

ADVANCING TO ATTACK JUAREZ

Large Force Of Insurrectos Expected To Reach City Across River From El Paso In Day Or Two

AUTHORITIES WORK TO FORTIFY PLACE

Rebels Beaten In Stiff Fight And Seventy-five Killed—Washington Advises Say Situation Is Serious

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 1.—The authorities of Juarez, across the river from this city, regard the situation as so serious that they are fortifying the city...

TWELVE MONTHS FOR LIBELLER

Edward Mylius Gets Punishment For Publication Of Slanderous Story About King George

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The report, it is reported, that King George, while a cadet in the Royal Navy, was romantically married to a daughter of Sir Michael...

REBEL REVERSE

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 1.—Seventy-five rebels and twelve federal soldiers were killed in a battle at Sierra Monja...

GROWING MORE SERIOUS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The revolutionary situation in Chihuahua, Mexico, is believed to be growing serious...

TORONTO BARRISTER KILLED

TORONTO, Feb. 1.—Injured last night by a fall while lighting from a street car in Bloor and Yonge streets...

WANT DEBATE ON RECIPROCIITY

Unionist Members Anxious To Bring Subject Into House Of Commons Next Week—Their Success Doubtful

SIR GILBERT PARKER ATTACKS BARGAIN

President Taft Confident That Congress Will Pass Agreement At Present Session—Receives Many Letters

SIR WILFRID'S FORMER VIEWS

In 1896 He Thought Canada Could Do Very Well With Imperial Trade, Independent Of States

DEMOCRATS LIKELY TO FAVOR BILL

President Feeling Sure Of Next Congress In Any Event—Speaker Cannon Looks For Compromise

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Ezekiel Willson recalls in the Daily Mail an interview he had with Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896...

BUDGET DOWN COMING WEEK

Premier Makes Announcement In House—Dr. McGuire's Motion For Coal Commission Is Laid Over

In the provincial legislature Wednesday, an announcement was made by first minister that, according to present expectations, the budget speech will be delivered "toward the end of the next week..."

AGAINST RECIPROCIITY

Mountain Lumbermen's Association Passes Resolution Condemning Proposed Programme

DRIST INSISTS ON TRIAL

SEATTLE, Jan. 30.—John Adrian Drost, the young Hollander who shot and killed his father, Peter Drost, a few days ago, and who upon the testimony of his mother and sister and with the consent of the prosecutor's office, is threatened with confinement in an asylum as insane, insists upon being tried for murder...

FARMER FROZEN TO DEATH

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PRINCE COMES AS GOVERNOR

Official Announcement That Duke Of Connaught Will Succeed Earl Grey—Will Arrive At Ottawa September

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WALKED OUT

On Mr. Verge—Minister To Withdraw

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Westminster) to the House. ether petitioned to the orig- in its amend- Taylor referred to compiled in- hour day bill Minister's own ed. He said the approval been engaged rismas recess k. Mr. Tav- misad the

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REGULATIONS

Health Adopts With Main- box

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RAILWAY BILLS IN LEGISLATURE

Measures Revise Legislation On Subject And Place Corporations Under New Department

Three bills of exceptional interest and related in their reference to railway matters, have just been presented to the legislature by messen- ger. His Honor the Lieutenant-Gov- ernor, two of the series receiving second reading Tuesday. These are the bills to amend the Constitution Act, by providing for an increase in the membership of the Executive Council through the addition to the cabinet of a minister for railways; to create the department of railways; and consolidating, revising and con- sidering amending the railway legis- lation of the province—in fact creat- ing new procedure in toto with re- spect to the incorporation, authoriza- tion and control of railway companies of strictly provincial scope and char- acter.

The first of these three related measures calls for no further explana- tion than appears upon its face, and is above referred to. As to the second, it provides for the adminis- tration of the new department by a minister of railways, under whom there shall be a deputy minister (who is understood to be a practical ex- perience) with such other officials and servants as may be necessary, these being appointed by the Lieutenant- Governor-in-Council. Touching the scope of the new department it is provided that "the department shall have and exercise superintendence and control over all railways subject to the legislative control of British Columbia, and whether the British body corporate controlling, or own- ing or operating, or maintaining any such railway was incorporated by special act of the legislature or was or is otherwise incorporated."

is Retrospective. The "Act Respecting Railways" is contained within a bill of slightly less than 100 pages, and is to a certain extent retrospective, inasmuch as it is provided that it shall become applicable to companies which may have heretofore secured incorporation under special legislation from the provincial parliament. By Part I of the new act the administration of all railway affairs is vested in the minister of railways and certificates issued by him are required to be ap- proved by the executive and His Hon- our the Lieutenant-Governor, with four weeks' publication in the Gazette, before becoming effective and in force. Offsetting the retrospective ap- plication of the act to existing com- panies incorporated by private acts of parliament it is stipulated that "every railway company heretofore in- corporated by special act, shall have and exercise, in addition to the rights and powers conferred by its special act, all the powers conferred upon a company, by this act."

Any five or more persons may, by subscribing their names to a mem- orandum of association and otherwise complying with the requirements of this act in respect of registration, form an incorporated company, the liability of the members whereof shall without any other mention or provision, be by virtue of this enact- ment limited to the amount (if any) unpaid on the shares respectively subscribed for and held by them, for the purpose of establishing an un- der-taking and constructing or acquir- ing, by railway between any named termini situated wholly within the province of British Columbia.

Must Be Under This Act. No railway company may hereafter be formed in British Columbia ex- cept under this act, and every mem- ber of an association must be promptly registered with the regis- trar of joint stock companies, fees be- ing paid according to the scale at- taching to the incorporation of com- panies under the Companies Act. A duplicate of the certificate of incor- poration is required to be filed with the minister of railways. Within thirty days after the filing of this certificate a deposit of \$15,000 must be made to the minister, which sum shall be returned to the company upon the completion of its line within the time prescribed and in the man- ner provided for—otherwise being forfeited and forming part of the con- solidated revenue fund of the provin- ce.

In the event of this required de- posit not being made within thirty days after the company's incorpora- tion, the certificate of incorporation is automatically voided and nullified. The minister is empowered to limit and define the borrowing powers of any railway company. The minister is also vested with absolute discre- tionary authority as to fixing the price of any railway company's se- curities and ruling as to the applica- tion of the proceeds. The chief com- missioner of lands, on the other hand, is given full authority to fix the price which must be paid by any railway company for any Crown lands it may be required to occupy in connection with its line or undertaking.

Companies incorporated for railway building purposes under the present general act are required to bona fide commence and continuously proceed with construction within twelve months after incorporation, expend- ing not less than ten per cent. of the share capital (paid up in cash) within two years; and if the railway is not completed and in operation within five years after the company's incorporation, then the powers grant- ed may be annulled in their entirety, or they may be extended upon appli- cation in this behalf—but only if the provisions of the act as to actual commencement of construction and

WORK OF BUREAU GREATLY INCREASED

Secretary Of Provincial Information Office Transmits Annual Report Of Department To Legislature

A concise and informative report as to the work of the Bureau of Provincial Information during the past year has just been transmitted to the Legisla- ture, through the Finance Minister, by Secretary F. I. Clarke, who in his re- sume states that the publications of the Bureau during 1910 included 10,000 copies of a tenth edition of Eu- leith No. 10 (Land and Agriculture), 10,000 copies of a tenth edition of No. 22 (New British Columbia), 30,000 copies of the fifth edition of the Hand- book of British Columbia (No. 23), and 5,000 of a German edition of No. 25—Game Fishes; in addition to which there were issued and distributed 50,000 Game folders, 200,000 general fol- ders, 20,000 souvenirs of British Col- umbia, 8,000 circular letters, cards, notices, etc., 40,000 sketch maps of the Province, and 15,000 maps of Northern British Columbia. Besides the above, 100,000 Bulletins No. 10 and 23 and 100,000 sketch maps were reprinted in England for distribution from the Agent-General's office and at the var- ious fruit exhibitions in the United Kingdom. On the press at the present time are 5,000 copies of No. 25 (Game Fishes), 10,000 of No. 26 (the Columbia-Kootenay Valley), 3,000 of an eleventh edition of No. 22 (New British Columbia) and 3,000 maps of the Northern Interior. The publica- tion of a Bulletin on Timber and Pulp, compiled some time ago, has been deferred pending the report of the Timber and Forestry Commission re- cently presented to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and by him laid before the Legislature. In all, 364,000 Bulletins, folders, etc., and 60,000 maps have been handled by the Bureau during the year.

During the same period 268,220 Bulletins, folders, and maps were dis- tributed as follows: To Boards of Trade, 3,750; railway companies, 2,000; Government agents, including several Dominion immigration agents in the United States, 12,000; Agent-General at London, 23,500; fruit exhibitions in Canada, 47,500; Vienna and Brussels exhibitions, 49,000; Vancouver Island Development League and branches, Settlers' Associations, Publicity Clubs, etc., 49,500; by mail to newspapers, magazines, libraries, clubs, hotels, trans- portation companies, etc., 4,000; and distributed to callers at the offices, 20,000.

In addition, many departmental re- ports, acts of the Legislature, reports of Boards of Trade, pamphlets issued by various Tourist associations, Pub- licity clubs and Municipalities, repre- senting all parts of the Province, and other miscellaneous matter, were mailed to special applicants. Besides the compilation and publication of the above-mentioned Bulletins a pamphlet issued under the auspices of the Van- couver Island Development League was edited and published, the composition, presswork and binding being done by the King's Printer. The Bureau fur- nished a considerable number of special articles on British Columbia and its resources and opportunities, sup- plied material and photographs for a series of lectures on Canada, and papers in Canada, the United States and Great Britain, and concise descrip- tions of the Province, with statistical tables and other desired information, to publishers of encyclopedias, alman- acs, year-books, etc.

Lantern Slides. A large and varied selection of lan- tern slides is kept in stock, and sets of these were loaned to responsible and accredited persons in Eastern Canada, the United States and Great Britain, as well as Australasia, to give illustrated lectures on British Columbia. Thus much publicity was secured at a minimum of cost, for the only concession made to these lectur- ers was the use of the slides. There is also in stock a moving picture film showing some of the chief industries of the Province, which was used to good advantage by Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, Victoria. Mr. Ross de- lated the winter months (last summer) to a series of lectures on Canada, and very generously included one on British Columbia, using this film, where practicable, or a set of lantern slides, to illustrate. That these lectures have served to arouse interest in British Columbia is manifested by the in- creased number of inquiries, the ar- rival of several immigrants, and a considerable augmentation of the vol- ume of trade with the State of Vic- toria. Several moving picture films and sets of lantern slides were fur- nished to the Agent-General, and used to good advantage in Great Britain.

The bulk of the correspondence handled during the year related to land, but there were also numerous inquiries as to business opportuni- ties from manufacturers, merchants, commercial men, lumbermen, miners, fish- ermen, contractors, builders and professional men. These were furnished with all available data, and many were put in communication with business firms in the Province, resulting in correspondence which led to the estab- lishment of new industries and the opening of new avenues of trade.

Applications for Employment. Many applications for employment were received from men in all lines of industry, the majority being for work on farms or orchards, but a large number also from office and shop assistants, mechanics, engineers, miners, etc. Most of these applica-

WORK OF BUREAU GREATLY INCREASED

Secretary Of Provincial Information Office Transmits Annual Report Of Department To Legislature

tions came from Great Britain, and nearly all of them asked the Bureau to secure them places in advance of their arrival in the Province, while quite a number wished to secure spe- cial steamship and railway rates or as- sisted passages. It was found im- practicable to procure employment for these persons, as employers seem- ed disinclined to engage men or wo- men without having seen and talked with them, experience having taught them that such engagements often re- sulted in mutual disappointment. This was explained to the applicants and they were advised that if they pos- sessed sufficient means to tide them over until they obtained employment, and were willing to accept such con- ditions as offered even if it was not in their particular line, they might safely come to British Columbia where there is room and opportunity for adaptable, industrious men. Many young men desired to secure places places with orchardists "to learn fruit growing." The Bureau was able to place a very small number of these, but, as a rule, fruit growers do not care to accept pupils; their need is more of all work- men prepared to turn their hands to anything that is required of them. Many of these would-be students were pos- sessed of means and they were ad- vised to take a course in horticulture in one of the Canadian Agriculture Colleges, preliminary to seeking em- ployment. A register of help wanted is kept for the benefit of farmers and other employers of labor, but compar- atively few applications were made during the past year, although mem- bers of the Farmers' Institutes throug- out the Province have been notified, through their secretaries, of the main- tenance of this register. Employment was secured for a number of men and boys through this medium. The num- ber of women applying for work as domestic servants was very small, but quite a number sought employment as "lady help" and governesses.

The substantial increase in the num- ber of communications received, and the growing interest in the provin- ce, as well as the diversity of sub- jects upon which information was de- sired, indicates that the utility of this Bureau is becoming universally recog- nized abroad; and it is gratifying to report the numerous expressions of thanks come from correspondents who have profited by the advice and as- sistance furnished.

The installation of the Bureau in new and roomy offices will greatly facilitate the work, and the establishment of an extension of fruit, flowers, grains, grasses, botanical, forestry and general speci- mens, will doubtless prove an attraction and an object lesson to the many strangers who seek information.

The number of letters received and answered during the year was 47,309, an increase of 9,230 over 1909. The Bureau's "supplies" came from the fol- lows: 1908, 9,230; 1907, 16,920; 1906, 26,974; 1905, 38,079; and 1910, 47,309.

During the same period 268,220 Bulletins, folders, and maps were dis- tributed as follows: To Boards of Trade, 3,750; railway companies, 2,000; Government agents, including several Dominion immigration agents in the United States, 12,000; Agent-General at London, 23,500; fruit exhibitions in Canada, 47,500; Vienna and Brussels exhibitions, 49,000; Vancouver Island Development League and branches, Settlers' Associations, Publicity Clubs, etc., 49,500; by mail to newspapers, magazines, libraries, clubs, hotels, trans- portation companies, etc., 4,000; and distributed to callers at the offices, 20,000.

In addition, many departmental re- ports, acts of the Legislature, reports of Boards of Trade, pamphlets issued by various Tourist associations, Pub- licity clubs and Municipalities, repre- senting all parts of the Province, and other miscellaneous matter, were mailed to special applicants. Besides the compilation and publication of the above-mentioned Bulletins a pamphlet issued under the auspices of the Van- couver Island Development League was edited and published, the composition, presswork and binding being done by the King's Printer. The Bureau fur- nished a considerable number of special articles on British Columbia and its resources and opportunities, sup- plied material and photographs for a series of lectures on Canada, and papers in Canada, the United States and Great Britain, and concise descrip- tions of the Province, with statistical tables and other desired information, to publishers of encyclopedias, alman- acs, year-books, etc.

