

ROBBERS MISS LARGE BOOTY

Vancouver Bandits Lose a Chance of Securing \$15,000 from Royal Bank by Arriving One Day Late

LOOT AMOUNTS TO NEARLY \$4000

Officials Ordered to Answer Telephone Message as Sui-Ed Raiders, Who Were Behind Revolvers

VANCOUVER, Jan. 27.—No arrests have yet been made in connection with the robbery of the Hillcrest branch of the Royal Bank of Canada on Friday morning.

The two robbers, having entered the bank, closed the door behind them, and while one of them covered the manager with his revolver, the other covered the teller and ledger-keeper, who both ducked.

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Manilla, Jan. 26.—The report of the joint legislative committee shows that half of the rice crops in the Philippines have been failures.

Wingham, Ont., Jan. 26.—Samuel Thompson, aged 19, dropped dead while going to the platform at an evangelistic meeting in the Methodist church at Whitechurch, near here, tonight.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 25.—A motion was passed by the York county council today calling on the Ontario government to tax all motor cars using the country roads.

Dubuque, Ia., Jan. 25.—Archbishop John Keane, retired, was today appointed vicar general of the Catholic Archdiocese of Dubuque by his successor, Archbishop James J. Keane.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The tariff revision fight opened in the house when consideration of the metal tariff bill was taken up as the first measure which the Democratic leaders will attempt to force through Congress.

London, Jan. 27.—The Labor party has definitely decided to attempt the establishment of a daily newspaper, which has been entitled "The Daily Worker."

Montreal, Jan. 26.—R. C. Smith, K. C., addressed the Women's Canadian club today upon the law as it affects women in Canada, and made an outspoken comment on the divorce question.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—The proposition for the revision upward of the insurance rates of the Woodmen of America was adopted today at the convention.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 27.—What was said to be a move in the cause of socialism in the United Mine Workers of America was made in the convention today, when John H. Walker, vice-president of the Illinois Miners, offered an amendment to the constitution.

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BANDIT DEPORTED

Man Who Robbed Great Northern Express Office at Everett Set Free and Sent to England

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—William Huddleston, an Englishman, was deported on the Cunard liner Carmania today by order of the immigration authorities.

Kuldja, Chinese Turkestan, Jan. 27.—A large number of people were killed yesterday and several hundred houses destroyed by a terrific explosion at the powder magazine in the old city of Suldan, which lies to the north of Kuldja.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—Mrs. C. W. Mitchell, wife of the former proprietor of the Ottawa Free Press, died very suddenly here. She was taken suddenly ill while attending an amateur performance at the Unitarian church, and succumbed in an ambulance just as she reached home.

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MR. ROOSEVELT FOR PRESIDENT

Governor of Kansas Offers Prediction That Former Occupant of White House Will Return There

COMMITTEE WORKS FOR HIS NOMINATION

Speaker Champ Clark Seeking Democratic Support—President Taft Starts on Campaign Tour

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Theodore Roosevelt is not a candidate for the presidency, but nevertheless will be nominated and elected, according to a statement issued tonight by Walter E. Stubbs, governor of Kansas, who lunched with the former president today at Oyster Bay. Governor Stubbs is the second governor within 24 hours to say that he is going back home to work for Roosevelt.

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ALASKA'S NEEDS

President Taft Promises Co-operation in Enactment of Legislation for Territory

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—President Taft's assurance of co-operation in legislation for the development of Alaska was announced today at the annual meeting of the association of chambers of commerce of the Pacific coast. William M. Bunker, chairman of the San Francisco delegation, now urging the passage of Alaskan measures, read the reassuring message that he had been given a hearing by Secretary Wilson late today. In response the association adopted a resolution commending the coast delegation on the auspicious beginning of its work in behalf of Alaska.

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GENERALS ASK FOR REPUBLIC

Unexpected Move of Manchu Dynasty's Supporters May Bring About Abdication of the Throne

MEMORIAL SENT THROUGH PREMIER

Revolutionists Beaten in Severe Battle Fought on Railway Line Between Pukow and Tientsin

PEKING, Jan. 27.—The armistice between the government and republicans, which is to expire at 8 o'clock next Monday morning, probably will be extended despite the imperial edict of yesterday creating Yuan Shi Kai a marquis, which evidently favors abdication.

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DOUBTFUL CREDENTIALS

Vancouver County Court Judge Skeptical About Naturalization Certificate Given by Victorian

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ROBBERS SHOW EXTRA NERVE

Raid on Branch of Royal Bank Carried Out With Remarkable Boldness by Two Unmasked Men.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 26.—For sheer nerve, the hold-up and robbery this morning of the Hillcrest branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, at the corner of Main street and Seventh avenue, must be awarded the palm in competition with all the hold-ups which have taken place in Vancouver during the last few years. The robbery took place in broad daylight, at 11 a. m. and was accomplished by two unmasked men. Fortunately for the bank only \$1,950 was taken.

Hold-up men appear to have a partiality for the Royal Bank, as this is the fourth Vancouver branch they have robbed within the space of two years.

On the authority of one of the leading officials in the bank, what happened was as follows: Two unmasked men entered the bank at 11 o'clock, no customers being present. The first man entered and once levelled a revolver at the head of Manager Steeves. The manager was very close to his opponent, and there was nothing else for him to do, so he raised his hands. Meanwhile the other robber levelled a revolver at the heads of Ledgerkeeper Harrison and Teller Richmond, calling upon them to hold up their hands. Both men were some distance from their assailant, and Richmond, instead of complying at once with the command, backed out of his cage quickly and threw his keys into a box inside, at the same time pulling the door to. As he stepped out the door spring locked with the keys inside, a manoeuvre which compelled the robbers afterwards to tear out one of the trays and find a poker, which they used to reach through for the keys, thus causing a certain amount of delay in the execution of their project.

The hold-up men then, still covering the officials with their revolvers, decided to lock them in the vault. There is little air capacity in these vaults and Harrison demurred, upon which one of the men said to his companion: "Let's shoot him."

His companion, however, took a different view of the case, and before Harrison—who is quite a young man—could do anything, the man struck him over the head with the butt end of his revolver with the remark: "No, I'll settle him." The victim of this assault fell to the floor unconscious. Then the men set to work and put all the money in the cash boxes into their pockets. This done, they coolly left the building by the back entrance.

The police have received descriptions of the men, but have no idea of the direction they took.

BAPTIST POLICY IN EDUCATION

Continued from Page One. Its materialistic ideals. He appealed to them not to listen to suggestions of this kind, but to face this question bravely and in the spirit of Christianity.

TWENTY YEARS SINCE ORIENTAL LINE BEGAN

Yesterday was twentieth anniversary of beginning of C.P.M. Development of Trade to the Far East.

Yesterday was the twentieth anniversary of the weakening of the Canadian Pacific railway in regard to the commercial value of the trade with China, if such an event could be said to have a specific date. On January

27, 1892, Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, then vice-president of the corporation of which he is now the head, returned from a trip of inspection through the Orient. On his return he announced that he would once again begin to develop the Chinese trade. He promoted Capt. Stillet, at that time master of the Empress of China, to the position of marine superintendent in the Orient, and Mr. J. R. Halloway, general commercial agent there. Hereafter the business in the east had been done through commercial agencies. Sir T. G. Shaughnessy decided that trade could be worked up in the Orient which would make the putting on of the three new Empress liners justifiable. He stated that his visit had impressed him more than ever with the future of the trade between Canada and the Orient, and that some of the produce which went to feed the 400,000,000 mouths of China should come from the Dominion.

The result of this policy has been that his corporation has for the past ten years been able to take their pick of the exports of China for transport across the Pacific, and yet load to overflowing their vessels returning to the Orient. Under the agency of Mr. H. A. Payne, now general manager in the Orient, who has scores of sub-agencies under him, silk and tea picked from commercial centres throughout China, reach British Columbia per the Empress liners. It has been estimated that the traffic of the Empress steamers and the Montezuma between the Orient and Victoria and Vancouver measures \$40,000,000 a year. The passenger traffic has become too large for these vessels, with the result that the two bigger Empresses have been ordered, and it is possible that the old three may still remain on the run.

REALTY MARKET EVINCING LIFE

Several Transactions of Considerable Importance Carried Through During Week Just Closed

During the week just closed the centre of interest in realty matters has been the James Bay and Victoria West districts. Some few days ago a persistent rumor was afloat to the effect that the large acreage property occupying three or four blocks in James Bay, with a frontage on Dallas Road, owned by Senator Macdonald, had been sold to one of the railway companies. The story was circulated with such persistence that it was given credence in quarters that ought to have been well-informed, and on the head of it property in the immediate vicinity commenced to move. The Colonist made enquiries in the most authoritative sources and was informed that the property of Senator Macdonald had not been sold.

However, deals in real estate in James Bay are of daily occurrence, though much of the property is off the market, the owners preferring to await what may come with further news respecting plans for the big proposed harbor improvements. A sale reported during the week was that of two lots on the corner of Montreal and Michigan streets, owned by A. Roy for the sum of \$17,000.

The big movement of the week, however, was in Victoria West, where some very large transactions were put through the market. The well-known Russell estate is said to have changed hands at a big figure. One local syndicate is said to have acquired holdings at an investment of some \$200,000.

Values of real estate in the city proper are steady, and strictly "inside" property is in demand. The sale reported of the block on the street owned by the estate of the late Dr. Frank Hall, to Mr. Perry Finch, of Messrs. Finch & Finch, for a sum in the neighborhood of \$65,000. There is a two-story building on the lot which means \$2000. It is the intention of the purchaser to arrange the ground floor as accommodation for stores and the upper story will be remodelled as offices. Mr. Finch adds that ultimately he will add several stories to the building.

JAPANESE TAKE ELEVEN MINUTES OFF MARATHON

Smash World's Record in Whirlwind Style—Will Make Good Showing at Olympic Games

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Japanese athletes are likely to successfully challenge the supremacy of Europeans at the next Olympic games. They are now engaged in trials to select the best men among them. In this connection, a prominent English athlete has received a letter from a Japanese friend stating that in a trial marathon which was held at a distance of twenty-six miles 385 yards, the winner beat the existing world's record by eleven minutes.

FORMER VICEROY MAKES REPLY

Lord Londonderry in Letter to First Lord of Admiralty States Position of Ulster Unionist Council.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Lord Londonderry, ex-Viceroy of Ireland, and one of the Unionists who are opposing the proposed home rule meeting in Belfast, today replied to Mr. Churchill's letter informing Lord Londonderry that he would not insist on holding the meeting in Ulster hall but that he intended to deliver a speech somewhere in Belfast on February 8.

"So far as the Ulster Unionist Council is concerned," says Lord Londonderry's reply, "it is my objection, which is in the interest of law and order, is removed if you determine to hold your meeting outside the districts which passionately resent your action. At the same time, having regard for the intense state of feeling created by your proposed action, the Ulster Unionist Council cannot accept any responsibility for your visit to Belfast, and they do not desire to give any assurance that they might be unable to fulfill."

Use of Hall Refused. BELFAST, Jan. 26.—The city corporation today refused the request of the Liberals to use Ulster hall on the morning of February 8, the day of the Home Rule demonstration at which Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, and John Redmond, the leader of the Nationalists, are to speak.

The corporation also forestalled any further possible manoeuvres by passing a resolution not to let Ulster hall for any further meetings of any kind in February.

Trouble Still Feared. LONDON, Jan. 26.—Winston Churchill's action in giving up his intention to speak in Ulster hall, Belfast, on February 8, is commented favorably on in today's newspapers. Only the bitterest opponents of the first lord of the admiralty chide him, with regretting from a position which he should never have taken up.

The Home Rule meeting in Belfast will now probably be held in St. Mary's hall which is in the Nationalist quarters.

Dispatches from Ireland today express the opinion that it will be difficult to prevent trouble in Belfast on the day of the meeting. The Unionists may find they have created a force which they will be unable to control. Some of the Irish Unionist papers now advise Winston Churchill to cancel his visit entirely.

FARMING NEEDS BRITISH COLUMBIA

Premier McBride Receives Delegates from Recent Conventions and Gives Them Assurances

An influential deputation representative of the agricultural community of the province yesterday waited upon the premier to present the request for the appointment of a special royal commission to enquire into various matters affecting the interests and development of the farming industry, the matter of obtaining cheap money for farm development being a conspicuous feature.

The delegation, including Mr. C. F. McHurdy, Nelson chairman, Mr. C. W. Little, of North Okanagan; Mr. C. J. Thompson, of Sumnerland, and Major MacFarlane, of Mill Bay. After hearing the delegates at length, the premier gave them to understand that an announcement in respect to the matters touched upon in their cases will shortly be made in the provincial house. The delegates left with the prime minister a memorandum in eleven paragraphs setting forth their reasons for the desirability of the commission sought, and the subjects which it should be asked to consider, this memorandum being as hereunder:

1. The best methods of clearing land and bringing it under profitable cultivation.
2. The best methods of settling land for the promotion of mutual convenience, and the convenient administration of the communities so formed.
3. The best methods of securing cooperation among settlers in regard to products of dairying, poultry raising and fruit-growing and for the marketing of the same.
4. The best methods of improving facilities of local transportation.
5. The question of better financial facilities for farmers, and the provision of cold storage and other modern facilities necessary for the assistance of agricultural development.
6. The conditions affecting the labor market, and an inquiry into the solution of the problems presented.
7. Immigration, and how best to promote it with a view to settling up the lands, and the countries from which the supply of immigrants should be drawn.
8. An inquiry into the desirability of employing companies to undertake the settlement of lands upon conditions imposed by the government, and the nature of such conditions.
9. Agricultural education in general, the location of experimental stations, and rural education generally.
10. An inquiry into the quantity of land close to transportation facilities that could be made available for cultivation by clearing of trees and stumps, and by irrigation.
11. All other information of a useful

INVESTIGATION BY TWO EXPERTS

Methods Followed in Construction of National Transcontinental Railway Likely to be Thoroughly Probed.

