, having quarters above.

The flames started from some unknown cause in the rear of the fourth story, quickly spreading through the entire upper part of the building and resulting in the total destruction of the contents, consisting of stock, machinery and fittings. The heroic efforts of the department saved the lower floors from being burned, but these, which contained expensive laundry machinery, are also nearly a complete loss, the result of the flow of water which poured in all directions throughout the progress of the fire. Hundreds of spectators watched the destruction of the building, which is situated in the heart of the theatre district.

The district was flooded for blocks in every direction, and the street car traffic was demoralized for hours. The weather was cold and made the task of Chief Thompson and his men difficult owing to the ice which stiffened the hose whenever the water was turned off, and the fact that the building was surrounded by a network of electric wires which became heavily encrusted and threatened to part at any moment, adding greatly to the danger of the work.

Votes of thanks cordially passed to the provincial government for the railway opening of the union government 000 for a survey to the Rossland club for the delegates; to vice-president, to secretary of the

WESTERN STEEL
Metropolitan Trust Company to Finance New Company to Take Over Its Holdings
SEATTLE, Jan. 19.—The Metropolitan Trust Co., of New York, will finance a new company to take over the holdings of the bankrupt Western Steel Corporation. This was virtually assured today when the creditors of the steel corporation passed a resolution permitting the Trust company to use the amount of its lien on a \$2,000,000 bond issue in bidding for the assets of the corporation.

Although this resolution is not binding on the court, Referee John P. Hoyt said he would act under its provisions if the Metropolitan Trust company lives up to the terms of its offer.

The creditors will receive 70 per cent. of their claims in preferred stock and 30 per cent. in common.

MINERS KILLED
Two Employees of Nickel Plate Mine at Medley Strike Micked Hole, With Fatal Consequences
HEDLEY, B. C., Jan. 18.—This morning two miners, William Coward and Archie McAllister, were accidentally killed in the Nickel Plate mine. The accident was due to a missed hole which the men knew about and were looking for. While clearing away the muck, preparatory to setting up the machine, one of them must have struck the powder with his pick. Both men were badly torn by the explosion.

Governor Wilson Keeps Silence
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 19.—Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey tonight still maintained silence regarding the Harvey-Wilson incident and the attack made upon him by Col. Henri Watterson. When pressed for a statement he replied that he could not say whether at any time he would make one.

DR. WILLY VIANDATED
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the chemistry bureau of the department of agriculture, the storm centre of the pure food law administration controversy last summer, is given a clean bill of health in the report of the house committee that investigated the charges and counter-charges. The committee, in its report, which will be presented to the house next Monday, sustains Dr. Wiley all along the line except on unimportant technical details. "There is no politics in the report," said Chairman Moss, of the committee.

Dead Bandit Identified
TRINIDAD, Colo., Jan. 18.—The bandit who was shot and killed by a policeman yesterday after attempting to rob a store near here was tonight said to be J. B. Smith, son of a wealthy ranchman of Montana.

Montreal Board of Trade
MONTREAL, Jan. 19.—The following officers were elected for the Montreal Board of Trade tonight: President, R. W. Reford; first vice-president, H. R. Drummond; second vice-president, R. J. Dale.

KOOTENAI ARE

Various Resolutions at Convention of Boards of Trade

ROSSLAND, B. C.

GE
D FIRE

tuated in
District
Frost
rtment

o hundred
damage was
four storey
Allan Manu-
guted in a
the efforts
three hours.
Injured in
by parting
gh pressure

thrown out
lives of the
scaped the
irburn Co.,
s, having

n some un-
through the
building and
struction of
stock, ma-
e herculean
saved the
burned, but
expensive
so nearly a
the flow of
directions
of the fire,
watched the
s, which is
the theatre

for blocks
street car
for hours.
nd made the
nd his men
which stiff-
water was
at the build-
network of
me heavily
to part at
tly to the

EEL

any to Fi-
to Take

Metropolitan
fin finance a
the holdings
teel Corpora-
sured today
steel corpora-
mitting the
amount of its
issue in bid-
bankrupt.

is not bind-
John P. Hoyt
is provisions
company lives
er.)

70-cent and
ed stock and

ries

During the
established 41
prairie prov-
prowhan and
h the large
ed extensions
that the rail-
way municip-
in the creat-
and profes-

LED

Plate Mine at
ole, With
es

This morn-
Coward and
accidentally
mine. The
missed hole
ut and were
ing away the
ting up the
have struck
Both men
elision.

silence

Jan. 19.—
of New
ined silence
lison incid-
upon him by
Then pressed
led that he
any time he

ated

Dr. Harvey
istry, bur-
griculture,
e food law
last sum-
of health
mittee that
and counter-
in its report,
to the house
Wiley all
unimportant
no politics
an Moss, of

ified

19.—The
killed by a
attempting
was tonight
a wealthy

Trade

The following
the Montreal
President, R.
ident, H. B.
aldent, R. J.

KOOTENAY WANTS ARE SET FORTH

Various Resolutions Adopted at Convention of Eastern Boards of Trade—Publicity Committee Appointed

ROSSLAND, B. C., Jan. 18.—The Associated Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia today appointed a committee, consisting of J. D. McDonald, of Rossland, C. F. McHardy of Nelson, Noble Bliss of Trail, Guy Lowenberg of Creston and J. W. Cockle of Kaslo to formulate a combined plan for a wide campaign of publicity for all eastern Kootenay.

The resolution forwarded by Trail was adopted urging that in order that Canadian gold and silver be used for coming purposes, that the Dominion government be requested to purchase gold and silver at Trail on the same basis as the United States purchases these metals at Seattle and Helena, thereby preventing the exportation of gold and silver to the States.

It was also recommended that a wagon road be constructed from the north end of Kootenay lake to Windermere via Earl Grey pass. The formation of rural telephone companies was advocated, support being given to the proposal that the British Columbia Telephone company be ordered by the government to construct immediately a line between this section and the Boundary towns, to do away with the service of the leased line through Washington.

A uniform boiler inspection act was proposed by Rossland and agreed to. Votes of thanks and appreciation were cordially passed to Hon. R. McBride and the provincial government for so promptly having the Kaslo and Slocan railway opened up again; to the Dominion government for granting \$36,000 for a survey of the Columbia river; to the Rossland board of trade and the Rossland club for entertainment given the delegates; to the president, to the vice-president, to the press and to the secretary of the convention.

MUSICIANS DESPAIR

Conference of Incorporated Society Deals With Methods Employed in Grant- ing of Degrees

LLANDUDNO, Wales, Jan. 20.—The 27th annual conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians was held here recently, and it became apparent that the keynote of the present position of the musical profession is one of profound gloom. This is said to be due to the methods employed in granting professional diplomas, the few letters placed after a name, and granted by some institution in return for a fee, being considered of no real value as evidence of the fitness of the holder for his calling. Unfortunately, these diplomas are frequently quite sufficient for the ordinary parent, who is further enticed by the charges for lessons, which in many instances are so trifling as to make the musical education of a child a matter of small consideration. The remedy suggested is that the profession itself should educate the public to discriminate between the good and the bad, and it is thought that much could be accomplished in the direction of persuading the public that if a payment is made for teaching, the instruction should at least be worth the money paid for it.

Dr. Cummings made the interesting statement that the oldest specimen of music with words was a song composed in the twelfth century and entitled "Sumer is Iucmen in" (summer is coming in). The manuscript is now in the British museum. It was Celtic in origin.

Packers' Trial

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Several hundred original memorandum cost sheets for beef used by Armour and Company at its South Omaha plant between March and September, 1910, were introduced into evidence into the packers' trial today. They are the first of their kind dealing with the actual figuring of the beef cost within the period covered by the indictment unearthed in the trial.

ISLAND BREEDERS WIN AT VANCOUVER

Many Local Birds Among the Prize First Annual Provincial Show Held by B. C. Poultry Association

The first annual provincial poultry show held under the auspices of the British Columbia Poultry association at Vancouver, closed on Friday last. Those who saw the exhibits at the show held recently in Victoria foresaw that competition at the mainland city would be exceedingly keen and that the birds that day would have to be very good indeed. Many of these were given a preliminary cancer at Victoria and in several instances were birds bought from all over the continent at heavy prices. The following awards were gained by Island exhibitors: Tinted eggs, W. Jennings 3rd; White Cornish Game, W. M. Higgs of Sooke, 1st cock, 1st hen, 2nd and 3rd pullets; Old English Black Red Game Bantams, P. S. Lampman, 1st exhibition pen; S. C. Brown Leghorn, F. Garland 1st cock and 1st exhibition pen; J. D. West, 1st cockerel and 1st pullet; S. C. Buff Leghorn, W. M. Higgs, 1st cock; G. Simpson 2nd and R. Butler 3rd; H. Ivan Clarke, 1st hen, 2nd and 3rd Black Minorca, G. Simpson 2nd cock; R. Greenwood, 1st hen, 2nd and 3rd cockerels and 1st and 2nd pullets, also 3rd exhibition pen. E. Greenwood showed the 1st and second rose comb Black hens and the 2nd pullet. Blue Andalusian, F. S. Lampman, 2nd cockerel. Silver Grey Dorkings, W. M. Higgs, 1st cock, 1st hen, 2nd and 3rd cockerels, 1st and 2nd exhibition pens. Black Orpington, W. H. Medd, 1st cock, and 1st and 2nd hen, also 1st exhibition pen.

E. Greenwood, 1st cockerel. Silver laced White Wyandottes, W. Pye, 1st hen.

The above are the only awards given out to the press as yet, but enough to show that Victoria breeders gained their full share of the prizes competed for. As was the case in Victoria regret is expressed at the small attendance of the public, but a good number of breeders from this city went over to attend.

Portland Man Murdered

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 20.—Edison W. Mutch, a well-to-do resident of Portland, was found early today mysteriously shot to death. The body, still warm, was discovered by a policeman at the rear entrance to a saloon in East Portland before one o'clock. According to the police the body had been dragged to the place where it was found.

Turkish Chamber Dissolved

CONSTANTINOULE, Jan. 19.—The dissolution of the chamber of deputies last night, when the minister of justice, in the presence of all the deputies, read an imperial decree dissolving the assembly. This closed a brief and profitless session, which was chiefly taken up in quarrelling. The new parliament will re-assemble within three months.

Battle in Ecuador

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—State department advices today from Consul Gen. Dietrich at Guayaquil, while confirming the report in which one thousand men were killed or wounded, indicated that the engagement was decisive and that it would put an end to the rebellion against General Plaza, who was chosen by the Liberals in Quito to act as provisional president after the death of President Estrada last December.

This Year's Anniversaries

LONDON, Jan. 19.—This year will have some interesting anniversaries. Perhaps the most noteworthy is the centenary of the birth of Charles Dickens, who first saw light at Portsmouth on February 7, 1812. Samuel Smiles, who has helped so many to help themselves by his "Self Help," was born on December 23, 1812, while the Robert Browning centenary occurs on May 7. Then the "quincentenary" of the birth of Joan of Arc occurred on January 5. The hapless Maid of Orleans was born on that day in 1412. The great Peninsular War supplies noteworthy events, and 1912 is the centenary of the battles of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and Salamanca, and Napoleon commenced his disastrous retreat from Moscow on October 18, 1812.

Women's Rights in Norway

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Jan. 19.—A law admitting women to all public offices on the same conditions as men was voted at tonight's sitting of the storting. Exceptions, however, were made in regard to cabinet positions and in the militia, diplomatic and naval service.

Turks and Bulgarians Fight

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Turkish troops have had a fight with Bulgarians near Uskub, says a dispatch. Five Bulgarians, including their leader, were killed, while the Turks lost one man. It is said that bombs and a number of important documents were found on the dead Bulgarians.

NO INCREASES IN VICTORIA

Letter from Official of B. C. Telephones Company Says Local Rates Will Not be Raised

It is not the intention of the B. C. Telephone Co. to make any increase at the present time nor in the near future in the rates in effect in Victoria. This pleasing information has been conveyed to the members of the Board of Trade in a communication from the secretary of the company in the following letter: "Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., in reference to the question of increased telephone rates in the city of Victoria and am pleased to have written me in reference to this matter, which I understand has been the subject of a great deal of newspaper correspondence. In reply to your enquiry I would say that it is not the intention, nor has it been, to make any increase, at the present time, nor in the near future, in the rates now in force in Victoria, although this must not be construed into any promise that an increase will not be made in some classes of service at a future date, as this will be found necessary owing to the increase in the number of subscribers and the additional cost of operating; however, I can promise that before any change is made in the rates at present in force, official information will be given to subscribers who would be affected, either by mail or by advertisement in the Victoria newspapers. (Sgd.) GEO. M. HALSE, Secretary-Treasurer.

This explanation follows an outburst of indignation on the part of the public some two months ago in the press that it was the intention of the company to increase the rates very materially both in Vancouver in Victoria. At a meeting of the Real Estate Exchange resolutions endorsing the stand of the Colonist were passed. Later the Real Estate Exchange arranged for a meeting with the Board of Trade, and at the quarterly general meeting of the latter body held on Friday of last week, the statement was made by Mr. R. B. McMicking, the local manager of the telephone company, that it was erroneous to suppose that the company intended making an increase in rates as alleged. Thereupon the secretary of the Board of Trade was instructed to communicate with Mr. Halse, and the reply of that gentleman is as given above.

ACCEPT TRUCE FOR ONE YEAR

Temporary Agreement Reached by Cotton Mill Owners and Operatives in England —Some Dissatisfaction

MANCHESTER, Eng., Jan. 19.—The dispute in the cotton trade, which culminated in a lockout affecting about 300,000 men on December 27, has been settled.

The question in dispute between employers and workers was the employment of non-union labor. All the mills will be re-opened on Monday.

The operatives by a two to one vote agreed to accept a truce for one year. This is regarded as a victory for the employers. The rank and file of the operatives are not satisfied with it, as their difficulties in persuading non-unionists to join the unions will be increased.

WOULD RUIN THE FRUIT INDUSTRY

Mediterranean Fly Which Has Devastated Hawaii Would Bring Disaster to This Pro- vince if Allowed In

The following account of "one of the worst fruit pests in the world," as the Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia lately termed it, is quoted in extenso from the San Francisco Chronicle in view of the fact that large quantities of fruit are imported into this province from the westward, and only last week, forty boxes of infected pineapples from Hawaii were condemned at Vancouver by the provincial fruit inspector, Mr. Thomas Cunningham, who states that one of the assistants in his laboratory has spent seven years in fighting this same dread pest in Australia. He adds that the strictest watch is being kept on consignments of fruit to this port and to Vancouver. It is possible to detect the presence of the pest by squeezing the fruit which forces the larva or eggs out through the original hole of entry." The San Francisco Chronicle says:

"California faces a new yellow peril. It is the Mediterranean fruit fly, known in entomology as *Ceratitis capitata* a small, oblong-headed insect, it has devastated St. Helena and the Isle of Malta and brought the inhabitants to such destitution that they are compelled to abandon those countries. It is working havoc in the great orchards of Brazil, Hawaii, parts of Australia, the South Sea Islands, India, South Africa and the countries along the Mediterranean Sea.

Wherever it goes it wreaks havoc wholesale, few fruits withstanding its onslaughts, and it holds science and all other man-made methods of relief at bay. Scientists say it is the deadliest enemy to the fruit world that has come since light in a century, and now it is threatening an invasion of California, three-fourths of whose industry today is based on her fruit production.

So great is the pest and the fear of it that the last legislature of this State, following its adjournment for the Christmas holidays, convened again in special session, and in forty-five minutes enacted a law placing a rigorous quarantine on all Hawaiian-grown fruits and the law, receiving the Governor's signature immediately, instantly went into effect.

The pest already has permeated Hawaii, and it is feared that it will reach our fruit, either cultivated or wild, and immune, and the danger to California was so great a year ago that the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry at Honolulu officially notified the California State officials. Millions of dollars' worth of orchard property on the islands has been ruined, and not a single piece of Hawaiian fruit, unless it be hermetically sealed and kept so, can enter California unless it is smuggled in.