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WORK OF BUREAU GREATLY INCREASED

Secretary Of Provincial Information Office Transmits Annual Report Of Department To Legislature

tions came from Great Britain, and nearly all of them asked the Bureau to secure them places in advance of their arrival in the Province, while quite a number wished to secure spe- cial steamship and railway rates or as- sisted passages. It was found im- practicable to procure employment for these persons, as employers seem- ed disinclined to engage men or wo- men without having seen and talked with them, experience having taught them that such engagements often re- sulted in mutual disappointment. This was explained to the applicants and they were advised that if they pos- sessed sufficient means to tide them over until they obtained employment, and were willing to accept such con- ditions as offered even if it was not in their particular line, they might safely come to British Columbia where there is room and opportunity for adaptable, industrious men. Many young men desired to secure places places with orchardists "to learn fruit growing." The Bureau was able to place a very small number of these, but, as a rule, fruit growers do not care to accept pupils; their need is more of all work- men prepared to turn their hands to anything that is required of them. Many of these would-be students were pos- sessed of means and they were ad- vised to take a course in horticulture in one of the Canadian Agriculture Colleges, preliminary to seeking em- ployment. A register of help wanted is kept for the benefit of farmers and other employers of labor, but compar- atively few applications were made during the past year, although mem- bers of the Farmers' Institutes throug- out the Province have been notified, through their secretaries, of the main- tenance of this register. Employment was secured for a number of men and boys through this medium. The num- ber of women applying for work as domestic servants was very small, but quite a number sought employment as "lady help" and governesses.

The substantial increase in the num- ber of communications received, and the growing interest in the provin- ce, as well as the diversity of sub- jects upon which information was de- sired, indicates that the utility of this Bureau is becoming universally recog- nized abroad; and it is gratifying to report the numerous expressions of thanks come from correspondents who have profited by the advice and as- sistance furnished.

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Whitewear sale starts this morning at 8:30

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Yesterday we gave you a detailed example in print of what price-reduc- tion on all lines of Whitewear really means. TODAY we have chosen just—

1. Dainty White Waists

This comprises a Special Line of Waists, an exclusive line, which at the last moment we decided to include in our Whitewear Sale. The regular prices range up to \$2.50 each. Whitewear Sale Prices, \$1.25, \$1.00 and 75c

2. Eighteen, Only, New Spring Suits

There's nothing like being first in the field—here we are offering you New Spring Suits, forwarded us from the East by our Mr. Campbell. Colors are blues and navys, principally the popular navy. The exquisite grace and perfect lines of the Spring Styles is in every single model. Special Price \$12.75

SAN FRANCISCO WINS IN HOUSE

Beats New Orleans On Vote For Site Of Canal Celebration Fair—Senate Likely To Agree With Decision

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The House of Representatives today by a vote of 188 to 159 decided in favor of San Francisco and against New Orleans as the city in which an exposition to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal in 1915 shall be held.

This vote was taken on a roll call to determine whether the San Francisco naval parade from Hampton Roads, through the Panama Canal and up the west coast to San Francisco was de- feated on a point of order.

The New Orleans bill called for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for a gov- ernment exhibit and the creation of a government commission.

The proceedings in the House, mark- ing the culmination of the exposition fight were unique. The galleries held the great throngs of the present ses- sion, and there was no attempt to re- strain the applause that came from the spectators as the fight progressed.

The claims of the two cities recently were put in communication with mem- bers of the House. That committee would not undertake to say which exposition measure should have the right-of-way, but gave a Solomon-like decision that there should be a call of the House, and each member was to rise in his place and vote "San Francisco" or "New Orleans" instead of "aye" or "nay" as is usual on rollcalls.

On the ballot excitement ran high. The race between the two cities was exactly a tie when 87 votes had been cast on each side. It remained even up to the 100 mark and then San Francisco began to forge to the front.

When the rollcall in favor of San Francisco was announced there was a demonstration on the floor and the galleries.

Mr. Carey of Wisconsin evoked laughter by responding "Milwaukee" when his name was called.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—With a gala spirit that excited any of the far-famed festivals ever held in this city, San Francisco today and tonight celebrated the adoption of the House of Representatives in Washington of the resolution naming the metropolis of the Pacific as the site for the Pan- ama-Pacific International Exposition to be held in 1915, to commemorate the opening of the Panama canal.

The receipt of the news was greeted with a burst of enthusiasm seldom wit- nessed even in the spontaneous west. The firing of bombs from the newspa- per buildings announced the victory to the expectant city, and was the signal for the sirens and steam whistles of every craft in the harbor and of fac- tories and power plants on land.

"The fair is ours," was the cry everywhere, and it was fully an hour before the downtown routine of the city settled down to business as usual, while in the clubs, cafes, theatres and on the streets, impromptu celebra- tions continued during the afternoon and tonight. The downtown streets and cafes rival the scenes of New Year's Eve tonight.

Fuel Famine in Alberta. WINNIPEG, Jan. 31.—The fuel fam- ine in southern Alberta is acute, some towns out of fuel.

Western U. S. Cities. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Populations on April 15, 1910: Seattle, 331,194; Ta- coma, 83,748; Spokane, 104,402; Port- land, 207,214; San Francisco, 416,913; Los Angeles, 218,198.

Blocked by Floods. LOS ANGELES, Jan. 31.—Hopes that the Salt Lake railroad would be able to resume traffic within a few days were dashed late today, when R. E. Wells, general manager, received word that the flood conditions in the Meadow Valley of Nevada, instead of diminish- ing, were growing more serious. It is impossible now to predict when pas- senger and freight traffic will be re- sumed.

Cottage City May Be Floated. SEATTLE, Jan. 31.—Captain E. C. Genereux, representing the owners and underwriters interested in the wreck of the Cottage City, of the Pa- cific Coast Steamship Company, re- turned today on the Canadian steamer Salvor, bringing word that it may be possible to float the wreck.

Puerto Cortez, Honduras, Jan. 31.—Although the actual position of the revolutionists under General Bonilla is not known, there is a feeling that they are gathering their forces for an attack upon Puerto Cortez. It is also believed that Bonilla will take the town without bloodshed, as the government has already asked the commanders of the international forces for forty-eight hours to evac- uate the town. This request has been granted, and if the government troops decide to withdraw, they will do so under the protection of the interna- tional forces.



TODAY

Yesterday we gave you a detailed example in print of what price-reduc- tion on all lines of Whitewear really means. TODAY we have chosen just—

TWO SPECIALS

1. Dainty White Waists

This comprises a Special Line of Waists, an exclusive line, which at the last moment we decided to include in our Whitewear Sale. The regular prices range up to \$2.50 each. Whitewear Sale Prices, \$1.25, \$1.00 and 75c

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Scores of workers go home nightly with sore, smarting or aching hands! We want all workers to know that Zam-Buk gives ease! No matter how careful you may be while at work, the frost will get into that cut, or cause that old sore to re-open, or the biting cold from the articles and tools handled will cause painful sores.

As soon as you get home in the evenings bathe the hands in hot water to cleanse and soften them. Then apply Zam-Buk freely. It will be quickly absorbed and will cause no inconvenience. Repeat the process before going to bed, and by morning the soreness will have vanished and your hands will be ready for another day's hard work.

Try Zam-Buk for chapped places, frost bite, cold sores and all skin injuries and diseases. Also for piles. Druggists and stores everywhere sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Company, Toronto, upon receipt of price.

Refuse Harmful Substitutes



The Store That Serves You Best

As Cheap as High Class Quality Warrants

SHIRREFF'S PURE TABLE JELLIES, 4 packets for 25c AUBURN CREAMERY BUTTER, Pure and Fresh Always, 3 lbs. \$1.00 FANCY PIPPIN APPLES, per box \$1.50 GUM GLUTEN BREAKFAST FOOD, per packet .30c SELF-RISING GLUTEN FLOUR, per packet .30c GLUTEN GRANULES, per packet .30c "RICENE," a new preparation for breakfast, very nice and nourishing, per packet .25c FANCY PEARS, 5 lbs. for .25c

SEE OUR SPECIAL AD.—PAGE THREE

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street Tels. 50, 51 52 Liquor Dept. Tel. 1500

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six Months .60 Three months .35 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

STRANGE INDIFFERENCE.

Mr. G. H. Barnard brought up in the House of Commons the practice of United States fishermen of poaching on the halibut grounds off the west coast of Vancouver Island in Canadian waters. The New York Herald thought the matter of sufficient importance to devote considerable space to it, but as far as we have observed our eastern Canadian contemporaries do not look upon it as worth even an editorial paragraph. In this respect they fully reflect the indifference of the Liberal members from British Columbia, and, if we may judge from his observations in the House of Commons, of the Minister of Marine himself. When we look over our eastern exchanges from day to day and see how very little attention is paid to matters affecting the Pacific Coast, we feel like strangers in our own land. Not a man in the House, Liberal or Conservative, felt called upon to back up Mr. Barnard's observations. This indifference does not prevent our representatives from keeping the question to the front; but may we venture to ask why it is that Mr. Smith, who represents a Vancouver Island constituency, has not seen his way clear to emphasize the necessity for ample protection. The poaching is being carried on in the constituency of the Minister of Inland Revenue, and, if we are not mistaken, his own newspaper has mentioned it more than once. We do not suggest that it is to be expected of the Minister that he will rise in the House and urge any course of action upon his colleague in the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The place for him to do that is in the meetings of his Cabinet or in personal conversation with the Minister. But as nothing has been done, and it has been open, public, and notorious that something ought to have been done long ago, we seem forced to the conclusion either that the Minister of Inland Revenue did not mention the matter to his colleague, or that he did and his colleague paid no attention to him. Mr. Brodeur thinks it is not advisable to tell the poachers what the Government is going to do. This seems a childish observation. Mr. Barnard is not urging the government to enter upon a game of tag with the Seattle fishermen. He wants them kept out of our waters, and we venture to think that the way to keep them out is to give them to understand that the government is taking efficient steps to prevent them from continuing their depredations.

MR. MCCURDY'S FEAT

The achievement of Mr. J. Douglas McCurdy who made a flight yesterday from Key West to within ten miles of Havana, and only descended into the water then because his engine gave out, demonstrates several things to laymen, and probably other things to experts in aviation. It shows in the first place that an aeroplane in the hands of a man who will exercise good judgment, is by no means an unsafe means of transportation. Mr. McCurdy attempted no "stunts." He went at his work as a matter of business and would have achieved a complete success if his engine had held out. At no time does he appear to have lost his head, and we are told that he was sitting in his machine, not even wet, when the rescue steamer arrived. This demonstration is chiefly of Mr. McCurdy's personal equipment for aerial navigation, but it also furnishes an example, which others in the work will do well to follow.

The second thing demonstrated is that an aeroplane is likely to be of very great use in connection with naval operations. An aviator can ascend from the deck of a warship, go a thousand feet or more in the air, take in the whole surrounding country, fly a number of miles in any desired direction, come back to the ship, drop into the water alongside and be safely taken on board. While up in the air he can communicate with his ship by wireless. The advantage of this description of scouting can hardly be over-estimated. The feat of Mr. McCurdy was performed under fairly favorable conditions; and it might very well happen that in actual warfare these conditions might not always exist when scouting was necessary. For instance an aeroplane might be blown out of its course; it might be forced to descend amid an enemy's fleet. In seeking to alight on the water it might be immersed; but these things are all a part of the chances of war, and it would be expected that the men of the aviation contingent

would accept them as a matter of course.

We congratulate Mr. McCurdy on his achievement, which is one of the most valuable in the history of aviation. Our pleasure is enhanced by the fact that he is a Canadian.

A NEW DOCTRINE

With the personal differences between Mr. John Jardine, M.P.P., and the Esquimalt Liberal Association we have nothing to do. They can settle them amongst themselves without our assistance. But with the doctrine enunciated by the Association in their resolution calling upon Mr. Jardine to resign his seat in the legislature we all have something to do, because we are all alike interested in the proper working out of the principles of representative government.

Mr. Jardine is called upon to resign because he no longer represents the views which the Association thinks are held by the Liberals of Esquimalt. Specifically, the reason is that he supports the railway policy of the provincial government, for, as far as we have been able to observe, there has been no other question before the legislature upon which party lines were drawn. Before the election Mr. Jardine declared in a speech delivered at Esquimalt that he would support any reasonable railway policy that would ensure the development of the Island, and as between a candidate and his supporters he was quite within his rights in voting for the railway policy of the government. But whatever difference of opinion there may be upon that point, and that is purely a personal matter, the principle that is enunciated as the new Liberalism—the astounding thing that a representative may not support a measure of which his friends do not approve—is a position that cannot be supported for a single moment. It is a new doctrine that a member of the Legislature has no right to vote against the party to which he belongs.

THE RAILWAY ACT.

The new Railway Act, introduced by the Attorney-General yesterday is a very comprehensive and important measure. It creates a Department of Railways and provides for a Minister to preside over it. To the general public the most interesting feature of the measure is that which provides for the incorporation of railway companies. After the proposed law comes into force it will be necessary for persons to apply to the Legislature for a charter of incorporation as a railway company, but any five persons may subscribe a memorandum of incorporation declaring what line they wish to build and each of them is to become liable by virtue of his subscription to take and pay for shares in the capital stock of the company amounting to \$10,000 each. This memorandum of Association shall be filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and also with the Minister of Railways, and the sum of \$15,000 shall also be paid, to the Minister within thirty days after the memorandum has been filed with the Registrar, and within ninety days thereafter the Minister shall determine the capitalization of the company and the other essential features of its organization. There are many other provisions in the bill, but those mentioned are the most important. As far as it is possible to judge from hasty examination, the Act seems to have been drawn with a great deal of care. Its provisions call for a good deal of consideration, and we are confident that the Attorney-General will welcome the most searching analysis of them. Many of the sections are already upon the Statute Book.

A BREACH OF PRIVILEGE

The person or persons responsible for the circulation in the legislature yesterday of the resolutions passed by the Esquimalt Liberal Association were very badly advised. We are not of those who believe in restricting the full and free expression of public opinion, but there are certain things in connection with the legislature of the country, which do not admit of question. The British Parliament, upon the rules of which our legislative Assembly is carried out, years ago adopted a rule for the protection of members. The rule is thus laid down in May on Parliamentary procedure: "In the Commons on 12th April, 1733 and 1st June, 1770 it was resolved that it was a high infringement of the House of Commons, a crime and a misdemeanor to assault, insult or menace any member of the House in his coming to or going from the House or upon account of his behavior in Parliament." The circulation of the resolutions referred to seems clearly to come within this rule, and if we understood him aright Mr. Speaker is also of this opinion. What steps, if any, will be taken by the House in the premises we are not advised and it is not our province to say, but we think it highly desirable that the public should be given to

understand that while there ought to be no undue restriction upon liberty of speech, the dignity of the House ought always to be maintained.

A YOUNG MAN'S LAND

Those of us who used to sit in the galleries not so very long ago and look down upon the assembled wisdom of the province as it was gathered together in the Legislative Chamber across James Bay, were accustomed to remark upon the great number of bright and shining intellects, externally considered, that used to catch and reflect the rays of the sun or of the electric lights as the case might be. Of course there were varying degrees of brilliancy with which these domes of thought shone, but they were exposed almost at every other desk. Now when we look from the gallery we see at the majority of desks a good head of hair. All this means that younger men are coming to the front, and this is just as it ought to be, for this is a province for young men.