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—The Borden government will turn the searchlight on the whole long series of transactions involved in the construction of the National Transcontinental railway. Pending an official announcement, it is not possible to state definitely the lines on which the investigation is to be conducted, but that the probe will be deep in extent, and thorough and far-reaching, there is no doubt.

It is understood that the work will be placed in the hands of two men, a railway expert and a legal expert. The two men likely to be selected are C. H. Guellius, of Montreal, now chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific railway, and George Lynch Staunton, K. C., of Hamilton, one of the best known members of the Ontario bar. Mr. Staunton already has a reputation as an investigator, and Mr. Guellius occupies a like place in the railway world of this country. The appointment of these two men will mark the second important step taken in connection with the Transcontinental railway under the administration of Hon. Mr. Cochrane.

The investigators will be given powers enough to enable them to go as far as needs be in search of the truth about the Transcontinental line, and the work of the parent commission. Mr. Cochrane has been at pains to obtain for this work the services of men of undoubted ability, and whose report, when it is presented, will be of real value. The investigation will necessarily occupy considerable time.

NEWINGTON BRINGS BANFIELD LIFEBOAT

Shelters to Aid Shipwrecked Mariners Established at Several Places on the West Coast

Bringing the motor lifeboat from Banfield creek the steamer Newington, Capt. Barnes, of the marine and fisheries department returned yesterday from the west coast. The Newington established shelters at Bejo Point, near Neotka Sound, an ether side of Cape Cook, and at a point in the vicinity of San Josef Bay to aid shipwrecked mariners, who may at any time make the land on the northwest part of the west coast of Vancouver island. The shelters, which hold a store of tinned food, harmonically sealed, have also a small stove and an axe and a supply of matches, and charts are placed in each with directions, printed in three languages, showing where succor can most readily be procured. Supplies were also landed at west coast, lighthouses. On her way back the Newington went into Banfield to bring the motor lifeboat to Victoria to have a large engine installed.

CONTRACT LET FOR SHERRINGHAM LIGHT

New Lighthouse for Shore of Juan de Fuca Strait—Big Lantern for Nanagara Island

The contract for the construction of a new lighthouse at Sherringham point, about four and a half miles eastward of Otter Point on the northern shore of Juan de Fuca Strait, has been awarded to Thomas Stubbins, of Victoria. The lighthouse will be built of concrete with dwelling for the lightkeeper and a coal and store shed. Work will be started at once. The establishment of a lighthouse at Sherringham Point, in addition to the Cormoran and Otter Point lights will assist navigators entering the straits considerably.

The lighting apparatus for the new lighthouse of the first order being established at Langara Island as a leading light for steamships bound through Dixon Entrance from the Pacific to Prince Rupert is on the way. The lighting apparatus consists of a lamp, which gives at least 100,000 candle power. This light is magnified by four cut glass prism lenses to give flashes equaling 250,000 candles. The cut glass lens, which are clearly shown in the illustration, are six feet in diameter, and eight feet high. The four sections of the lens are bolted together and fastened to a cast iron table. The lens and table weighting together approximately seven tons, and are revolved by clockwork. To reduce the friction caused by this enormous weight revolving, the lens and table rest in a cast iron bath filled with quicksilver, which practically floats the entire weight so it can be turned with very small energy. The complete revolution will be once every 20 seconds, and give four flashes during that time. The cast iron bath containing the quicksilver is that part of the illustration just above the wormed pedestal, and beneath the lens. The clockwork mechanism, which revolves the lens and table, is shown beneath the bath and alongside the wormed pedestal. The cost of the complete apparatus with the lantern room for the top of the tower to enclose the same is \$25,000 exclusive of freight and insurance. The same type of apparatus and of the same size are now in operation at Pachank, Betevan and Triangle stations on the west coast of Vancouver island, and are noted for the satisfactory service given.

GERMANS AND PANAMA

Kerr Ballin to Visit the Canal—West Indies Reports of German Naval Activity There

Herr Ballin, of the Hamburg-American line, which has ordered the first of a fleet of passenger and cargo steamers for service to Pacific ports via the Panama canal at West Coast shipyards and has prop-

NEGOTIATING PANAMA

over six million dollars of additional capital for other vessels, is to visit Panama shortly to make an investigation. Much interest prevails in the West Indies regarding German shipping and naval development with regard to the Panama canal and the West Indies.

An official correspondent of the West India Committee Circular, writing by the last mail from Barbadoes, describes that island as having been overrun by Germans for the previous fortnight, and referring to the visit of the German cruiser Hertha, says: "The officers were entertained right and left, but took the opportunity of making a survey of the island, and were seen taking soundings off Neaham's Point, the proposed canal site."

At the time the message was despatched the training ship Princess Eitel Friedrich was at Barbadoes, and another ship was expected. The correspondent asks whether the Germans have an eye on Barbadoes in view of the opening of the Panama canal.

The Circular also quotes its correspondent in Trinidad for the strange statement that German vessels have been practising night firing in the Gulf of Paria, and the writer of the note says he himself seen a German man-of-war at target practice in Kingston harbor, West Indies, it is added, are anxious to know what steps are to be taken to strengthen the defenses of both colonies now that the Panama canal is nearing completion.

RECOMMENDATIONS BEFORE GOVERNMENT

Labor Delegation Waits on Premier McBride and His Colleagues—Favors Abolition of Poll Tax

The executive of the British Columbia Federation of Labor yesterday morning waited upon the provincial executive, Premier McBride, with Hon. Dr. Young, Hon. W. J. Bowser, Hon. Thomas Taylor and Hon. W. R. Ross being present—for the purpose of presenting the series of resolutions adopted during the just closed convention, or rather such of those resolutions as have reference to matters coming within the scope of provincial jurisdiction. Among the more important subjects dealt with are the desirability of the re-enactment of the Natal Act, the suggested appointment of a commission to investigate the reason of the present high price of coal to the British Columbia consumer, the urgency of certain amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the federation's view as to the desirability of nationalizing telephone services.

The delegates were heard at considerable length, the interview lasting upwards of an hour, and as customary a written reply was promised, which will be transmitted to the officers of the federation at the earliest possible date. Great satisfaction was expressed by the president, J. W. Wilkinson, and others of the delegates with that portion of the report of the commission on taxation which recommends the abolition of the poll tax, the hope being expressed that the suggestion of the commission will be amplified by legislation during the present session.

The subjects dealt with in the interview by the various labor leaders composing the deputation were in abstract as follows: Mr. R. P. Peitipiece: Better facilities for placing electors on municipal voters' lists, the abolition of property qualification for all municipal offices, adult suffrage in all elections, the abolition of the provincial election deposit, the abolition of the poll tax protest against subsidized immigration—more especially under the auspices of the Salvation Army—redistribution before an election, and the problem of the unemployed as it affects British Columbia.

Mr. B. D. Grant: Recommendation of an increase in the remuneration of \$5 a day, amendment to the school act to prevent minors selling papers, separate schools for Asiatics, a commission for the investigation of working conditions in mines and the price of coal to the British Columbia consumer, and further extension of the free text books plan.

Mr. J. W. Wilkinson: Recommendation of a law making compulsory the payment of wages in legal tender fortnightly pay day in all industries; compensation for time lost in waiting for wages due, an eight hour day and six day week in all industries, and the abrogation of the exemption under the income tax of \$2000.

BAPTISTS TALK ABOUT COLLEGE

Financial Affairs of Brandon Institution Chief Subject of Discussion at Yesterday's Session of Union.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 26.—Some little discussion varied the proceeding at the afternoon session of the Baptist Union today over a deficit mentioned in the report of the president of the Brandon college board, Rev. A. P. McDermid. Rev. Mr. Robertson asked particulars of this deficit, and Mr. Marshall and other delegates desired similar information.

Mr. McDermid replied that he had not been given the statement of the cash book, only that of the standing at the bank, and endeavored to find more documents throwing light on the growth of the deficit. When his efforts failed to satisfy some of the gentlemen present, he warmly resented what he regarded as their lack of confidence in him.

"Where has the balance from last year gone?" asked a member. "Perhaps someone has it in his pocket," replied Mr. McDermid.

Mr. Maclean assured the meeting that the returns from the fields supplied by Brandon college compared favorably with those of any other in the Dominion, and the condition of the college was second to none in Manitoba. Another gentleman explained, as one of the board, that the statement given to Mr. McDermid was simply an account of the working of the college during the actual year, and what he was instructed to report. Mr. W. W. W. explained that he had asked the question simply because he was aware of the work of the forward movement and had hoped that they would have wiped out this balance. Mr. McDermid regretted that the only discussion that his report had given rise to should be on a financial point. The college was not run for business purposes.

It was finally moved that the report was admirable and the explanation satisfactory and the report was adopted with applause.

DELEGATES SATISFIED

Government to Fix Chilliwack-Hope Road in First-Class Condition

The delegates from Hope, Yale and Nicola who recently visited this city to interview the government in support of increased appropriations express themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the response received by the town of Hope asked definitely for the sum of \$12,000 for streets and sidewalks, and for the opening for motor car traffic of the Yale road from Chilliwack to Hope. Yale asked for a number of improvements in the town and vicinity, the latter including the reopening of the Yale road from Hope to Nicola. The minister has already promised that the Chilliwack-Hope road will be put in first-class condition for motor car traffic this season. He further stated that the government had definitely accepted the Silver Creek route as part of the inter-provincial motor car highway, and that construction would begin this year.

E. AND N. WILL BUILD TO GREAT CENTRAL LAKE

Route from Port Alberni by Way of Sproat River and Lake Towards Strathcona Park

Plans have been filed by the Equilam and Nanaimo Railway company and are now obtaining the consideration of the railway board for a short extension of the existing line from Port Alberni, by way of Sproat River and Sproat Lake, to Great Central Lake; and it is expected that construction of this branch will be proceeded with during the current season. The line will penetrate a country of considerable picturesque beauty, abounding in both furred and feathered game, and will make accessible and contributory to traffic very considerable areas of timbered and agricultural land.

NEGOTIATING PANAMA

British capitalists the purchase of the company's holdings amount under \$4,500,000. Mr. H. C. Cisco, the president, and Mr. W. E. Heinger of Vancouver the purchasing agent at Nanaimo investigation of the result of which it is purchase which through a firm of will be completed.

It is believed to the prospective coal field as a by-product of a steamship line. Early last summer Heinger and Math through on negotiatio with a view to purchase property. They then involved a \$4,000,000, failed to succeed in the negotiations in the price asked. The negotiations are still having secured the government of the neighborhood of the mine is now being anticipated will be thousands of tons of

FROM COAST PORT

C. P. R. and Plans for Connection Yale and Ko

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NEGOTIATE FOR NANAIMO MINES

British Capitalists May Secure Holdings of Western Fuel Company at Purchase Price of \$4,500,000.

British capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of the Western Fuel company's holdings at Nanaimo, the amount under consideration being \$4,500,000. Mr. Howard of San Francisco, the president of the company, and Mr. W. E. Hepburn, a mining engineer of Vancouver, who is acting for the purchasing syndicate, are at present at Nanaimo making a thorough investigation of the holdings as a result of which it is anticipated that the purchase which is being negotiated through a firm of Toronto fiscal agents will be completed.

It is believed to be the purpose of the prospective purchasers to use the coal field as a basis for the establishment of a steel manufacturing industry on the coast.

Early last summer, Messrs. McKenzie and Mann through their agents carried on negotiations for some time with a view to purchasing the Nanaimo property. The purchase, which then involved an expenditure of \$4,000,000, failed to eventuate. The enhanced value of the property as noted in the price asked for in the present negotiations is due to the company having secured through the Dominion government the Indian reserve in the neighborhood of their measures, where a mine is now being sunk which it is anticipated will soon be producing a thousand tons of coal a day.

FROM COAST TO PORT HOPE BY RAIL

C. P. R. and Great Northern Plans for Interior—Direct Connection Between South Yale and Kootenay

The Port Hope Mountains' career as a barrier to railway communication between the coast and the southern interior of the province is almost at an end, as obvious from recent discussions of projects for construction and developments in that quarter. It is stated that the Great Northern will have no difficulty in obtaining the desired renewal of its charter for the V. V. and E. and that construction from Hope to Princeton will begin before midsummer. It is equally certain that the C. P. R. will bridge the gap between Nicola and Hope during the present season, and thereby secure a direct connection between South Yale and Kootenay. Meanwhile the Canadian Northern Pacific contractors are making excellent progress with their work. The first of March at the very least will see the track laid to Hope, two months later grading will be completed to Yale. Trains will be in motion between the coast and Port Hope by Dominion Day and it is expected that Canada's natal day will be elaborately celebrated in consequence by the residents of Hope.