May Ruin Fruit Crops

Incredible as it may seem, all of this State's fruit industry, which has been estimated annually to be fully \$140,000,000, may be totally ruined through the carelessness of one traveller, who, turning from Honolulu, smuggles one bit of Hawaiian fruit into the State. This is the statement of officials of the California State Commission of Horticulture who have charge of the quarantine.

Once established, the pest seems to have proved permanent wherever it has appeared. Poisonous sprays on the trees and all other methods of pest extermination have failed to kill it or check its spread. Parasitic enemies of the fly have proved only partially successful, and the only sure death so far discovered is fire and steam.

"Should it ever appear in this State the orchard in which it is found will be quarantined and surrounded by militia," declares O. E. Bremmer, chief deputy quarantine officer at San Francisco from Honolulu. A number of consignments of Hawaiian fruit have been received here since the enactment of the quarantine fruit law, and all have been destroyed by burning or by steam treatment. The largest of these arrived two days after the measure became law, and the San Francisco dealer to whom it was consigned threatened to obtain an injunction to prevent its destruction and to sue the officials.

WIDE RANGE OF ATTACK

The Mediterranean fruit fly does not confine its operations to the fruits alone. In Hawaii and parts of Australia where it has gained root it attacks the bean, tomato, cotton, melon and kindred soft vegetables.

This statement is proven by the samples that the California State Commission has obtained from those countries, and which are on exhibition at its quarantine offices in the Ferry building. Those samples are kept carefully in airtight bottles.

The impingement of the danger to fruit-growers here is caused by the thoughtlessness or carelessness of tourists, who return to the States with a desire to exhibit specimens of Hawaiian or other Oriental fruits to their friends at home. Not realizing the gravity of the situation, they attempt to slip by the quarantine officials with these fruits and in many instances the work of the State's men is made as difficult as that of the Federal customs inspectors who are searching for smuggled jewelry.

"Only the other day I had trouble with a motherly, kindly old lady who wouldn't think of smuggling a valuable jewel into the country," says Bremmer. "When I started to go through her luggage she said, 'Oh, you don't need to search, I wouldn't do a thing like that. If I had any fruit I'd be willing to say so.'"

"Her manner was so gentle and honest that she made me feel like a boor and a clown, but I went through the baggage conscientiously. When I got to the last piece she repeated her mild, reproachful protest, 'Haven't you gone far enough to be convinced I wouldn't lie to you?' she asked. But I went on ruthlessly, though it seemed horribly impolite, and right at the bottom of that last grip I discovered a great big orange grown in Hawaii."

"Well, you've found it," she confessed ruefully. "I hoped you wouldn't because I wanted to show it to my folks at home."

A Difficult Duty

The quarantine officers, in fact, encounter the most difficult part of their duty in working among the cabin-passenger class of travellers who come from Honolulu. A number of consignments of Hawaiian fruit have been received here since the enactment of the quarantine fruit law, and all have been destroyed by burning or by steam treatment. The largest of these arrived two days after the measure became law, and the San Francisco dealer to whom it was consigned threatened to obtain an injunction to prevent its destruction and to sue the officials.

The reason for this feeling is that no one knows until the fruit has been cut open whether it contains eggs or larvae of the pest. And that is one of the important reasons also why it is the most dangerous of fruit enemies.

Final Clearance of SUITES

We are nearing the end of the most successful season we have ever had, and as a fitting climax to our SALE VALUES in the Mantle Department, we offer the following:

Just 21 Handsome Suits which we have been Regularly Selling at \$35 to \$50. Now Your Choice for \$9.75

Every one of these models is an individual late-winter style creation shown only by "Campbells." Linings are of best quality Skinner Satin, as well as silk, and better tailoring cannot be found. There are broadcloths, serges, diagonals and fancy suitings.

Remember--There are only twenty-one of these suits, ranging from the severe, plain to a fancy trimmed model.

A Few \$7.50 Coats Left
Winter weight Sample Coats, in tweeds and serges—no two alike. Regular prices up to \$21.00—now your choice for—\$7.50



LOCAL ENTRY IN HONOLULU RACE

Captain Ashe Enters Vessel Which Has Been Rechristened Yacht Olympic

For the first time in several years Victoria will have an entry in the San Pedro-Honolulu yacht race. Captain Ashe of William Head, owner of the yacht Nautoose, which will fly the colors of the Royal Victoria Yacht club, has decided to enter his vessel. He will be associated with another well known navigator in pursuing the race course. The vessel, which was formerly the Olympic, is a big green colored craft and is an excellent sailer. She will leave Victoria some time in April. The race starts from San Pedro, Cal., in June.

Each year the event brings out some of the best vessels on the Pacific Coast, and to win the event is almost as important to yachtsmen as a world's championship is to the baseball player. This will be Victoria's entry this year, whereas the city has not been represented at all previously, and the success of the local enthusiast is wished for by all.

Captain Ashe is a true sportsman and does considerable cruising about the coast. He is very well known among yachtsmen of the Pacific slope.

P. E. Island Parties

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Jan. 18.—This is declaration day. The returns show the standing of the parties in the province to be 19 Conservatives and 2 Liberals. In the second district of Kings, where the result was in doubt, Simpson, the Conservative, has a majority of six over Cox, Liberal.

Fire at Shoal Lake

WINNIPEG, Jan. 18.—Fire in Shoal Lake, Man., tonight destroyed Martin's bakery, where it started, Eakins and Griffith's hardware store, Markie's law office, George Squires' block and a residence. Forty thousand dollars' damage was done.

Count Oku Retires

TOKIO, Jan. 19.—Field-Marshal Count Oku, chief of the general staff of the army, retired today, and General Viscount Haigawa, ex-commander of the Japanese troops in Korea, was appointed to succeed him.

Portuguese Riot

LISBON, Jan. 19.—Many persons were injured today at Sao Bartolomeu during a conflict with the militia. A priest attacked a separation law and republicans among his auditors protested. The military drove the warring factions out of the church.

Against Sunday Tobogganing

TORONTO, Jan. 19.—The board of control decided tonight to recommend that the council pass a bylaw prohibiting tobogganing in Toronto parks on Sunday.

Stealing From Prisoners

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 18.—While the prisoners in the city jail, locked in their cells, slept last night, a thief ransacked the place and stole everything of value. The thefts were discovered this morning.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 18.—Andrew Fuller, 103 years and 17 days old, the oldest man in King county, died yesterday at Red Leaf. Old age caused his death. He was a native of Quebec.

L. F. SOLLY, Lakeview Poultry Farm, Breeder of the most profitable strains of White Leghorns and Pekin ducks. Hatching eggs \$10 per 100. Write for particulars.

Fire at Shoal Lake
WINNIPEG, Jan. 18.—Fire in Shoal Lake, Man., tonight destroyed Martin's bakery, where it started, Eakins and Griffith's hardware store, Markie's law office, George Squires' block and a residence. Forty thousand dollars' damage was done.

Count Oku Retires
TOKIO, Jan. 19.—Field-Marshal Count Oku, chief of the general staff of the army, retired today, and General Viscount Haigawa, ex-commander of the Japanese troops in Korea, was appointed to succeed him.

Portuguese Riot
LISBON, Jan. 19.—Many persons were injured today at Sao Bartolomeu during a conflict with the militia. A priest attacked a separation law and republicans among his auditors protested. The military drove the warring factions out of the church.

Against Sunday Tobogganing
TORONTO, Jan. 19.—The board of control decided tonight to recommend that the council pass a bylaw prohibiting tobogganing in Toronto parks on Sunday.

Stealing From Prisoners
SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 18.—While the prisoners in the city jail, locked in their cells, slept last night, a thief ransacked the place and stole everything of value. The thefts were discovered this morning.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 18.—Andrew Fuller, 103 years and 17 days old, the oldest man in King county, died yesterday at Red Leaf. Old age caused his death. He was a native of Quebec.

British Columbia fruit lands return on an average \$100 to \$500 per annum. A Prince Rupert teamster last week dug his fork viciously in to a sack containing 300 pounds of dynamite. Miraculously there was no explosion.

Captain William Bentley, one of the original pioneers of the Boundary is dead. Vancouver is taking steps to secure more adequate police court accommodation.

Negotiations between Nanaimo and the B. C. Hydraulic Co. are at an end, the company notifying the council that it cannot consider the installation of a tramway system unless the city will guarantee both principal and interest on the necessary investment. Mr. and Mrs. James Harding of Murrayville, on the Fraser, have just celebrated their golden wedding. Over \$2,000,000 has been expended within the past six months in construction of the Kettle Valley railway.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
1211-1213 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

One Year \$1.00
To the United States \$2.00
Payable in advance.
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE FOREST ACT

Mr. Ross, Minister of Lands, introduced in the Legislature yesterday what is to be known as the "Forest Act," being the measure dealing with timber prepared in response to the recommendations of the Commission on Forestry. It is a Bill of 144 sections, and, as far as can be judged from such examination as we have been able to make, seems to be an exceedingly comprehensive and useful measure.

The Bill proposes to create what is to be known as the Forest Branch of the Department of Lands, to be presided over by a Chief Forester, with such assistants as he may require, and the following subjects will be within the management of the branch:

- (a) All the rights, properties, interests, claims and demands of the crown in right of the province of British Columbia in forests, timber lands and timber.
- (b) All revenues and moneys of the crown in right of the province of British Columbia arising from forestry, timber lands, timber, trees and products of the forest.
- (c) Conservation of existing forests.
- (d) Reforestation.
- (e) Prevention of forest fires.
- (f) Sales and dispositions of, and tenancies of, timber lands, or timber, or trees, or forest products belonging to the crown in right of the province of British Columbia.
- (g) Cutting, classifying, measuring, manufacturing, branding and exporting of trees, logs, timber and products of the forest; and
- (h) Statutes, rules and regulations relating to the regulation of forestry and the protection of forests.

A Provincial Forest Board is provided for, to consist of six members, whose duty it shall be to ensure the carrying out of the provisions of the Act, and for that purpose, it is given power to summon witnesses and take all necessary steps to reach conclusions of fact.

After the Bill becomes law no new licence to cut timber on crown lands shall be granted except after competition, and provisions for the cruising and classification of timber lands by the department. An upset price is to be set upon the timber, and, in addition to whatever sum may be bid for the licence, the licensee must pay rental and royalty. Special provisions are made as to pulp licences. Forest reserves and their management are provided for.

Timber leases now outstanding are made renewable for successive periods of twenty-one years, subject to rents and royalties, and other conditions as may be in force at the time of the renewal. Of timber licences some are renewable for sixteen years, some for twenty-one years, while those taken out under the 1910 act are renewable in perpetuity, or as long as there is any timber to be cut on the ground covered by them; but there are provisions as to land near a city covered by licence or any land under licence that may be needed for agricultural purposes. Royalties and rentals payable under licences are subject to change from time to time by order-in-council.

The Act provides for the use or manufacture in the province of all lumber cut on crown lands or on lands that have been crown-granted since 1906 or may hereafter be crown-granted, but there is a provision under the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council permitting the export of the smaller description of timber. This is doubtless intended to prevent waste through the cutting of large timber.

The provisions for the prevention of damage to forests through fire seem to be very complete and to have been drawn with great care, and a Forest Protection Fund is to be created, to which all holders of timber lands, by whatever title they may be held, are required to contribute, the province to contribute an equal sum.

We look upon the bill as a whole as an exceedingly commendable and thorough attempt on the part of the Minister to deal with a matter of very great present, and undoubtedly greater future, importance.

HOME RULE ALL ROUND

"Home Rule All Round," as the phrase is, or in other words the federation of the United Kingdom, is the subject of a circular letter sent us by the Scottish National Committee. The letter was written by Mr. Moreton Frewen, whose name will not be unfamiliar to Colonist readers. This method of solving the problems presenting by the demands of Ireland, and what is claimed to be a parliamentary breakdown at Westminster has been already referred to in these columns. Indeed Earl Grey did us the honor some years ago to ask us to bring the matter forward for the consideration of Canadian readers. His position as Governor-General made it impossible for him to identify himself personally with the movement at that time. Earl Grey was convinced by his experience in Canada that the federal

system was a complete success, a view from which we do not imagine he will be driven because of the absurd statements of Sir Max Aitken. Whether or not conditions in the United Kingdom are such as to justify the opinion that a federation between the three kingdoms, with perhaps Wales as a fourth member of the group, will afford the best solution of the difficulties that confront the nation is a matter upon which we feel unable to express an opinion; but we are able to say that, if the experience of Canada counts for anything at all, the federal plan has very great outstanding merits. We are well within bounds when we add that without the federal system the government of Canada would be next to impossible; that deadlocks would occur, and that the mass of detail, that would have to be dealt with by Parliament, would be so enormous as to produce complete paralysis. That readers may be able to appreciate the proposed federal movement and estimate to some extent its prospect of success, we quote a portion of Mr. Frewen's letter. He says:

I violate no confidence when I say that your distinguished countryman, Lord Minto, Governor-General in Canada, Victoria but the other day in India, is with us Federalists wholeheartedly. To Lord Grey, who we fully won the confidence and affection of Canada I attribute the new Federal movement in which we are engaged. Lord Grey for the past three years has urged this solution for Irish, for Scottish, and for English grievances, and we regard Lord Grey and no other as our leader in this cause. Lord Dudley, while Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in a Tory administration, left no stone unturned to discover the foundations of Irish unrest. He next went to Australia as its Governor-General, and has come home but a few weeks ago convinced that the application of some such Federal system as he studied in Australia is essential here if we are to avoid a great national disaster. I could, were it necessary, adduce other leaders of our people, but it is not desirable at this time. In Ireland, as you are aware, we have in Lord Dunraven, Mr. William O'Brien, and Mr. T. M. Healy a nucleus of intellect, character, and experience which in the stormy times at hand there will be a big muster of Lincoln's "plain people." I believe that in those days of fraught with danger to the Empire itself, Scotland may be destined to play the greatest part of all. What is required is more philosophy and less passion; and the Scottish Colony we call Ulster may consent to come into Council with Scotland at a time when in Ireland itself, and not in Ulster only but in all the four provinces, Home Rule is under discussion, to an accompaniment of bottle-glass, and paving stones.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

The proposal that a committee of the House of Commons shall be appointed to consider the question of old age pensions will evoke some differences of opinion. The suggestion that this plan shall be adopted in Canada comes as a surprise, for not many persons had thought it necessary. Nevertheless, a case favorable to it may be made out. At first sight one might think there is something in the objection that such pensions might be looked upon as something in the nature of a reflection upon the much-talked-of prosperity of the country; but we do not feel very sure about that. If the principle involved in old age pensions is sound, the fact that a country is in the hey-day of prosperity is no reason why it should not be adopted. If it is unsound, it ought not to be adopted under any circumstances. No one would regard it as an objectionable advertisement if it could be announced that every working-man in Canada would be able to secure steady employment and save enough money to provide himself with an annuity in his old age.

There are certain practical difficulties in the way of the successful operation of such a plan in Canada, which will have to be overcome before it could be accepted. To our present way of thinking, these difficulties seem very serious, but possibly the proposed committee may be able to show that they do not actually exist, or that they may easily be surmounted, or that they are more than counterbalanced by advantages. There is something in favor of the argument that the time to inaugurate such a plan is when the population is relatively small and the country is in the enjoyment of great prosperity.