But what we have in mind especially is this city of Victoria. We have a few of the younger men in the City Council; and we have not the least doubt about their making good; but the younger members of the community as a rule are not taking a sufficiently active part in its public life. There are some exceptions, but they are altogether too few. There is one set of the younger men, who are conspicuous for their absence from public movements of any kind. The reference is to young men from England and from the Eastern Provinces, but more especially the former. They take an active part in business in their special lines, and so far as any one on the outside can judge they are doing well. But they are in the city, and not just as much of the city as they ought to be. We are very sure that the opinions and ideas of this element of the community on public questions would be of very great value, and we hope that it will be possible hereafter to record that they take a more direct interest in all question pertaining to the welfare of the city and province.

British Columbia is emphatically a young man's country. It is only on the threshold of development. The younger men, who will have to work out provincial problems, ought to see to it that their views are recognized in the treatment of those problems during their initial stages. While we have placed special stress upon the duty of young Englishmen in that regard, we do so only because this article is intended in the nature of an invitation to them to come more prominently to the front in public matters, not as Englishmen only, but as Canadians and members of the citizens of the Empire. But what has been said in respect to them applies with equal force to the younger generation of British Columbians and the younger men who have come from the eastern part of Canada to take part in the development of this Far West. There is a field wide enough for them all.

A London dispatch to a Toronto paper says that Queen Alexandra has made a claim to a place at the coronation on a throne on the left hand of the King, and that officialdom is racking its brains to find a precedent. Queen Alexandra is understood to have objected to being called the Queen Mother.

The claim is made that free trade in wheat will cripple Canadian milling and destroy all chances of inter-imperial preference. We do not like the reciprocity agreement, but this argument admits that the United States is in a position, even if the agreement is not ratified, to cripple Canadian milling and destroy all chances of inter-imperial preference by simply removing the duty from wheat. We would not like to admit that the United States holds us thus in the hollow of its hand.

UNFAIR SCALES

Official Report Says People Of Seattle Are Regularly Fleeced Through Under-Weights

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The consumers of the city of Seattle are being mulcted out of very large sums of money each year, and competition is no longer on a fair and honest basis as a result of the neglect of the city to provide proper protection to the inhabitants in this important matter. Only 31 per cent of the scales tested can be listed as correct, the usual tolerance of 3 per cent being allowed. Of these listed as inaccurate, 38 per cent were in favor of the user, while only 14 per cent gave over-weight.

The foregoing is one of the statements made by F. S. Holbrook, inspector of weights and measures in the Bureau of Standards, in an official report to Director S. W. Stratton, on an investigation of the scales and measures used by Seattle merchants and dealers in all kinds of commodities and food supplies.

CARPETS New Lines Just In

NEW SPRING CARPETS are arriving—the first shipment being received this week. From now on we shall be adding to this stock, and we suggest frequent visits to our carpet department if you would keep in touch with the latest in floor coverings. The new arrivals are splendid examples—they are an index of what is to come. If newness and goodness will help, this season's carpet business should excel all previous records, magnificent as they may have been. Costs you nothing to come in and inspect. Get acquainted today.

New Wilton Rugs--Pretty Persian Effects

Certainly the outstanding feature of the Rug display is this showing of new Wilton Rugs just received yesterday. It is impossible to do their beauty justice in a description here. They are authentic copies of beautiful Persian Rugs—mirroring not only in design, but also in coloring, the beauty of these rich Rugs. Close, minute patterns on ground indigo crimson for a long time.

Size 9 x 12, \$60.00, \$45.00 to \$42.50 | Size 11ft. 3 x 13ft., \$85.00, \$62.50 to \$60.00 | Size 11ft. 3 x 12ft., \$55.00 to \$52.00

Ingrain Carpet Squares

These Squares are all wool, in beautiful designs, some with plain centres and beautiful floral borders. A splendid assortment to select from, in the newest patterns, in conventional and floral designs. Such Squares are desirable for bedroom use. They are good wearers and have a very attractive appearance. Your size is included.

Size 7ft. 6in. x 9ft., \$16.50 to \$10.00 | Size 9ft. x 12ft., \$27.50 to \$15.00 | Size 12ft. x 12ft., \$22.50 to \$10.50 | Size 9ft. x 9ft., \$19.00 to \$11.25 | Size 10ft. 6in. x 12ft., \$32.50 to \$12.50 | Size 12ft. x 13ft. 6in., \$26.00 to \$12.00 | Size 9ft. x 10ft. 6in., \$22.50 to \$11.50 | Size 10ft. 6in. x 13ft. 6in., \$32.00 to \$10.50 | Size 12ft. x 15ft., \$42.00 to \$13.00

Choose Your Spring Carpets From These

Our Carpet offerings are popular with Victorians—popular for many reasons, but mainly because of their excellent qualities, and the fact that the prices don't fluctuate. The first price is a fair one, and it "sticks," coupled with expert service in the making and laying. These features have built for us a magnificent carpet trade. If you are not already numbered among our hundreds of satisfied customers, get acquainted by securing your Spring Carpets here. These prices spell best values:

Ingrain Carpets from, per yard 60¢ | Velvet Carpets from, per yard \$1.50 | Wilton Carpets from, per yard \$1.90 | Brussels Carpets from, per yard 85¢ | Axminster Carpets from, per yard \$1.90

These prices are for Carpet made and laid by skilled workmen

If You Prefer a Rug Try One of These

For those who favor Carpet Squares and Rugs as a carpet covering, we recommend our present magnificent display. The most comprehensive stock in Western Canada is offered you. Hundreds of Rugs from low-priced Jute to handsome Oriental, and these are shown on specially constructed Rug Racks, which enable us to show you the whole range in a very short time. Certainly no better choice or better values offered anywhere in the West. Back of every rug we sell stands this establishment, ready to make good our guarantee of absolute satisfaction. Inspect our offerings in the following:

Tapestry Squares, \$26.00 to \$9.00 | Wilton Squares, \$48.00 to \$27.00 | Brussels Squares, \$42.00 to \$16.00 | Velvet Squares, \$42.00 to \$24.00 | Axminster Squares, \$65.00 to \$18.75 | Smyrna Rugs, \$55.00 to \$30.00

Your New Carpet Is Here

And It Is a Nice One—See It Here Today



Yes, your new carpet is here and we will greatly appreciate an opportunity to show it to you today. Come in and see it, for it's a beauty. This season's display of Carpets and Rugs will certainly catch the public. This department of ours is getting busier every day. If you are planning new carpets, we strongly advise that you lose no time in coming in, because orders for making and laying can only be filled in the order received. Patterns are better this season, the quality is of the same high standard we have always demanded, and the values the same as usual, that have done so much to build up this great business. Don't spend any money on carpets without first seeing ours. There are hundreds of squares and rugs on display. We can show you the whole lot in a few minutes. SECOND FLOOR.

WEILER BROS Ladies Use the Rest Room Order Your Goods by Mail

Your Old Rheumatism

CURE YOURSELF RIGHT FRUIT-A-TIVE

There is just one thing Rheumatism—Uric Acid. Uric Acid is formed when bowels, kidneys or skin system of waste matter. Urea, remains in the body into uric acid. It is this poisons the blood, inflames and causes Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, etc. Liniments and ordinary remedies won't cure Rheumatism. None of such preparation very root of the trouble—the vital organs. "Fruit-a-tive" is the greatest cure for Rheumatism. And we will tell you "Fruit-a-tive," by its powerful, kidneys and skin, formation of an excess of uric acid, causes the joints and skin to throw off the body, and thus keep absolutely pure. If you have suffered with Rheumatism, and a return of cold weather, start taking "Fruit-a-tive" at once. It is your old enemy. 50c a box trial size 25c. At dealers Fruit-a-tive Ltd., Ottawa.



Save Your Money + Commence Now

We want everyone to know that we are paying 4% Interest per annum credited to your savings deposits (and upward) subject to withdrawal by cheque. 5% Interest on time deposits. Six months & over. We invest money for you in first mortgages & general financial business. We want your savings & if you are not saving systematically, -- Commence Now With Deposits by mail -- + + + easily handled. You can send by Post Office + Express Order or Registered Letter & withdrawal can be made + + + any way you wish. We are Responsible Refer to + + + Duns, Bradstreet or to anyone in VANCOUVER. Write us about it. Do it now!! Dow, Fraser & Co. 321 Gambia Street Vancouver B.C.

BUYS COLWOOD A Canadian Northern Pacific Nearly Ready To Go Work On Island

The Canadian Northern Pacific way company through its Island right of way across Green and Burdick Brothers' 100 acres of land. A portion of Mr. Peatt's property contains a large mound, and the gravel will be used by the railway company in construction work. The right of way and complete building of the Island section Canadian Northern Pacific complete within a week or work will be begun.

Now Own Uplands Messrs. Kirby, Oldfield & Co. The Winnipeg firm, years ago purchased a large tract of the Uplands from the Hon. J. G. Macdonald's son's Bay Company has a remainder of that property first sale the Hudson's Bay retained each alternate front lot and these have been sold into the hands of the Winnipeg firm.

Your Old Enemy FIVE HUNDRED RHEUMATISM REPORTED DEAD

Philippine Natives Believe That Disaster From Mount Taal Eruption Was Worse Than At First Thought

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—All barbers or villages, in the vicinity of Taal, have been obliterated, fourteen people have been found dead, and many were buried in the ashes from the active volcano, according to a telegram received by the war department today from Governor-General Forbes, of the Philippine islands.

Previous to the taking up of the day's Orders, the member for Alberni asked of the Minister of Education the following series of questions: 1. What was the date when the report of the University Site Commission was drawn up and signed, as shown by the report itself?

MANILA, Jan. 31.—Father Algue, the astronomer in charge of the observatory here, says that the eruptions of Mount Taal are not diminishing, and that there is a probability of still greater outbreaks. The observatory has recorded a total of 799 shocks up to noon today. There has been increased seismic activity during the last 24 hours.

Winnipeg, Jan. 31.—An important contract which involves the employment of many hundreds of men has been let by the Canadian Pacific railway. This contract is for the construction of a great dam on the Bow river at Bassano, Alberta. The water of the dam will be used in connection with the great irrigation plans of the company, and an additional 500,000 acres will be brought under the working of the system.

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—The resolution moved by Mr. Boyce (Algoma) denouncing the principle of contributions to cabinet ministers resulted in a very protracted debate. Mr. Boyce's resolution was carried by a vote of 118 to 63.

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TOWNS CAPTURED BY INSURRECTOS

Mexican Federal Forces Find Themselves Unable To Hold Galana And San Buena Ventura—Four Battles

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 31.—Galana and San Buena Ventura were held by the insurrectos, according to reports from Casas Grandes tonight. Colonel Rabago reached Casas Grandes early today with 150 of the 600 men with whom he entered upon the campaign on January 6.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 31.—Galana and San Buena Ventura were abandoned to the insurrectos on Monday and Galana deserted last night. Today federal forces were busy preparing Casas Grandes for a long siege, gathering provisions and fortifying the town.

REBEL SUCCESS AT MEXICALI CALIFORNIA, Jan. 31.—Sheriff Meadows, of Imperial county, received a message late today stating that a detachment of United States soldiers from San Diego would arrive here tonight. The insurrectos made no move upon Mexicali just across the border today.

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'Madame Sherry'

Waltzes, Piano Selections, Etc. "Every Little Movement" "Birth of Passion" "Love Dance"

FLETCHER BROS. 1231 Government Street Tel. 885

Corrig College Beachon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B.C. Select High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of 8 to 18 years.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS The Laurels, Rockland Ave., Victoria, B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Musket, Esq.

WATER NOTICE NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V of the Water Act, 1910, to obtain a license in the Island District of Victoria.

Woman Jury at Wenatchee WENATCHEE, Wash., Jan. 31.—Wenatchee had its first experience with a woman jury this afternoon.

Extensive Work Undertaken by C. P. R. To Increase Irrigation Area—Will Add Five Hundred Thousand Acres

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No. 54. LAND ACT Coast Land District, District of Coast: TAKE notice that Harry Burns of Vancouver, B. C., occupation a merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the east side of the Chillanero river, running north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post.

No. 55. LAND ACT Coast Land District, District of Coast: TAKE notice that Eli Stover of Vancouver, B. C., occupation a merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the east side of the Chillanero river, running north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post.

No. 56. LAND ACT Coast Land District, District of Coast: TAKE notice that Spencer Dyke, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation a musician, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the north side of the Chillanero river, about 3 1/2 miles from its mouth in an easterly direction from Redstone, and on the south side of the Chillanero river, running north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post, containing 320 acres more or less.

No. 57. LAND ACT Coast Land District, District of Coast: TAKE notice that Sydney Gisbey, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation a merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the east side of the Chillanero river, about six miles in an easterly direction from the east end of Chilcooten lake and on the south side of the Chillanero river, running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post, containing 640 acres more or less.

No. 58. LAND ACT Coast Land District, District of Coast: TAKE notice that W. Charles Stewart, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation a salesman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about seven miles in an easterly direction from the east end of Chilcooten lake and on the south side of the Chillanero river, running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post, containing 640 acres more or less.

No. 59. LAND ACT Coast Land District, District of Coast: TAKE notice that Elmer R. Sly, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation a broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Chilcooten lake, and on the south side of the Chillanero river, running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post, containing 640 acres more or less.

No. 60. LAND ACT Coast Land District, District of Coast: TAKE notice that Walter Thomas, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation an engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about nine miles in an easterly direction from the east end of Chilcooten lake and on the south side of the Chillanero river, running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post, containing 640 acres more or less.

No. 61. LAND ACT Coast Land District, District of Coast: TAKE notice that George Tuck of Vancouver, B. C., occupation a salesman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Chilcooten lake, and on the south side of the Chillanero river, running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post, containing 640 acres more or less.

No. 62. LAND ACT Coast Land District, District of Coast: TAKE notice that Elizabeth Urquhart of Vancouver, B. C., occupation a married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Chilcooten lake, and on the south side of the Chillanero river, running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post, containing 640 acres more or less.

No. 63. LAND ACT Coast Land District, District of Coast: TAKE notice that Helen Urquhart, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation a spinster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Chilcooten lake, and on the south side of the Chillanero river, running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post, containing 640 acres more or less.

No. 64. LAND ACT Coast Land District, District of Coast: TAKE notice that Harry Morehouse Leonard of Vancouver, B. C., occupation a real estate agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of surveyed lot 13, Coast District of Dean Channel, thence south 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less.

No. 65. LAND ACT Coast Land District, District of Coast: TAKE notice that Helen Urquhart, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation a spinster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Chilcooten lake, and on the south side of the Chillanero river, running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post, containing 640 acres more or less.

THE DUCREST PATENT STUMP PULLER, made in four sizes. Our machine will develop 218 tons pressure for the production of one horse power. The only machine that does not capsize when on horse. For sale at 1000. The only machine that does not capsize when on horse. For sale at 1000. The only machine that does not capsize when on horse. For sale at 1000.