FRANCOIS LAKE

Government Bridges Will Give Settlers Connection With Main Trunk Road

Two important bridges are now being constructed by the provincial department of works, under the general supervision of Road Superintendent Williamscroft, in the Francois Lake district.

Between Decker and Burns Lakes a bridge with long pile trestle approaches is being built by a full crew under Foreman Dan McKinnon. A pile-driver has been installed and it is expected that the bridge will be completed in time to carry the traffic of the coming summer. This bridge will give the settlers on the north side of Francois Lake direct connection with the main trunk road. Similar work has been undertaken at the head of Francois Lake, where Foreman Ferguson has a gang at work on the bridge which is to span the Nadina river at its mouth, giving the people of south Francois and Ootsa access to the recently constructed road connecting that district with the Pleasant Valley road.

Fair progress is being made with the work, although the severe weather considerably handicapped the operations of the construction gangs.

Single Tax

The single tax is not wholly an undesirable reform. Under certain circumstances its partial adoption would be advantageous in overcrowded cities. It is not suited for farming municipalities. It is certainly not an ideal theory. But in the minds of those who are miles ahead of the rest—and might well be considered canonical.—Toronto News.

Anglo-German Situation

Lord Rosebery has joined the ranks of the so-called war-scarlets, and expresses the belief that the position of Great Britain at the present time is one of grave danger. In view of the revelations made in the speech of Sir Edward Grey a short time ago regarding the consciousness of the crisis last summer, when for a few days Britain and Germany were on the ragged edge of war, even the most optimistic can scarcely afford to entirely pooh-pooh Lord Rosebery's warning, yet the popular attitude seems to be one of incredulity or apathy.—Ottawa Citizen.

COMMISSIONERS NOT DESERVING

Much Opposition in House of Commons to Granting Gratuities to Members of the Transcontinental Board.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—The afternoon session of the house was occupied in a dispute over the Transcontinental commissioners whom the government is dismissing. Mr. Cochrane moved the second reading of the bill reducing the commissioners from four to one, resting his case on the statement that the policy of the Transcontinental railway is so far advanced that only one commissioner is now needed. Thereupon the opposition demanded that the retiring commissioners be given three months' pay as gratuity, or \$1,750 each.

This pressed Mr. Cochrane declined, and Messrs. Meighen, Lennox and Cockshutt in successive speeches declared that the outgoing commissioners have not given satisfaction, that there is a widespread feeling that the country has been robbed, and that it would be indefensible to give the outgoing commissioners a bonus to retire from positions for which they were unfit.

On a motion to go into supply, W. F. Maclean moved: "This house hereby declares that it is against the general interest of Canada to have any territorial variation in the application of freight tariff charges by the board of railway commissioners."

Mr. Maclean argued at length against the railway practice of charging higher rates in the west than in the east. After a general discussion, Mr. Maclean withdrew the motion, and the house went into supply.

COMES TO HIS END IN POLICE CELLS

Alexander Campbell, Seaman, Suddenly Expires While Sleeping Off Effects of Apparent Carouse

Brought into the police station yesterday afternoon in an almost helpless condition through what, the police believed, was the result of over indulgence in liquor, Alexander Campbell, apparently a seaman judging from papers found in his possession, died in his cell at 10 o'clock last evening. Despite the efforts of the officers present to restore him and keep up animation until the arrival of the doctor Campbell died a few seconds after Dr. Barty arrived.

What was the cause of the man's death will probably not be ascertained until the inquest, but while he was in a condition similar to that of scores of other "drunks" who are brought to the station, Dr. Barty stated that it was possible he had been drugged.

Campbell was picked up on Yates street alongside the Imperial Bank by Constable Roberts who summoned the patrol wagon and the man was taken to the police station. He could not stand but was capable of indistinct speech. He was placed in one of the iron grated cells where there was ample space and laid down with his head within a few inches of the door which was left open. During the course of the afternoon Jailer Abbott frequently visited the cell corridor and on more than one occasion saw that Campbell was apparently quietly sleeping off the effects of the liquor. About 10 o'clock last evening Jailer Abbott saw the man had slightly changed his position to one which was not conducive to free breathing. The officer leaned down to turn the recumbent body over when he felt one of the hands quite cold. He immediately summoned assistance and Campbell was carried into the corridor while every effort was made to stimulate his breathing which was rapidly falling while the heart action was extremely slow. In the meantime Dr. Barty was summoned but he could do nothing to prolong life.

From discharge papers found in his pocket Campbell has a number of years been an able seaman on the C. P. R. Pacific Empresses. His last discharge was from the Empress of India and was dated August 25, 1911. A letter addressed to "Alexander Campbell, Terminal Hotel, Vancouver," indicated that he had but recently stopped at that hostelry. He was not known to any of the local police. He was about 55 years of age, medium build with white mustache and very bald head. An inquest will probably be held tomorrow afternoon. The body is now lying at the undertaking rooms of Messrs. Hanna & Thomson.

Vancouver's Example

The Vancouver magistrate who gave a ruffian ten years and twenty lashes for striking and robbing a woman set an example that might usefully be followed elsewhere. The brutal crime of "garrotting" was suppressed many years ago in London, England, by a free and persistent use of the lash, and it should be given a fair trial in the effort to put a stop to personal violence in Canada.—Toronto Globe.

Restriction of Child Labor

The propriety of closely restricting child labor, even regardless of the wishes of the parents and of the children themselves, is generally conceded, and the need of it is increasingly apparent. It will not seem to say that the work must be done and therefore the children must do it. It can be done by adults. Perhaps in that way it will cost more, but that is not, after all, the chief consideration.—New York Tribune.

"Campbell's" WHITEWEAR SALE

Starts Thursday Morning February 1st

At 8:30 a. m. Thursday morning next, our doors open, admitting you to our usual FEBRUARY WHITEWEAR SALE, but of far more significance "Campbell's" quality underwear has long been the greatest feature in Victoria drygoods sales. We do not intend, and do not purpose here to dwell upon that—our aim is to impress upon every lover of dainty, sterling quality, reliable lingerie, to buy now for the future—to buy while they can at such prices. The following price details, while very brief, will give you a good idea of how the requirements of the modest purse can be met.



Corset Covers

Ladies' Fine Cotton Corset Covers, round necks and edged with lace. Reg. 35c. Sale price 25c

Ladies' Nainsook Corset Covers, neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery. Reg. 45c. Sale price 35c

Ladies' Corset Covers of fine nainsook, round necks with yoke of all-over embroidery, ribbon. Reg. 65c. Sale 50c

Ladies' Nainsook Corset Covers, excellent quality, with round yoke of embroidered insertion, neck and sleeves edged with lace. Reg. 75c. Sale price 60c

Ladies' Corset Covers of fine nainsook with narrow beading, neck and sleeves edged with embroidery, ribbon draw. Reg. \$1. Sale price 75c

Ladies' Extra Fine Nainsook Corset Covers with embroidered insertion and narrow beading, ribbon draw, neck and sleeves edged with open eyelet embroidery. Reg. \$1.25. Sale price \$1.00



Glorious Lot of Samples

Last February we had no Lingerie Samples to offer, but this time we have a glorious lot beautifully trimmed with lace and insertion, for you to select from. We consider our Samples a signal achievement in buying and assembling the loveliest and daintiest Lingerie ever exhibited.

LADIES' COMBINATIONS LADIES' PRINCESS SLIPS
LADIES' CHEMISES LADIES' NIGHTDRESSES
LADIES' DRAWERS LADIES' CORSET COVERS
LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS

For Children and Misses, similar lines to the above, including dresses.

For Infants. The sweetest things you ever saw are here for the "tots." Little skirts, barricotes, slips and dresses.

In this superb aggregation of samples the critical, the economical and lovers of the dainty in under-garments will benefit. Every garment was made in the most sanitary of workrooms.



Drawers

Ladies' Fine Cotton Drawers, umbrella flounce, trimmed with hem stitching. Reg. 35c. Sale price 25c

Ladies' Drawers of fine cotton, with lawn flounce and trimmed with fine tucking. Reg. 45c. Sale price 30c

Ladies' Extra Fine Cotton Drawers with flounce of fine lawn, cluster tucks and edged with embroidery. Reg. 65c. Sale price 50c

Ladies' Drawers of Extra Fine Cotton, lawn flounce and trimmed with lace edge. Reg. 75c. Sale price 60c

Ladies' Extra Fine Nainsook Drawers with deep flounce of exquisite embroidery. Reg. 90c. Sale price 75c

Ladies' Extra Fine Nainsook Drawers with embroidered insertion and ruffle of embroidery. Reg. \$1.00. Sale price 75c

Nightdresses

Ladies' Nightdresses of good strong cotton, slip-over style, edged with lace and ribbon draw, short sleeves. Reg. \$1.00. Sale price 75c

Ladies' Extra Strong Cotton Nightdresses, trimmed with cluster tucking, necks and sleeves edged with ruffle. Reg. \$1.00. Sale price 75c

Ladies' Fine Nainsook Nightdresses, with round necks of all-over embroidery and ribbon draw, slip-over style, short sleeves. Reg. \$1.25. Sale \$1.00

Ladies' Fine Nainsook Nightdresses, slip-over style, round neck, finished with Swiss beading and threaded with ribbon, short sleeves. Reg. \$1.25. Sale price \$1.00

Ladies' Extra Fine Nainsook Nightdresses, slip-over style, high neck, trimmed with embroidery and lace. Reg. \$1.60. Sale price \$1.25

Ladies' Extra Fine Nainsook Nightdresses, slip-over style, round yoke of insertion and beading threaded with ribbon. Reg. \$1.75. Sale price \$1.50



In conclusion, we will say that our February Whitewear Sale cannot but further strengthen the confidence the ladies in and around Victoria have placed in us in the past. Not for a moment could we afford to weaken that confidence, and our determination to remain supreme will easily be evidenced when our doors open Thursday morning next at 8:30 a. m.

Sale Starts 8.30 a.m. Thursday Morning



Sale Starts 8.30 a.m. Thursday Morning

The Colonist.

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

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

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

PRINCE RUPERT

There will be universal accord with the optimistic views expressed in the House yesterday by Mr. McBride as to the future of Prince Rupert. The Colonist only voices the opinion of the people of Victoria when it says that it hopes the northern city will fulfil the expectations of its most sanguine citizens.

But Prince Rupert has more than a railway to make it a point of great importance. The wealth of the north on land and sea is beyond computation and that city must inevitably be a centre from which it will be exploited to a large extent.

It is interesting to remark the thorough manner in which this young city is dealing with the very grave problems presented by its inauguration. Our Western cities begin at a point where some eastern cities leave off. They demand and they secure all the appliances of civilization from the outset.

THE ROUTE OF THE C. P. R.

We confess to an inability to understand what Mr. R. E. Gosnell is trying to establish by his letters in regard to the route of the Canadian Pacific. So far as the questions at issue between himself and Mr. Robert Beaven are concerned we have nothing to say; but when he deals with what we ourselves have said, with what he suggests might be a persistency worthy of a better cause, we feel obliged to make some observations.

Mr. Price Ellison in his addresses to the associations connected with husbandry in its several aspects has presented many excellent ideas. Mr. Ellison is a practical farmer, and he is also a public man who has utilized his exceptional opportunities to learn what the requirements of agriculture in this province are.

It is an admirable thing to have in the position of Minister of Agriculture a gentleman who knows what he is talking about when he discusses questions coming directly under his supervision, a man who has learned by experience what the difficulties are, we are glad to be able to say, what the rewards of successful agriculture and ranching are.

Mr. Gosnell asserts that Route No. 2, which is not the present route of the C. P. R., but was from Yellow Head Pass to the junction of the North Thompson with the South Thompson and then along the present route, was chosen because its grades were better.

mere area does not constitute a harbor, and as a matter of fact it cannot be disputed that, taking into account all the features which go to constitute a good harbor, Esquimalt is infinitely superior to any harbor on the Mainland, and this is borne out by the evidence contained in Sir Sandford's report.

Nothing turns upon the fact that the Kicking Horse Pass was chosen by the C. P. R. in preference to the Yellow Head Pass. This was an error as every one now admits; the only question which the Colonist has been discussing is the reason which influenced the selection of a terminus. The phraseology of Sir Sandford Fleming's report shows that he was presenting to Mr. Alexander Mackenzie a route and terminus alternative to those chosen by Sir John Macdonald, and it is not a violent assumption that Mr. Mackenzie had expressed a wish to have the cheapest available route reported on. Mr. Gosnell says that it was Sir John Macdonald's government which made the change from Esquimalt to Burrard Inlet; but one at least of Mr. Mackenzie's biographers says that he did so.