A RAILWAY GRIDIRON

The province of New Brunswick is a nearly square body of land with an average length of about 200 miles, and an average breadth of 150. Its area is a little over 27,000 square miles. If a line is drawn across the map of the province from east to west and about midway between its northern and southern limits, it will cross the Intercolonial railway, the National Trans-Continental, one section of the Canadian Pacific, the route of the St. John Valley line to be constructed immediately, and another section of the Canadian Pacific. It will also cross the Fredericton branch of the Intercolonial, but that will be included among the transverse lines to be hereafter mentioned. We have thus four existing, and one proposed longitudinal railways in a distance of 150 miles. Two of these, the first mentioned section of the C. P. R., and the proposed St. John Valley line do not extend through the whole length of the province. Beginning at the south, the province is crossed from west to east by the following railways, extending in each

case only part of the distance across. The Grand Southern near the Bay of Fundy coast extending from the western boundary to St. John; the C. P. R. from the western boundary to St. John; the St. John division of the Intercolonial extending from St. John to Shediac; the Fredericton branch of the Intercolonial extending from Fredericton to Chatham; the Central extending from a point on the St. John division of the Intercolonial to a point near the centre of the province. A railway is in construction from Grand Falls on the St. John river to Dalhousie on the Bay Chaleur. Of branch lines the number is almost legion. In all there are somewhere in the neighborhood 2,000 miles of railway in this province or about 1 mile for every 14 square miles of territory.

PROVINCIAL SUBSIDIES

The increases in the provincial subsidies from the Dominion in consequence of the recent census amount in the aggregate to \$1,995,173. All the provinces received increases except Prince Edward's Island. The smallest increase is in the case of New Brunswick; the longest is in the case of Saskatchewan. As the law at present stands there will be no further increases in the subsidies for ten years, except in the case of the Prairie Province, where there is an increase every five years. We submit that British Columbia is entitled to as favorable treatment as they receive. Details of the subsidies are as follows:

Province	Total Subsidy	Increase
Ontario	\$2,286,420	\$207,657
Quebec	1,971,704	288,325
New Scotia	638,667	26,207
New Brunswick	637,375	16,614
British Columbia	713,780	191,704
Prince Edward Isl.	281,831
Alberta	1,200,722	87,653
Saskatchewan	1,548,138	318,573

The great cotton lock-out has been amicably settled. This will give profound satisfaction all over the United Kingdom.

They are having a nice little war down in Ecuador. It has been said that in South American republics is an absolutism tempered by revolution.

The King and Queen are to visit Australia in 1915. His Majesty has adopted a policy that will send his name down in history as "George the Empire King."

Mr. H. J. Crowe, a prominent Newfoundland lumberman, wants the British Empire and the United States to form a commercial pact against all the world, and especially against Germany and Japan. What about China? The Yellow Peril will loom very large industrially within a few years after the Chinese have settled their political differences.

We are gravely assured that the rapid influx of people into British Columbia is a very lame excuse for the failure of the farmers to overtake the demand for produce. In view of this we suggest for consideration the propriety of compelling people to do away with one meal a day. If the farmers cannot produce as much as the people eat, there seems to be no remedy except to make the people eat less.

While the resolution passed by the Rural Deans of Victoria in reference to labor problems is not very specific, and it could not very well be more so than it is, we welcome it as an indication of a growing interest in one of the greatest practical questions of the hour by one of the most important religious organizations in the community. Great good must result from sympathetic relations between the churches and the labor organizations and workmen generally.

The Colonist has not the least hesitation in admitting that it hesitates about pronouncing for or against any new political proposition until it knows what can be said for or against it. It pursued this course when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in power, and it does not propose to change it now that Mr. Borden is prime minister. It also regards its duty in connection with all proposals in legislation to be to inform its readers as to the facts rather than thrust hastily formed opinions upon them.

Mr. E. W. Thomson, the well-known Ottawa correspondent of the Boston Transcript, says it is probable that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will lead the Liberal party at the next federal election. Sir Wilfrid's years, about which he often speaks, sit lightly upon him, but he is only seventy, and that is not old for a man who is really fit. Lord Palmerston was 75 when he formed his last cabinet, and he died in harness at 81. There is no reason in sight why Sir Wilfrid should not lead His Majesty's Loyal Opposition for the next ten years if he feels like doing so.

Nanaimo poultrymen have organized an egg collecting agency for the co-operative marketing of their products. J. Kerline and James Jonson are dead as the result of their handcar being struck by a train in the vicinity of the C. P. R. tunnel at Paulsen. During a visit to his old congregation at Maple Ridge, Rev. W. Govier was presented with a handsome gold watch as a token of remembrance. The Cranbrook Fish and Game Association has recommended that the act be amended so that the deer season shall open annually with September and close on November 29.

The Event of Our Remnant

the Season-- Clearance Sale



The Sale That All Home-longing House Furnishing People Should Visit. The Greatest of All Greatest Sales

WEILER BROS.

Complete Home Furnishers

Remnant Clearance Sale

IT WILL COMMENCE MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY, THE TWENTY-SECOND, AT 8:00 O'CLOCK, AND CONTINUE UNTIL FEBRUARY THE FIRST.

Every home at certain periods of the year needs house-cleaning; likewise every store.

When we house-clean, we do so thoroughly, so thoroughly that you who come—and we want all and expect all to come—will be astounded at the remarkable values this sale offers.

To you young folks who have had a home of your own in mind for a long, long time and a realization of the home idea, we say come.

To you who have homes and whose homes need added new things, we say come.

These splendid sale prices mean savings almost impossible of realization, yet so fascinatingly low that the home ideas are readily carried out—home needs readily and economically supplied.

This Big Sale is on Our Second Floor

REMNANTS OF CRETONNE, CHINTZ AND DENIM PRINTS; LENGTHS FROM 3 TO 25 YARDS.

REMNANTS OF MADRAS AND ALL-OVER CURTAIN NETS; FROM 2 TO 9 YARDS. ALL-LACE CURTAINS, OF WHICH THERE ARE ONLY ONE PAIR, AT A SACRIFICE. THESE CURTAINS ARE ALL GRADES, AND REPRESENT THE BEST SELLING LINES OF THE SEASON.

ALL ODD LINES OF TABLE COVERS, DOYLIES AND FRILLED PILLOW CASES, &c., &c.

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers



The More You Spend the More You Save

TALES OF

Across the river Nile, st Dead. In the the bodies of complicated whole army cessary for mummification for a little w mourners ab who has just Until the to the work weeping wiv of the domes and their gri now, though some months tations by the the office of demonstration When at from the pal where it is a liminary ope moving the, mersed in a weeks, after The usual ba lets placed of and jeweled of the dead, nificance. L a mask of pit time the visa last wrapping sheet sewn t

The morn the tomb, th the palace. slaves, who "bearing cake lowed by othe ties of liquo come those provisions of ing the 'Ubsl

"The succ furniture reg housekeeping and arm-chair a caparisoned comes a grov master's favo panied the brought back ment more bined now fill mummy. O noisy compa slave, who e upon the grov master of the skin upon hi with perfume the hearse. is made in the bark of Osir

... and dr of fellahin. as close to t lowed by fr linen garment And while its way, the cease. Whee cortege emb which await are redoubled his carthly o which there to the West, justified, go, when the D shall meet the land which n the widow pr band, O my B do not depart thou art. Ala boat to cross hurry, leave h homes, but h which there is

When the borne to the is stood up, fa an offering, a grief ensue; prayers and ground, the flowers and, kissing it upo final farewell the return ve Then com "opening the and their assi act by prayer the embalming body. The m dinary and re south and by shroud is loos escaped from stores to him As soon as despatched the in pieces, th in pieces, th haunch and ra if to invite it closed and re priest then to struments ha

An Hour with the Editor

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

A Funeral in Old Thebes

Across from the city of Thebes, on the river Nile, stood the cemetery, the City of the Dead. In those days, when the disposition of the bodies of the deceased was so much more complicated a matter than it is with us, a whole army of artists and artisans was necessary for the carrying on of the work of mummification and burial. Let us go back for a little while in fancy and stand with the mourners about the body of a Theban lord who has just died in the heyday of his youth.

Until the officials come to bear the corpse to the workshop of the embalmers, only the weeping wives and children and the closest of the domestic servants hover about the bed, and their grief is sincere and subdued enough now, though when the funeral takes place, some months hence, there will be loud lamentations by the hired mourners, for the higher the office of him who is dead the greater the demonstration of sorrow.

When at last the body is removed forever from the palace, it is taken to the embalmers, where it is laid on a stone slab and the preliminary operation of cutting it open and removing the organs begun. It is then immersed in a bath, where it remains for several weeks, after which it is taken out and dried. The usual bandages are applied, and the amulets placed on the breast and the limbs. Gold and jeweled rings are placed on the fingers of the dead, each ring having some deep significance. Last of all, the face is covered with a mask of pitch to preserve it, for after all this time the visage has altered very slightly. The last wrapping of all is a red linen winding-sheet sewn together at the back.

The morning after the body is ready for the tomb, the funeral starts on its way from the palace. The route is kept clear by the slaves, who go before. First come those "bearing cakes and flowers in their hands, followed by others bearing jars full of water, bottles of liquor and phials of perfume; then come those who carry painted boxes for the provisions of the dead man, and for containing the 'Ushabti' or 'Respondents'."

The succeeding group bears the usual furniture required for the deceased to set up housekeeping again, coffers for linen, folding and arm-chairs, state beds and sometimes even a caparisoned chariot with its quivers. Then comes a groom conducting two of his late master's favorite horses, who, having accompanied the funeral to the tomb, will be brought back to the stable. Another detachment more numerous than the others combined now file past, bearing the effects of the mummy. Offerings come next, and then a noisy company of female mourners; then a slave, who every instant sprinkles some milk upon the ground as if to lay the dust; then a master of the ceremonies, who, the panther skin upon his shoulders, asperged the crowd with perfumed water; and behind him comes the hearse. The latter, according to custom, is made in the form of a boat, representing the bark of Osiris, and is placed upon a sledge and drawn by two oxen and a relay of fellahin. . . . The wife and children walk as close to the bier as possible, and are followed by friends of the deceased, wearing linen garments and each bearing a wand.

And while the long procession winds upon its way, the weeping and the chanting never cease. When the river is reached, and the cortege embarks upon the various vessels which await it, the weeping and the prayers are redoubled, for the great chief is leaving his earthly city to begin the voyage from which there is no returning. "To the West, to the West," they pray, "to the land of the justified, go thou in peace. If it please God when the Day of Eternity shall dawn, we shall meet thee, for behold, thou goest to the land which mingles all men together." And the widow prays, "O my brother, O my husband, O my beloved, rest, remain in thy place, do not depart from the terrestrial spot where thou art. Alas! thou goest away in the ferry-boat to cross the stream. O sailors, do not hurry, leave him, you, you will return to your homes, but he, alas! goes to the land from which there is no returning."

When the river is crossed, the mummy is borne to the entrance of the tomb, where he is stood up, facing the mourners. "A sacrifice, an offering, a prayer, and a fresh outburst of grief ensue; the mourners redouble their prayers and throw themselves upon the ground, the relatives deck the mummy with flowers and press it to their bared bosoms, kissing it upon the breast and knees, and the final farewells over, proceed to embark for the return voyage.

Then comes the ceremony known as "opening the mouth," in which the priests and their assistants are supposed to counteract by prayers and incantations the effects of the embalming, freeing the "double" from the body. The mummy is "purified both by ordinary and red water, by the incense of the south and by the alum of the north. . . . the shroud is loosened and the double, which has escaped from the body, is called back, and restores to him the use of his arms and legs. As soon as the sacrificial slaughterers have despatched the bull of the south, and cut it in pieces, the priest seizes the bleeding haunch and raises it to the lips of the mask as if to invite it to eat; but the lips still remain closed and refuse to perform their office. The priest then touches them with several iron instruments hafted on wooden handles, which

are supposed to possess the power of unsealing them. The "opening" once effected, the "double" becomes free, and the tomb-paintings from thenceforward ceasing the depict the mummy, represent the "double" only. They portray it under the form which he had on this earth, wearing the civil garb, and fulfilling his ordinary functions. The corpse is regarded merely as the larva, to be maintained in its integrity in order to insure survival; but it can be relegated without fear to the depths of the bare and naked tomb, there to remain until the end of time, if it pleases the gods to preserve it from robbers or archaeologists.

DEMOLISHING MOSES

Every now and then some one feels called upon to demolish Moses. The most recent writer on the subject, as far as we know, expresses great regret that duty compels him to perform this task, for he says he feels delicate about unsettling the faith of mankind, or at least of that portion of the race that continues to look upon the Old Testament as a useful guide. His book would not be worth even a passing reference, if it were not that it is illustrative of a certain species of so-called thought, the foundation of which is the assumption that the ancients were ignorant of nearly everything, and held to ideas all of which have since been exploded. It may be admitted that we of the Twentieth Century know a great many things which were not known a few hundred years ago, but we assume too much when we claim that the contemporaries of Moses were densely ignorant of real facts, and that the "learning of the Egyptians," in which the great Hebrew was skilled, was mere organized misinformation and silly superstition.

In an article on this page a week or two ago, a brief account was given of how the Calendar came to be determined, and it was pointed out that the observations of the movements of the earth were sufficiently accurate in the time of Julius Caesar to enable the astronomers employed by him to calculate exactly the length of the year. We speak of the Signs of the Zodiac. In certain temples in Egypt there are representations of these signs. Without going into the difficult details of the explanation, it may be stated that there is not exact agreement between the zodiacal signs and the zodiacal constellations. Hipparchus, an astronomer, who lived about 200 B. C., made up a list of the stars and gave special attention to the Zodiac. From his observations, modern astronomers have reached the conclusion that in about 25,000 years the zodiacal signs will have made a complete revolution of the zodiacal constellations, and that the two will correspond as they did in the time of Hipparchus. To state this in popular language: Certain stars are above our heads at certain seasons of the year, but they will not always be, as they have not always been, above our heads at those seasons. There is an eastern movement of the stars, or a western movement of the sun, the rate of the movement being so relatively slow that the changes of position cannot be observed in many years, but yet it is rapid enough to bring about a complete revolution of the sun along the face of the heavens in about 25,000 years. From the known rate of this motion, it is possible to estimate the time at which the inscriptions on the Egyptian temples were made, and the time has been placed for one of them at 4,000 years ago and for the other at 1,200 years earlier. Astronomers are not quite agreed as to these dates, but there is no dispute as to the very great antiquity of these inscriptions. The date assigned to the birth of Moses is six or seven hundred years after these inscriptions were carved upon the temples. We may not be very far astray if we assume that a learned man, a graduate of the greatest Egyptian schools six centuries after Egyptian astronomers had mastered the movements of the sun and the planets, knew at least a few rudimentary truths.

Algebra is the science of pure mathematics. Centuries before the Christian Era algebra was understood among the Arabs, from whom the scholars of Europe learned it about sixteen hundred years ago. It is believed to have been understood in India long before the dawn of history, and there is every reason to believe it was employed in Egypt much anterior to the time of Moses.

The Great Pyramid was built long before the Exodus. Modern investigators have not yet been able to determine the intention of that great structure or account for the very remarkable features which characterize it. An Arabic tradition says that this pyramid was built for the purpose of making a record of the astronomical knowledge of the time, so that it might never be lost. For this purpose the outer surface of the structure was made perfectly smooth and upon it was engraved not only the position of the stars, but a vast fund of other knowledge. The theory that it was built for a tomb by Cheops is open to many objections. But no matter for what purpose it was built, or why it was erected in exact accordance with certain astronomical facts, the existence of the pyramid itself at a date nearly a thousand years before the time of Moses indicates that the ancient Egyptians were not nearly as ignorant as some of the self-styled wise people of today would have us think.