Save Your Money. Commence Now! We want everyone to know that we are paying 4% Interest per annum credited in Italy on savings deposits (\$100 & upward) subject to withdrawal by cheque & 5% Interest on time deposits of six months & over. We invest money for clients in first mortgages & do a general financial business. We want your savings acct & if you are not saving systematically, commencing now with us. Deposits by mail & easily handled. You can send by Draft, Post Office & Express Order or Registered Letter & withdrawals can be made any way you wish. We are Responsible Refer to Duns, Bradstreets, or to anyone to VANGOLIVER. Write us about it to-day Do it now!!!!

BUYERS COLWOOD ACREAGE Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Nearly Ready To Commence Work On Island The Canadian Northern Pacific railway company through its Vancouver agent, Messrs. Messers. Kirby, Oldfield and Gardner, the Winnipeg firm which some years ago purchased a large portion of the Uplands Farm from the Hudson's Bay Company has acquired the remainder of that property. In the first sale the Hudson's Bay Company retained each alternate water-front lot and these have now passed into the hands of the Winnipeg firm.

BILLS ADVANCED BY LEGISLATURE

Included In The Measures Was That Creating Department Of Railways And Providing Minister

The Premier not returning from the Mainland until last evening, Tuesday's business of the Provincial House was largely of a routine character, possibly contentious or controversial legislation being passed over and the sitting being devoted chiefly to the advancement of Government measures the principles of which had already obtained endorsement by the Chamber. To these were added the bills to amend the Constitution Act (by making provision for another Minister in the Executive Council) and for the creation of the new Department of Railways, which, for the present, Hon. Thomas Taylor will add to his other large responsibilities. The bill respecting Habit-Forming Drugs (Mr. Mackenzie) and that to amend the Legal Professions Act (Mr. Miller) were introduced and fixed for second readings today; the bill to technically amend the Benevolent Societies' Act was passed on its principle; the Public Services Act amendment bill was reported with slight amendment; and the Private Bills Committee reported as in order the Prince Rupert Incorporation Act amendment bill and the Mid-Provincial & Nechaco Railway Co's incorporation bill; while it was agreed that this Committee's recommendation that the time limit for the presentation of private bills should be again extended, until the 17th instant.

The same committee also presented a special report and recommendation, which was approved by the House. "That the standing orders in connection with the undermentioned petition, have not been complied with, inasmuch as the advertising has not been fully completed in a newspaper published in the electoral district affected; and also for the reason that the petition prays for legislation validating certain bylaws passed during the month of January, 1911, not included in the published notices; but as proof has been produced to the

committee that the said matters have been discussed in the council and referred to in the daily press, and as it appears of considerable importance and urgency to the city of Victoria, the committee recommended that the bill be allowed to pass. Edition No. 18.—An Act respecting Victoria City." The Question of Privilege. Although the incident of the distribution in the House on Monday of certain literature, held by Mr. Speaker to constitute a gross infringement of the privilege of Parliament, was freely discussed in restaurant and corridors yesterday, no reference thereto crept into the House proceedings, the violation of possible action in assertion of the dignity of the House and the rights of its members being deferred until the First Minister's return. The general consensus of opinion among the members would appear to be that the House cannot afford to overlook the incident, as thereby establishing an undesirable precedent, especially in view of the fact that the person named by the Chair as offending is himself a member of the legal profession; and therefore to be assumed possessed of knowledge as to the laws of Parliament in the matter of privilege.

(Continued On Page Six.)

NEWS FURNISHED BY WASHINGTON

Members of Parliament Ask Why Reciprocity Announcement Was Not Given To Newspapers From Ottawa

MR. FIELDING PLEADS DIFFERENT METHODS

Interpretation Of Arrangement In Regard To Paper—Mr. Martin's "Graft" Charges Are Brought Up

OTTAWA, Jan. 30.—That the first official explanation of the proposed reciprocity arrangement should have been furnished to the Canadian newspapers in a despatch from Washington, rather than from Ottawa, was the complaint directed against Mr. Fielding in the house today. It was brought up by Mr. Rhodes, of Nova Scotia, after routine proceedings.

Mr. Fielding's reply was that if Canada was to follow American methods we would have to adopt the American constitution. The procedure was entirely different. The arrangement came by the negotiators was that announcements should be made at Washington and Ottawa at a certain hour on Thursday.

Mr. Fielding observed that in making his explanation to the house he did not feel free to announce the schedule until he had explained the whole details.

W. F. MacLean remarked that no harm would have been done if Mr. Fielding had furnished a summary of the thousands of words, as had been done in Washington.

R. L. Borden also submitted that the constitution would not have been violated if Mr. Fielding had given out the schedules at the opening instead of at the close of his speech.

Mr. Fielding stuck to his view. He had done what he understood to be the correct thing. He did not think the press would deny that when there was any information to be given out "in the way of a printed document" he had been ready to oblige.

W. F. MacLean drew attention to the statement by the chairman of the newspaper association, made in Washington, to the effect that paper made on wood cut from private lands would be limited free of duty from Canada into the United States.

"I am afraid," replied the minister of finance, "that we will have to leave to our American friends their interpretation of the term. What we are clear about is the interpretation on our own side. They make a condition respecting terms upon which they will admit free paper. There may be some room for question as to their interpretation of this, we must leave this to them, but on our side of the line we have a clear understanding that until they admit paper of the kinds specified from all parts of Canada we will not give them the reciprocal advantage of free paper in Canada."

A question by Mr. Taylor, of Leeds, elicited from Sir Wilfrid Laurier the reply that a member of the government had read the evidence given at the Chinese investigation in Vancouver, given by Mr. Martin, M. P., as reported in the despatches, in which Mr. Martin charged that nobody could get an order or contract from the government in the last few years except through Robert Kelly. "All I have to say personally," said Sir Wilfrid, "is that during the nearly fifteen years that the present government has been in office I have only received one communication from Mr. Kelly." As to whether the government would order an investigation into Mr. Martin's charges, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said an inquiry was now in progress in Vancouver.

BILLS ADVANCED BY LEGISLATURE

(Continued From Page Five.)

first chance. Failing that, they would go to Great Britain or to the Anglo-Saxon brethren in the United States.

Mr. Brewster agreed that the government certainly "played practical politics," and had already used the civil service with effect.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said the Attorney General—"Napoleon of the Conservative party"—had said that he preferred to have British Columbians. He might tell the whole truth and go a little further and say that he would very much prefer that they should be members of the Conservative party.

The proposed amendment was rejected, and the bill reported complete, with minor amendments.

In moving the second reading of a bill to amend the Benevolent Societies Act, Hon. Mr. Bowser explained that it was simply intended to change the registration official from the registrar-general of titles to the registrar of joint stock companies, as since last

session, he had made a change in the department dealing with these matters, leaving the registration work with the registrar of joint stock companies.

The bill passed second reading unopposed.

Department of Railways

Hon. Dr. Young (in the absence of the premier) moved the second reading of a bill creating a department of railways, explaining that with the increasing construction of railways in the province, together with the effect of an act that was now being introduced providing almost for free trade in railways, it had become necessary for the government to assume more active control in this department.

The immense construction advanced at the present time, especially in connection with the Canadian Northern Pacific railway, and more particularly in view of the financial arrangements between that railway company and the government, rendered it absolutely necessary that the government should exercise direct control over such a company. It would provide a sufficient amount of work for the government under the new Railway Act to supervise and dictate terms of management.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite would have liked on his side of the house to have had a fuller explanation in regard to the bill, but it was possible that the premier being away—the minister in charge of the bill was not so well acquainted with its provisions, and he could not further elaborate its contents. One of the difficulties under the present political system was that as the province began to get wealthy, the government was trying to "get it up" by an appointment of useless officials. The excuse offered for this bill was that last year the house voted some very large sums towards the construction of railroads in this province. But was it not a fact that the railways being built did not remain under control of this province? Would they not get a Dominion charter, while the province would remain chartered with a new department and a new set of officials that would be practically a useless expense? He would like to say that of course we are not strong on this question of work. The class which we represent get too much work in this, and it will mean a new minister of course, they do not at first give him a chance, but he will come along. There are a number of men in this house eminently qualified for the position, and they will, therefore, support the bill, but I cannot see that it will be of any benefit to the province."

Hon. Mr. McPhillips pointed out that the benefit of the member of the Dominion to have its enterprise declared a public utility, and the general advantage of Canada, that being the case, there had been a very heavy objection by the government to that proposal. It was his belief that the house should see the route chosen was a proper one, and that the contract required. He added that it would involve no extra expense, as this would be attached to another department, just as the finance minister was also minister of agriculture, and the provincial secretary also minister of Education.

Mr. Williams repeated that the establishment of a new department would make the ministry top-heavy. Already there were six ministers with portfolios, and another one would be added to each Conservative in the house.

Mr. Brewster inquired of the president of the council, as a legal man, whether the Canadian Northern Pacific could not be declared a railway for the general benefit of Canada.

Hon. Mr. McPhillips replied that there was no precedent for the Dominion parliament forcing this application on any railway company, and as there was no rivalry between this and any other company there was no reason to fear that it would ever be declared a railway for the general advantage of Canada.

Mr. Jardine endorsed the bill as necessitated by the development upon which the province had entered. It was a time when the government should start in with the creation of a special department of railways. He thought the bill would work out in practice greatly to the advantage of British Columbia.

The bill then passed its second reading unopposed.

Another Minister

Hon. Dr. Young next introduced the bill to amend the Constitution Act by providing for the addition of another minister to the cabinet. Its purpose was simply to provide that the minister of railways might have a seat in the executive council, but need not be an immediate appointment. The creation of this new department would involve not only supervision of steam railways, but also of tram lines, and in latter he believed that the government was quite justified in connecting the two (steam railways and tram lines) under the control of one department.

The motion for second reading carried without debate.

Deputations Received

Two deputations from the mainland yesterday waited upon the government, each for the purpose of urging the estimates shortly to be laid before the house. In the one case the visitors consisted of prominent members of the commissioners of Central Park, mid-Westminster, for the improvement of which people's pleasure ground substantial grants have been made by two of the directly interested municipalities—Burnaby and South Vancouver. These grants the provincial government is asked to supplement with an appropriation of \$10,000. The matter

was promised careful consideration. In the second case the visitors were representative of the city of Kamloops, and urged an appropriation of \$200 toward the construction of a new general hospital at the inland capital. This request also "will be taken into consideration."

Interesting Session

This afternoon's sitting of the provincial legislature proved to develop especially interesting features, Premier McBride (in his capacity of minister of mines) being expected to proceed with the second reading of the Coal Mines Regulation act, announced last night, while Comrade Hawthorthwaite in all probability will claim the attention of the house for some time in discussing the resolution virtually in the nature of condemnation of the Japanese Alliance in consequence of the recent execution in Japan of revolutionary Socialists.

Sleeping Car Rates

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Reductions in the price of sleeping car berths become effective at midnight tonight. Tariffs have been laid with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Pullman Company, by which the rates throughout the country for upper berths have been reduced approximately 20 per cent. In a general way the reductions do not affect the prices of lower berths, although in certain sections the rates for these have been reduced in accordance with the views of the commission. For instance, the rates on lower berths from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Seattle and other points in Washington have been reduced slightly and the Pullman Company has made other reductions in the west and northwest.

Arrangements were made by the C.P.R. officials at Seattle to get the steamer Princess Adelaide to the place of the stranded steamer, and it was expected that the Puget Sound steamer will make the run to Vancouver from Seattle and from the Terminal City to Victoria this afternoon, returning to Seattle at 4:30 p.m.

The Princess Adelaide was but a week in service when she met with the accident. After being overhauled and renovated, following her arrival from the yards of the builders, the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, over a month ago, the vessel, under the command of Captain Thursday, January 25th, when she entered the Victoria-Vancouver service, and continued on that run until this week, when she was withdrawn to replace the Princess Charlotte on the Victoria-Vancouver route. The vessel was laid off for an overhauling and to be equipped as an oil burner. She was making her second trip to Seattle.

Apple Cove Point, where the Princess Adelaide struck, lies at the entrance to Puget Sound proper, being the landmark rounded after passing the Admiralty Inlet on the way in from Port Townsend to Seattle. Point No Point is passed. The course of the steamer after passing Point Wilson into Admiralty Inlet was the open strait, between Marston and Admiralty Head, with their forts on either side, and then Bush Point is rounded and Point No Point shows on the opposite shore, with Apple Cove Point six miles further. After this was passed the steamer round West Point into Seattle harbor.

Apple Cove Point has a sticky mud lying off it, the vicinity being soft mud extending for at least half a mile.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 30.—With the river rising slowly, a stage of 23.2 feet was reached here at 8 p.m. tonight. The crest is expected tomorrow, when a stage of 25 feet is predicted. The danger mark is 22 feet. The water is gradually spreading over the lowlands below the city. Houses in the immediate flood zone are being vacated.

RECORD OF RAIN NEVER EXCEEDED

Parts of California Threatened With Destructive Floods—Water in Ohio River Above Danger Mark

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 30.—After seventeen days of almost continuous rain, the January rain record of San Francisco for nearly fifty years has been exceeded, with a mark of thirteen inches.

Chinook conditions prevail over northern California, the heavy snowfall of the first of the year rapidly melting under the warm wind and rain of the past two days. Consequently the railroads and river traffic are in trouble. High water marks are threatened, and thousands of acres of lowlands are under water. The most serious tie-up is near Stockton, where the Southern Pacific trains, are two feet under water to attempt to get to trains. Train No. 4 on the Western Pacific did not leave for the east today on account of a big snowdrift near Keddie, in the Feather river canyon.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 30.—With the river rising slowly, a stage of 23.2 feet was reached here at 8 p.m. tonight. The crest is expected tomorrow, when a stage of 25 feet is predicted. The danger mark is 22 feet. The water is gradually spreading over the lowlands below the city. Houses in the immediate flood zone are being vacated.

WEAK POINTS IN CRUST OF EARTH

Mr. F. Napier Denison, F. R. M. S., Says Victoria Is Ideally Located For Carrying On Of Seismic Research

The Broad Street Hall was crowded almost to its capacity last evening when Mr. F. Napier Denison, F. R. M. S., gave a highly instructive talk on the carrying on of seismic research. The subject in such language, and bringing so many topical allusions, as to dryness, and David about us, against them. What Attorneys Ralston and Darlington had to say was strictly in regard to the law of the case.

Judge Parker disagreed to pay a tribute to those leaders of American labor, while Mr. Davenport made a vigorous attack upon the federation. Mr. Davenport laid stress on the claim of Judge Parker that the injunction against the boycott of the Buck Store and Range Company was a violation of the freedom of speech.

Dependence Killed

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 30.—A posse consisting of officers and customs inspectors overtook the two Howe brothers and their father, Newcomb Denison, near Fort Hancock, at Sierra Blanca, late this afternoon. A regular battle ensued in which Curly Howe, aged 27, was shot in the leg and shoulder by Customs Inspector Duncan of this city and captured. The father and the other son were killed about midnight by the posse. The bodies of the two dead men were found in a field and were buried this afternoon while they were brought to this city on the morning train.