Mr. Gosnell seems anxious to establish that Sir John Macdonald changed the terminus of the C. P. R. from Esquimalt to Burrard Inlet because the latter was preferable to the former. At least if that is not his object we are unable to see why he has favored us with his views on the subject. As a matter of fact the change was, as we have always said, made by Mr. Mackenzie, who sacrificed what we would now call a great imperial idea for motives of economy.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. Price Ellison in his addresses to the associations connected with husbandry in its several aspects has presented many excellent ideas. Mr. Ellison is a practical farmer, and he is also a public man who has utilized his exceptional opportunities to learn what the requirements of agriculture in this province are.

DISALLOWANCE

The report of the Minister of Justice in regard to the disallowance of the Alberta Waterways legislation deals at some length with the powers of the Governor-General, that is of the Dominion government of the day, to annul acts of the provincial legislatures dealing with matters within the jurisdiction of these bodies.

The undersigned entertains no doubt, however, that this power is constitutionally capable of exercise and may, if the occasion be properly invoked for the purpose of preventing, not inconsistently with public interest, irreparable injustice or undue interference with private rights of property through the operation of local statutes intra vires of the legislatures.

He says in another place that only a single instance has occurred in which this power has been exercised. The position taken by the minister is no doubt strictly within the four corners of the British North America Act; but we venture to think it is like the power of disallowance vested in the King, of which it has been said that "it exists on the understanding that it shall never be exercised."

Mr. Gosnell says it will "be admitted that Burrard Inlet as a harbor is not, at least, inferior to Esquimalt." In extent Burrard Inlet is much greater than Esquimalt, but

and it is recognized that to do so would be to set at naught the principle that the King can do no wrong." The acts of the King are the acts of his ministers, and his ministers are directly responsible to parliament, which he is not. If the ministry cannot prevent the passage of a bill, which they would advise the King to disallow, it is their duty to resign or to ask for a dissolution, for the passage of such a bill would be an assertion of want of confidence.

A provincial legislature has no authority over federal ministers. It cannot vote them out of office, nor can the federal ministry compel a dissolution of a provincial legislature. A local House might continue to pass an act, and the lieutenant-governor might give his assent to it, and the Dominion government might disallow it after each passage, and there would be no way by which the people of the province could compel the federal ministry to accede to their wishes as expressed through the Legislature. We have no political machinery to meet such a case, and as we are living under a statutory constitution, it is submitted that in working out that constitution we must avoid putting such a construction upon it that a wrong may arise for which there is no remedy.

Mr. Doherty thinks the power of disallowance should be exercised to prevent "irreparable injustice"; but Parliament has the power to do "irreparable injustice" and has not infrequently done it. Parliament must be the judge as to whether or not "irreparable injustice" shall be done in the public interest; and if this is true in respect to the British parliament, we submit it is also true pro tanto in respect to the provincial legislatures in respect to all matters coming within their jurisdiction.

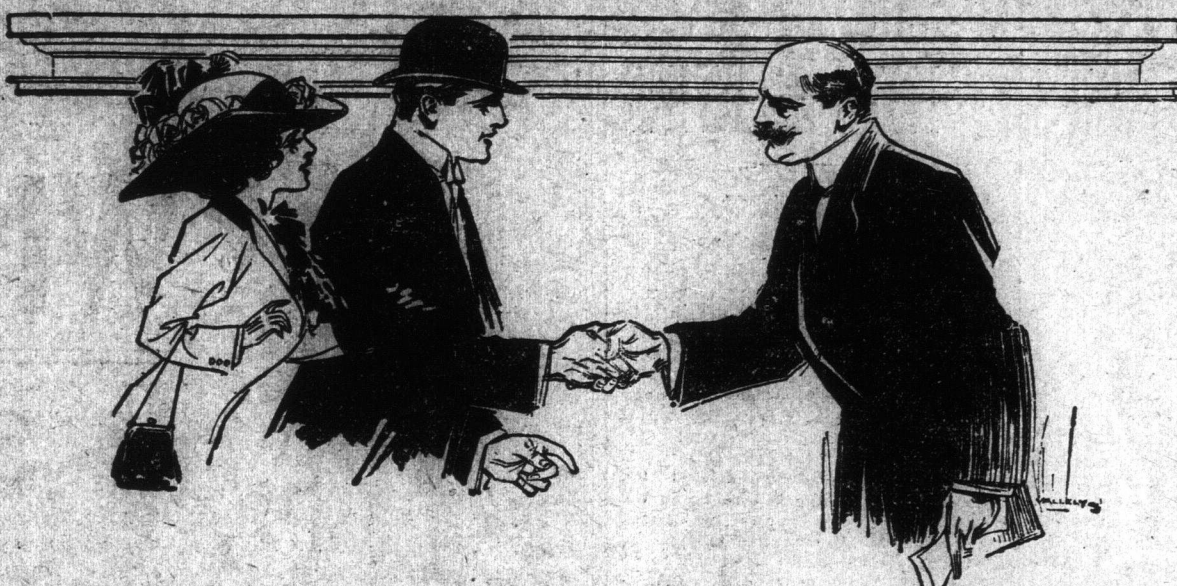
We are quite in sympathy with those who do not believe in military training to fight capitalistic wars, whatever they may be; but what we would like to be told is to whom we are to look to fight for the defence of our wives and children and all we hold most dear, if the youth of the land is not to be taught how to do it.

The Ottawa Journal notes that Mr. Borden does not possess the wonderful faculty enjoyed by Sir John Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, of carrying about in memory the names and faces of thousands of people and the ability of fitting them together accurately. It is said that Sir John never forgot and Sir Wilfrid rarely forgets a man with whom he once conversed.

We do not know what the Premier will say in regard to the appointment of a commission to inquire into the price of coal, but we do know that there may be very serious difficulties in the way of such a step. It is possible that Mr. McBride may be able to see his way around them, but as we regard the matter there may be grave doubt as to the ability of any commission which the provincial government might appoint to enforce the attendance of witnesses and the giving of testimony. Trade and commerce are matters within the jurisdiction of the federal parliament, and it is an open question, at least, how far the provincial authorities have a right to deal with a subject that comes under these heads.

Commenting upon the destruction of the Equitable Life Insurance Society's Building by fire, the Scientific American says that the term "fire proof" is only relative when applied to buildings, and that "a building so designated becomes insufferable when filled with combustible materials." We are erecting buildings in Victoria which are fire proof as the term is now understood; but the occupants of such buildings ought to remember that nothing which the builders' art can do will render them immune from destruction by fire. The danger may be reduced to a minimum, but no structure has ever been designed and in all probability none ever will be designed for human occupation in which care ought not always to be exercised to prevent the occurrence of fire, and in which the appliances for the safety of occupants ought not to be utilized.

The statement has been made that the "No Tenure" decree does not apply to Canada; also that the decree threatening excommunication against persons who bring ecclesiastics before the civil court does not apply to Ireland. If these exceptions are intended as a recognition that the Papal authorities have no jurisdiction within these realms in matters affecting civil rights, we welcome them. If they are to be construed as implying a waiver of authority only, then we protest that no such authority exists. We have no desire to object to the Papacy taking the position that its powers over British countries are only in abeyance, provided these alleged powers are not exercised; but as the British people deny the existence of any such rights and hold that papal decrees have, in British countries, only such sanction as the conscience of individuals may give them and no legal force whatever, it is desirable to point out that the omission of Canada in the case of one decree and of Ireland in the other are not to be regarded as concessions.



Read About It --- Yes, Read All About It

For It Is the Biggest Piece of News in the Paper Today—The News of

Our Great Clearance Sale

The Greatest Sale of Furniture and Housefurnishings Ever Held in This City

This is house-cleaning with us—it's our great event. It means much to us, but more to YOU who have needed furniture and housefurnishings to buy.

The discounts are real, genuine discounts, down to the last dollar.

If there is one single thing that your home needs—or if you have a home ALL your own in mind—here is opportunity knocking at your door. Embrace it now while 'tis knocking.

The Furniture Sale Starts Tomorrow

And will continue till Saturday Evening at 9.30. The articles below are what we offer at Great Reductions

- 1 Arm Chair—Solid oak, golden finish, leather covered spring seat. Reduced from \$30.00 to \$17.50
1 Arm Rocker—Solid oak, golden finish. Reduced from \$30.00 to \$17.50
1 Arm Chair—Solid oak, golden finish. Reduced from \$18.00 to \$12.00
1 Arm Rocker—Solid oak, golden finish. Reduced from \$30.00 to \$22.50
1 Rocker—Solid oak, golden finish. Reduced from \$20.00 to \$12.50
1 Arm Chair—Solid oak, golden finish. Reduced from \$20.00 to \$12.50
1 Arm Chair—Solid oak, golden finish. Reduced from \$18.00 to \$12.00
1 Arm Chair—Solid oak, golden finish. Reduced from \$18.00 to \$12.00
1 Arm Chair—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$35.00 to \$25.00
1 Arm Rocker—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$35.00 to \$25.00
1 Leather Chair—Solid oak, golden finish. Reduced from \$25.00 to \$17.50
1 Arm Chair—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$20.00 to \$12.50
1 China Cabinet—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$65.00 to \$40.00
1 Dinner Wagon—Fumed oak. Reduced from \$35.00 to \$22.50
1 Buffet—Solid oak, golden finish. Reduced from \$32.50 to \$22.50
8 Reception Chairs—Mahogany finish, upholstered in denim. Reduced from \$10.00 each to \$7.50
1 Arm Chair—Solid oak, golden finish. Reduced from \$32.00 to \$22.50
1 Arm Chair—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$20.00 to \$15.00

- 1 Arm Rocker—Solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$20.00 to \$15.00
1 Wood Seat Rocker—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$14.00 to \$10.00
1 Wood Seat Arm Chair—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$14.00 to \$10.00
1 Wood Seat Arm Chair—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$14.00 to \$10.00
1 Hall Seat—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$30.00 to \$18.75
1 Arm Chair—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$18.00 to \$12.00
1 Rocker—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$25.00 to \$18.00
1 Arm Chair—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$16.00 to \$13.00
1 Piece Fumed Oak Library Suite—Reduced from \$65.00 to \$40.00
1 Mahogany, Leather Upholstered Davenport—Reduced from \$125.00 to \$100.00
1 Mahogany, Tapestry Upholstered Davenport—Reduced from \$90.00 to \$70.00
1 Mahogany China Cabinet—Reduced from \$85.00 to \$65.00
1 Mirror—Gilt frame. Reduced from \$30.00 to \$15.00
1 Mirror—Gilt frame. Reduced from \$16.00 to \$7.50
1 Mirror—Gilt frame. Reduced from \$20.00 to \$10.00
1 Mirror—With frame. Reduced from \$15.00 to \$5.00
1 Gilt Mirror—Reduced from \$40.00 to \$25.00
1 Mirror—With frame. Reduced from \$12.00 to \$3.50
1 Gilt Mirror—Reduced from \$20.00 to \$10.00
1 Mirror—With frame. Reduced from \$28.00 to \$10.00
1 Gilt Mirror—Reduced from \$35.00 to \$25.00
1 Den Table—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$15.00 to \$8.00
1 Golden Oak Inlaid Parlor Table—Reduced from \$25.00 to \$17.50

Tomorrow and Tomorrow and Tomorrow

Three more days and the Big Remnant Clearance Sale Closes on Our Second Floor—Every Piece Cut Below Cost

Every piece displayed on our second floor at a sacrifice. You have the chance of a lifetime now to get these beautiful home pieces at less than cost. Remnants of Cretonne, Chintz and Denim Prints, Madras and Allover Curtain Nets, All-Lace Curtains of which there is only one pair. These are all grades and represent the best selling lines for the season. All odd lines of Table Covers, Doylies and Frilled Pillow Cases.

We Offer You a 3 Room Outfit for \$124

SEE THESE THREE ROOMS IN OUR BROUGHTON STREET WINDOWS

The Weiler Bros.' Store will show you the way to a comfortable, cosy home of your own. This splendid three-room outfit that we offer for \$124.00 will surely interest you. Here are the articles included. See them in our Broughton Street windows.

- Buffet—Golden finish, with British bevel mirror, two drawers at top. Large linen drawer, two doors to large cupboard.
Extension Table—Golden finish, 6ft. extension, square top, five legs.
Six Dining Chairs—Golden finish.
Dresser—Solid oak, golden finish, top 18 x 36, British bevel mirror 14 x 24. Three spacious drawers.
Folding Sofa Bed.

- Cane-Seat Rocker—Golden finish.
Parlor Table—Golden finish, size 22 x 22.
Cane Seat Chair.
Chiffonier—Solid oak, golden finish, top 18 x 30. Five large drawers.
Kitchen Cupboard—Golden finish.
Four Kitchen Chairs—Golden finish.
Kitchen Table.

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers



The Variety Here For You To Choose From

THE

The Emperor by his son... There was a... There was only an... ten years of... death, made... claims of his... own right to... hood. He was... and determina... was to advanc... pressing hard... against whom... an ineffectual

Nothing is... origin of the... a home on the... of Alexander... about them in... about the year... disturbances... of the Empire... 378 they were... Rome. It will... those who have... in the reign... against the Ro... be driven back... able soldier... between them... Huns began to... sisting march... plored and rec... who permitted... bers in the ea... south of the D... between them... result was an... a great battle... which Valens... were defeated... have already se... pire was seriou... perience not l... Sarmatians. T... ing force of the... by the awful... Persia. The In... no condition to... and although m... made in after... exaggeration th... its death blow... when Valens w... than two-thirds... mander-seeking... After this disa... ter of time wh... great imperial f... by more than t... age and wisdom... less Barbarians.