But we do not have to go outside of the Old Testament itself for evidence that the people of antiquity were not quite as ignorant

as we like to assume, when we seek to overthrow some of their ideas concerning the divine. There is a great deal more real information in the Bible than many people think, and it is only necessary to read the book as other books are read to find this out. The Book of Job, for example, is not the production of an ignorant man. No one knows how old this book is; but there is reason to believe that it antedates Moses. There are statements in the Psalms which necessitate the acceptance of the belief that the writer of them was not ignorant of what modern people accept as the theory of the universe. The first chapter of the Book of Genesis will stand investigation in the light of modern geology. It is true that we shall have to abandon the use of the word "day" as meaning twenty-four hours, if we are going to reconcile the two; but no one need hesitate about doing that. It is easy, and sounds very smart, to say that Moses thought the world was made in six days of twenty-four hours each; but we have no reason for supposing he did. We have no reason for supposing that the writer of the chapter referred to meant days, as we understand the term. We are not quite certain about the meaning of some passages in Shakespeare, and it is no matter of surprise that we may possibly have misunderstood what was written by some poet several thousand years ago, and handed down orally from generation to generation. The great lesson of the first chapter of Genesis is the creation of all things by God. It is a conclusion of science, not a proposition in theology. It is a decision reached by investigation, for even the most recent writers on the nature of things are forced to the same conclusion as was reached by the philosophers of Greece. Egypt and India, namely, that there was a Great First Cause, no matter by what name it may be known or what qualities we may attribute to it.

Moses will stand a good deal of demolishing. That genial humorist Artemus Ward said: "I was asked yesterday to pay 50 cents to hear Bob Ingersoll lecture on the 'Mistakes of Moses,' and I said I would not pay it, but I would pay fifty dollars to hear Moses lecture on the mistakes of Ingersoll." It is a mighty easy thing to pride ourselves upon knowing more than Moses, and, if we were quite sure that what we said would be the subject of discussion in three thousand years from now, our opinions might be worth something. Ingersoll was the great Nineteenth Century demolisher of Moses, and yet we venture to say that hundreds of people, who will read this, will not know who he was. They will all have heard of Moses.

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

With the death of Julian, the royal house of Constantine became extinct. The eyes of the soldiers were turned to Sallust as his successor. This was not the historian Sallust, but a prefect of the name, who had the confidence of Julian and the esteem of all who knew him. He was well advanced in years and declined the honor offered him. After the death of Jovian, who was acclaimed Emperor, the purple was again offered Sallust, and again refused by him. He was perhaps the only man to whom was ever twice offered an imperial crown, only to decline it. The story of how Julius Caesar thrice refused the proffered dignity is probably a fiction. On Sallust's refusal, the soldiers hailed Jovian, a handsome but somewhat profligate soldier, as Caesar and Augustus. Jovian had not held any high position or in any way conspicuously distinguished himself. He was commander of the household troops, and his only qualification for office was his personal popularity derived from his agreeable disposition.

As an emperor Jovian was unequal to his responsibilities. He assumed the purple in the midst of a disastrous retreat before the forces of Sapor, King of Persia, and the condition of the Roman troops was such that no other line of conduct was open to him than to make the best terms he could with the enemy. Sapor expressed his willingness to treat with him, but prolonged negotiations until the supplies of the Romans were on the verge of exhaustion. Then he suspended them, and Jovian ordered the retreat to be resumed. His army met with terrible loss in crossing the Tigris through the harassing tactics of the Armenians and Arabs, who were in sympathy with Sapor because they hated the Roman power. In the enfeebled condition in which his troops now were, Jovian could only accept the terms offered by Sapor, who demanded the cession of five Asiatic provinces to Persia. Thus for the first time in the history of the nation did Rome yield up territory as the price of peace. On several former occasions, newly conquered regions had been abandoned because of the difficulty of defending them; but never before was a foot of land surrendered to a victorious foe.

Jovian was a Christian by profession, although quite the reverse in practice. It must be borne in mind that in speaking of the Emperors as Christians or Pagans no reference is intended to their personal habits. In Jovian's case these were the reverse of exemplary, his chief vice being drunkenness. He was actively in favor of the Christian religion, and for that reason won the admiration and support of the leaders of the Church, one of whom, the famous Athanasius, ventured to prophecy that he would have a long and peaceful reign as a reward for his services to true religion. How little Jovian appreciated what

Christianity meant is shown by the fact that, notwithstanding the favor shown him by Athanasius, he identified himself with the party of Arius. He was quite impartial in his views, and permitted all the various sects to practice what they pleased and believe what suited them best. The result of his policy was to give Christianity an ascendancy over Paganism, that it has never since lost. Jovian's reign, notwithstanding the pious anticipations of Athanasius, was very brief, covering less than eight months.

For ten days after the death of Jovian, Rome was without a ruler, although affairs were administered much as usual. Sallust having declined the purple for a second time, Valentinian, a native of Hungary, who had gained fame as a soldier in Gaul and Britain, was chosen to the exalted office. He is described as a man of tall, graceful and majestic presence. His countenance was powerful in expression, reflecting the strength of his mind. His habits were excellent; he was abstemious and upright, adored by the soldiers and esteemed by all who knew him. He was not an educated man, but possessed a rugged eloquence that he could use in a masterful manner. He looked upon paganism with contempt, and upon Christianity with indifference; but he permitted the latter to continue in the enjoyment of all the privileges that Jovian had extended to it. "The character of the man was well illustrated by a circumstance attendant upon his elevation to the chieftainship of the nation. He had scarcely accepted the office when the soldiers began to clamor for the nomination of an associate in the government. He met their demands by saying: "A few minutes ago it was in your power, fellow-soldiers, to have left me in the obscurity of a private station. Judging from the testimony of my past life that I now deserved to reign, you have placed me on the throne. It is now my duty to consult the safety and the interest of the republic. The weight of the universe is undoubtedly too great for the hands of a single mortal. I am conscious of the limits of my ability and the uncertainty of my life; and, far from declining, I am anxious to solicit the assistance of a worthy colleague. But where discord may be fatal the choice of a faithful friend requires care and serious deliberation. That deliberation shall be my care. Let your conduct be dutiful and consistent. Retire to your quarters." Thirty days later he named his brother Valens as his colleague, and the nomination was well received. Valens was never conspicuous by reasons of distinguished ability, but he was content to play a second part in the affairs of the Empire, and played it well. Subsequently the two brothers agreed to divide the Empire between them, Valens being given the East and Valentinian retaining the West. The former established his capital at Constantinople; the latter chose Milan as his seat of government. The next few years were disturbed by war and rebellion in the East and by incursions of the Barbarians in the West. Valens did not acquit himself with any great distinction, and was at one time ready to hand over his power to a rebel named Procopius, but Sallust would not permit it, and in the end Procopius was defeated, taken prisoner and executed. On the whole the reign of the two brothers was favorable to the Roman people. For a time the powerful mind of Valentinian was able to prevent religious disputations, but later the feuds between the Athanasians and the Arians in the East became too fierce for the control of Valens, who greatly favored the latter. Persecutions and counter persecutions were the order of the day. At this time the power of the Church was becoming very great, and the ecclesiastics were growing abnormally wealthy by donation from their rich followers, especially wealthy widows. Valentinian endeavored with much success to put a stop to this, and doubtless did much towards saving Christianity from degenerating into a rich oligarchy.

Valens fell on the battle field in 378, after a reign of fourteen years. His opponents were the Ostrogoths, who had invaded the Empire from the northeast. Valentinian lived a year after his brother's death, and died from the rupture of a blood vessel caused by an outburst of temper, for his passions were quite ungovernable once he was aroused. Their joint reign stayed for some time the downward course of Rome.

THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM

It seems odd to say that we live on sunlight, but such is the fact. Some years ago, Sir Norman Lockyer, examining the lines in a specially constructed spectroscopic of the sun's rays, found something that no one seems to have observed before. It was a fine yellow line of a very beautiful tint. He repeated his investigations, and found the line always appeared. Other scientific men, following his methods, saw the same yellow line, and they agreed that it must come from a hitherto unknown element, which they called helium. Later, Sir William Ramsay found the same line in the spectroscopic of mineral under examination; and so it became evident that, whatever helium was, it was to be found in the earth as well as in the sun. Later still, Madame Curie was able to isolate the material by which the yellow line was produced, and the world knows it now as radium.

What bearing has all this upon the vegetable kingdom? you may ask. This is its bearing: This yellow line is the demonstration of the ordinarily invisible power that is the se-

cret of life in both animals and plants. It is probable that other influences given off by the sun also operate to make life perfect, but without helium or radium, which are one and the same thing, it seems to be pretty well established that every living thing on the earth would die. Neither mankind nor animals are so constituted that they can assimilate food from the earth and atmosphere. The food is there, but they cannot make use of it. Place a man on a rock in the middle of the ocean, and though the sun sheds its rays upon him, giving out the life-giving force of radium, he will die. Place the seed of a plant on the rock and it will germinate, a plant will be produced, the plant will bear seed and die; the material of which it is composed will decay and form a soil. More plants will grow, and after centuries, if a man should come, he would find plenty of food. The plant possesses a power which man does not. Under the influence of the sun's rays it can take out of the air the materials which make it grow and can produce food which man can eat. This is certainly very wonderful.

Down in the basement underneath where this is written some rhubarb is growing. The stalks are long and slender. They are red in color and the leaves are white. If the plant were out of doors and growing, the leaves would be green and the stalks also wherever the light could reach them. This shows that light is necessary for the production of the green in a plant, for this rhubarb is growing where very little light can reach it. You can just make it out in the darkness. There is another plant nearby that is just coming above the ground. This will be covered so as to make the darkness complete, and the result will be told here by and by. The life of this rhubarb plant shows that light is not absolutely necessary for even luxuriant growth. Perhaps most readers knew this before, but it is worth mentioning in passing. The invisible rays of the sun, that can pass through cement walls, can make a plant grow, but the visible rays, or what we call light, are needed to make the growth perfect.

It is certain that human life would be impossible if plants did not assimilate the carbon from the air and convert it into food products, and as plants derive this power from the sun, so we may all be said, in one sense of the term, to live on sunlight. We have seen above that man cannot absorb power from the sun that will keep him alive. Without food we would grow weaker and speedily die. The plant is our protector and servant. It gives us in the form of food the sun's life-giving energy, and we use it second-hand, so to speak. In the sun is the source of all energy; in the air and the earth are materials which can furnish animal life with some of that energy. The work of the plant is to take the sun's energy, gather carbon and water from the air, and water and other ingredients from the soil, and convert them into what we call food, locking up in it some of the energy which came from the sun, and which animals are not capable of using directly.

WHO'S WHO

In the publication for the year 1912 the names of twenty-four thousand persons—say, rather, personages—are printed. Twenty-four thousand persons whom to ignore is to argue one's self unknown. That is a dreadful and disheartening thought. It is less dismal to speculate on the beginnings of this imperishable compilation, which is now as much a part of nation history as cricket or Hansard or Trafalgar Square. Who was the first "who"? How did this stroll of fame begin? What man or woman first dared to say that his (or her) recreations were golf or work, as the case may be?

But these are vain questionings. As well probe the problem of infinity or ask what was before the universe was created. Here are these twenty-four thousand great ones, and here is the marvelous record of their sublime activities, of their honorable parentage, of their titles to fame and fortune, of their labors and recreations. Sir Tunbely Clumsy is the son of his father, he is a Justice of the Peace, he owns ten thousand acres, he has served on a Grand Jury, his croachman wears a cockade, and he rides to hounds three times a week from November to April. Prof. Teufelsdröckh of Feissnichtwo has written a hundred books on the philosophy of clothes and has been translated into ten tongues, and is a corresponding member of all the known societies and plays chess in his hours of ease. Miss Amelia Jehosaphat has written has written two novels and spoken three times on suffragist platforms, and has seen twenty-three summers and is partial to botany.

These are notabilities. They belong to the twenty-four thousand. The secrets of their success are blazoned to the world in the uproarious print of "What's Who." So. But there are one or two brave fellows left, Jones and Brown and Robinson, who have avoided this distinction with an incomprehensible success. They go about their business day after day and come home to their families in the evening, and shoot or fish or play golf or cricket when they can, and fear God, and speak the truth, and honor the King and never make a song about it. Wonderful fellows these who have escaped the inquisitor of "Who's Who," who remain merely who or what, who make the world go round.—London Express.

There is sorrow without selfishness, but never selfishness without sorrow.

ORCES

Marching sed with bardment

The serious... in Tripoli... of Jan... to punish... "sniping"...

and Arab... Ghirgharig... for sev... heavy... the Ital... ded.

warning to... the Bosn... placed... in the in... prohibitive...

Italian gov... the a... release... which... the Ital... tanoubu... h was cap... will be... of Turks... ed.

trif attack... large bod... Italian col... arch about... of Tripoli... consisted... left Trip... moving... is situated... the coast... and sur... and fort... given shel... ders which... runs... were at... Turks and... up position... trenchments... its attack... ally retie... been re...

which in... line infan... two bat... of cav... taken up... by slaught... of th... on them... troops who... were of the... talian bat... withdraw... with heavy... in turn... removed his... hours of... treated to...

Tripoli just... undergone... has been... are repeat... troops and... of fact... anders have... They have... ostion and... into the... onstruction... it is arriv...

is reached... by 3,000... engaged... by Derna... were re... ing killed... and seven... a debate... from the... amendment... ed by a... Steamer... government... ed at Perry... to high tide... vered with... that the... side, and a... working... mile... Idah Simp... al comedy... erior court... Stetson... of Seattle... breach of... eges that... wed plain... y, 1911, he...

he received... unces the... a former... Centre To... 78th year... per Canada... which the... On... of the peo...

KAMAKURA MARU FROM FAR EAST

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Liner Reached the Outer Wharf Yesterday Morning from Ports of the Orient

The steamer Kamakura Maru, Capt. H. Kon, of the Nippon Yusen kaisha, which reached the outer wharf yesterday morning from the Orient after a long winter passage, brought 45 passengers, including four in the saloon, and a cargo of 2318 tons, including 368 tons for discharge at the Outer Wharf. The saloon travellers included M. Jacob Pedrgrubsky, a Russian tea merchant from Irkutsk, Siberia, who is en route to Calgary and from there will journey to New York and South America. Other passengers were Z. Akera, of the Konjura importing company of New York, large dealers in matting, G. B. Cromwell, from Kobe for San Francisco, and Mrs. H. H. Hirose, for San Francisco from Tokyo.

The Kamakura Maru brought news that repairs were being made to the C. P. R. steamer Empress of China at the Outer Wharf. Further particulars regarding the salvage of the white liner from Shirahama reef by the Mitsui Bishi firm were brought by the Kamakura Maru. Since August last a party of skilled divers and experienced engineers had been at work at the disabled boat with the help of the firm's steamers Arima Maru and Oura Maru. Mr. Miki, of the Mitsui Bishi Shipbuilding department supervised the whole work, while Mr. Haramishi, an engineer of the firm's yards, took charge of the actual work. As to the first step, they endeavored to pump out the water in the ship by means of a number of pumps, after stopping the leakage from the inside of the hull. But all the exertions in this direction proved unavailing, because the damage sustained was too severe. They decided, therefore, to stop the leakage from the outside by means of divers. For this purpose it was necessary to blast the submerged rocks on which the boat had struck, in order to make it possible for the divers to approach the damaged parts of the boat under water. The blasting work was greatly interfered with by a spell of bad weather, and so the progress of the work was extremely slow. By dint of perseverance of the workmen, the rock had been so far removed on the starboard side by November 20th, that the divers could approach the damaged portions and stop the inrush of the water. After that a month's work was required to make the steamer ready to be lifted, and with a channel cleared the liner was towed to Uraga.

News was brought by the Japanese liner that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha which chartered the Empress of China on Jan. 7th had declared a dividend of seven per cent. The profit of the year amounted to \$1,155,000.

The formation of a new Japanese steamship company to operate from Japan to the South Seas was reported by the Kamakura Maru. The capital is \$1,500,000.

The cargo of the Kamakura Maru was as follows: For Victoria, 368 tons, made up as follows: Beans 2,045 bags, nuts 2,026 bags, sugar, 1,050 bags, peanuts 700 bags, sake, soy miso, 675 cases, bottled sake, 100 cases, merchandise 334 packages, total 6,925 packages. For Seattle and overland, 1,550 tons, as follows: matting 5,616 rolls, bean cakes, 3,325; sake, soy, 1,704 tubs, rice, bean 1,607 bags, peanuts 1,187 bags, walnuts 771 bags, camphor 350 cases, silk goods 132 cases, raw silk 444 cases, merchandise 2,854 packages, total 17,320 packages.