HONOLULU, Jan. 30.—E. R. Stack-Abel, collector of the port, seized \$10,000 worth of opium on the steamer Siberia today. He caused the arrest of a white steward and three of the Chinese crew for complicity in the plot to smuggle the contraband into the United States. The customs authorities believe that the lot found in only a part of that concealed aboard the Siberia. The steamer departed from Hongkong for San Francisco January 7.

NEW PRINCESS RUINS AGROUND

Princess Adelaide Stranded During Snowstorm Last Night On Muddy Beach At Apple Cove Point

Bound from Victoria to Seattle on her second trip relieving the steamer Princess Charlotte, the new steamer Princess Adelaide grounded off Apple Cove Point, at the entrance to Puget Sound, at 4:30 p.m. Wednesday.

The Princess Adelaide left an hour late, starting from the C.P.R. wharf at 5:30 p.m., and after passing Port Townsend ran into thick weather with heavy driving snow. She was proceeding slowly when she struck in the mud off Apple Cove Point and remained fast. A wireless message was received from the steamer at the Dockmaster's office at Seattle at 10:15 minutes of the time the steamer went ashore. Shortly afterward the operator of the Princess Adelaide, R. Leander, reported that no damage had been sustained by the fine new steamer, and it was expected she would float about four o'clock this morning.

Arrangements were made by the C.P.R. officials at Seattle to get the steamer Princess Adelaide to the place of the stranded steamer, and it was expected that the Puget Sound steamer will make the run to Vancouver from Seattle and from the Terminal City to Victoria this afternoon, returning to Seattle at 4:30 p.m.

The Princess Adelaide was but a week in service when she met with the accident. After being overhauled and renovated, following her arrival from the yards of the builders, the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, over a month ago, the vessel, under the command of Captain Thursday, January 25th, when she entered the Victoria-Vancouver service, and continued on that run until this week, when she was withdrawn to replace the Princess Charlotte on the Victoria-Vancouver route. The vessel was laid off for an overhauling and to be equipped as an oil burner. She was making her second trip to Seattle.

Apple Cove Point, where the Princess Adelaide struck, lies at the entrance to Puget Sound proper, being the landmark rounded after passing the Admiralty Inlet on the way in from Port Townsend to Seattle. Point No Point is passed. The course of the steamer after passing Point Wilson into Admiralty Inlet was the open strait, between Marston and Admiralty Head, with their forts on either side, and then Bush Point is rounded and Point No Point shows on the opposite shore, with Apple Cove Point six miles further. After this was passed the steamer round West Point into Seattle harbor.

Apple Cove Point has a sticky mud lying off it, the vicinity being soft mud extending for at least half a mile.

CONTEMPT CASES

Arguments Heard By Supreme Court In Appeals Of Messers, Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Concluding arguments in the contempt cases against President Samuel Gompers, President John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, were made today in the federal supreme court. The court took under consideration the question whether the District of Columbia which sentenced the accused to jail.

Arguments were made by former Judge Alton B. Parker and Jackson H. Saxe, for the accused, and by J. J. Darrington and David about us, against them. What Attorneys Ralston and Darlington had to say was strictly in regard to the law of the case.

Judge Parker disagreed to pay a tribute to those leaders of American labor, while Mr. Davenport made a vigorous attack upon the federation. Mr. Davenport laid stress on the claim of Judge Parker that the injunction against the boycott of the Buck Store and Range Company was a violation of the freedom of speech.

STEALS RARE EGGS

Mania for possession Of Unusual Specimens Leads Tacoma Man To Raid Museum

TACOMA, Jan. 30.—E. William Engelholm, a retired welder of German descent, who looted the Ferry museum of several hundred rare birds' eggs, valued at more than \$250, this morning was arrested on a warrant sworn out by the prosecuting attorney's office, Engelholm, who has been a collector of birds' eggs for more than thirty years, developed a mania for possession of rare specimens, and raided the Cantwell collection in the Ferry museum.

Engelholm was arraigned before Justice Graham on a charge of burglary and grand larceny. As he had returned the eggs, interposed in his behalf, and Assistant Prosecuting Attorney A. O. Burmeister had the charge dismissed. Justice Graham lectured Engelholm severely on his transgression.

Engelholm makes no excuse, other than that he could not help himself. He saw the eggs, and the desire to possess them and add them to his own collection turned a man who has been painstakingly honest and upright all his life into a clever and resourceful thief.

Bowling Par Excellence

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—The dropping of 1229 pins in the doubles placed Marvin Erickson and Edward Magnuson, of Chicago, in the lead today in the two-man team event of the American Bowling Congress tournament. They topped the previous tournament mark established by Smith and Gebhard of Buffalo by seven pins. Joseph Knuth, of Milwaukee, with the high individual score, his mark of 436 put him sixth in the list of leaders. Secretary Langley announced tonight that the Chalmers-Detroit, of Chicago, will meet Monday night in a match game for a \$500 wager.

Dramatic Suicide

SANTA ROSA, Calif., Jan. 30.—Standing on the spot where a blowing year ago committed suicide by blowing his head off, Walter Peterson, a young farmer residing on the Wilson ranch, near Two Rock, today put the same shotgun in his mouth and pulled the trigger. Peterson had quarreled with his brother.

earth strains occurred, gases were dislodged and escaped into mines. Following such escape, it was only a matter of time before the mine would explode. Mr. Denison considered that it might be possible to determine the time when such strain would occur and possibly their period of duration, when mine inspectors could safeguard against disaster by taking extra precautions.

Another conclusion which might be drawn from the many instructive points brought forward was that the time is coming when, just as in the case of the weather, it will be possible to foretell approximately when a great earth strain is due, and to determine the period over which it will extend. Whether that could be done by means of the present seismic research instruments or whether it would be necessary to invent a new one, Denison did not predict. In the course of his address the scientist frequently quoted Professor Milne and Professor Omori, and explained many of the interesting theories held by these great seismic authorities.

Denison pointed out that Professor Milne believed that in a process of evolution caused by continuous earth unrest another great continent was being formed in the neighborhood of the Indian archipelago. He dealt in detail with the San Francisco earthquake of 1906, illustrating its effects on buildings, how it was recorded on the local seismograph, and the deductions drawn from it by Professor Omori, an eminent Japanese seismologist, who as a result of the great disturbance, was able to predict the earthquake which happened shortly afterwards at Valparaiso.

Earthquake movements, he explained, were of two kinds—those which travelled through the earth and those which went along the surface. The velocity of the wave movement in the San Francisco earthquake was two miles per second on the surface, but a quarter of a mile per second through the earth. Telling of the "breathings" of the earth, he explained that through the influence of the sun and moon the earth contracted and expanded three inches daily.

The locations of seismic intensity were aptly illustrated by the lecturer in slides which he showed of Mount Vesuvius and vicinity. The fact that he had personally visited that place to make an intense vividness to his remarks, especially when he described a crevasse existing in the side of an extinct volcano of that vicinity on entering which one came to a hole in the earth, and it was possible to see down into the "bottomless pit" and discern the molten masses and hear the rolling and continuous thunder in the interior of the earth. The whole world from a seismological standpoint is being explored by the lecturer, who deserves the highest credit not only on account of immense amount of research work which the collecting of his information must have involved, but also for the unusually able manner in which he narrated his facts and presented them to his hearers, with a vivid lucidity which earned for him encomiums on all sides.

The address was held under the auspices of the Victoria History Society, Mr. A. W. McCurdy, the president, being in the chair. In opening, he said that it had ever been the aim of the society to encourage original research, and that was the reason Mr. Denison, a scientist, expert and well equipped to deal with seismology, had been asked to deliver an address. A vote of thanks to the speaker of the evening, proposed by Mr. C. H. Luginer, seconded by Mr. S. P. Perry, Mills, K. C., was carried with much applause.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Choloramine. The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. Acts like a charm in DIARRHEA and is the only SPECIFIC in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY. Contains Medical Treatments accompanied each Bottle. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Price, 2/6, 3/6, 4/6. London, S.E.

CONSUL EXPLAINS ANARCHISTS' CRIME. Says Kotoku And Accomplices Plotted To Assassinate Emperor And Ministers Of State. Mr. C. Yada, consul for Japan in British Columbia, arrived from Vancouver yesterday and is a guest at the Empress hotel. In an interview he said he had noticed that a resolution had been introduced in the legislature by Mr. Hawthorthwaite condemning the execution of Kotoku and the other anarchists, and he regretted that the introduction of this resolution had not been informed better with regard to this affair as he considered it likely that the resolution would not have been introduced had this been the case. He felt that as the representative of his country in British Columbia it was his duty to point out that Kotoku and his party were not anarchists, but socialists.

DEED. BIRTHS MARRIAGES DEATHS. KNOTT—At 1250 Fisguard street on the 28th inst. to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Knott, a daughter. HARRIS-WALKER—On the 25th inst. at St. Paul's church by the Rev. Canon Cooper, Captain James Ernest Harris, Canadian Army, and Miss Lella Jones, second daughter of Colonel Lyndhurst Wadmore, D. O. C. M. D. L. LIDELL-PRICE—On the 20th inst. at 821 Linden avenue, by Rev. Leslie Clay, Canon, M.A., eldest daughter of Dr. G. E. Price, of Colver, B. C., to Capt. Lorenzo Liddell, eldest son of Mr. Robert Liddell, of this city. Miss Sarah Hillier acted as bridesmaid, while Mr. E. A. Carlow, Jr., supported the groom. PELLOW-GRIFFITHS—On Thursday, the 24th inst., by Rev. Dr. Campbell, bell, Frederick Pellow to Mrs. Alice Griffiths. DEED. ELLIS—At the family residence, 14 Gorge Road, on the 24th inst., the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Ellis, aged 62 years; a native of Ireland. GRANT—In this city on the 27th inst. at St. Joseph's hospital, Robert Wallace, a native of Scotland, and a native of Glasgow. WOOD, JOHN AUGUSTUS—Monday, January 30th, aged 75 years. Funeral will take place today at 2 p.m. from the family residence, 212 Bell Street, at 10 minutes past 2, from Christ Church Cathedral. FRASER—At the family residence, "Carlislebrook" (1234 Fisguard street) on the 25th inst. Alexander Fraser, son of Mr. Thomas Fraser, of England, in his 73rd year. PERS and others, to be present; and not a few regular members of embassies and Legations became spectators under this rule. Hence there is no truth whatever in the assertion that this case was conducted in secret. (See Constitution, Article 50, Law of Construction of Law Courts, Articles 105 and 106.)

THE LOCAL MARKETS. RETAIL FOODSTUFFS. Bran, per 100 lb. \$1.00. Shorts, per 100 lb. \$1.00. Oats, per 100 lb. \$1.00. Crushed Oats, per 100 lb. \$1.00. Cracked Corn, per 100 lb. \$1.00. Chop Feed, per 100 lb. \$1.00. Whole Corn, per 100 lb. \$1.00. Cracked Corn, per 100 lb. \$1.00. Hay, Fraser River, per ton \$25.00. Hay, Fraser River, per ton \$25.00. Alfalfa Hay, per ton \$25.00. Alfalfa Hay, per ton \$25.00. Fresh Island, per dozen \$1.00. Cheese, per dozen \$1.00. Butter, local, each \$1.00. Butter, Alberta, per lb. \$1.00. Victoria Creamery, per lb. \$1.00. Comox Creamery, per lb. \$1.00. Salt Spring Is. Creamery, lb. \$1.00. Australian, per lb. \$1.00. Flour. Royal Household, bag \$1.00. Lack of the Wood, bag \$1.00. Royal Standard, bag \$1.00. White Rose, per sack \$1.00. Robin Hood, per sack \$1.00. Calumet, per sack \$1.00. Swift's, per sack \$1.00. Drifted Snow, per sack \$1.00. Three Star, per sack \$1.00. Moffat's Best, per bag \$1.00. Meat. Beef, per lb. \$0.20. Mutton, per lb. \$0.20. Veal, per lb. \$0.20. Pork, per lb. \$0.20. Bacon, per lb. \$0.20. Ham, per lb. \$0.20. Eggs. Fresh Island, per dozen \$1.00. Victoria Creamery, per lb. \$1.00. Comox Creamery, per lb. \$1.00. Salt Spring Is. Creamery, lb. \$1.00. Australian, per lb. \$1.00. Fruit. Grapes (Cal), per lb. \$1.00. Apples, local, per box \$1.00. Apples, per box \$1.00. Pears, per box \$1.00. Oranges, per box \$1.00. Lemons, per box \$1.00. Strawberries, per box \$1.00. Raspberries, per box \$1.00. Blackberries, per box \$1.00. Currants, per box \$1.00. Grapes (Cal), per lb. \$1.00. Vegetables. Tomatoes, per lb. \$1.00. Artichokes (Cal), each \$1.00. Artichokes, Jerusalem, lb. \$1.00. Parsley, per bunch \$1.00. Celery, per bunch \$1.00. Potatoes, per sack \$1.00. Cauliflower, each \$1.00. Cabbage, per bunch \$1.00. Lettuce, head, per \$1.00. Spinach, Ontario, lb. \$1.00. Chickens, per lb. \$1.00. Ducks, per lb. \$1.00. Onions, 5 lb. for \$1.00. Carrots, per lb. \$1.00.

Member For Esquimalt Pleads To Legislator Led To His Exit From Liberal Party. For the first time since parliament was elected, 1897, its members were treated to a genuine sensation in a political arena. House and with a securely entrenched in office no opportunities for scandal, being next day possible. John Jardine, who during the consideration of Hon. Mr. Speaker's speech gave the country its first thrill of this session, and being in the best interest of the country, and unqualified the McBride administration—again on this occasion he held the members of the Liberal Party exposed to a barefaced House the sky. British Columbia Liberalism riddled its domestic examples of the home life of the most unscrupulous Conservative—because Premier McBride and being in the best interest of the country, and unqualified the McBride administration—again on this occasion he held the members of the Liberal Party exposed to a barefaced House the sky. 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Wagrant Verse

A LEGEND OF MONT ST. MICHEL

(By John Clair Minot)
 Upon St. Michel's lofty rock,
 Beside the Norman shore,
 With cruel quicksands at the base,
 And smiling seas before,
 There stands a structure reared to God,
 With walls of massive size;
 And almost to the clouds that pass
 Its graceful towers arise.
 More fort than church it used to be,
 For back in olden days,
 When roving bands on land and sea
 Were bent on evil ways.

And often when the pilgrims came
 From strange and distant lands,
 The soldier-monks would see them sink
 Into the shifting sands.

Then to the tower the holy men—
 While they were sinking there,
 For human help could not avail—
 Would haste to kneel in prayer.

All this was long and long ago,
 Beside the Norman shore,
 The people walk in ways of peace,
 And foemen come no more.

But still St. Michel's holy shrine
 The pilgrims seek today;
 And still upon its stately towers
 They bend the knee to pray.

To them is told at evening-time
 A tale of other years,
 When barren was the lofty rock
 Where now the church appears;

The story of a little child,
 Whose name we cannot know,
 Who showed to doubting, wrangling men
 The way that they should go.