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Theodosius... but without any... guishing title, v... Roman general, greatest soldier... the Empire in... very conspicuous... by a base murd... of the qualities... tion to the thro... recognized as a... His first step w... the Goths, and... this powerful tr... branches, the V... and it is under... thereafter in... win the confide... ter were impati... an invasion bat... thians. Theodo... and defeated the... ing made the n... ily safe, he det... mus, who had... the West after... restore the thro... of the Emperor... ject he marched... posed chiefly o... countered the f... troops were ma... Thus we have t... persors contend... and not a true... armies. The can... orable to Theod... prisoner and sla... event re-united... dosius set hims... control secure... occurred four m... his plans.

Theodosius... though he was

An Hour with the Editor

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

The Emperor Valentinian was succeeded by his son Gratian, whose mother was his father's first wife and whom he had divorced. There was a son by his second wife, but he was only an infant. Gratian, who was eighteen years of age at the time of his father's death, made a nominal recognition of the claims of his half-brother, but asserted his own right to rule during the latter's childhood. He was a young man of great energy and determination, and one of his first acts was to advance against the Goths, who were pressing hard upon the eastern frontiers and against whom his uncle Valens was making an ineffectual resistance.

Nothing is known with certainty of the origin of the Goths. Tradition assigns them a home on the shores of the Baltic in the time of Alexander the Great, but nothing appears about them in history with any accuracy until about the year 225, when they began to create disturbances upon the northeastern frontier of the Empire. From that time until the year 378 they were almost constantly at war with Rome. It will perhaps be remembered by those who have read this series of articles that in the reign of Claudius they advanced against the Romans with a great fleet only to be driven back with enormous loss by that able soldier. There was then peace of a sort between them and the Empire, and when the Huns began to press upon them in their irresistible march across Europe, the Goths implored and received the protection of Valens, who permitted them to settle in large numbers in the eastern provinces and in those south of the Danube. Discord, however, arose between them and the government, and the result was an uprising, which eventuated in a great battle fought near Hadrianople in which Valens lost his life and the Romans were defeated with great slaughter. We have already seen that the power of the Empire was seriously weakened by a defeat experienced not long before at the hands of the Sarmatians. This greatly lessened the fighting force of the Romans, and it was followed by the awful slaughter in the retreat from Persia. The Imperial army was therefore in no condition to sustain another bloody defeat, and although many a gallant resistance was made in after years, it may be said without exaggeration that the Roman Empire received its death blow on the ninth of August 378, when Valens was slain, and with him more than two-thirds of the Roman army, the remainder seeking safety in disordered flight. After this disaster it was clearly only a matter of time when the end must come, and the great imperial fabric, which had been built up by more than ten centuries of sacrifice, courage and wisdom, would fall before the relentless Barbarians of the North.

Shortly after the death of Valens, Gratian selected Theodosius as the Emperor of the East, and he himself confined his energies to the defence and administration of the West. In this he was not very successful. A religious bigot, he persecuted his pagan subjects relentlessly, and even those who were adjudged to be heretical among the Christians were made to suffer all manner of punishments. By his activity in this respect he gained the applause of the ecclesiastical authorities, but he won the distrust of many of his subjects. Maximus, who commanded the legions in Britain, raised the standard of revolt, and landing on the coast of Gaul defeated Gratian, who was afterwards slain by emissaries despatched for that purpose by the victorious rebel.

Theodosius, who has been called the Great but without any special claim for this distinguishing title, was the son of Theodosius, a Roman general, who was undoubtedly the greatest soldier of his time. His services to the Empire in Britain, Spain and Africa were very conspicuous, but his career was cut off by a base murder. His son exhibited many of the qualities of his father, and his elevation to the throne of the East by Gratian was recognized as and proved to be a wise act. His first step was to sow dissensions among the Goths, and he did this so successfully that this powerful tribe became divided into two branches, the Visigoths and the Ostrogoths, and it is under such names that they appear thereafter in history. He was able to win the confidence of the former, but the latter were impatient of restraint and attempted an invasion backed by a great force of Scythians. Theodosius met them at the Danube and defeated them with great slaughter. Having made the northeastern frontier temporarily safe, he determined to overthrow Maximus, who had declared himself Emperor of the West after the death of Gratian, and to restore the throne to young Valentinian, son of the Emperor of that name. With this object he marched westward with an army composed chiefly of Barbarian levies and encountered the forces of Maximus, whose troops were made up of Gauls and Allemanni. We have the spectacle of two rival Emperors contending for dominion over Rome and not a true Roman soldier in either of the armies. The campaign which ensued was favorable to Theodosius and Maximus was taken prisoner and slain. The Empire was by this event re-united under one ruler, and Theodosius set himself to the task of making his control secure. His death, however, which occurred four months later, put an end to all his plans.

Theodosius was nominally a Christian, although he was not baptized until long after

attaining manhood. Previous to that incident he had been looked upon as a ruler of much justice and moderation, although he had only been in office but a short time. Immediately after his baptism he became intensely hostile to every aspect of Christianity except that favored by the ecclesiastics by whom he was surrounded, and who were of the school of Athanasius. He made a decree to the effect that the Nicæan exposition of the faith alone should be held throughout Christendom; and he ordered the confiscation of the property of all persons who refused to accept it. Those whose beliefs were the most opposed to the doctrines with which the name of Athanasius has been associated, were either banished from the kingdom or sentenced to death. Theodosius was exceedingly cruel in his administration. He seems to have been wholly under the influence of the ecclesiastics, who compelled him to humiliate himself before the Bishop of Milan and acknowledge the supremacy of the ecclesiastical power over the temporal. He received the title "great" at the hands of the clergy, partly to magnify their own achievements in subjecting him to their influence and partly to distinguish him from his grandson who reigned over the East for forty-two years, and who was perhaps as feeble a sovereign as ever held the sceptre.

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

The Story of Ninos and Semiramis

According to the oldest stories of Assyria, it was under the chief Ninos that that country reached the zenith of her glory. Ninos had reduced to subjection Babylonia, Media, Armenia and all the provinces between the Indies and the Mediterranean. "He built a capital for himself," writes Maspero, "on the banks of the Tigris, in the form of a parallelogram, measuring a hundred and fifty stadia in length, ninety stadia in width; altogether, the walls were four hundred and eighty stadia in circumference." He so beautified the city of Nineveh, that it attracted the attention of the whole world. In person he was tall and commanding, with a noble countenance, affable and gracious in his manner; he won the admiration of all who met him, and many princesses in distant lands were offered him as wives, for so the kings of weaker states hoped to curry favor with the ruler of a powerful kingdom. But, the story goes, Ninos had looked upon the fairest faces in all Egypt, and remained unmoved, he accepted the priceless gifts the vassal kings offered, and placed them in his harem, a harem that he never visited, for when he was not at war upon the frontiers, he was laying out maps for new cities, renovating old ones, building palaces, superintending vast schemes of irrigation; in short, he was a king who considered nothing too great or too small for his personal undertaking, from the offering of the sacrifice in the temple, or the leading of his army in battle, to the planting of corn in the field, or the bestowal of food and raiment upon the poor.

One summer the Barbarians under Oxus invaded the country, and were so numerous, so fierce and courageous, that it was a difficult matter to force them to withdraw. At length they were compelled to retire to Bactria, where Ninos besieged them. The defeat of the Barbarians in this instance was said to have been due to the brave sagacity of the wife of one of the king's captains.

Ninos met this woman for the first time face to face, after he had heard of her marvelous exploits, when she was resting in her husband Oannes' tent, weary from a day on the battle-field. Her name was Semiramis, and her beauty was magnificent and seductive. Ninos, for the first time in his life, felt his heart beat faster at the sight of a woman. While he sat beside her, she told him the story of her past. It was such a marvelous story, that it enhanced her charm in the king's eyes, and made her seem all the more desirable, for she told him her mother was a goddess, and that she had been ministered to by the loving spirits all through her wonderful childhood, when adopted by the shepherd Semas, she had wandered and played on the Assyrian hills.

Whatever became of Oannes we do not know, but the old story tells us that Ninos carried her away, and made her his wife, and she seems to have been a very willing captive, though she made a very poor return for Ninos' love, for after a few years she killed the king in order to rule in his stead.

Upon her accession to power she made Babylon a far greater city than Nineveh, and enlarged the walls and ramparts, the roadway upon the top of the latter being wide enough for six chariots to drive abreast. She raised a wonderful temple to the god Bel in the middle of the city, built bridges and quays, and made a harbor in the Euphrates.

When disturbances broke out, she commanded her army in person, and "wherever she went she left records of her passage behind her, cutting her way through mountains, quarrying a path through the solid rock, making broad highways for herself, bringing rebellious tribes beneath her yoke, and raising tumult to mark the tombs of such of her satraps as fell beneath the blows of the enemy; having reached the confines of Syria, she crossed the isthmus and conquered Egypt and Ethiopia.

Returning from the Nile to the Euphrates, she planned to enter India, but met with her first defeat, and returned home, to remain there until her death. At the boundaries of the habitable globe she left her triumphant statue, and it was here centuries afterwards that Alexander the Great read the panegyric of herself, which she had caused to be engraved there.

"Nature," she writes, "gave me the body of a woman, but my deeds have put me on a level with the greatest of men. I ruled over the dominion of Ninos. . . . Before my time no Assyrian had ever set eyes on the sea; I have seen four oceans to which no mariner ever sailed, so far remote are they. I have made rivers to flow where I would have them, in the places where they were needed. . . . I raised up impregnable fortresses, and cut roadways through the solid rock with the pick. I opened a way for the wheels of my chariot in places to which even the feet of wild beasts had not penetrated. And, amid all these labors, I yet found time for my pleasures and the society of my friends."

When she learned that her son Ninyas was plotting against her life, she renounced the crown, so that she might save him from the crime of matricide, and changed herself into a dove.

"Ninos and Semiramis," writes Maspero, "are purely mythical, and their mighty deeds, like those ascribed to Ishtar and Gilgames, must be placed in the same category as those other fables with which the Babylonian legends strive to fill up the blanks of the prehistoric period."

WISDOM OF THE ANCIENTS

There are many people who, if asked to read the thirty-eighth chapter of the Book of Job, would smile at the first verse and treat the rest of it with indifference. They would say that the idea that the Lord spoke to Job was absurd, that the Deity did not speak to men thousands of years ago any more than He does today, and that the statement that He could answer out of a whirlwind, a natural phenomenon that passes in a few seconds of time, was in the last degree unreasonable. To prevent any present controversy upon this point, we will concede that the Lord did not speak to Job out of a whirlwind, or anything else; we will go further and admit that the Book of Job is a work of fiction, a dramatic production designed to teach the existence of a Creator; that it begins with a prologue, which takes up the first two chapters, and closes with a brief epilogue, and that the remainder of the book is made up of dialogue to be spoken by the characters of the play. This is going far enough, it seems, to satisfy the most critical objector. It is not suggested that this is the explanation of the book, but it is intended to take it as far away as possible from the common conception that it is actual history told under divine inspiration.

Now for a word or two by way of further introduction. Able writers have discussed whether or not Hamlet was insane or was only simulating insanity, and this notwithstanding the fact that no one is quite certain that there ever was such a person as the Hamlet of Shakespeare. Yet we do not think it amiss to speculate upon the philosophy of this creation of the poet's fancy. We all believe, and doubtless rightly, that we see in this play, and even more clearly in others of the plays, a reflection of the thought and learning of the time in which their author lived. So may we very properly regard the Book of Job. It is a very ancient production; we do not know who wrote it; we do not know if it is fact or fiction; we do not know where it was written; but we do know that it reflects the thoughts of its author, and as we look to the works of Shakespeare, or Horace, or Virgil, or other writers of old, for a guide to the knowledge of the learning of the times when they wrote, so we may look to the Book of Job to learn something of what its writer and his contemporaries knew.

Now we are going to ask you to turn to the thirty-first and thirty-second verses of the thirty-eighth chapter and read them; but in case you do not wish to take the trouble to look them up, we will quote them:

"Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the band of Orion?"

"Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season; canst thou guide Arcturus and his sons?"

Of course, with all the advantages that have accrued to you from the fact that you are living some four or five thousand years after the Book of Job was written, you know all about the Pleiades, Orion, Mazzaroth and Arcturus; but, in case you may not, it may be mentioned that the Pleiades are a group of seven stars, which some people call "the little dipper." It is about overhead at nine o'clock at night at this time of year. But you may ask what are the "sweet influences" of this group of stars, and you may perhaps think that the expression only refers to some superstition prevalent a long time ago about the influence of these stars upon mankind. The poetical myth of the Greeks was that these seven stars were the daughters of Atlas, whose names are Electra, Maia, Taygete, Alcyone, Calaneo and Merope. They were placed in the sky as stars so that they might escape the pursuit of Orion. There was another sister, Sterope, by name, but she married a mortal and has hidden her face in shame. Sterope is the Lost Pleiad, of which Mrs. Hemans wrote:

"And is there glory from the heavens departed?"