CENTRE OF LONDON

Differences of Opinion Among Authorities Shown by Distances Marked on Maps

LONDON, Jan. 17.—No one seems to know exactly where the centre of London is located. The ordinary man would say "The Bank," but there seems to have been some difference of opinion among the authorities responsible for the placing of the milestone on the trunk roads, who, in almost every instance, calculated the distance from London—and therefore one would have presumed from its centre—from a different point. On the southern roads the favorite point is "The Standard," a Cornhill, though the Royal Exchange was frequently taken as a particular reason in a city census report, not only the city by east and west a large part of London is blank on the distance map.

For instance, mileages from Windsor to Chelmsford jump from Hyde Park corner to Whitechapel church. Coming from south and going north, say St. Albans, some other distances leap from Westminster bridge to the forgotten Hicks Hall. In all there are a score of data in and out of the city from which miles were presumed to be measured. The most modern addition is the four-mile cab radius, with Charing Cross as its centre. The very sensible suggestion is therefore made in the report that as it is generally admitted that the space bounded by the bank, Mansion house, Mappin and Webb's, and Safe Deposit is the centre of the city, and as, too, all the great roads in the kingdom may be said to start here, it is the ideal spot for a National Distance Datum.

IRISH OUTLAWRY IS INCREASING

Many Agrarian Outrages Reported from County Mayo, Where Denunciations in Co. Clare

DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—Agrarian agitation as it now exists in Mayo has assumed a boldness which hitherto has seldom been seen in any part of the province. In a remarkable display of open defiance, a group of men, in a cattle sale, as the result of a dispute between the Marquis of Sligo and his tenants. At two o'clock in the afternoon a crowd, said to number 1,000, drove 120 cattle belonging to the Marquis into the town, and ranged them up in front of the rent office. In the procession were several mounted men and priests and district councillors took part in the demonstration. The small force of police present made no attempt to interfere with the drive. At the rent office the crowd cheered, and shouted "the land for the people."

Thereafter the demonstrators held a meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. John Walsh, J. P. Speeches were delivered by prominent local men, including Dr. Birmingham, who declared that the Declaration of Independence of August 1848 had been signed and ratified by their noble and manly action, and that the demands of the tenants were not to be bloodshed in the district. It was decided to acquit the chief secretary with the position of affairs, and to proclaim a truce pending his reply. The truce does not appear to have been observed since no fewer than eleven farms in the neighborhood of Westport were cleared of all their stock by cattle-drivers on the morning of Friday. Fifty policemen have now been drafted into the district.

At a meeting of the Westport District Council the government has been denounced for sending the police to interfere with the law-breakers, and suitable resolutions were passed unanimously. The Mayo of News publishes an article in which it says: "Today, the whole countryside is afire with enthusiasm, and with the wrong inflicted by landlord tyrants during the last century ranking in their breasts. The butlocks are no longer left in the uncertainty of the farms, which only once fed hundreds of people."

Last Sunday morning on a farm at Cogeulla, belonging to Mr. Richard Gibbons, J. P., Barley Hill, Westport, fifteen sheep and one horse were driven, but they returned in the course of the day to their pastures.

Seven bullocks, the property of Mr. Joyce, the Demesne, were also removed off the same farm, but they also returned that day. From the farm of Cushen-keel, belonging also to Mr. R. Gibbons, forty-eight cattle were driven on the same morning. The police were out all day on Sunday looking for those cattle, and as a result of their labors seven were recovered before Monday morning. The Mayo of News says the customs of the law and order and stray cattle abroad, and at about 11.30 a. m. Constables McKee and Grier, from the Quay, were the object of much attentive amusement as they passed through the town, about thirty of the missing cattle before them, which they discovered on Tuesday by the police in the same wood.

The farm of Knockroosey, at present grazed by a Mr. Moroney, and from which scores of people were evicted in the black days of the famine, was also cleared of all its stock by thirty-three men, who, however, recovered by the police after some searching. Deerpark farm, grazed by Mr. Moran from Mullranny, had its stock twenty-eight in all, driven. The police and the herd experienced much difficulty in recovering those cattle, but on Wednesday a couple were still missing.

On Sunday morning three stacks of oats, the property of a man named Derrig, of Knappabeg, were knocked down, while a neighbor of his, a man named Duffy, had the thatch pulled off three stacks of corn. A particular reason is assigned for these latter acts.

Twelve prisoners, who were arrested on charges of cattle-driving and conspiracy in connection with the disturbances on the Marquis of Sligo's estate, were brought before Mr. Bell, resident magistrate, at Westport, on Monday morning. Many depositions were taken, and the conclusion of the evidence to sustain the indictment charging defendants with unlawfully using intimidation to prevent the paying of rent. He struck out that count and returned the defendants on the count for cattle-driving. Defendants, having given the necessary sureties for their appearance at the assizes, left the court, and were received by a large crowd cheering lustily all through the streets. Preaching in Ennis cathedral on Sunday, Dr. Fogarty, Bishop of Killarney, indignantly denounced the murder of Mrs. O'Hara, an East Slare farmer's wife, who was shot at her own residence a short time ago. In the course of his observations he said: "This country has had an evil record in the matter of crime, and we are so accustomed to outbreaks of almost weekly occurrence around us that it is not easy to shock us. But the most hardened conscience in Clare has been shocked and horrified by the awful murder that has been committed in the east of the county. No wonder that the public bodies of the county, and the hundreds of men, who are called for justice and punishment on the four murder guilty of it. One's heart is filled with pity for the honest farmer whose sad lot it was to see his home invaded by the foul murderer,

BEHEADED BODIES OF DECEASED TEMPLE

Kamakura Maru Brings News of Ouant Incident of New China—Missionaries Deported—Tales of Massacre

News of a bloodless massacre at Canton was brought by the Kamakura Maru. A large force of the "Dare-to-Die" brigade of the revolutionaries proceeded to the noted temple known to thousands of tourists as the "Temple of Horrors" and beheaded the idols. Throngs of Chinese cheered the "idol-slayers" as they marched through the streets carrying the headless josses and shouting to the people that their gods were useless. They smashed between three and four hundred josses. The joss-stick sellers and a large number of worshippers were driven from the temple. The street crowds cheered the work of destruction. The Temple of Horrors brought in considerable revenue to the late authorities.

Missionaries Deported.—News was brought by the steamer Kamakura Maru of the deportation of two missionary ladies, Misses M. E. Molloy and M. E. Keenan, who were to leave Ichang when ordered out by the British consul claiming that "they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate." The Consul in his order for deportation said: "I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for deportation said: 'I cannot recognize your individual right to die and it is my duty to see that you are not killed as your death would involve the foreigners, and have far-reaching consequences, and the British consul claiming that 'they could not recognize earthly authority and God had not given them permission to vacate.' The Consul in his order for

FEAR MASSACRE BY FANATICS

Foreign Legations Prepare for Serious Trouble in Peking Through Action of Irreconcilable Manchus

PEKIN, Jan. 22.—The foreign legations are preparing for trouble in Peking tomorrow. The question of abdication of the throne will be decided by the Empress Dowager and the princes, but it is not thought Premier Yuan will take part in the conference. It has long been expected that the Manchus irreconcilables would unite in a massacre when all hope for the administration had vanished, and a placard posted tonight indicates that the Manchus threats may be fulfilled. It calls on all loyal Manchus and Chinese to resist the abdication of the emperor to the death. The street near the office of the Chinese foreign board, at which Yuan Shi Kai resides, is heavily guarded by the premier's own men, of whom it is said there are 3,500. Many Chinese, who have not yet deserted the city are preparing for flight tomorrow, and prominent followers of Yuan are taking refuge outside their own homes tonight, hoping that in the event of a massacre they will not be found.

Charges that Yuan Shi Kai has been disloyal to the Manchus, although pretending to support them, are attracting the attention of foreigners as well as Manchus and Chinese. Several revolutionists long have been saying that he was working for the overthrow, not the salvation, of the dynasty, but it has been thought that the charge was designed to discredit the premier with the Manchus. Others accuse Yuan of working for his own interests, and say he intended to become dictator if he did not assume the throne.

The imperialists who distrust him point out that he has persistently withdrawn his army, although the trained imperialist troops could easily disperse the untrained rebel volunteers. It is also said that withdrawal of the army from Nanking was by Yuan Shi Kai's orders.

Even after obtaining sufficient money from the Empress Dowager and the princes for a month's campaign, and after a request by the generals that they be permitted to fight, Premier Yuan continued to withdraw his forces. The proposition which he now is making to Wu Ting Fang, the republican minister of justice, is thought to be tantamount to a dictatorship. It is understood that he offers a compromise of abdication if the government is left in his hands. A properly elected national assembly shall decide the form of government.

Some of Yuan's right hand men are Cantonese and other southern men from provinces recognized as rebel, and several of his immediate supporters do not attempt to hide their anti-Manchu feelings.

Whether the suspicions against the premier are false or true, they are giving sufficient credence to cause the organization of anti-abdication bodies, against which Yuan Shi Kai has been compelled to take measures of defence, and it is said authoritatively that the dynamite bomb outrage against his life was the work of a Manchu faction.

So complex is the situation that the foreign ministers no longer attempt to elucidate it for their governments.

Yuan Pleads Indisposition
PEKIN, Jan. 18.—The three men who were arrested after the bomb-throwing at the carriage of Yuan Shi Kai were put to death today by strangling.

Yuan Shi Kai today attended the memorial rites for the captain of his escort, who was killed by a splinter from the bomb.

The premier has been granted three days' leave, ostensibly on account of indisposition caused by the attempt on his life. It is thought, however, that the real reason is that he does not desire to attend the conference of the Empress Dowager and the princes of the imperial clan on the question of abdication of the throne, which has been called at the Imperial palace tomorrow. Several Mongol princes persist in their determination to oppose abdication.

Revolution in Mongolia
PEKIN, Jan. 17.—The revolutionary movement in Mongolia is making considerable progress.

According to consular dispatches received here, the seizure of the Manchu church town of Khalfar by the rebels and the proclamation of autonomy by the Mogolians of that region is confirmed. The Imperial troops stationed in the town did not offer any opposition.

The Russian railway guards who have formed a cordon around the Russian settlement and railway station in Khalfar for some weeks past, have permitted some of the Manchus to take refuge there.

Frequent reports reach Peking that the Mongolians have taken cities sometimes without opposition.

The Wittens and Mr. Wagner pulled out of a few planks, and Mr. Wagner pulled out of a rough equipage over the snow to the hospital at Rock Bay. During the journey Mr. Smolk never complained of his terrible sufferings. He died in the Rock Bay hospital Sunday morning.

In Rossland, junior pupils are given fifteen minutes extra time at the lunch hour, not because they are supposed to eat more than the seniors but because their legs are shorter.

Lionel Crisp's new herring curing plant on Digby Island is now in full operation.

LABOR PROPOSALS

Several Amendments to Dominion Act Are Sought by Trades and Labor Congress

OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—A varied programme of desired legislation has been prepared by the officers of the Trades Congress, and is being advanced here by J. G. O'Donohue, counsel for the Congress. Changes are asked in the Laidlaw Act, Railway Act, and Lord's Day Act.

The proposed amendment to the Laidlaw Act is designed to free members of trades unions from what they declare to be a burdensome provision of the existing law, as interpreted by the Nova Scotia courts. This provision bars a striker on strike in contravention of the act from sharing in trades union benefits, or strike money, by making contribution of such aid an infringement of the law. As the statute is now enforced, any one contributing to the support of the strike aids and abets and brings himself under the prohibitory clause. The labor men want that changed.

The Lord's Day Act is the subject of two proposed amendments, one to permit the use of machinery on Sunday and the other giving all cooks and waiters a legal right to one rest day in seven.

The amendments asked for in respect to the Railway Act are more numerous. They will, if enacted, empower the railway commission to exercise jurisdiction in the matter of the length of railway sections, and will provide for the protection of car men and will require the equipment of refrigerator cars—with inside ladders for use in case of accident.

NANAIMO ROBBERY

Two Young Men Arrested on Charge of Beating Chinese Driver and Taking His Money

NANAIMO, Jan. 18.—Robt. Stove and "Chic" Williams, two young men well known in this city and district, are under arrest and will be charged in the provincial police court with highway robbery, the alleged offence being committed on the Extension road on Monday. A Chinaman employed as a driver of a vegetable wagon owned by Yick Chong while returning home was held up in the vicinity of Stark's Crossing by two young men who beat him about the head with clubs, inflicting fourteen cuts and bruises, and robbed him of \$21. The Chinaman gave the police a good description of the two young highwaymen and both the provincial and city police set to work with the result that Stove was arrested on Tuesday and Williams last evening, the two youths being lodged in the provincial jail.

FIERCE THIBETANS

Returned Missionary Says Story of Blooded and Pillage in Far Interior Will Shock the World

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—J. C. Ogden, a Christian church missionary of Los Angeles, arrived in San Francisco today with his wife and child, after a desperate 1,000-mile journey through the wilds of China and Thibet, in which all narrowly escaped with their lives.

According to the missionary, they were compelled to wade through blood on the journey from Batang, Thibet, to the French province of Tonking, China. They arrived today on the Nippon Maru.

The story of the isolated provinces in Northern China is one that will shock the world, when once it is told," said Mr. Ogden. "It was sent to Thibet six years ago as a missionary. The warlike Thibetans have taken up arms, and are using the revolution in China as an excuse for plundering and pillaging. There is far more to be feared, as far as the missionaries are concerned, from the Thibetans than there is from the Manchus and Chinese. The border between China and Thibet is overrun with lawless bands."

Mr. Ogden travelled with his wife and little boy. The child is about one year old and in delicate health.

PAIN BRAVELY BORNE

Miner Severely Injured Is Conveyed to Hospital

VANCOUVER, Jan. 18.—A tale of heroic fortitude under painful suffering was related at the provincial police headquarters today by Karl Wagner, a miner from Granite Bay.

On Friday last Mr. Wagner and a comrade, Eugene Spolk, were encamped some seven miles from tidewater at Rock Bay. Both were engaged upon assessment work in connection with their claims in the district. Early in the morning Mr. Smolk went into the woods, his comrade remaining by the camp to clean up. About an hour afterwards an explosion occurred, but Wagner did not go to investigate, as he thought it was merely a blast.

Some time later his companion appeared in a distressing condition. It seems that Mr. Smolk attempted to open a box of fulminating mercury caps. The caps exploded, and the unfortunate man had both hands blown off and the right of both eyes damaged. Nevertheless he was able to walk to the camp, where his comrade dressed his wounds as well as he was able.

The man was manufactured out of a few planks, and Mr. Wagner pulled out of a rough equipage over the snow to the hospital at Rock Bay. During the journey Mr. Smolk never complained of his terrible sufferings. He died in the Rock Bay hospital Sunday morning.

In Rossland, junior pupils are given fifteen minutes extra time at the lunch hour, not because they are supposed to eat more than the seniors but because their legs are shorter.

Lionel Crisp's new herring curing plant on Digby Island is now in full operation.

Marysville Conservativists have elected Thomas Caven, M. P. E., honorary president; H. L. Sawyer, president; D. J. Douglas, vice-president, and George James, secretary-treasurer.

A general increase in salaries has been promised South Vancouver school teachers.

LIBERALS FIGHT INQUIRIES BILL

Resist Efforts of Government to Afford Means of Making Departmental Investigations More Thorough

OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—A dull afternoon was spent in advancing government bills, the chief incident being the stubborn fight made by the Liberals against the inquiries bill. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers fought it step by step. This is the second afternoon which they have spent on it. The government for its past made concession after concession.