Far in the Norman forests then
 Was every oak barked;
 And still the Breton quarries held
 The builder's noble dream.

Upon the rock the men had met
 Who had the work in view;
 A small beginning they had made—
 But oh, so much to do!

And two, who were the masters there,
 Well versed in building lore,
 Discussed the plans as they surveyed
 The task which lay before.

"It must be thus and so," said one,
 "Or else the work will fail."
 "Nay, brother," spake the other then,
 "My counsel should prevail."

"Not so," the first one answered him;
 "I would prefer to see
 Mont Michel still a forest rock,
 As once it used to be."

Then waxed the quarrel more and more,
 And words were hot and high;
 The toilers dropped their working tools,
 And gathered, wondering, nigh.

When lo! within a sheltered spot
 They saw a child at play;
 A workman's child, it had been there
 Unnoticed through the day.

From sand and sticks and bits of stone
 Its little hands had raised
 A house of God in miniature
 Which held the men amazed.

And in its structure there was met
 The problem of the day.
 "It is the hand of God," they cried,
 "Has shown to us the way!"

The wrangle ceased; the little child
 Was lifted up with cheers.
 The work went on; the walls they built
 Have stood through all the years.

And thus upon St. Michel's rock,
 As once the prophet said,
 Were men into the better way
 By childish wisdom led.

"NO MORE SEA"

(Edith B. Spaulding, Eaton Rapids, Mich., in
 in Scottish American)

"And I saw a new heaven and a new earth;
 for the first heaven and the first earth were
 passed away; and there was no more sea."—
 Rev. xxi., 1.

There shall be no more sea;
 We of the wild Skye shore,
 What would our best land be,
 Far from the beat and roar
 That fills the night and the day.
 When the western gale is high—
 That calls from the sea-mist grey—
 That moans to the shadowed sky?
 When there is world no more,
 What will our heaven be,
 We of the wild Skye shore,
 If there is no more sea?

There shall be no more sea!
 Fishers of Brachadaile,
 Of the Sloidh-na-mhara, we,
 Sons of the wave and gale,
 'Tis the graves of our fathers dead,
 We wooed our wives on its strand,
 It has given our children bread,
 While they played in its wave-wet sand.
 Our hearts have cried to its wail,
 And sung to its note of glee—
 Fishers of Brachadaile,
 Shall there be no more sea?

There shall be no more sea
 Fair though the Eden bloom,
 River and vale and tree,
 Our be the mountain's gloom,
 And the roar that was undertone
 To the short, sad song of our years,
 That gave to our griefs its moan,
 That comfort lent to our tears.
 God knows the hearts of men—
 Of fishermen such as we—
 And we shall come again
 Back to Skye and the sea.

COALS OF FIRE

(It will be wise of the men to capitulate
 at once, and no longer insist upon male
 superiority and male privileges. Their rule is nearly
 over. And if, in the see-saw of human
 events, they should in the future be placed in
 a subordinate position, we must accord them
 more generous treatment than they have
 given us. We must not retaliate. On the
 contrary, we should resist all attempts to de-
 grade them, and let equality be our motto then
 as now.—Lady Cook.)

Sisters-in-arms, the fight is done,
 The glorious cause of Woman won,
 And conquered Man now quakes to feel
 Upon his neck the high French heel.

Yet, in our great triumphant hour,
 Shall we, like Man, abuse our power
 And make of him the hapless victim
 He made of Woman ere she licked him?

Nay, sisters be it our desire
 To heap his head with coals of fire
 And let him find a foe in us
 Not merely just but generous.

The vanquished tyrant sees at length
 That we possess the giant's strength;
 But, if he do not prove defiant,
 We will not use it like a giant.

The light and tender touch, the heart
 Of Mercy—these are Woman's part,
 And in the age that dawns today
 All thoughts of vengeance shall away.

We will not, in vindictive spite,
 Degrade the foe, as well we might;
 But let us rather in the sequel
 Treat him as though he were an equal.

We don't propose to bar the spheres
 Of all professional careers,
 But unto men shall be committed
 The work for which we find them fitted.

The Church between us we'll divide,
 An equal share for either side,
 Apportioned in the proper way—
 The rectors we, the curates they.

So, also, will we leave ajar
 The door that leads one to the Bar
 And freely let them take their places
 As devils unto us, the K. C.'s.

The world of business too we'll throw
 Ope to our conscience-stricken foe,
 And leave who can to make his mark
 As office-boy or junior clerk.

EVEN UNTO THIS DAY

"Woe unto you, for ye build the sepulchres
 of the prophets and your fathers killed them.
 Truly ye bear witness that ye allow the deeds
 of your fathers; for they indeed killed them,
 and ye build their sepulchres. Therefore... shall be
 required for this generation."—Punch

The souls of all that combated
 The cowardice and ease of man
 In power and girt and garlanded,
 From their high thrones, the nations scan.
 And watch their children in the fray,
 The prophets of a later day,
 Wage the old war, in the old way.

Who neither prize nor strive at all
 To win the goal of all men's feet;
 But hear the tempest by the wall
 Cry, and at end of every street
 See dawns arise and days expire,
 And many a flame of lifted fire,
 Thereto to turn all men's desire.

Then runs a word men's converse through:
 "Behold the garnished grave of each
 Prophet of old our fathers knew,
 Martyrs, in death their truths they teach!
 Cleave to the mighty men of old,
 Nor heed the mocking manifold
 Of late-born babblers overbold."

Till at the last there comes a cry:
 "These men blaspheme, and are we dumb?
 Have we not heard the blasphemy?
 Bring them to our old prophet's tomb.
 Choke in the dust the words they said,
 And on that stone their blood be shed,
 Atonement to the offended dead."

And thus they do, and on the stone
 Of him that troubled men of yore

They leave the dead to lie alone
 And feast and market as before,
 And proud and well-content they say:
 "Surely we have done well today,
 These led the ignorant astray."

While those they slew arise unstayed
 Through storm and star and sphere on high,
 Where in perpetual light arrayed,
 Like well-loved dead in memory,
 The seers of old in glory shine:
 And foremost he whose earthly shrine
 In death they did incarnadine.

"Yea," saith the prophet, "even so.
 Their scars and sorrows are the same
 As we, too, suffered long ago.
 Ah, God! ah, God! that with the name
 Of swordsmen in the self-same fray
 The priests and champions of decay
 Silence our children still today."

Come, take your rest. But nevermore
 Till Time and man together cease
 Shall cease the everlasting war,
 For treaty or for armistice,
 For loser's cry or victor's wreath,
 'Twixt fear and truth and dust and breath,
 Fire and the darkness, life and death."
 —Lucy Lyttleton, in "The Nation."

MR. PUNCH'S VERDICT

The editor of "Punch" pronounces his ver-
 dict of the general election. It reads as fol-
 lows:

We watched her keel across the bar go
 From free wee Kirkwall town;
 We watched her skipper dump his cargo
 Of ballot-boxes down;
 An Empire hung with pale complexions
 Upon the tidings, tick by tick;
 For Fate had left, in these Elections,
 The final word with Wick.

Shetland, that old-established Thule,
 Her bloodless fight had closed;
 Had nominated, well and duly,
 Her Wason unopposed;
 The immemorial right she wielded
 To play the last protracted trick—
 That privilege she now had yielded,
 Handing it on to Wick.

So ends the combat, loud and gory,
 That cost a cool two million quid,
 And leaves the rivals, Rad and Tory,
 Standing (like Scotland) where they did;
 And I, for one—I can't help saying,
 As I review the dead and quick,
 This futile game that we've been playing
 Was hardly worth the wick.

OF DELIGHT

"Oh, who art thou that sing'st so sweet,
 Where meadowland and woodland meet,
 Hidden among the first few shadows
 That break upon the noonday heat?"

"I am delight, and of my birth
 There is no certain word on earth;
 Nor of my kin.
 And those who find me, e'er they see
 Well what they have, lose hold on me;
 Many begin
 With purpose set, and seek me where love is,
 And fail of both; and some have said amiss,
 Saying I live with sin."

"But I will seek thee till I hold
 Thy clear limbs in their robe of gold.
 For so men sing thee, white as sunshine,
 With glittering garment, fold on fold."

"Ah, no, for you shall never find me
 Spring in vain.
 For should you, by some chance unknown,
 See me, and hold me for your own,
 Like a thing slain
 Suddenly I should fall, droop head, and rise,
 Silent and dull, with strange tears in my eyes,
 And I should look like pain."
 —E. N. da C. Andrade in The Nation.

TO A SEA GULL

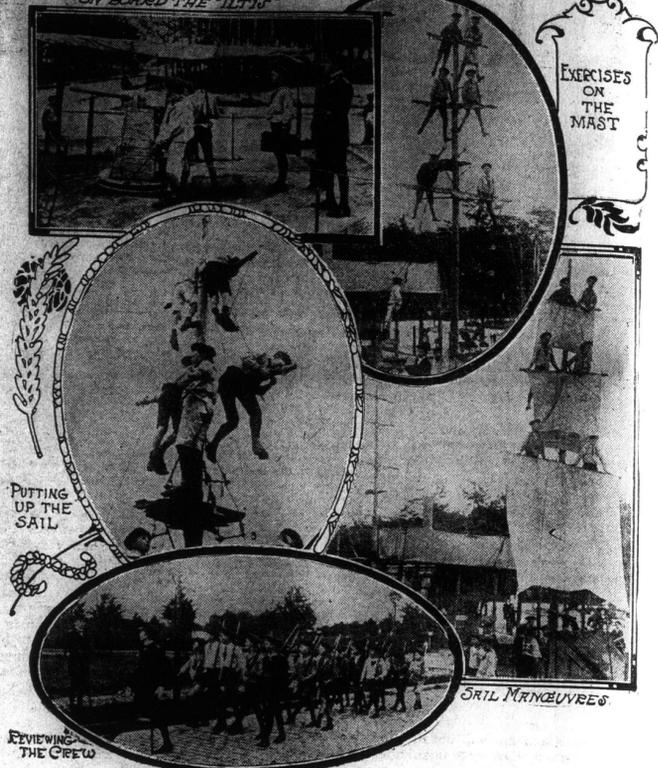
Sound the wild note of the wind and the sea,
 Thou gypsy of the air,
 Thy soul is uplifted on wings that are free
 As the white spray that thunders
 Where black reefs lay bare.

Scream to the storm winds that rage while
 you sleep;
 They echo the cry of souls lost in the deep.
 Like a white flake that's swept from the wrath
 of the seas,
 Soar in the heavens and breast the cold breeze.
 Symbol of wrecks and the world's misery—
 Vagabond—heedless, unheeded and free.
 —H. O'Connor, in California Occident.

MAY COOK FOOD WITH HOT AIR

During a recent convention of bakers in
 London an apparatus was demonstrated which
 utilizes superheated air for cooking purposes.
 The steam of an ordinary kitchen boiler is
 conveyed in pipes to the superheater, where
 in a series of coils above a coke fire, its tem-
 perature is raised to 1,000 deg. F. without in-
 creasing the pressure. Passed through the
 hollow rods of a grill, the air quickly raises
 the metal to the same temperature as itself,
 and then anything can be cooked from a steak
 to a biscuit.
 The inventor believes that the kitchen of
 the future will have no blazing fire, and that
 valve admitting the heated air. The air, after
 passing through the hollow grillers, can be fur-
 ther utilized for heating rooms.

A NAVAL HINT from the GERMANS



Now that Canada has taken the first step
 in the upbuilding of a Canadian navy, it is only
 reasonable to expect that the young idea in
 Canada will begin to evince a real interest in
 naval matters. To the growing boy few things
 are more alluring than the call of the sea. Even
 boys who are born inland and who have never
 seen salt water invariably show a keen prefer-
 ence for adventure stories dealing with sea
 voyages. This is as it should be in a country
 that is an integral and important part of an
 Empire that owes its supremacy to its sea
 power and sea skill.

Since the Niobe and the Rainbow took up
 their stations on the east and west coasts re-
 spectively, some lively recruiting work has
 been going on, with the result that a large
 number of Canadian boys are now entering
 upon their training as British bluejackets. At
 this stage in Canada's development as an ac-
 tive part of the Empire's naval support, it is
 interesting to note what the Germans are do-
 ing by way of experiment in the training of
 their youthful subjects.

Everyone knows that the Boy Scout move-
 ment has been a tremendous success the world
 over. Of course it may be argued that the
 object of this movement is not a military one.
 But, at the same time, it cannot be denied that
 the training the boy scouts receive fits them
 in no mean manner for the duties of militia
 soldiers, and, should the occasion ever arise,
 Canada will be greatly benefited by the work
 the Boy Scout movement is doing irrespective

of the very material benefit she is otherwise
 sure to receive in dividends of better, stronger,
 more manly citizens. One of the secrets of the
 success of the Scout movement unquestionably
 is the appeal it makes to the boy's love of
 adventure and his natural desire to play. Now,
 the Germans have evolved the idea of taking
 advantage of the same instincts in their boys
 to teach them, during their school years, the
 rudiments of naval education. The experi-
 ment, which has been most successful, has
 been introduced at three of the public schools
 in the city of Berlin. At each of these schools
 a model battleship has been erected, upon
 which the boys are taught the manifold du-
 ties involved in managing a large man-of-war.
 The captains, officers and "men" are dressed
 in correct naval rig, and exercises, often held
 in the presence of officers of the imperial navy,
 take place on certain days of the week.

By this method the Germans are able to
 teach the boys, at the time when they are
 most receptive, lessons that will remain with
 them throughout life, and which will, in com-
 bination with their military training, render
 them well fitted for service should their coun-
 try ever find need to call.
 The same methods might be instituted in
 conjunction with school training in Canada.
 Already we have cadet corps at most of the
 schools throughout the Dominion; now that
 we have an embryonic navy, why not begin
 at the beginning, and teach our schoolboys
 whether on the coasts or the prairies, the du-
 ties of a sailor?

LIGHTHOUSE OPERATED FROM THE SHORE

The new lighthouse on the coast of Guernsey,
 one of the group of islands in the English
 Channel, is a departure in lighthouse engineer-
 ing, as it contains a powerful fog siren as well
 as an acetylene light, although the lighthouse
 keepers are stationed at the electrical plant
 on the shore, more than a mile distant.

This dispensing with keepers on the rock
 is desirable because of the long periods of ex-
 posure to a heavy sea. The fog signal is
 worked entirely by electric cable, the turning
 on and off of the electric current on the shore
 automatically starting and stopping the mo-
 tors and pumps which force air into the reser-
 voirs. This compressed air drives an air mo-
 tor, which in turn operates the siren.
 The acetylene light is automatic, and will
 work for months without attention, the gas be-
 ing automatically turned up at dusk and down
 at daybreak.

The lighthouse is a monolith of concrete,
 rising 80 feet high from a very small rock,
 with deep water all around its base. It is ex-
 posed to a heavy sea, so heavy in fact, that it
 has gone over the top of the tower. The elec-
 tric cable is of the heavy rock type with three
 cores for main power purposes, and two small-
 er cores for minor purposes.