O void unmarked!—Thy sisters of the sky Still hold their place on high, Though from its rank thine orb so long hath started—

Thou that no more art seen of mortal eye.

Why, who shall talk of thrones, of sceptres riven?

Bowed be our hearts to think of what we are,

When from its height afar

A world sinks thus—and yon majestic heaven

Shines not the less for that one vanished star."

The tradition of the vanishing of Sterope is very ancient, but there is no reason for believing that it may not be the remembrance of an actual occurrence. But the myth above referred to is comparatively modern as compared with the Book of Job. We cannot find in it the explanation of the "sweet influences," and we suppose a good many generations have lived and died without being able to suggest any explanation of these words. They could not have been intended to refer to the seasons, for the Pleiades are conspicuous in the sky during the winter months. But here Science, that thing upon which we are told we can pin our faith with absolute certainty, comes to our aid. It tells us that the stellar universe, of which our Sun and its attendant planets are a relatively insignificant part, is not a fixture in space, but are moving in majestic order in obedience to some tremendous force. Every schoolboy has learned that the earth and the planets revolve around the Sun in obedience to the influence exerted by the Sun, and astronomers tell us that our great luminary and all the stars, but one, are swinging in marvelous rhythm around that one, which is the centre of the visible universe. And that one star, that King of the Heavens, is Alcyone, one of the Pleiades. The Science of today suggests to us that the order of the Universe, the exquisite balancing of the stars, the regularity of the procession of the seasons and of night following day to be followed by day again, and so for more centuries than we can count, all come from Alcyone, one of the Seven Sisters of the sky. Perhaps the writer of Job did not know this. Perhaps he was only making a guess. But if an old document should be found in some ancient ruin suggesting wireless telegraphy, we would not hesitate to believe that some one at that time knew of the possibility of employing this wonderful agency. Why then should we hesitate to believe that the writer of the Book of Job knew of the influence of Alcyone upon the Universe, and that with poetic fancy, in a writing designed for popular reading or popular recitation, chose to locate the influence among the beautiful group of stars instead of singling out one of them, which might not be so easily identified? When we say here that the whole Universe is believed, by astronomers to revolve around one of the Pleiades, you can look up in the sky tonight if there are no clouds and see it. For popular instruction this would be better than to try to indicate any single star of the group.

THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM

Some years ago the writer was traveling in a train in the upper part of the St. John valley, in New Brunswick, and he saw growing in a field a "black-eyed Susan," as the country people called it, a species of daisy about as large as an ordinary Marguerite, with a dark brown centre and yellow petals. The plant was one he had never seen before in that part of the country. Two or three years later he saw several of the same plants growing in a field some forty miles further down the valley, and a year or so ago he was told that they were very plentiful in the fields a hundred and fifty miles further south. Where the first seeds of the first plants came from to the valley no one knows, but there can hardly be any doubt that the thousands of these flowers found in the fields in the valley originated from a single plant in its northern portion, the seeds being carried southward by the prevailing autumn winds. They traveled from fifteen to twenty miles a year. Plants themselves cannot move out of their place, and only a few of them eject their seeds with sufficient force to carry them to a place far enough from the parent plant to give them room to grow. But nature never leaves her work half done. She fits some seeds with sails so that the wind can carry them far and wide, and thus the dandelion and the thistle pay little regard to barriers. Sometimes she provides them with little hooks so that they can attach themselves to the feathers of birds; sometimes the seeds are carried by little flakes of mud which adhere to the feet of birds and animals and to the shoes of travelers. Indians used to call the plantain the "white man's foot," and they said it sprang up wherever he trod. As it is very unlikely that any one would want to bring plantain seeds from England to America, and as the plant is not a native of this continent, the chances are that the Indian name is a correct one in point of fact, and that the first plantains in America came from seeds carried in mud adhering to an immigrant's boots in the days of long ago. The number and variety of seeds that may be found in a little mud is surprising. Dr. Darwin once caught some wild fowl and washed their feet. He let the water evaporate

and planted the mud which was left. It produced a great variety of plants. On another occasion he took up a small cupful of mud from the shore of a pond and from it there grew up 537 different plants. Sir Joseph Hooker once landed on an uninhabited island on the Pacific Ocean. He saw some chickweed growing. Chickweed is not a natural product of that part of the world, and he sought for an explanation of its presence. At length he found a sailor's grave and around it the chickweed was thickest. He concluded that the spade with which the grave had been dug had some clay on it brought from England probably, and in that clay were some chickweed seeds.

Plants do not always grow best in their native land, their habitat, to use the scientific phrase. We have proof of that on Vancouver Island, where the broom and gorse are more luxuriant than in Scotland, where the first seed came from. The watercress here and in England is a small plant; transplanted to New Zealand, it became so large as to obstruct the course of considerable rivers. White clover is not indigenous in the Puget Sound country, but nowhere else does it grow with equal luxuriance. It is odd that we see so little white clover growing wild on Vancouver Island, whereas it is found everywhere across the Strait, and that the wild field daisies, so common with us, are never found there. The holly, which thrives so well here, does not do well in the State of Washington, though there is no material difference in the climate and the soil of the two places.

There is some reason for believing that all plant life originated around the North Pole. If the theory of geologists is correct, the Poles were the first parts of the earth fitted for the support of vegetable life, and as there does not seem to be much trace of vegetation in the Southern Continent, the inference seems to be that plant life began in the north. There is a great body of evidence which seems to prove that as the earth grew cooler the plants from the north made their way slowly southward, keeping pace with the recession of the warm zone towards the Equator. There are coal fields in the north and great fossil plants, which prove that vegetation was once abundant there.

CANADA'S LODGE STAR

Our Canada! brave, young and strong,
Grandly outspread from sea to sea,
We look, through ages dim and long,
To what thou hast been—and shalt be!
Thy long untrodden hills and woods,
Thy mighty lakes, so blue and lone,
The mystery of thy solitudes,
Long to this warring world unknown!

Now, o'er the ocean highway pass
From teeming lands beyond the sea,
Thousands who leave the toiling mass
Behind—our citizens to be.
From climes far sundered—east and west—
Europe, and realms of vast Cathay,
Onward they've pressed, to share our best,
Our bounteous land—our Empire's sway.

How shall we bid their pulses beat,
To the rich music of our past?
How win their varying minds to greet
Traditions that we hold so fast?
'Tis our behest—to bear on high
The Standard God so long hath blessed
With righteousness and liberty
To gird the world, from east to west!

From Runnymede to Marston Moor
Our sires their blood and treasure spent,
That Freedom's throne might stand secure,
And justice be with mercy blend!
Then let their sons—the brave and strong—
Uphold that banner far and wide,
Ne'er sheltering nor suffering wrong,
Where'er their children's tents abide!

So shall the stranger from afar,
From bonds and tyrants find release,
"God and the Right" his polar star,
And liberty the pledge of peace!
So may no pride of power or place,
Nor lust of gold, nor pleasure's lure,
Nor faction cry, nor feud of race
Draw thee from thy foundation sure!

Our Canada! brave, young and strong,
Grandly outspread from sea to sea,
We look, through ages dim and long,
To the bright future thine may be!
The red-cross banner still thy pride,
Trophy of many a hard-fought field,
Duty—thy compass and thy guide,
And God Himself thy Strength and Shield!
—Agnes Maule Machar (Fidelis), in Montreal Witness.

He Was Helping

A Baltimore man, whose son is a student at Princeton, has had frequent occasion to remonstrate with his boy regarding his extravagance, but the father invariably "comes to the front" when request is made for further funds. In his last letter to his son, the father, after the usual recital, stated that he was forwarding a cheque for \$50, and he wound up, with:
"My son, your studies are costing me a great deal!"
To which the hopeful in his next letter replied:
"I know it, father; and I don't study very hard either."—Christian Work.

PREMIER TELLS
"ON TELEPHONES"

Explains the Situation to the
Farmers' Convention and
Carries Conviction—Ardu-
ous Sessions Reach Close.

The farmers of British Columbia were favored yesterday with a frank expression of the intentions of the provincial government in regard to the proposed rural telephone system. The premier brought forward by them of installing a government owned telephone throughout the province, and while it was impossible for them to understand from the remarks of the premier that it was in any way intended to meet with the request of the convention, as he went out of his way to clearly explain the difficulties of attempting such a gigantic scheme at this time, they evinced the heartiest appreciation of his statement and explanation and it is safe to say that the negative was received with as much grace as a positive could have been. The delegates apparently realizing to a man that the task proposed by them for the government was a little ahead of the times or the circumstances of the province.

As the resolution regarding the telephones had been referred back to the committee and brought in again in a revised form, it was passed, and a committee of the members appointed to interview the premier on the subject. Another resolution requesting the government to inquire into the conditions of irrigation throughout the province with a view to having such works municipalized was also passed. Perhaps the most important measure passed during the session was that relating to the loaning of money to the farmers in order to assist them in the clearing of land and improving their farms. In the evening, after two days of arduous, co-operative work, resulting in the passing of many important resolutions bearing on the condition of the farmer in the province, the convention closed with hearty votes of thanks to Mr. Scott, the deputy minister of agriculture, Mr. Craddock, the secretary, and the department. As Mr. Scott said in closing the convention and returning thanks, the gathering was by far the most important ever held, and also the most harmonious.

Premier's Speech

Premier McBride, in the course of his speech, said: It is not difficult for me to note with what substantial progress the work of your association has gone along. I am fully advised of the work you have undertaken and I can assure you that I take the deepest interest in everything that engages your attention because I realize that what is of interest to you gentlemen is of interest to the whole of the province. It is true that the government has lent very considerable assistance towards the furtherance of your efforts and that this has been well recognized by the farming community of the province is reflected. I think in the numbers that have come here to take part in this annual convention, because I am sure that if the farmers of the province did not realize that the department agriculture was behind them they would not display the same intelligent interest in these meetings, which in their very essence are means of getting into closer and friendlier touch with each other. It must be at a tremendous sacrifice to some of you that this convention is so well attended and I think that that reflects all the more credit on you and the department.

"I was particularly interested in reading the morning paper to learn that you had been discussing the question of government owned telephones for the province. This is by no means a new theme, that is new to the government of the province, and since within the last few years the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan have made some attempts along the line of public ownership the issue has become a live one. Now gentlemen, so far as the provincial government is concerned, though we have been pressed by various representative bodies in the interior country to undertake the construction and operation of a government owned telephone we have never gone so far as to commit ourselves to any such proposition. I look upon the situation in this light. Consider the size and configuration of the province. Such a proposition would be a very difficult one indeed at any rate, consistent with our duty to the whole of the province. If the provincial government is tomorrow prepared to go in for a general system of government owned telephones, it might not be prepared to do so in every part of the province where there was a settlement.

Improve Federal System

"While this might be the case with regard to the provincial government you must all know as well as I do that the Dominion government has already undertaken the installation of a very considerable telephone system. That system applies to the Kootenays, the boundary district, the Okanagan, the coast districts and the Islands. I think the proper thing to do is to insist upon the improvement and extension of that system. As a matter of fact I have been asked to represent to the minister at Ottawa that there is an urgent necessity for this improvement at once. This I propose to do, and I hope that as a result of the action there may be such an extension of the Dominion system which will afford the province a much better service. I do not wish you to understand that in passing from this question the provincial government intends to turn its back upon the proposition, as it were, but rather would I have you understand that as things are at present the government sees very real difficulties which I think would be prohibitive in the way of an immediate adoption of a provincial government system.

"While that discussion was proceeding I understand there was some discussion in regard to legislation, which, if introduced, might implement the installation of telephone systems in the rural districts. I believe that in the

British provinces a bill has been enacted which goes a long way towards giving relief in this direction. In the rural districts, I understand from Mr. Scott that representations have been made by you with a view to having similar legislation enacted here, but of course if the Dominion government continues to extend its present system, and I see no reason for thinking that they do not intend to do so, you may presently have a federal owned system in most of the settled rural districts.

As Conditions Warrant

But in addition to that, it is deemed prudent and advisable to legislate along the lines mentioned you would then have it in your hands to put in a telephone system just as the conditions warrant. I know perfectly well that instead of being a luxury as it used to be in the old days the telephone is now a necessity, and I am in the fullest sympathy with you in your efforts. (Applause.)

Continuing, the premier said: We look upon you as an important and essential factor in the development and prosperity of the province, and anything that you suggest or recommend will have the careful consideration of the government. Although of course you will understand that everything will not be granted you simply because you ask it. We represent the whole of the province, and that means that we have a duty to perform to the whole of the province, but where ever it is possible for me to do something for you, without prejudice to the interest of the province, I think you will always find us ready to do what lies in our power."