The opening incident was Mr. Bradbury's introduction of his bill respecting the use of flags. He explained that the purpose of the measure is to prohibit the defacing of the national flag by the addition of letters and words, as everyone knows there is much use of the flag for advertising purposes. Mr. Bradbury declared that the Union Jack had been put to a lesser use than those of advertising. There should be a provision in the bill to prevent the use of the national flag in political contests. This abuse had been very pronounced in recent years, especially in the last election.

Mr. Pugsley complained that at Coaticook a government official had been dismissed for publishing a protest against "shooting holes in the Union Jack" speech.

Mr. Mitchell Scores
United Mine Workers Strongly Support Him As Delegate to American Federation of Labor

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—Though attacked in a resolution before the convention of the United Mine Workers of America as a "labor leader in the grasp of capitalists," John Mitchell, former president of the organization, received more votes than any other candidate for federation delegate to the American convention today. Mr. Mitchell will appear before the committee to defend his advocacy of the National Civic Federation, from which he resigned last year in compliance with a resolution adopted by the miners' convention at Columbus, and the assembly voted to pay the expenses of his trip to this city. He has declared that the Columbus convention was "packed" against him.

When the tellers report of the miners' election was read today it made known that John P. White had been re-elected by a majority of 45,424 over Thos. L. Latta, and that Mr. Mitchell had received 197,871 votes for delegate to the American Federation of Labor. Of the other six delegates chosen, the vice-president received the next largest vote, 91,005.

WILL BURN TREES ON OLD RESERVE

Inspector Cunningham Finds Songhees Tract Alive With Deadly Oyster Scale Which Might Kill Fruit Industry

Victoria has been harboring a nest of infection in its fruit and rose trees on the late Songhees Reserve, and the late Thomas Cunningham, inspector of fruit pests for the province, is now superintending the destruction of its fruit trees and scrub which have been found to be covered with the Oyster Scale disease.

On a walk round the Reserve with Mr. Cunningham this week it was easy to perceive what a menace this infection is to the fruit and rose gardens of Victoria. The trees would be seen for years, to its fruit trees and rose bushes. The land has numerous trees on it, apple, pear, cherry and wild crab as well as scrub of wild rose bushes and buckthorn. All these are infected, some so badly as to be almost killed. Even the broom has not escaped. "I have never," remarked Mr. Cunningham, "seen anything so bad as this state of things anywhere. Indians cannot be taught to keep their trees clean and it points to the undesirability of locating them in the immediate neighborhood of white men. Vancouver has two reserves close in and it is equally a mistake there."

This Oyster Scale is known to scientific men as *Mitaspis pomorum*; it attacks all plants of the rosaceae order. The eggs hatch out in May, and the insect hatched crawls all over the branches until it finds a place to insert its sucking tube; the female, inserting her tube into the bark proceeds to cover herself with a glutinous substance which her secreted and underneath which her eggs are laid. At the first mark the matter thrown off goes to forming a protective covering. The female, her work done, then shrivels up, leaving her eggs to hatch out the succeeding spring.

Under Mr. Cunningham's microscope, an instrument which magnifies 250 diameters, the eggs could be seen packed away under the scale. In bunches of 50 to 80 and very beautiful they looked, in shape an elongated oval and in color like a clouded pearl. Once in its color life a clouded scale is removed they soon dry up and perish.

Mr. Cunningham in consultation with the chief has selected a spot to which the infected wood will be dragged, and burned. To prevent the possibility of its being run off the spot will be ploughed in a marked degree by the destruction of this infected wood, and the beautiful reserve will be all the more ready for what ever use it may be put to.

The fruit trees and the oak are immune to the attacks of the oyster scale and will be left as they are, but the insect infest the broken or gnawed.

Mr. Cunningham in consultation with the chief has selected a spot to which the infected wood will be dragged, and burned. To prevent the possibility of its being run off the spot will be ploughed in a marked degree by the destruction of this infected wood, and the beautiful reserve will be all the more ready for what ever use it may be put to.

The fruit trees and the oak are immune to the attacks of the oyster scale and will be left as they are, but the insect infest the broken or gnawed.

Mr. Cunningham in consultation with the chief has selected a spot to which the infected wood will be dragged, and burned. To prevent the possibility of its being run off the spot will be ploughed in a marked degree by the destruction of this infected wood, and the beautiful reserve will be all the more ready for what ever use it may be put to.

The fruit trees and the oak are immune to the attacks of the oyster scale and will be left as they are, but the insect infest the broken or gnawed.

Mr. Cunningham in consultation with the chief has selected a spot to which the infected wood will be dragged, and burned. To prevent the possibility of its being run off the spot will be ploughed in a marked degree by the destruction of this infected wood, and the beautiful reserve will be all the more ready for what ever use it may be put to.

The fruit trees and the oak are immune to the attacks of the oyster scale and will be left as they are, but the insect infest the broken or gnawed.

Mr. Cunningham in consultation with the chief has selected a spot to which the infected wood will be dragged, and burned. To prevent the possibility of its being run off the spot will be ploughed in a marked degree by the destruction of this infected wood, and the beautiful reserve will be all the more ready for what ever use it may be put to.

STORM CLAIMS HOST OF LIVES

ABERDEEN, Scotland, Jan. 18.—Fifty-three of the crew of the British steamer Wistow Hall were drowned today when the steamer rounded on the Boulders of Buchan, off the coast of Aberdeenshire. Only Captain Stoddard and three of the crew reached shore. The Wistow Hall had a terrible experience in the gale. Capt. Stoddard, who was rescued after a long period of unconsciousness, relates a story of extremely tempestuous weather from the time of leaving the Tyne on Monday.

The vessel got into difficulty on Wednesday, when two of the crew were mortally injured. The captain himself had his spine hurt, confining him to his cabin. Finally the vessel was extinguished, and the vessel was at the mercy of the sea. A few minutes before she struck the steward assisted the captain to dress. No sooner had he reached the bridge than the steamer overboard. And remembered nothing until he recovered the consciousness in the cottage where he is now lying. Capt. Stoddard was taking his first voyage as commander of the Wistow Hall owing to the illness of the regular master.

After Monday the crew had no food or drink, and all of them huddled in the engine room, not daring to venture to the forecastle to procure supplies.

The scene from shore was harrowing. The vessel soon broke up, and the crew clinging desperately, but every wave claimed its victim. Nothing could be done to help the men, and in a short time all disappeared except the four who were washed ashore.

Gale Pieces
LONDON, Jan. 18.—The gale still continues in some parts of the United Kingdom, the most severe in many years. Many lives have been lost by wrecks and accidents, and it is feared the tale of disaster is not complete. Off the Aberdeen coast the weather has been particularly wild. A large liner was seen to disappear today. It may have put out to sea, but it is feared that it was wrecked. Two other wrecks are reported along the coast. Another vessel was seen to founder yesterday, and it is supposed to have been an Aberdeen collier with 14 hands aboard. Nothing has been heard of the steamer seen in distress off the Yorkshire coast a day or two ago. A boat washed ashore at Ramsey, Isle of Man, appears to indicate the wreck of a large tramp.

In addition, there have been several small wrecks, involving a few lives each.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Bishops and Clergymen of Vancouver and Vicinity Meet to Assist Purpose of Association

VANCOUVER, Jan. 18.—In response to a call issued by the Bishops and presidents of the ministerial unions of Vancouver and vicinity, a representative meeting of the clergy of all denominations was held at 10:30 a. m. today in the rooms of the Vancouver board of trade.

The meeting was called for the purpose of emphasizing the action already taken by the different religious denominations in their endorsement and commendation of the plans and purposes of the Canadian Industrial Peace association. Archbishop McNeil presided.

A resolution was introduced and carried unanimously recommending that the clergy of Vancouver and vicinity set aside one Sunday in the year, preferably the Sunday previous to labor day, when every clergyman should preach to his people a sermon appropriate to and in behalf of the cause of industrial peace. A committee including a representative of each denomination was appointed to bring their recommendations before the clergy of the various denominations and report at an adjourned meeting.

John W. Morse Released
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—President Taft tonight commuted to expire immediately the fifteen year sentence for violation of the national banking laws under which Charles W. Morse, the New York banker and "Ice King" has served two years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. The commutation of sentence, which gives Morse immediate freedom, but does not restore his civil rights, was granted upon recommendation of Attorney-General Wickersham and Surgeon-General Tamm, U. S. A. The authorities at Atlanta have been notified by telegraph of the president's action. Efforts for a complete pardon were unavailing, and under the law Morse will not be paroled until he has served five years. His friends wish to take him to Caspbad for treatment, and he probably will be taken there at once.

Alberta's Railway Act
OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—It is understood that the cabinet will arrive at an early decision in regard to the request for disallowance of the Alberta government's railway legislation, which was argued before the ministers at length some time ago. The general impression seems to be that the government will not disallow the act, the province having, through Premier A. L. Sifton, given an understanding that those who have claims will receive a full measure of justice.

Toronto Board of Trade
TORONTO, Jan. 18.—W. P. Gundy defeated John Firstbrook for vice-president of the board of trade today.

IT MAY SOUND STRANGE BUT IT IS TRUE

Copas & Young

The Anti-Combine Grocers

SAVE YOU MONEY

They Arantee It

CLARK'S OR DAVIES PORK, BEANS AND TOMATO SAUCE, 3 tins for.....25c

POTTED MEAT—for sandwiches—4 tins for.....25c

FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 20-lb. sack.....\$1.35

EDWARD'S DESICCATED SOUP—sufficient for 1 pint soup—per packet.....5c

JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, large 16-oz. jar.....90c

CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack.....\$1.75

INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—the most popular butter of the day—and we are still selling it at 3 pounds for.....\$1.00

CHIVER'S OLD COUNTRY MARMALADE, 7-lb. tin 75c. 1-lb. glass jar.....15c

ANTI-COMBINE TEA—equal to any tea sold at 50c per lb. elsewhere—3 pounds for.....\$1.00

NICE NAVAL ORANGES, per dozen 35c, 25c and.....15c

NICE JAP ORANGES, per box.....50c

REINDEER CONDENSED MILK, 2 cans for.....25c

Patronize the store of the people

COPAS & YOUNG

Anti-Combine Grocers Corner Fort and Broad Streets
Grocery Dept. Phones 94 and 95. Liquor Dept. Phone 1632
Quick Delivery



"Lorna"

EXTRACT OF WILD FLOWERS OF KENWOOD

A deliciously fragrant and most beautiful perfume—an odor that lasts long. It is made from nothing else but the Devonshire wild flowers. Buy just as much or as little as you please; 50c per ounce, sold here only.

CYRUS H. BOWES

Chemist Government St., near Yates.

Builders' and Contractors' Supplies

A SPECIALTY

The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd

Phone 59 544-546 Yates Street

Sauces Are A Real Aid To Digestion

Royal Chili Sauce, per bottle	40c
Mexican Chili Ketchup, per bottle	40c
Royal Oyster and Clam Sauce, per bottle	40c
Tuckfield's Worcestershire Sauce, per bottle 10c and	25c
Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, per bottle, 35c, 65c and	\$1.00
Holbrook's Sauce, per bottle 25c, 35c and	75c
Mellor's Sauce, 20c, 35c and	75c
Brands A1 Sauce, per bottle	35c
Gorton's H. P. Sauce, per bottle	25c
Mason's O. K. Sauce, per bottle	25c
Holbrook's Punch Sauce, per bottle	25c
Heinz Tomato Ketchup, per bottle 25c and	35c
Blue Label Ketchup, per bottle	35c
E. D. Smith's Ketchup, per bottle	25c
Royal Pepper Sauce, per bottle	35c
Royal Mint Sauce, per bottle	50c
Heinz Chili Sauce, per bottle	45c
Heinz India Relish, per bottle	35c
Heinz Tomato Chutney, per bottle	50c
Yorkshire Relish, per bottle 25c and	50c
Anchovy Sauce, per bottle	35c
Mushroom Ketchup, per bottle	35c
Harvey's Sauce, per bottle	35c
Taragon Vinegar, per bottle	35c
Tabasco Sauce, per bottle	65c

Dixie Ross & Co.

Independent Grocers, 1817 Government St. Tel. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. 83.

AFTER

The charm of chase of danger of its own—see the woodmoose haps, for the woodmoose owls and foxes scheming for a lose him, there hunt than in when all you and silently ar him as he jum

To me the once was, first, had to get up upon yourself the auerhahn feathered game man who has alone is called careful not to there; nor south east, for your nor southwest one learns to w

Lastly, it something about nothing is know me my choice "we ought to get more," or we would probably not shoot, I bed early—wh usage.

The dictionary mountain-cock, the dictionaries over, he has bo mountain-cock pheasant, wild hahn is meant calzie in Euro larger, dark bro wood's raven.

Certain part Forest are still be reason hahn in a week's be heard boom est in other par exception. Only ness has saved for nothing is towards artific would simply d if confined in t

It was one edge of the Bla my first hunt. morning, four gamekeeper. T ing villages as ing roads the ai of the woods, my questions, hunt and of m shot.

"You see, I swer you can hwy to my sur do use to hunt! Donnerwetter! also eyes. I h in these woods, this time, and heard his wing. He is a silent "

"Only in Ap then he makes times gets shot daylight and ma man. While he is deaf and hard. But stop ing, else you w leaf stirs, he mountain."

A half hour path leading u Baron and his weidmansk! darkness. For had been brou singly and gene

We pushed the heavier mix reached, when tiously, stopping curious hunting still, dark wood awakened, and ears as if we w Indians, instead few minutes Ma against noise, boots and his he seemed to me alarm less sens. Certainly he coe der that way.

The path o rugged, dark lined against t wren vs and t tening with he sounds of our below that tells its covert, when heavy booming ward through!

"Schnell! Se

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

AFTER THE AUERHAHN

The charm of hunting—aside from the chase of dangerous game, which has a charm of its own—seems to lie partly in the difficulties met and overcome. When you want a woodmouse with all your heart (as you do, perhaps, for the biggest trout in the pool) and the woodmouse, trained by much dodging of snags and foxes, keeps you watching and scheming for a week before you get him or lose him, there is more honest sport in the hunt than in getting a deer for your table when all you have to do is to paddle swiftly and silently around the alder point and take him as he jumps from the lily pads.

To me the charm of hunting the auerhahn once was, first, that it offered difficulties. You had to get up early in the morning and depend upon yourself instead of on a keeper. Then the auerhahn is wild and shy, shiest of all feathered game, and I have never yet met the man who has shot one. After hunting hare and deer in German preserves, where killing alone is called sport, where you have to be careful not to shoot north, for the village is there; nor south, for the horse is there; nor east, for your host is there behind a tree; nor southwest, for a multitude of reasons, one learns to welcome a bit of real hunting.

Lastly, it offered a chance to discover something about a rare bird, of which almost nothing is known. So when the Baron offered me my choice of a reh (deer) hunt, in which "we ought to get twenty, but will probably get more," or a try at this wild bird which we would probably not see and almost certainly not shoot, I chose the latter and went to bed early—which is against good German usage.

The dictionaries call the auerhahn the mountain-cock. The Baron, however, says the dictionaries know nothing about it. Moreover, he has both birds in his preserves. The mountain-cock is the berghahn, a large black pheasant, wild and hard to shoot. The berghahn is meant when one speaks of the capercaillie in Europe. The auerhahn is much larger, dark brown in color, and wilder than a wood's raven.

Certain parts of Bavaria and the Black Forest are the only localities where one may still be reasonably sure of hearing the auerhahn in a week's hunting. One may sometimes be heard booming from a bit of remote forest in other parts of Germany, but that is the exception. Only the birds' extraordinary wildness has saved them from extinction long ago, for nothing is done, nor can be done, I think, towards artificial stocking. The young birds would simply die or beat themselves to death if confined in the presence of men.

It was one morning in late April, on the edge of the Black Forest region, that I tried my first hunt. We were off at three in the morning, four of us, each with driver and gamekeeper. The mists hung low in the sleeping villages as we rattled along; on the winding roads the air was heavy with night smells of the woods. Max, the keeper, in answer to my questions, explaining the nature of the hunt and of my own duties if I expected a shot.