POINTLESS HATPINS

A pointless hatpin, with interchangeable
 heads has become popular in Paris. Having
 no point to protrude beyond the side of the
 hat, it is obvious that the pin will not danger
 the eyes of other people. Each hatpin is in
 reality two pins with one head, the pin part
 sliding through a star-like fixture permanently
 attached to the hat. Heads of various designs
 are provided with each pin.

GRAVITY CHUTE FOR FRUIT PICKING

A fruit-picking chute which will reach
 the top of a 25-foot ladder and convey the
 fruit to baskets on the ground, has been in-
 vented by a fruit grower of Orange County,
 N. Y. The chute is made of canvas, and is
 provided with pockets so spaced as to allow
 the dropping of fruit into it from any rung
 of the ladder.

It may be attached to any ladder by means
 of straps, and, as it does not add more than
 10 lb. to the weight, the ladder may be car-
 ried around and placed against the tree in
 the usual way. Two baskets are placed on
 the ground to receive the fruit as it drops into
 the trough provided to make the fall light.
 When one is filled, the picker tips the end of
 the trough into the other by means of a sim-
 ple arrangement always within reach.

I have often noticed that many people con-
 fuse gossip with scandal, and I am glad to
 see the two things differentiated in a clever
 article which I read recently in The Gentle-
 woman. The gossip talks "shop," like the
 painter, the writer, or the actress, but really it
 is more fascinating "shop" for the gossip's
 trade is human nature. On the whole, the
 more interesting kind of conversation is that
 which turns on people, and it is to this kind of
 conversation that the gossip contributes the
 lion's share. It is to the credit of human na-
 ture that the scandalmonger is usually detest-
 ed, while the gossip is generally popular.

He—At last we're alone! I've been hoping
 for this chance.
 She—So have I.
 He—So you guessed, then, that I wanted to
 tell you I loved you.
 She—Yes, and I wanted to say "No" and
 have it over.—Chicago Daily News.

Field

SPORTS

(By Richard...)
 The Wonde...

This from Dunce
 neighborhood killed a
 deer, but deliberately
 of the butchery of the
 awakened from drea
 hideous snarling and
 house. Looking from
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 he saw the shadowy
 light of a pack of lon
 which were snarling
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 for an ordinary wolf,
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 Vancouver Island. C
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 Museum for him to d
 species, name it for
 aid it to the Provin
 history specimens.

It went the next tr
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 then the curator lay
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 opinion that the new
 Island big game shoul
 "Canis Siwashii; vulga
 or in the vulgar tongu
 mon, Siwash mongrel

Grilse in S

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Ducks a

The cold snap after
 wet weather was a go
 some excellent bags o
 made, notably at Cov
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A New

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 game laws of this secti
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Field Sports at Home and Abroad

SPORTING GOSSIP

(By Richard L. Pocock.)

The Wonderful Whatisit?

This from Duncan. A rancher of the neighborhood killed a cow, not in mistake for a deer, but deliberately, for beef. At the scene of the butchery of the bovine remained traces of the slaughter. That night the rancher was awakened from dreams of prime cuts by a hideous snarling and yelping outside the house. Looking from his window towards the place where poor Bossie had become beef, he saw the shadowy forms in the dim moonlight of a pack of long, lean wolf-like animals which were snarling and snapping over the gory remains. He reached for the trusty fowling piece and discharged it in the direction of the savage animals, and could see that the shot had taken effect and that the pack which made off at the shot had left a stricken comrade on the field. As they might return at any moment to the scene of the feast, he deemed discretion the better part of valor and waited until daylight before going out to see what kind of a wild beast had fallen to his gun.

Bright and early he was out to examine the carcass of the slain. There it was sure enough stretched in death, a long, lean animal, with coarse, thick hair and a patch of white on the breast. What it was he had no idea, a new species to him at any rate. Friends were called in and shown the body, none of them could tell what it could be, a wolverine was suggested, but no wolverine do not hunt in packs, and one of them knew a wolverine when he saw it and this was not it. Too small for an ordinary wolf, it was unanimously decided that the rancher had achieved fame by the killing of a new species of savage beast hitherto unknown to science as a native of Vancouver Island. Carefully the beast was handled and wrapped in sacking to be despatched to the Curator of the Provincial Museum for him to decide the genus and species, name it for the rancher, mount it and add it to the Provincial collection of natural history specimens.

It went the next train "with a note to explain," and was eagerly opened by the curator. Tenderly it was handled and unwrapped, and then the curator lay back and laughed, and laughed till he was sore before giving his opinion that the new species of Vancouver Island big game should be properly named "Canis Siwashii vulgaris, sive Duncanensis," or in the vulgar tongue, a common, very common, Siwash mongrel cur!

Grilse in Saanich Arm

At the moment of writing snow is coming down thick and fast, and the very word fish sends a cold shiver down one's back, but as a matter of fact in the last few days when the weather has been kinder, some excellent sport has been obtained with the "grilse" on Saanich Arm by those who have been brave enough to venture out and chance the vagaries of the weather clerk. Sixteen and twenty to a boat were reported last Sunday, and a few spring salmon have also been landed, these latter fish in the very finest condition at this time of year both from the point of view of the epicure and of the sportsman. The winter "springs" in my experience put up a much better fight than the "springs" which are caught in the fall, and are not nearly so apt to go to the bottom and sulk; possibly this is owing to the difference in temperature of the water in the estuaries and inlets, the colder the water the better the fish being an indisputable axiom of the angler.

Ducks and Geese

The cold snap after the long spell of mild wet weather was a godsend to the wildfowler, some excellent bags of ducks having been made, notably at Cowichan flats where one sportsman reported getting 24 widgeon to his own gun in a little over three hours. This for these days is "going some". A few brant have been shot, but no very big bags have been heard of to date.

A New Game Act

Now that the legislature is in session renewed interest is being shown by sportsmen in the matter of the new game act, which was referred to us, to bring the existing regulations more up-to-date and also make them a little less unwieldy and hard to master. This is the time for sportsmen who really have the matter of better game protection at heart to bestir themselves and offer their opinions and suggestions, instead of waiting to see what eventuates and then kicking at what does not suit them when it is too late. A correspondent wrote me a very kind letter some time ago in which he suggested that a sportsmen's league should be formed open to all those interested in sport; this seems to me to be an admirable suggestion; the opinions of the majority of sportsmen should be of great value to the legislators in framing a new game act, and if a meeting of all interested were called and the whole matter discussed and resolutions passed determining what in the opinion of the now large body of Island sportsmen would be of advantage for the betterment of the game laws of this section of the country, and these resolutions forwarded to the proper quarter, it seems reasonable to suppose that

careful consideration would be given to the suggestions and recommendations they contained.

From my own opinion and that of many others who have asked me to voice their sentiments and keep hammering at them would humbly suggest that the time is more than arrived for the imposition of a gun license, and also for a day bag limit, also for some definite attempt to enforce the fishery laws relating to the taking of game fish. As it is, some fishermen open the trout season when they think they can catch trout, others find that their conscience urges them to stay their hand until March 25, no matter how tempting the weather and the reports of other big catches may be.

WILDFOWLING IN IRELAND

We were living in the country some two miles from one of the big Irish loughs, where wildfowl love to congregate and where fowlers were not too numerous. There had been a long spell of mild weather, so that marsh birds, such as ducks, snipe, and plover, were fairly plentiful, yet, with the exception of snipe, almost unapproachable, save during flight time. Our bags for the first week were not very heavy, though varied, which pleased us most. During a tramp at daybreak there was always a chance of a few shots at fowl as they flew back to the lough from their night feeding grounds inland, of which there were many, consisting of small patches of disused or "cut-out" bogland, which, after lying waste for a number of years, had developed into bottomless quagmires, where the willows and rushes sprang up and flourished, forming ideal feeding grounds for duck and snipe.

Snipe were found in these small bogs at almost all times; in fact, they were feeding places for some and daytime retreats for others, which fed by night on the surrounding meadows, or travelled perhaps many miles further afield. There was great excitement in going round these rushy plots of an early morning, and it just suited two guns, one taking either side. We generally allowed an outlying snipe to get off scot-free for fear of disturbing the best place, as it was not unusual, on reaching the fringe of the bog, to see a fine mallard, in all his glory, spring up in the centre, generally accompanied by one or two ducks; or, if the previous night had been stormy, probably some of these little bogs would contain a score of ducks. However, it was ten to one that some of them would detect us long before we came within shot, and, after a fly round, in which they took care to keep just out of range, they would head away for the waters of the big lough. Nevertheless, these manoeuvres did not always prove successful, for a charge of No. 1 shot occasionally brought one down stone dead from what seemed an almost hopeless height. On these occasions Ned made good use of his heavy 12-bore, though he hardly ever used anything larger than No. 5 shot, which size, we found by experience, to be about the best, except when there was a strong wind, when heavier shot proved more effective. The great charm of the morning shooting in these parts was the uncertainty of what next would spring up.

A place that looked a certainty for a mallard might contain just half a dozen newly arrived "jacks," and, if by good luck (considering our large shot) we managed to bag a couple of them, they were well worth an extra cartridge if they did not fall to the first shot. Passing from one bog to another, over the big intervening meadows, we were certain to come upon flocks of peewits, and, as the banks were low and the hedgerows thin, we had to manoeuvre very cautiously to get at them. Often, after a crawl up a dyke, or "shough," as it is locally called, to within 20 yards of where they were before, they would manage to shift their position just out of shot, some still feeding apparently unconscious of danger, others standing lazily up tip-toe with outstretched wings. However, now and then we outmanoeuvred them and bagged a few, but it was mostly through their taking flight voluntarily and circling within range. On dark, stormy afternoons they gave us good sport about an hour before flight time, for then they were generally much on the move, and some large flocks occasionally passed over in long, straggling lines. The deep, edge-covered watercourses through the meadows often contained a solitary duck or a small bunch of teal, which would frequently rise quite near us owing to the dense cover, and present fairly easy shots. In the case of teal, we would sometimes make the mistake of shooting too soon and too low, for these small ducks have a peculiar habit of springing vertically upwards until they get properly under way.

In the evenings during the mild weather we had some excellent sport at teal during flight time, as they mostly followed the course of one or two big drains, and came along well within shot, though at a desperate pace. Many inevitable clean misses were well repaid by an occasional good shot right overhead when the gun was held well forward. The duck, as a rule, flew too high at flight during the open weather, except on two afternoons, when it blew very strong from the north, and we managed to make bags of ten and twenty-five, though we might try in the same place night after night and get only three or four shots, so uncertain were their flight lines on coming off such a large extent of water. There were a few excellent feeding places on one or two small islands about half a mile off the shore—flats with good muddy

margins and swampy interiors, but with no cover to conceal a fowler except rush clumps.

The fishermen did not trouble much with the fowl on these islands, except when a company of pochards and divers came along, when they would charge a long single barrel with about five drachms of fine black powder and a couple of ounces of B. B. shot, with a piece of dried turnip as "coffin" between, made by pressing the barrel down on a thick slice of turnip. Whether this was a gaiting arrangement or not I cannot tell, but I have seen great things take place in the way of recoil. The modus operandi was to watch a single diver gradually work towards the shore. The native, with his long weapon—sometimes a converted or non-converted Queen Anne rifle—lay flat while the fowl was on the surface, but the moment it dived he jumped up and ran at a 100 yards pace in a straight line for it, only to fall flat again just before it rose to the surface. If an old hand, he could calculate to within about three seconds when the bird would reappear; but it was dangerous to draw it too fine, for if the bird caught him on his feet the game was up. However, supposing he reached the water's edge with the bird down, he would stand with the rifle at "present," and let fly the moment it appeared. The result would be a bird flattened out, well hit, a dense cloud of blue smoke, a terrific smell of powder burning, and sometimes the gunner recovering from a somersault. That was far more acceptable to him than stalking mallard or teal, for a fat diver, when skinned and stuffed with leeks and barley, will make an excellent pot of broth. However, these old fellows were real sportsmen at heart, and were always willing to take us out to any of the islands, leave us there, and come out again on receiving a signal. A plug or two of strong tobacco, a bottle of whisky, and a few shillings was sufficient remuneration.

Having told one of the men of our wish to try the flats on the next big storm coming on, he said it would be advisable to build a couple of "sconces" immediately, in order to get the fowl used to them. So, with the aid of some large stones we found scattered among the rushes on one of the largest flats and others transported from the shore, we soon built up a couple of semicircular shelters, some 3ft. high, and with mud and rushes made them to blend in color with the surroundings. We went to these shelters on two afternoons and bagged half a dozen teal and four widgeon on one occasion, but on the other he drew blank, as a small flock of inquisitive peewits kept persistently flapping around in a suspicious manner, and their behaviour warned off all the other fowl. One of the natives deemed the "sconces" to be at fault, as they were too new. He declared that "until the fowl got used to them and began feeding close to them they would not come near them"—somewhat of an Irish "bull," certainly, but his meaning was clear.

Towards the end of the month the long-winded-for stormy weather began looming up in the north; heavy showers of sleet came on at sunset, and the gale raged throughout the night. Next morning, an hour before daybreak, our man had a handy flat-bottomed boat ready, in which we embarked from the shore, well rigged out in waders and tight-fitting short waterproof jackets over woollen undergarments. It was a rough and strong pull against the gale, but we managed to get within wading distance of the flat and sent our pilot back ashore. The place was simply alive with fowl, duck, widgeon, teal and all sorts of smaller fry, which we could hear rising all over the place. But there was no chance of a shot, owing to the darkness. We spent the next half hour reinforcing the covering of our shelters, also the floors, as the water had risen, making things very unpleasant. As the first glimmer of morning began to appear, with it came a real driving storm of wind and sleet, and dark, bulky forms every now and again began flitting across our line of vision, more like great bats than wildfowl, being wafted here, there and everywhere before the storm.

The fun soon began. "Bang—bang" every now and then, and the pleasant thud and splash around us told that occasionally the aim was true. A closely packed bunch of teal would come whizzing along against the wind, only to scatter like sparks from a rocket; or a couple of mallard would appear suddenly overhead close together, and as suddenly separate and tower upwards as the gun was brought to the shoulder. But what a joyful sight as, after a quick right and left, both descended like stones to the ground. Or, again, when in the act of loading, with cramped and frozen fingers, an old duck of many years' standing would hover within range for a moment, and then fall back before the wind with terrified "Quack! quack! quack!" and so depart to fly another day.

As daylight came on the fowl, though occasionally driven within shot, began to skirt round the island, following up and down the channel next the main shore; but our boatman, with his long gun, began firing, evidently at some "wounded" birds which had drifted in, and after each of his discharges a fresh flight of fowl would come our way, giving us many chances, and adding considerably to our bag. Several bunches of curlew also came across, of which we shot several. As daylight came on the fowl vanished, except for an occasional

straggler, so we signalled for our man, and he soon arrived with his dog—a shaggy-coated, short-tailed sheepdog of some ancient breed. He proved an excellent retriever, and was very tender mouthed. Our bag proved to be quite a respectable one of 15 mallard, nine teal, two goldeneye, one pochard and five widgeon, also half a dozen peewits and curlews. Our pilot had picked up a mallard and two widgeon, or rather shot them as they drifted, winged, off the main shore, also a grebe. The latter he prized, as he intended boiling it down to extract the fat in order to make waterproof dubbin, which, he maintained, surpassed everything as a dressing for leather. We stopped in the neighborhood for the rest of the month in hopes of another storm, but all in vain. Indeed, such happy combinations of wind and weather so seldom occur that the fowler must be ready to take full advantage of them when they come his way.—W., in The Field.