The resolution in regard to the loaning of money to the farmers for the purpose of facilitating the development of their farms was in the following terms:

Resolution Offered

"That whereas, there are many matters of vital interest to the agricultural community which have from time to time been the subject of resolutions passed by the Farmers' Central Institute, and by various local institutes, and presented to the government expressing their wants and requirements;

And whereas, exceptional conditions exist in this province, which, by reason of its general physical conformation, the heavy growth of timber, the widely scattered and of arable and cultivated lands and other well known peculiarities, render the development of agriculture in British Columbia unusually slow and unduly expensive as compared with the rate of development in other provinces;

And whereas, by reason of modern and improved methods of agriculture and of business generally, and of the high price of all material and appliances required by the farmer, increased facilities and much larger capital are necessary to successful farming operations than formerly;

Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of the members of the Farmers' Central Institute, representing as they do the views of the farming community throughout British Columbia, the present economic conditions, including all such matters and questions, as have been referred to, should have the immediate and serious consideration of both the provincial and federal governments, so that some comprehensive financial policy of betterment, commensurate with the great possibilities of the agricultural industry in this province, be evolved placing agriculture on a basis of equality with that of other businesses in respect to opportunity, and that it have a degree of consideration attached to it that has been given to the other industry in regard to which the government's policy is eminently wise and progressive;

Discuss Taxation

A keen discussion arose over the question whether the poll tax and revenue tax should be paid by the people paying taxes on real estate. Several of the delegates thought that the poll tax should be abolished, although a few others thought that it should be paid by aliens and others who did not have a stake in the country and came here and enjoyed the protection of the law without contributing anything to the treasury. Finally the following resolution was passed: That we consider that only persons paying taxes on real estate or personal property should be exempt from the revenue tax and poll tax.

Without any discussion it was unanimously agreed that the government be asked to communicate with Ottawa with a view to having the present inequality between Canada and the United States in regard to the duty on fruit removed by making the import duty into Canada the same as it is on the other side, namely 45 cents instead of 13 cents. The necessity of having public libraries established throughout the agricultural centres of the province also claimed attention and after some discussion a resolution was passed to the effect that it was of the first importance to have an act placed on the statute books of the province providing for the organization, development and assignment of public libraries in both organized and unorganized districts and that delegation be appointed to wait upon the minister of education and the premier in regard to the question.

The cancellation of reserves so that the provincial authorities would be in a position to have them inspected for infection, was also discussed and agreed upon by resolution, the matter to be brought before the notice of the government by the chairman.

The careless fire patrol kept by the railway companies was made the subject of a resolution, as also was the importance of employing experienced road engineers throughout the province, and the necessity of employing a tobacco expert in view of the possibilities of many sections of the province in this regard. One of the last resolutions passed was that endorsing the action of the attorney-general in securing for widows a share of the late husband's estate.

WEST INDIES
AND AUSTRALIA

Question of Canada Securing
Closer Trade Relations Dis-
cussed by Ministers and
Private Members.

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—The Borden government today made two important declarations on the subject of wider trade relations. It did so through the mouth of Mr. Foster, who, on Mr. Pugsley raising the question of relations with the West Indies and Australia, made the following announcement:

1. Representatives of most of the West Indian colonies, including British Guiana, will be in Ottawa on March 27 next to talk over trade relations with the Canadian government. A return visit of Canadian representatives to the West Indies and Australia, made the following announcement:

2. Mr. Foster stated that he had asked for a conference with the Australian government, and hinted that he may go to Australia as commissioner to arrange a trade agreement with the Commonwealth. This hint followed a strong suggestion by Mr. Ames, in a remarkable and able speech, set forth the relations between Canada and Australia, and advocated Canada asking the following reductions in the Australian tariff:

(A) On articles such as agricultural implements, ammunition, boots and shoes, furniture, metal manufactures, textiles and apparel, vehicles, bicycles and motors. On all these articles we come into competition with the United States, and were given the advantage of a five per cent. tariff preference we could greatly increase our trade.

(B) There are also special products which we largely export, and on which Australia collects a duty. British Columbia sends her lumber, on which a duty of 2s. 6d. per 1,000 feet is collected. Were we given the advantage of one shilling rebate a large part of the \$4,500,000 worth of lumber which goes from Canadian ports would go from Canada to Australia. Another item on which we would like special consideration is fish in tin, principally salmon. Australia imports two and one-quarter million dollars worth of this commodity annually, four-fifths from Canada. A remittance of one-quarter of a penny would transfer much of the American business to Canadian canners. News paper is admitted into Australia free. If a slight duty could be placed on this commodity when brought in from foreign countries it would give us a fair market for our paper.

Mr. Foster urged that there was a promise in the attempt to establish closer trade relations with Australia. He also agreed that it would be better to sit down and frame a list of really serviceable exchange of commodities between the two countries, leaving it to what would be mutually advantageous. He went on to say that a few weeks ago D. H. Ross, trade commissioner in Australia, reported that it might be possible for the Australian government to put up its tariff in regard to session just closing a preference in favor of Canada. Looking at the matter as carefully as he could he came to the conclusion not to make that effort, and it was for that reason that he thought it would be better, instead of trying to put up an exchange of preferences to try to come to an agreement which would be less expensive in the matter of items, but more fruitful in the matter of actual results. He said:

"The proposition which I have made in writing to the Minister of Trade and Customs of Australia, which I hope will result in a conference, possible, between members of the two governments, and at last between special commissioners who shall be empowered by the two governments to act in that line."

"A moment ago he added: 'It is not my point to indicate what I think would be the best way to proceed. If it so happens that I should be one of the negotiators it would probably be better that I should not have gone so extensively into the matter prior to my meeting our friends from the other side.'"

Turning to the West Indies, he expressed a willingness to pay a larger amount to secure a better steamship service, and went on to make the announcement already noted. After speeches by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and others the house went into supply.

JAPAN CURRENT CHANGES

Unusual State of Affairs Along Alaska Coast Reported by Captain of Steamships

CORDOVA, Alaska, Jan. 26.—A phenomenal change in the course of the Japan current, which is now setting in toward the Alaska coast, was reported today by the G. Hunter, of the steamship Northwest coast, and Captain P. A. Oert, of the steamship Edith, which arrived from Seattle today. Capt. Hunter said the Northwest coast was set fifty-five miles eastward of the Cape St. Elias, and the Edith was set twenty-six miles off her course, running from Cape Ommaney to St. Elias.

Unusual weather conditions, believed to be due to the change in current, have prevailed here for several weeks. The average temperature has been forty-four degrees above zero and there was much heavy rain, melting the snow in the foothills. Reports from other stations show the temperatures there fifteen degrees higher than ever before recorded at this time of the year.

OTTAWA'S PROGRESS

Large Increase in Land Values Shown by City's Assessment Statement For This Year

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—A phenomenal increase in land values in Ottawa is shown in the annual comparative statement prepared at the assessment office. The increase in land values in one year is no less than \$8,381,064. In 1911 the improvement values were four million dollars greater than the land values. This year conditions are reversed, and the land values are two millions more than the improvement values.

The following is the statement: Increase in land values, \$8,381,064; increase in improvements, \$5,021,182; total land assessment, \$1,248,955; total assessment \$69,245,032.

Prospective Alberta Judge

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—W. L. Walsh, of Calgary, will, it is reported, be appointed to the supreme court bench in Alberta within the next few days.

FIFTY MILLIONS
FOR WESTERN WORK

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.—According to the present plans, the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railways will spend, between them, fifty millions of dollars in Western Canada this year in extensions.

Warnings by wireless have been sent to the steamships Alameda and Bertha, bound to Cordova.

No satisfactory explanation has been given for the change of the current.

HINDU IMMIGRATION

H. H. Stevens, M.P., and President Falconer Have Rather Sharp Exchange of Communications

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—H. H. Stevens, M.P. for Vancouver, has had a sharp exchange with President Falconer of Toronto University, over the question of Hindu immigration. Mr. Stevens met President Falconer when the latter was here in connection with the committee of Toronto citizens, which is advocating the admission of the people. In the course of the conversation, in which he held the position of the west on the subject, Mr. Stevens suggested that it was hardly fair for the Toronto committee to come to a conclusion on the subject without hearing from a resident of British Columbia, and that some member of parliament from the coast might well be asked to address it. In accordance with a suggestion from President Falconer, Mr. Stevens drafted a letter to him to this effect. Today Mr. Stevens received from the president of Toronto University stating that the committee did not wish to hold public meetings on the subject, in effect declining to consider his suggestion. President Falconer, the spokesman of British Columbia, in view, Mr. Stevens had replied expressing his regret at the attitude assumed by the Toronto committee.

ANOTHER "FIFTY EIGHTER" PASSES

Late Mr. John Koster Dead at
New Westminster Was Discoverer of Koster's Bar on
Upper Fraser.

The fast vanishing line of pioneers of this province was lessened last Sunday, 21st instant, by the death at St. Mary's hospital, New Westminster, of Mr. John Koster, aged 83 years.

His real illness was of short duration, and sudden heart-failure brought a long life of toil to a peaceful ending. Born in Luxembourg, he came to Canada in early life and came to New York and from there to New Orleans. In 1851 he moved to San Francisco via Panama, and engaged in gold mining there. With the discovery of gold in the Fraser river in 1858 he moved to this province, and in that year, still following the gold miner's occupation he was successful on the bar which still bears his name on the Fraser river in the northern part of Lillooet district.

The restless spirit of the gold seeker lurked in him farther north, and he prospected the Fraser river and tributaries to Fort George with varying success. He afterwards returned to the old original bar and in that neighborhood, was for a short time engaged in farm work, but again took up the old mining occupation with varied success, and finally for a number of years, held a position of unlimited trust under the late John Hobson on the extensive works of the Consolidated Hydraulic Mines company, Quesnel. Years of toil and privation were telling on him, however, and for a time he lurked in his farther north, and he prospected the Fraser river and tributaries to Fort George with varying success. 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C.N.P. TO BUILD MORE LINES

Further Railroad Development in B. C. is Subject of Negotiations with Provincial Government

Sir William Mackenzie, who has just completed a through trip westward from the east coast of the Canadian Northern through system from sea to sea, left Victoria with this party this morning, having yesterday had several protracted conferences with Premier McBride. He has nothing to amend or to qualify in respect to the full redemption of the company's promises to the Canadian people with regard to the new transcontinental line.

"The gap between the Eastern section and Port Arthur," said he, "is now all under contract, and by fall two hundred and fifty miles of the five hundred miles of track will have been laid. And as for the line at this end, my general manager reports to me that he expects to have the tracks at the summit of the Rockies this fall also. The track is now practically completed up to Fort Hope, and the balance of the work from there easterly is covered to above Kamloops, for a distance of upwards of a hundred miles. The work is going right ahead all the way along.

"Naturally I am greatly pleased with the rapidity of progress we are making. The estimates of our contractors show that last month was the largest since we began operations. It makes me quite safe in sticking to my prediction that the whole line—the continental artery—will be through and trains running over it early in 1914. We will be able to run transcontinental trains over our own metals by then.

"Here on Vancouver Island the work of construction is moving ahead just as quickly as on the mainland. The first thirty-five miles out of Victoria are now practically completed as far as the grading is concerned. And the last part of the hundred miles provided for is under way.

"With respect to the arrangements for our fast ferry connection between the mainland and island portions of the road, and as to our necessary terminals here, as well as the ferry terminal on the mainland, we are going ahead as fast as is possible in view of the very careful investigations that must be made in order that the permanent best arrangements may be secured. It isn't well to go into details while a matter of this kind is being worked out, but I may tell you that these parts of the programme are being actively prosecuted, with a view to the public being fully satisfied as well as the company. And with regard to the ferry, let me say that it is going to be one of the best. We are determined to have it the most modern and the best in every way—the fastest thing of the kind that it is possible to get with assurance of safety. It will be about the last word in ferries.

"I am afraid that is about all that I can tell you just now. We have certain new and important plans now under construction that will work out for the advantage of British Columbia—the island of Vancouver quite as much as the mainland. These plans are now under way and are being closed up at present with Mr. McBride, and it is quite likely that he will have an announcement to make concerning them before so very long.

"The past season has been a very heavy one for our road. To illustrate I might mention that at our Port Arthur terminals the elevators have been so filled up since navigation closed that the course was necessarily adopted of sending some of their contents by our road out of Duluth. The Canadian Pacific could not take the grain east from Port Arthur as fast as it was being delivered to the elevators there."

QUEBEC FINANCES

Treasurer is Able to Announce Substantial Surplus for Past Year—Increased Prosperity

QUEBEC, Jan. 25.—At this afternoon's session of the house Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, provincial treasurer, delivered his annual budget speech, which proved an interesting review of the financial state of the province for the past year, and an encouraging estimate for the coming 12 months. The ordinary receipts amounted to \$7,092,714 and the ordinary expenditures to \$6,128,824, making a surplus of \$963,910, but as there had been additional extraordinary expenditure of \$288,065, an actual surplus was announced of \$675,845. The speech emphasized the increasing prosperity of Quebec, enabling provision to be made for increased amounts for education, for construction of bridges, for the abolition of toll gates and large loans for improvements of roads which are to be built with the co-operation of the municipalities of the province.