"You see, Herr Doktor, this is the only way you can hunt the auerhahn"—this in answer to my surprise at spring hunting. "It's no use to hunt him in the woods with pointers. Donnerwetter! he has ears like a witch and also eyes. I have been keeper twenty years in these woods and I never saw him except at this time, and in this way. Sometimes I have heard his wings at a distance, but not often. He is a silent kerl and keeps to himself.

"Only in April or May he falls in love—then he makes a fool of himself and sometimes gets shot. He flies into a big tree at daylight and makes a racket to rouse a policeman. While he calls he knows nothing else; he is deaf and blind. Then you must run hard. But stop running before he stops calling; else you will lose him. If you stir, if a leaf stirs, he hears it and is off over the mountain."

A half hour's drive brought us to a footpath leading up the mountain, where the Baron and his friends left us with a cherry weidmansluck! as they disappeared in the darkness. For each hunter a separate carriage had been brought, for the birds are found singly and generally miles apart.

We pushed rapidly upward, Max and I, till the heavier mixed growth of the summit was reached, when we stole on much more cautiously, stopping often to listen. It was curious hunting, this creeping through the still, dark woods in which not a bird had yet awakened, and depending on our overstrained ears as if we were stalking a camp of hostile Indians, instead of a wild wood's bird. Every few minutes Max turned to whisper caution against noise, though what with his heavy boots and his ignorance of stalking methods, he seemed to me to be making noise enough to alarm less sensitive ears than the auerhahn's. Certainly he could never have stalked a red deer that way—to say nothing of a beaver.

The path opens as we ascend, and now a rugged dark line is seen faintly outlined against the sky. It is the hilltop between us and the morning. We are both listening with heads bent, Max for the first sounds of our game and I for a faint rustle below that tells of a deer stealing away from its covert, when from far up among the firs a heavy booming sound comes rushing downward through the startled woods.

"Schnell! Schnell! There he is; come on!"

yells Max, all noise and excitement in a minute, and away he goes crashing after the sound with racket enough to awaken the seven sleepers. Instead of following him, I stand in the path trying to define the curious call. It suggests the drum of a partridge close by, only much heavier, as if a thunderbolt should rattle its wings. With the whirring comes a faint clicking sound, as if voice and wings are both in use at once. The booming sound ceases suddenly, before I can determine how it is made. With it the crashing in the bushes ceases also.

A Nervous Guide

Poor Max, finding himself alone, was in terror lest I should alarm the game by disobeying instructions, for once the auerhahn is heard, you must not stir a muscle except when he is booming. Max knew of my love of the wild things and had questioned and listened for hours to my accounts of New World animals and hunting. He had set his honest heart on my getting this one, which he assured me afterwards was probably the only old cock on the whole mountain. I almost ran against him in the darkness before he learned my whereabouts, and then he almost had a fit, so great was his fear that I would alarm the shy game and drive it away.

The German hunter, so far as I have met and known him, knows nothing of stalking or still-hunting. Max would listen incredulously when I told him that you can walk upon any animal if you first learn to walk like an animal, and he would say finally: "Wait till you try the auerhahn." Now that the chance had come, he was scared into a perspiration lest I should attempt it. He was motioning imploringly for silence when the heavy booming rang through the woods again. With a shout for me to follow, Max was off, as if he were a coon-hunter and heard the eager yapping that tells of a treed coon, which belongs to the first man that finds him.

It was clear now that the bird was so far away that with ordinary caution no ears, however keen, could detect us. Only a nose was equal to that task. But it would be presumptuous, and of no use besides, to suggest that to a German gamekeeper, so I let Max run and listened again. When I found him a second time he kept fast hold of my arm till the call began, apparently much nearer than before. Like the partridge's drumming, it is strangely deceptive as to distance and location.

By this time the excitement of the hunt had gotten hold of me, making me forget the naturalist. I dashed after the keeper, our nerves tingling exuberantly as the bushes crashed about us and the heavy whirring rushed by our ears continuously. Then we stopped with hearts thumping audibly in the silence and darkness of the morning woods.

So we went for half an hour, now rushing on heedlessly, now cowering with bated breath, now with quick thrills of expectancy tingling down our backs as the strange throbbing call rolled down upon us, till it seemed as if some fierce, unknown beast were up there challenging our advance. And I repeated to myself that this was curious hunting—almost as exciting as moose-calling.

We were now near the auerhahn evidently, though it was still too dark to find him in the treetops, when he began calling again I spoke hurriedly to Max:

"I'm going over yonder among the pines. The trees will show better there against the light. Stay here; and if you see him, come tell me." I was off with the rifle before he could object (as he certainly would have done) to having the hunt taken out of his hands. In Germany everything should proceed officially, according to exact rules.

I found a place in the pines where some big treetops showed clearly against the light and began to examine them. How easily one can pick out the different trees by the characteristic turn of their small twigs. Even their shadows in the moonlight are as good as a botanical description, or better. That strong crook there, now, could belong only to an oak; and that close clump of leaves—hold on! oaks haven't any leaves yet.

The supposed clump starts into sudden vibration as my eyes search it suspiciously; the startling call goes booming, rumbling through the woods again and echoing back from the hills.

It grew quiet after a moment, and the figure of a large bird slowly outlines itself on the oak branch, but vague and shadowy in the gloom of the fading night. Suddenly he crouches, there is a flash of wings over his head, and the booming begins again with the clucking and calling. There is no doubt now. The sound proceeds from the wings, as a partridge drums, but whether he strikes them together over his back, or against his sides, or upon the branch beneath him is impossible to tell. Probably upon his sides, like a challenging rooster; but as with the grouse, the movement is too swift for eyes to follow.

When the Bird Is Deaf

I raise the rifle slowly as he stops. "But wait! Robin Hood himself, or Davy Crockett, would miss once at least with this gloom and distance. Let's see if he really is so deaf to all but his own music." So I wait till he begins calling again, cover him as carefully as I can, and fire. The report breaks in on the morning stillness with a startling crash. It leaps across the valley, echo hurls it back again, then it leaps to the mountain and goes rumbling like thunder up over the treetops and out of hearing. But the booming call goes steady

ly on and the flicker of wings on the oak branch is rapid as ever. I have just time to slip in another shell before he ceases suddenly and becomes apparently part of the tree again.

I think he must have smelled the powder, as crows are supposed to do; or it may be he caught an echo long since beyond my hearing, for he moved uneasily up and down the branch and waited a long time before calling again. Then the sound seemed curiously faint and far away as if from beyond the mountain. It seemed to satisfy him, however, for after listening a moment he broke out into the full booming challenge.

I fired again and missed. As I raised the rifle for another try the call ceased abruptly, as if the auerhahn were dissatisfied, as birds often are, with his own performance. Behind me I heard a slight rustle where Max drew himself back to cover. It seemed impossible that any ears a hundred yards away could have detected it, but I saw the big bird draw himself sharply up as if he were being stretched into a string just as a turkey does when alarmed. The next instant—before I could press the trigger—he was whizzing like a bullet over the crest of the mountain.

Poor Max was full of vain sorrow at his blunder. It was a bit hard, to be sure, not to get the auerhahn after such a stalk, and of course I felt dead sure of him the next shot. What hunter ever missed twice and lost his third chance without the same sweet consciousness? Nevertheless, the hunt was the most delightful that I ever had in the country of rules and red tape—so much to see and learn, so much more sport than potting a dozen red-deer from a chair as they came to feed in the open glades. All the other hunters came back also empty-handed. Only one had heard a bird calling, but had alarmed him before getting within range.

So, though I have seen and heard and shot at the auerhahn, I have small idea what the auerhahn is like, and the lack is the more vexatious because I cannot find anybody who will tell me clearly what I have missed. Next season, when the auerhahn falls in love again, I shall set myself a more difficult task than shooting him. It is to stalk him without a gun (and without a keeper); and to watch him till he stops calling and his mate comes, whom nobody ever sees; to follow them into the glade, where I am sure he will strut, and spread his tail and make himself big with vain pride, just as our own wild turkey does before the mate who has come to his calling. And that will be good hunting; for no human eyes have ever yet seen it.

"Donnerwetter!" says the Baron when I tell him my intention and all about the turkey's courting. "When you do that I shall send you to catch the elms that dance in that same glade in the moonlight. You may be right, though, about the courting. Anyway, you shall have your invitation when the spring comes."—William J. Long in Outing.

HEDGEHOG A LA CANAYEN

"Louis," inquired the tenderfoot, "did you ever cook a hedgehog?"

"No, m'sieur, but I have many tam begin. Dat's not ver' easy 'ting, to cook hedgehog. But ma fadder—"

"I understand that all you have to do is to fry them quick in hot, deep fat."

"Wall, I dunno me 'bout dat. P'raps. All de same, I radder chew me de spruce gum. But de fadder of me, he's de mos' bes' cook for hedgehog was never seen. He's tole plenty deep, but dat's p'raps too long story."

"No, go ahead. I want to find out."

"Wall, de firs' 'ting you got to skin heem, an' dat's purty mean job. It mak' you mad when de quill stick in de hand. But she's not ver' bad if you got pinchers. Nex' you put heem in a pail wit' plenty salt water and let heem soak, oh, mebbe all night. It tak' long tam for soak hedgehog enough—"

"How much of him do you take?"

"Oh, jes' de legs. Dat's all dere is. An' after he's soak, he's wash off in clean water and den he's boil in more salt water—"

"How long?"

"Well, what you call par-boil, mebbe tree, four hour. After dat he's boil in some more water wit' ver' leetle salt and some vinegar. Dat's for mak' heem tender—"

"How much vinegar?"

"For chicken mos' likely one, two spoon, but I tink me ma fadder say for hedgehog 'bout one cup. Anyhow, he's boil dere wit' nice piece pork and mebbe some onion."

"That's not a par-boil, is it?"

"Oh, mon Dieu, no! 'Bout six, eight hour. Dat give you plenty tam for gettin' de bakin' hole ready, an' de fives' place for dat's in de side of a hill. When everyt'ing's done, you put heem in a kettle wit' some pork on top an' some flour and leetle water dat he's boil in an' mak' de cover ver' tight."

"How long does he stay there?"

"All night, an' ma fadder he say dat if de bakin' hole's not cool off too moche, he's better by noon. Dat's why, ma fren, dere's so many hedgehog. It's ver' hard for cook heem good. But long 'bout noon it's tam for mak' de gravy, wit' flour, an' water he's boil in, an' leetle butter if you got it, an' some pepper."

"When you go for pull heem out de hole, you mus' kick de dog away, or you have all dis 'troub' for not'n." Den he's put on de beeg plate wit' pork an' onion and plenty gravy. An' de nex' 'ting—"

Louis suddenly arose to kick together the

brands of the fire and pattered unaccountably with the sticks on the farther side.

"Yes, what next?" insisted the tenderfoot. "I should think it would be about done."

"Wall, no," drawled Louis from the darkness beyond the fire. "De fadder of me, he always say de nex' bes' 'ting is 't'row de tam 'ting in de lak'."—W. S. C. in Outing.

18 LB. DOLLY VARDEN TROUT

A magnificent specimen of the Dolly Varden trout was taken from Lake Pend D'Oreille, Ida., one day last summer by Judge G. W. Stocker of Spokane, Wash. The beauty weighed eighteen pounds and measured one inch over three feet from tip to tip. The fish struck at a pearl spoonhook and fought three hours before the fortunate angler, playing it carefully, succeeded in boating his prize. Judge Stocker's fishing companion was W. H. Witt, and the two landed about thirty-five pounds of trout. Aside from the big fellow the fishes averaged about one pound each.—The American Field.

LION HUNTING OVER HOUNDS

Although the killing of lions over hounds has often been talked of, it has only recently become an accomplished fact.

Granted that dogs have often played an important part in connection with lion shooting, but the actual laying on of a pack of hounds to a lion's trail is a distinct novelty.

The hounds used by Mr. Paul J. Rainey are spoken of in the East African paper as Russian bearhounds, but what these are like must be left to the imagination of all but a lucky few.

No doubt the foxhound blood enters into their composition to a great extent, as they have excellent noses.

It would appear that the mode of procedure is to put down baits, which are visited early next morning, and if a lion's spoor is found, the hounds are laid on the trail, which they appear to follow keenly. As soon as the pack come up with the lion a second pack, which have been held in reserve, and which consist of various crossbred tykes of "low degree," go in yapping and worrying the "Lord of the Forest," till he breaks cover and falls a victim to the waiting gunner.

It appears that Mr. Rainey and party with two packs accounted for twenty-seven lions in a very short time; this in the game reserve, beside others shot outside the closed area.

The shooting over hounds strikes one as less dangerous than shooting lions in the ordinary way, but it is perhaps this spice of danger which gives zest to the sport.

The idea of getting a "good run" with a lion and hounds is scarcely to be expected, but as aids to the gunner they are a great success.

Leo does not lend himself to much running, though he has a fine turn of speed in his first bounds when charging.

Hearing of such bags makes one fancy that the lordly lion may be weeded down too fine, but it must be borne in mind that there are many parts of East Africa where ticks, flies and climate make the use of hounds well nigh impossible.

The Athi Plains seem to be particularly suitable to hound work.

The gunners who go with the lionhounds are mounted on either mules or ponies, and usually dismount to shoot, though some ponies are steady and will let you shoot from them but you may guess when using a rifle it does not do to take risks.

HOCKERILL.

A WOLF HUNTING STORY

I was down in Fort William at New Year's time disposing of my fall catch of furs, and while there I met the genial host of the Empire Hotel, a local hunter and a fisherman of some repute. After some liquid refreshment I told him of the fine hunting and fishing to be had at my camp on the English River, and of the many wolves and bears that daily visited the camp in search of a good fat hotelman for breakfast. Nothing daunted this knight of the black bottle determined to accompany me north to make his fortune out of wolf scalps and bear hides.

On the morning of January 5th mine host his friend Clotus and myself, with a full dog team and five hundred pounds of provisions boarded the Grand Trunk Pacific local out of West Fort William which was to take us one hundred miles up the line. From there we were to continue our journey by dog train.

The conductor kindly let us off at mile post one hundred at a quarter after four, p.m., and we bundled off our stuff into four or five feet of snow. My friend, after we had dug him out of the snow and got him on the track, wanted to know where the camp was.

"We camp right here," said I.

There was nothing else for it that night as the heavy fall of snow had obliterated the trail. We set to work to make camp and cook supper, no light job either with the temperature at thirty-five or forty below zero, and the snow four or five feet deep.

With the aid of our snow shoes we soon cleared a space of ten or twelve feet square and piled in good dry Jack Pine, enough to keep a fire going all night. Balsam boughs were stuck up in the snow to the north, west and east sides as a wind brake and with a good fire going we were quite comfortable.



We made a very hearty supper from bacon, bread and good strong tea.

"This is the first time I ever eat with mitts on," remarked my friend.

"And I guess by the feel of it you'd do well to sleep with them on too," was Clotus' reply.

"Now boys on with your snow shoes and we'll gather balsam boughs for our beds."

By this time it was getting pretty dark. Before we had succeeded in getting the shoes on, a lone wolf away to the west let out a "kie yie!" and was answered by one of its kind not very far north. The cry was taken up by half a dozen more.

You should have seen our friend dig out his big 405.

"Surely you are not going to take a gun along to cut brush?" objected Clotus.

My friend scorned to answer. By this time he was trying to jam his hunting knife into the magazines of his rifle. He had evidently got the knife and cartridge mixed up. The dogs commenced to sneak in from their snow beds, and one, a half breed husky, let out a "kie yie." My friend, nervous and frightened, I suppose, jumped into the middle of the fire and "Bang" went his big 405.

A miss of an inch is as good as a mile. I felt a big chunk of lead and metal go zip by my head. Clotus dug head first into a pile of blankets.