AN EVENING MALLARD SHOOT IN THE OLD DAYS

"What do you say, we get Andy to do our chores tonight and go over there to Rice lake. It's only about half a mile and the ducks won't stay around much longer. We're liable to have a cold snap any old time and then they'll migrate for good. What do you say?" cried Paul, looking eager for the fray.

"Barkis is willin'," was Fred's rejoinder. Andy, the hired man, was easily persuaded to do the chores, and just before sundown there was an overhauling of guns, ammunition, hip boots, etc.

"Had we better take Pickles along?" Fred looked at the old dog reflectively. "I guess not. We can wade all over the lake, and he don't know much about finding ducks. We won't lose many. Come on," and they started across the bottoms.

Snipe swarmed in every low damp spot, and as the feet-winged rascals sprang up with a raunting "scape," and zig-zaged away over the bottoms, it was hard work to keep the gun down.

The rice lake they proposed to visit lay just across the open bottom at the edge of the timber that fringed the belt of sloughs and lakes adjoining the Mississippi.

Half way across the bottoms they turned slightly from their course to make the circuit of a small reed-grown pond, in the hope of routing out a pair of mallards. After "shooting" and shaking the reeds to no purpose, they turned away with the remark from Fred:

"Nothing in there sure." The boys had taken hardly ten steps, when a pair of mallards that had been hidden there all the time, sprang from the pond with derisive quacks.

It was a long shot, but Fred was disgusted, and turning on his hips, gave the cunning ducks one barrel, and dropped the drake.

"We must hurry and get there before they begin to come in," called Paul as Fred waded out and picked up the drake.

"We'll get there in time; I don't see anything movin' yet. Maybe that yarn of Bill's was all a fib."

"There's a pair of sharp walking, and they were there."

"Better go to the foot of the lake, and get on opposite sides," suggested Fred.

"Yes, the foot is the best place; they circle more there," assented Paul.

No ducks arose from the lake as they walked along the rush-bordered edge.

In five minutes each was at his stand. It was not necessary to build a blind. The rushes and long bottom grass affording plenty of cover in the evening.

The air was filled with a purple haze and a quiet peace brooded over the land. Colonies of belated blackbirds chirped and clucked as they drifted south, and across the bottoms came the clarion call of the old barn-yard rooster as he proudly sent a challenge to some neighboring cock.

Everything was so still and quiet that sounds could be heard an incredible distance. The deep low chuckle of a lumber wagon upon the public highway a mile distant could be heard distinctly, and from over at a neighboring farm came the evening call: "Co bossy, co bossy."

Five, ten minutes passes and no ducks. The sun was down below the Iowa bluffs, when Fred called softly across the pond: "I believe that yarn about the ducks was a hoax."

"Maybe it was, but I know Johnny wouldn't lie about it."

The evening glow was beginning to fade, when Paul who was on the east side of the lake, called softly:

"Mark west," and both disappeared in the rushes.

Half a dozen mallards swept over the timber and circled round the lake. The second circle they passed near Fred, who gave them both barrels, dropped one.

"Looks as if there were a few," Paul remarked as Fred waded out after his duck.

"Yes, but the way Bill Garr told it, the air ought to be full of mallards by this time." Fred had just reached his stand, when Paul said:

"Seems as if I could hear ducks getting up, over in the river."

"We'll know in a minute." And they did know for a certainty. Fred and Paul both said afterward that they never



saw anything to equal that flurry of ducks in so short a time.

In two minutes the wild fowl came streaming over the timber in droves and bunches, and the boys were buried four deep in ducks; all mallards. Such a circling, whizzing, quacking, fluttering mass of wild fowl would shake the nerves of any but the coolest old veterans.

Of course both guns were emptied at the vanguard of the feathered host and then came the test of reloading "under fire."

Paul knocked down a pair with his two barrels and then marked them down while he worked with hurried frantic fingers to reload.

He had just rammed the powder when the swarm of circling wild fowl swept around him. He had enough presence of mind to look at his gun instead of the ducks, and in a few seconds he was capping the nipples. He was ready now, but where should he point the gun? As well stand a few feet from a circling swarm of bees and decide at which bee to shoot. His gun wobbled from one duck to another a few times in a nervous uncertain way; then he heard the crack of Fred's gun and looking up, he saw a big drake drop at his feet.

The sight spurred Paul to do something, and just then a pair of mallards swung so close he could almost reach them with the gun barrel. In sheer desperation he sent a blast of thunder and lightning after the circling pair that singed the tail feathers of the drake and caused that badly frightened fowl to quack with terror. Fred, who chanced to look over at the time, saw the foolish shot and sent a ringing laugh across the pond.

"Say," he called out, "you ought to have a muskrat spear."

"I ought to have a rat trap," retorted Paul in disgust, "maybe some of them would fly into it."

"Keep cool," called Fred, "pick your duck and follow him until you shoot," and suiting the action to the word, Fred blazed away at a single drake. He simply tore a hole in the evening air, and the drake migrated to the upper end of the pond where he dropped down among the rice, safe for the present.

Paul laughed in his turn.

"Anybody can shoot holes in the air."

"O bang away and watch your chance; we'll get some of them," and Fred fell to reloading with renewed energy.

"Here's my meat," muttered Paul as a small bunch came directly over him, going to another pond.

The gun cracked and a pair of drakes thumped down upon the bare cut meadow.

"That's the way to sock it to 'em," called Fred admiringly.

But Paul failed to "sock it to 'em," to any great extent. As the glow in the sky slowly faded, the ducks came in increasing numbers, until he was literally dazed, bewildered, at the circling thousands.

"You shoot and I'll watch them," he said hopelessly.

Fred laughed in a chagrined sort of way.

"I was just thinking of doing the same thing. It's the worst tangle of ducks I ever saw. I'm ashamed of myself."

"I thought you were an old hunter," from Paul.

"I thought you were," was the retort.

"I am; just watch me," said Paul with sudden energy.

He fastened his eyes upon a pair coming directly toward him. Hundreds of wild fowl crossed and recrossed between, but he saw only that pair of ducks and nothing more. A moment later they passed him at close range and he killed them both.

"I've caught the knack now," he cried exultingly.

"You caught the knack just as it's getting too dark to shoot. Let's pick up our ducks and get out," called Fred.

"All right. I'll remember how to do it next year," cried Paul gleefully as Fred started around the end of the pond.

"How many have we?" inquired the latter as he came to Paul's stand and threw down his game.

"Twelve," counted Paul.

"Twelve ducks out of fifty thousand," laughed Fred contemptuously.

"O, we've learned something besides," replied Paul in a satisfied way.

"Here isn't less than a trainload of ducks in that pond right now," remarked Fred as he peered through the gloom at the splashing whizzing wild fowl.

"O well, they'll come back in the spring; we have enough for the present," Paul said contentedly as they turned homeward.

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NONE BETTER THAN OUR CHOCOLATES AT 60¢ A LB.

Our Semi-Annual House Furnishing Sale Commences Monday, the 6th February

A Showing of Evening Scarves

We have a number of very handsome Evening Scarves, which are being displayed on the main floor. Some very handsome Black Satin Scarves, lined with Paisley satin, finished with a deep border of fringe. Each \$10.00

Spring Showing Men's Clothing

We have just received a large shipment of Men's and Boys' Clothing, which will be opened and displayed for Friday's selling. Men's Suits of fine imported English worsted, in the most up-to-the-minute styles and patterns. Prices range \$20.00, \$15.00 and \$10.00

Umbrellas Specially Priced

Child's Umbrella, in good quality. Wooden handles. Each \$0.75. Child's Umbrella, in better quality. Strong steel frame, natural wood crook handle. Each \$1.00

MEN'S AND BOYS' UMBRELLAS

Men's Umbrellas, with steel frames, heavy cotton covered. Plain handles. Self-opening. Special \$1.00. A Line of Umbrellas, composed of light, strong frames, covered with mercerized or gloria silk mixture covers.

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This heater is something new and has features that make it particularly suitable for our local requirements. The Duplex grate, from which the heater takes its name, enables you to burn soft coal or wood with equal comfort and economy.

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No. 10 \$8.50. No. 12 \$11.50. No. 14 \$13.50. No. 16 \$16.00

Just the thing for the hall or office. Not a cheap stove made to sell, but made of the best Belgium planished steel and English iron. Being made here insures your being able to secure repairs. Made in two finishes, plain and full nickel.

COAL OIL HEATERS

Very handy for a cold bathroom, bedroom or office. We carry only the best—"The Perfection." Call and see them.

A last opportunity to buy a full length Winter Coat at a ridiculously low price. By Friday night we have determined to clear every coat in our Ready-to-Wear Department regardless of cost. All our Winter Coats in values from \$15.00 to \$35.00. To be cleared Friday at \$5.00 and \$10.00.

New Values for Feb. Sale of Whitewear

SEE WINDOWS FOR THE DISPLAY OF BLOUSES AND WHITEWEAR

WOMEN'S BLOUSES in all sizes, well-made and daintily trimmed, all-over embroidered fronts, full and three-quarter length sleeves, high and dutch collars, also a number of plain tailored waists in gibson effects. Fri, 50c, 75c, \$1.75

Newly Arrived Night Gowns and Dainty French Lingerie

These White Wear materials are the softest and finest, the trimmings are tastefully selected, the garments are fully proportioned, and as carefully made as the best workers can turn out.

Night Gowns of the sheerest nainsook, with deep, square yoke of Valenciennes lace insertion, with dainty eyelet medallions incrustated with lace. Short butterfly sleeves. Finished with dainty satin bows. \$6.50

French Hand-Made Lingerie

Including Corset Covers, Drawers, Combinations, Gowns and Bridal Sets, of the finest French muslin, exquisitely embroidered and hand-made throughout. Prices range from \$20.00 to \$3.00

Other Specially-Priced Whitewear

Underskirts in an attractive variety. Made with deep flounces of embroidery or combinations of lace and tucking. Headed with broad bands of insertion. Many plain skirts. Prices ranging from \$6.50 to \$7.50

The New Spring Goods Have Arrived for the Staple Department

We were never better prepared for a season's business than at present. Every yard of goods is new and fresh, making selection a pleasure.

SEE BROAD STREET WINDOWS

100 Pieces Assorted Gingham, fast colors \$12.50. 25 Pieces Fancy Voile Muslin, assorted dots and stripes, light shade \$25.00

A Big Sale of Men's Shirts, Friday

Men's Shirts, of print and cambric, in fancy light and dark stripes, with soft fronts and starched attached cuffs. Regular \$1.00 \$0.75

IN BROAD AND VIEW STREET WINDOWS

Black Sateen Underskirts on Sale, Friday

We are placing on sale Friday a large consignment of Underskirts. These are of good quality lustrous satin, made to set well under the new straight-cut skirts. Finished with deep accordion pleated flounce edge, with either tucked or pleated frill and dust flounce.

Novelties in Art Needle Work

Tinted Cushion Covers for working. We are showing a beautiful assortment in the newest designs. For the Reception Room. Dainty floral designs, stamped on art denims. 50c and \$35.00

Children's Flannelette Wear

We have never had a more complete line of soft warm Flannelettes for the little ones at lower prices. Children's Drawers, made of heavy cream flannelette, knee finished with elastic band and ruffles of embroidery. Prices, 45c to \$35.00

CHILDREN'S UNDERSKIRTS

Children's Skirts, in cream and white flannelette, finished with 2-inch hem. Without waist. 10, 12, 14 years. Price \$40.00

CHILDREN'S NIGHTGOWNS

Children's Night Gowns, in warm heavy flannelette. Square yoke. Front, neck and cuffs finished with ruffles edged with fancy featherstitching. Colors, pink and blue. 12, 14, 16 years \$85.00

Cashmere Hose

Women's Hose, in 2-1 ribbed cashmere, full fashioned, double heel and toe. Sizes 8 1/2 to 10 \$25.00

BATTLE FOUG SOUTH OF... Bodies Of Insured Orozco And Bl... And Encounter Reinforcements... FIGHT REPORTED TO B... Combined Rebel For... Number Two Tho... -Federal's Pla... Mines In City... EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 4. Blanco joined forces early... ten miles south of El Pa... now engaged in battle wi... bago who arrived at 7 o... Mexican Northwestern... a fierce one and has been... out intermission since 7... Only meagre reports a... arrived from the battle... south of Juarez, but the... advantage with the insur... forces greatly outnumber... Rabago... Two Thousand... FORT WORTH, Tex.,... staff correspondent of the... Report sends the followi... from Juarez: "General Pascual Orozco... was tonight reinforced b... under General Blanco... forced march from Sep... south of Juarez and effect... 22 kilometers below the b... "The combined force... over 2000 men stopped... Mexican Northwestern... miles below the... took charge of the... coaches. One thousand... soldiers, police, fiscal su... citizens and auxiliaries, a... in the battle thrown-up... the Mexican city ready to... ance to the advance of the... "Regular army officers... that General Orozco has... men in his command. O... ments were expected from... of Ojinaga. "The customs house... Central station, the post... Central are believed... charges of explosives. In... they may be blown up... Orozco's men capture the... is said, presumably is d... fold purpose—to destroy... as possible and prevent... Governor Abraham Gonz... session of the buildings... as his official headquar... "The rebels, however, h... men showing the locat... mine and explosive, it is... will be disconnected." Madero on Gro... EL PASO, Feb. 5.—I... ported here this morn... sources that Francisco... entered Mexico safely... approaching Ciudad Juarez... to assume the office... president in the event J... by his forces, in that... will become the provisi... Torres in Tight... DOUGLAS, Ariz., Feb... in by 850 rebels and 100... under General Severiano... who is now in command... rector in Sonora, Gener... with that force that h... Sahuaripa after the reb... the town, and against... numbers of Talamantes... to get back to Moteur... taking Sahuaripa, Torres... was untenable, and start... ago for Orozco. Since... been constant fighting... At one time the Mexi... was opposed by only 150... government commander... ed in a desperate s... banks of the Yaqui river... low Sahuaripa, accordi... received here today. T... is based on the report... who were sent to Morte... to appeal for reinforcem... him from disaster. Torres has only 250 re... quis and 100 citizen so... this force he made his... where he was ambushed... ing is said to have occ... res battle his way as f... ontra, where the fighti... raging now, with the... numbers and position up... Talamantes. "The couriers sent by... Motelesm say that more... have been killed on bot... the Mexican command le... Miners from El Tigre... reported today that the... rebels with many hors... southward after having... Arizona line near this c... crowded with refugees w... stance to avoid imprison... treatment into the federa...