"Do you think I hit him?" asked my friend in a stage whisper.

"You certainly came very close!" said I.

By this time the fire had eaten through his moccasins and eight pairs of socks. He let out a yell that would have done credit to a northwest Indian on the war path, and swung that big 405 around in such a loose and careless way that I took Clotus' place and got as many blankets between that big gun and myself as possible.

Such a night as we put in!—frozen on one side, roasted on the other. My friend had brought along a sleeping bag but try as we might we could not get him into it. He weighs in the neighborhood of three hundred pounds and the bag had evidently been made for some one the size of Sir Wilfrid. After working an hour or two we slit it up the middle, rolled two pairs of blankets around its owner folded up the sleeping bag as a bed, then tied the whole with ropes. I would then very willingly have given ten dollars to have heard the wolves kick up a racket but the ornery critters were mum.

Not to be outdone, I took old Baziago, the half breed husky, back into the timber about a hundred yards and gave him a few wallops and he certainly did do himself and his forefathers credit. While he did his best, however, my friend had him beaten by a thousand miles.

At seven we packed up and made camp late in the afternoon. For ten days my companions fairly wallowed in the gore of wolves, bears and rabbits—principally rabbits. There is however a wolf head mounted in the Empire Hotel which goes to prove the prowess of its proprietor. Nearby hangs its tail—or another tale.—Rod and Gun.

TO A FAVORITE RETRIEVER

Strong indeed is the runner that baffles your wonderful nose.

You'll follow him hell for leather through the thickest stuff that grows; Cold does not daunt you, nor danger, at the time of the evening flight, When you plunge into ice and water for your master's left and right.

You've crouched in the draughty grouse-butt, you've sat behind the fence, You've stood in some hottish corners besides the woodlands dense;

And you never moved an eyelid when the hares came scurrying by, And you only cocked one silky ear when you saw a rabbit die.

It isn't exactly easy, I can see by your wistful eye,

When birds come flying past us, and—your master lets them fly, To just sit still and do nothing, but you're worth your weight in gold,

For, however strong temptation, you never go till you're told.

You're black as a heap of coal dust, black as a naked nigger,

But never a whiter sportsman watched for the pull of a trigger; You're only a poor dumb bow-wow, but you'd put some men to shame,

For there's brains in that broad, deep forehead when you ponder the tricks of game.

—ALAN R. HAIG BROWN.

The inhabitants of Ceylon consume about two million cocoanuts daily.

The Fourth Week of The January Sale Opens on Monday With an Important Sale of Women's Dresses, Children's Wash Dresses and a Clearance Sale in The Women's Waist Department, Values to \$7.90 For \$2.90. See The Window

A Great Clearance Sale of Men's Clothing Monday

\$17.50 RUBBERED SILK RAIN COATS FOR \$2.50—\$15 to \$18 SUITS FOR \$9.75—AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT A BIG REDUCTION

Rubbered Silk Rain Coats—These are the balance of our stock and we are determined to clean them out on Monday morning regardless of their cost. The price we are now asking for them is but a fraction of the cost, but owing to the advanced state of the season we prefer to clean them out at a loss rather than carry them over to next season. There are the following colors to choose from—Black, green, blue, yellow and wine color. Regular \$17.50 garments for **\$2.50**

Men's Suits in fancy worsteds and tweeds in all the newest styles. Every suit is so well tailored that a close examination is necessary to detect the difference between them and the custom tailored garment. The fact that these garments are made of different models and all sizes are here, makes it an easy matter to find a garment that will fit you perfectly and please you in point of materials and style. Regular \$15 and \$18 values on sale Monday at **\$9.75**

Boys' Suits in tweeds and fancy worsteds in a wide range of patterns and colors. They are double-breasted models and may be had in sizes from 23 to 34. A final cleaning up of this line on Monday including values to \$6.75 for **\$4.75**

Boys' and Youths' Overcoats made of heavy tweeds, cravenettes and chevots, in a great variety of colors and patterns. There are plain and two-way collars to choose from and the values range to \$8.75. Monday's Clearance Price **\$4.75**

Buy Brussels Carpets and Nottingham Lace Curtains on Monday. Prices Nearly Half The Usual

White Nottingham Lace Curtains—Three different patterns are here to choose from and each one is a beauty. They are on a strong net, will always launder well and give long service. We recommend them as the best values we have offered for a long time. Regular \$3.75 and \$4.75 values and each pair 3 yards long, on sale Monday at, per pair **\$2.50**

English Brussels Carpet Squares—A great variety of patterns and colorings are here to choose from including some handsome two-tone greens, two-tone blues, ground shades of fawn, brown, green and grey. They are high-grade carpets, closely woven and a hard-finished surface. Size 3x3 1-2 and regularly sold at \$21.50; are to be cleaned out on Monday at, each, **\$11.75**

White Linen Centre Pieces Regular 40c and 50c for 20c Monday

These are 18in. square and are ready stamped with patterns for eyelet or solid embroidery, braiding patterns also for colored embroidery. There are many patterns to choose from, and are our regular 40c and 50c values. Special for Monday **20c**

Remnants of Dress Goods on Monday at Half Price

Hundreds of pieces are here to choose from and all the newest and most popular materials are represented: Serges, panamas, broadcloths, Venetians, poplins, nuns' veilings, ottomans and satin cloths are here, and the prices mean a considerable saving to the home dressmaker.

See the Broad Street windows.

SILK REMNANTS

Taffetas, geishas, satin merves, peau de soie, paillettes, satins and tamelines are in this assortment and as the pieces are in a variety of lengths and the prices tempting, they will find ready purchasers on Monday Morning.

Seasonable Remedies at Money Saving Prices

PATENT MEDICINE DEPARTMENT

- Scott's Emulsion, 90c and **45c**
 - Howard's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil **70c**
 - Maltine Pure **90c**
 - Maltine, with Cod Liver Oil **90c**
 - Ferrol Emulsion **90c**
 - Beef Iron and Wine \$1.00 size **65c**
 - Sarsaparilla, \$1.00 size **65c**
 - Quinine and Iron Wine **40c**
 - Quinine and Iron Tonic English formula **25c**
 - Burdock Blood Bitters **75c**
 - Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets **20c**
 - Throat Pastilles **20c**
 - Howard's Cough Remedy **20c**
 - Balsam of Aniseed **20c**
 - Syrup of Pine and Tar **20c**
 - Owbridge's Lung Tonic **45c**
 - Syrup of Hypophosphates, \$1.00 size **75c**
 - Gude's Peptomangan **\$1.00**
 - Wincarnis, quarts \$1.90; pints **\$1.20**
- YOU SAVE 20 PER CENT. AVERAGE ON ALL YOUR PURCHASES**



A Clearance Sale of Women's Dresses at \$1.90, \$5.90, \$11.90 and \$17.90. Regular Values From \$3.75 up to \$50

See the View street window display for these dresses. There are about 100 garments in this lot and as all are different a full description is impossible. There are dainty muslin dresses trimmed with rich embroideries and laces, choice marquisette in many colors and styles, chiffon dresses with beautiful silk overdraperies, also silk and satin garments in a great many styles and colors. Many of these models are richly embroidered in contrasting colors and gold and all sizes are included. We consider this the best dress bargain that we have offered this season, the exceptionally good qualities and attractive styles will find ready purchasers on Monday morning. January clearance prices \$1.90, \$5.90, \$11.90 and **\$17.90**

Clean Up-Sale in The Women's Waist Department. Values to \$7.90 Will be Sold at \$2.90 Monday

Handsome Black Net Waists—These garments are lined with silk, have long or short sleeves, high necks, and are to be had in all sizes. All are richly embroidered, and not a single garment is worth less than \$4.35 and many are worth \$7.90; so you are sure of securing an unusual bargain. All one price on Monday at **\$2.90**

Chiffon Taffeta Waists—In colors black, navy and green. These are to be had in a variety of styles and in all sizes. Some are trimmed with clusters of gathered pleats, and others have a side closing fastening with cord frogs and finished with clusters of tucks on either side. There are long and short sleeves to choose from and most have high necks. Regular \$5.00 and \$7.50 values for **\$2.90**

Children's Bearskin Coats Regularly Sold From \$2.75 to \$5.75 Will be Sold on Monday, \$1.90

These garments are very serviceable, warm, and will stand no end of washing. They are attractive in appearance, and may be had in white, blue, brown and grey. Some have wide collars of the same material, others have navy blue velvet collars with white braid trimmings, while a few have neat cloth collars trimmed with braid. These are the balance of our stock and will clean them out on Monday morning at, per garment **\$1.90**

See the Window Display on View Street

Girl's and Children's Dresses Regular Values From \$1.75 to \$2.50 on Sale Monday For 90c

All sizes, to fit girls from 4 to 18 years, are here, and the styles, colors and patterns are so varied that no matter how exacting you may be, or what your taste is, there is a garment here that will please you. They are made of ginghams, chambrays and good prints, and every one will launder well. Some are in a new sailor style and others have round or square yokes. Your choice on Monday from regular \$1.75 and \$2.50 values, for **90c**

See the Window Display on View Street

Monday in The Staple Department, Some Interesting Items at January Sale Prices

- 100 Dozen Pillow Slips made of a strong bleached cotton. A variety of sizes are here to choose from. Regular \$2 values on Monday for **\$1.50**
- 100 Pairs of Full Sized Sheets, made of a pure bleached cotton, free from dressing and evenly woven. These are a specially good value. We strongly recommend them. Monday's special, per pair **\$1.65**
- Wool-Filled Comforters, in a great variety of colors and designs. Monday's Sale price \$4.50, \$4, \$3.50, \$3, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.75 and **\$1.50**

- White Wool Blankets, in many weaves and sizes. The following prices will give you some idea of the range there is here to choose from, but you cannot realize the values without seeing the goods. Per pair, \$8.50, \$6, \$5.50, \$4.50, \$3.75, \$3.50 and **\$3**
- White Marcella Quilts—10 | 4, 11 | 4, and 12 | 4 sizes and all are an exceptional bargain at these prices: \$3, \$2.75, \$2.50, and **\$1.75**
- 1000 Yards of Gingham will go on sale Monday. It is 27 inches wide and will wear and launder well. Regular 25c value on Monday for **15c**

Splendid Values in The Whitewear Dep't Monday

SEE THE WINDOWS ON VIEW STREET

Women's Underskirts made of a good quality of cambric, has a wide tucked flounce of muslin and is finished with three-inch torchon lace. Sale price on Monday, per garment **50c**

Women's Underskirts—These garments are made of a good strong cotton, have a 12-inch flounce of tuck muslin and are finished with a wide frill of embroidery. Sale price, per garment **85c**

Princess Slips made of a good quality cotton. The skirt has a deep flounce of embroidery and the neck and sleeves are finished with lace beading and ribbon. Sale price on Monday, per garment **\$1.35**

Combinations—The corset covers and drawers are made of cotton and are neatly edged with lace. Per garment **\$1.25**

Women's Drawers, made of heavy white cotton and finished with a frill trimmed with linen torchon lace. Per garment, on Monday **40c**

Women's Drawers, made of a good cotton and finished with a wide flounce of tucked embroidery. All sizes are here. Sale price, per garment, on Monday **50c**

Women's Drawers, made of heavy cotton and finished with a wide hemstitched frill. Sale price, per garment **25c**

Monday's Specials in The Women's Shoe Department \$3 BOOTS FOR \$1.65 AND VALUES TO \$6 FOR \$3.45

Women's Lace Boots, made of good black calfskin and glazed kid, also low Shoes in patent leather, glazed kid and gun metal, in strap and lace styles. Regular \$3 values on sale Monday at, per pair only **\$1.65**

Queen Quality and Boston Favorite Brands of Women's Boots in a variety of styles. All are regular values up to \$6 and no better shoes are on the market at the money. Monday's clearance price, per pair **\$3.45**

Women's High-grade Boots, the balance of our Winter stock, all new and popular models in both button and lace style. There are suede leathers, gunmetal calf, patent colt and tan Russia. All sizes are here and every pair is a big saving to the purchaser. Regular values to \$6; all to clean out at **\$3.45**

Cleaning Out all Bear Fur Sets at \$1 on Monday

There are only a few of these sets left, and we are determined to clean them out on Monday regardless of their cost. This is only a fraction of their real value. Per set on Monday **\$1.00**

SEE THE VIEW STREET WINDOWS

Women's Underwear REGULAR 65c VALUES ON SALE MONDAY AT 35c

Women's Undervests—Made of a good mixture of wool and cotton. They are neatly finished at the neck with beading threaded with ribbon, are warm, comfortable. All sizes, and may be had in natural color and white. Regular 65c values on sale Monday at **35c**

Women's Drawers—Made of a mixture of wool and cotton. They are here in all sizes, but in white only. Regular 65c values on sale Monday at **35c**

Two Interesting Lines in Office Supplies

Wire Waste Paper Baskets—These are made of heavily tinned wire, and are a good size. They are finished with tin bottoms, are light, strong and durable. Regular 50c values on sale Monday at **35c**

Wire Letter Trays—Fitted with rubber pads on the bottom. They are a useful shape and will not scratch the desk. Regular 35c values on Monday for **25c**

Household Labor Saving Appliances

THE UNIVERSAL BREAD MIXER
This is the best and most modern bread mixer on the market. There is no complicated parts to get out of order and it is easily cleaned. Full instructions for use in each mixer.
4 to 6 loaf size, price each **\$2.25**
8 to 10 loaf size, price each **\$2.75**

THE GEM FOOD CHOPPER
We have a full line of these handy and efficient food choppers and invite you to inspect them. No machine on the market that sells at a similar price is as easy to operate or so efficient in its chopping capacity. It is easy to keep clean and will give long and satisfactory service. Price, \$2.50, \$1.50 and **\$1.25**

THE LITTLE ROLLMAN FOOD CHOPPER
This is a low priced machine, but it is an efficient worker. We recommend it. Sale price **\$1.00**

THE HANDY BREAD AND BACON SLICER
Although this is a simple contrivance it is a very useful article that will save you much valuable time. For making sandwiches it is almost a necessity. It cuts all the bread to an equal thickness with perfect ease. Price, each **35c**

DAVID SPENCER, Limited.

QUESTIONS

Information Foreign Coasting Matters.

OLD AGE P

Budget Speed Early Date Decision in Women De

OTTAWA, Jan. 10.—and discursive proceedings were u. He has been studiously, and him to exhibit was congratulated rier and Mr. Mon

Mr. Lemieux act, and he learn of the length of clair asked about the coasting trad told by Hon. Mr. in-council had the permission to favored nations.

Hon. Mr. Hazen Maclean about t. Montreal board of tion in office a board. Mr. Hazen his reply. First, resolution, and ceived a round ro members demand the board.

Mr. Carvel asks aware that one of director of the L. company. "No." The old age up again and a appointment of a after speeches by denald, Carroll, I

The tariff com formerly passed a Supply took up The budget spe delivered early in ance minister wi of the January 1. There is reason question of renew bounties is still in Strong representa to the ministers, under considerati

The government decision can be Hindu women ap to enter the cou ment of immigr report of the sp been sent to the matter.

MAY G

Argentina and Pa of Diplomatio Claims

BUENOS AYRES gentile governme speech of four wa anticipation of a piomatic relation countries. It is ture will take p result of the faili government to gi swer to the dema for numerous loss of the Argentine tacks by Paragua other property.

Abc Attell's

YOUNGSTOWN, tell, champion feer meet Johnny Kilb February 22, came rago to see a do an injury to his tor found the thur said the injury w left for the west

tribute to MELBOURNE, member of the A unsuccessful cont cup, is satisfied th and says a team has nothing to fe America or Europ the Americans aga of the trophy, but almost sure to co

Talks about CHICAGO, Jan. Bowell, former pr members of the F cago tonight that reciprocity becau well enough finan and predicted that equal the populati ence of the Unit years. "Then," sai of possible amec We are all Americ of your machiner ing our industries, the way things