REPUBLICS AT WAR

BUEENOS AYRES, Jan. 25.—Diplomatic relations between the Argentine republic and Paraguay have been brook-off and the Argentine minister at Asuncion has retired from his post. The Argentine minister of foreign affairs, Ernesto Boech, has received a telegram from the minister at Asuncion, announcing that as he had not

received a reply from the Paraguayan government to Argentina's demand for satisfaction, he has withdrawn from the legation this afternoon, and with his whole staff has gone aboard the Argentine gunboat Parana. On January 24 the Argentine government ordered the despatch of four warships to Paraguay in anticipation of the breaking off of the diplomatic relations. The Argentine foreign minister recently instructed the Argentine minister at Asuncion to present a claim for compensation for the attacks on Argentine shipping and property. The Paraguayan government refused to discuss the matter, and the minister was then instructed to demand satisfaction within 24 hours. The trouble arose through Paraguayan revolutionists firing on Argentine vessels lying in the Asuncion harbor.

FOUND DROWNED

Disappearance of Caleb Evans of South Wellington Explained by Discovery of His Body

NANAIMO, Jan. 25.—All doubts as to the whereabouts of Caleb Evans, who has been missing from his home in South Wellington since last October, were at last set at rest by the finding of his body washed up on an island in Nanaimo river. The body was found on the shore on Tuesday by Andrew McKinnal, a rancher of Cedar district, and was recovered yesterday by the provincial police and was identified as that of Caleb Evans once mysteriously disappeared from his home in South Wellington and was missing for several days. It has since been learned that on that occasion Evans had left South Wellington for parts unknown without informing anyone as to his intentions, returning several weeks after. His actions then gave the impression that he was of unsound mind, and it is now thought that he deliberately jumped into the river while temporarily insane.

The remains recovered yesterday were identified by a brother of the deceased by means of the clothing and shoes as that of Caleb Evans. Deceased was a native of Aberdare, South Wales, was aged 34 years, and for some months prior to his death had worked as a miner in the South Wellington mines.

BAPTIST UNION

Speeches and Reports at Vancouver Convention Point to Need of Re-Statement of Principles

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 25.—The tone of speeches and reports delivered at and submitted to the Baptist Union convention at their first meeting today, indicated a conviction of the necessity of a re-statement of Baptist principles in order to remove the misunderstanding of their position that seems to exist in the public mind.

Rev. W. P. Reekie, of Saskatchewan, said they must make their position clear as Baptists before the people, and remove the prejudice which existed against their name. Mr. W. Marchant, of Victoria, contended that they must not go far in restating their principles, but they should nevertheless strive for hearty fellowship with other denominations. He took the side of the village church as the feeder of the city church with the best ministers as well as the new members.

Professor Wolverson, of Nelson, speaking of the depletion of the rural churches by the city churches, thought they should not gauge the church's importance by its size. Mr. Mitchell, of Saskatchewan, said the secret of the decline in the attendance in rural districts was due to the fact that the farm hands today were machines who did not go to church.

FOG ALARM AUTHORIZED FOR CAPE MUDGE

Plans Being Prepared For Additional Aid to Navigation at Entrance to Discovery Passage

The Dominion government has authorized the establishment of a fog alarm at Cape Mudge, and plans are now being prepared. The steamer Cottage City stranded near this point, and navigators have recommended that a fog alarm be placed there. Cape Mudge is the southern point of Quadra Island, and forms the eastern side of the entrance to Discovery passage, cliff is 230 feet high at its highest point and decreases gradually in height to the westward until it joins the shore line at the entrance to Discovery passage. A boulder beach dries for a distance of five cables and patches of from four to five vathens extend for a mile and a half off the southern extremity, the edge being fringed with kelp in the summer. The flood stream sets strongly over this reef causing a dangerous race, often extending across the Willow point opposite on the Vancouver Island coast. A light, in a lighthouse 30 feet high, is on Cape Mudge. The cape was named by Vancouver in 1792 in honor of Zachary Mudge, first lieutenant of the Discoverer.

The Dominion government has also authorized the placing of a spar buoy on the rock where the steamer was stranded some weeks ago at Easy creek, Kyquot sound.

Panama Canal Traffic

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The ultimate control of shipping through the Panama canal by the foreign "shipping trust" was said to be of benefit to United States Steamship Corporation, would result from the admission of foreign ships to the American coastwise trade, according to President George S. Dearborn, of the American-Hawaiian S. S. Company, who testified today before the public committee on interstate commerce. Protests have been sent to the war department against the proposed advance in the rates on the Panama railroad on February 1st.

FARMERS WANT TELEPHONES

Convention of Farmers Institutes Takes Up Many Matters of Importance to Agriculture in the Province.

The most important sessions in the conventions connected with the agricultural department of the province of British Columbia, which are being held at this time were opened yesterday in the botanical chambers of the parliament buildings when the Farmers' Institutes congregated for the discussion and transaction of the many broad and vital questions of business affecting the farming industry in the province. The session lasted throughout the day, and it is likely that an extra session will have to be held tonight in order to complete the business. Many questions were discussed, and in a few instances action was taken on the spot.

Perhaps the most important question that arose throughout the day was that concerning the telephone service in the province. A resolution was brought in recommending that the government be asked to facilitate the granting of charters to private companies desiring to operate in the province, but this matter came to be discussed it was found that the vast majority of the delegates—and there were about a hundred of them—favored much more drastic steps being recommended. Government ownership was frankly advocated. The argument against the private owner being the dual one that where he did operate a line he charged an exorbitant rate, and that in any case he was not likely to invade the parts that could not be expected to pay, the parts which, so it was stated required the telephone most on the account of the railway and road isolation. Finally the matter was left to the committee to draw up another resolution. Another resolution fixing the limit of assessment of agricultural land at \$500 per acre was passed by the convention on a division. Mr. Scott, the deputy minister of agriculture, presided over the meeting, and the Hon. Price Ellison delivered an address in the afternoon.

Mr. Scott's Report

Mr. Scott, who also acted in the capacity of superintendent, submitted his annual report, in which it was stated that the past year had witnessed a splendid development and forward movement in this most important branch of the department of agriculture. "Agriculturists and fruit growers are, I am sure, beginning to realize that the work of the farmers' institutes is proving a live result, and strong support is being given in the development of agriculture in the province. The cordial co-operation of the members of the different institutes has made my work as your superintendent, a pleasure, and I sincerely trust that the satisfactory progress may continue and increase during the year ahead. It is the duty of co-operation and co-operation is necessary to secure the protection and improvement of mutual interests."

The superintendent went on to say in his report: "When last I submitted my report there were forty-nine institutes in the province, with a total membership of 5,329. Fourteen new institutes have been formed during the past year, making a total of 63 with a membership of 6,167, making an increase in the membership for the year of 841. These figures show that the average membership of each institute is 98, which is a very satisfactory showing, taking into consideration the fact that the new institutes that have been inaugurated are in comparatively new districts, where as yet the farming population is sparse. The following is a list of the new institutes: Okanagan Centre, West Kelowna, Mission, Terrace, Kamloops, Kootenay, Salmon Valley, Glenside, Fire Valley and Lake Shore, Grosvenor, Celista, Valdez Island, Howe Sound, Rosehill and Siccan Valley."

In regard to the holding of meetings the report said: "I regret that owing to the unaccountable delay in the transmission of the mails, through the post office some of the earlier meetings of the institute were not so well attended as they would otherwise have been, many of the members not receiving the literatures in time. Ample time was allowed, and no blame can be attached to the department in this respect.

Attendance Satisfactory

Attendance at the spring and fall meetings has been eminently satisfactory, and a decided improvement on previous meetings. This is most encouraging to the department, and I trust that the improvement will be continued. In connection with the Farmers' Institutes short courses were held at many points in the province, dealing with the different phases of horticulture, and relating to the theory and practice of fruit and vegetable growing. The attendance at these short courses was most satisfactory, averaging from thirty-five to forty people, and showed keen interest in the addresses delivered by the horticulturists. This work is being carried out to a great extent, and in so far as possible every institute which would guarantee a fair attendance has been granted these meetings. There is a limit, however, to what can be done by the present staff, but every endeavor is being made to carry out the principal part of the program in every district of the province. This work has in all cases met with the hearty support of the farmers and the fruit growers, and I think that much good will result therefrom.

"The work of the department in conducting packing schools, which was inaugurated two years ago by the establishment of several in the Okanagan has grown to large proportions. During the past year no less than thirty packing school courses were held at different points throughout the province. Each school was limited to fifteen pupils at a fee of \$2 each. The department endeavored to secure the best possible packing instructors, and in addition paid for all

the fruit and material used in the schools. The attendance at the thirty schools was 380, and the series covered the entire province.

Fifty Packing Schools

Arrangements have been made for the present year to hold a series of fifty packing schools. This necessarily entails a very heavy expenditure on the department, but I consider that the results accomplished fully justify the expenditure.

In dealing with the question of co-operation which the superintendent advocated strongly, the report said: "The dealers to whom you sell your produce and from whom you secure your supplies are, thoroughly organized, and therefore you are at a great disadvantage unless you can meet them on an equal basis. Co-operation in marketing your produce and securing your supplies is the secret of success and I trust that this phase of the Farmers' Institutes work may be taken in hand by all the Institutes in the province.

The department has issued during the past year no less than two bulletins, and reports, the great majority of which have been sent to the members of the institutes.

The foregoing report was adopted by the convention.

The Hon. Price Ellison in the course of an encouraging and flattering address said: "It is very gratifying to the superintendent and to myself and more especially to the province as a whole that the great development in the farming industry has been made during the past year. I think it is entirely due to the untiring efforts of the superintendent and while I heartily congratulate you upon your achievement I must at the same time say that we look for a continuance of the same in the future. B. C. is being brought before the notice of the whole world and I think that much of that is due to the advancement that has taken place in the agricultural interests of the province. We only hope now that the transportation that the government is proposing to give us both in roads and railways will put you people in touch with the centres requiring your produce. We also hope that it will open up the great north country the vast possibilities of which either for agriculture or other purposes can only be guessed at. Another thing I know you all to be greatly interested in is the clearing of land. You want to abolish the terrible struggle that you have gone through yourselves in the earlier days for that are coming after you.

Arrange Cheap Powder

In regard to the department has not been idle. I think in fact it has done all that could be done under the circumstances in arranging for the cheap supply of stump powder, and in that connection I might say that I don't know of any cheaper method of getting rid of stumps than the use of this mechanical device. It is a very simple and efficient the conditions of the province where they would be useful render their transportation such a matter as to provide the possibility of using them at other than great cost. Of course what the farmer wants is a cheap mode of doing this. I think that the department is arranging with the powder companies to have it delivered in carloads at the institutes to be received there in box quantities by the farmer when he requires it. It has done as much as can reasonably be done in that regard. I want to impress upon you however that while we may not be in a position to grant all you think you are entitled to receive at the hands of the department the more you help yourselves the more will be ready and willing to help you along. It is the desire of the department to do everything that will foster agriculture in the province because the department recognizes that agriculture is the real backbone of the country. When the lumbering, mining, and other industries of the province have passed away the farming will still go on because, unlike the others it consists of an endless process of giving back what is taken away."

Will Be Port of Call

While the hope is held in some quarters that the move to Duncan Bay may be preliminary to the announcement that the C. P. R. is planning to ultimately form a connection with the mainland via Butte Inlet, those in a position to speak with knowledge of conditions on the island are firm in the belief that at any rate it is clearly the intention of the company to make the bay a port of call for all north and southbound steamers. Thus after the boats have left Vancouver for the north it would be possible to call at Duncan Bay, and pick up passengers from Victoria, who had left this city at a later hour than the departure from Vancouver. And the same service would be given from the north, passengers destined to Victoria and Seattle being debarked at Duncan Bay.

The profile plans show that considerable heavy work will have to be done in constructing the road, the grades in some places will be quite heavy, and a few large bridges and culverts will have to be built.

TWO DROWNED WHEN GLEN ROSA SANK

Tag Foundered Alongside the Wharf at Prince Rupert—Diver Seeking to Recover Bodies of Victims

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., Jan. 25.—Capt. S. A. Tallander and his son, Rector, were drowned by the sinking of the tug Glen Rosa. The vessel was moored to the wharf and they were asleep on the berth when at 2 a. m. the mooring was tightened by the tide and the tug sank immediately. The accident was seen by Ed Norman, a herring fisherman, but there was not time to save the Tallanders. The vessel lies five fathoms deep, close to the wharf and a diver is trying to recover the bodies.

Capt. Tallander leaves a wife and two children.

Delegates Present

The following is a list of the delegates: Albert, F. Cowley; Arrow and Slocan Lake, Karl Newbrand; Arrow Park, Alfred Koffer; Aldergrove, A. K. Goldsmith; Bella Coola, William Graham; Burton City, Sam Walker; Cox, R. Carter, Jr.; Cowichan, Walter Paterson; Chilliwack, G. Copeland; Central Park, J. Churchill; Creston, Wm. A. Fenech; Cranbrook, Ferris S. McDonald; Coquitlam, B. J. C. Atkins; Crawford Bay, Philip J. Locke; Celista, William Thompson; Delta, H. J. Hutchinson; Fire Valley & Lake Shore, L. C. Morrison; Greenwood, Duncan McIntosh; Glenside Albert Letts; Islands, J. T. Collins; Kent, Geo. Nicholls; Kelowna, H. W. Rymmer; Kamloops, E. Street Wood; Kettle Valley, J. T. Lawrence; Kootenay Lake, W. G. Robb; Kitsuunkalum, E. K. Wishart; Langley, Jas. Allen; Metchoin, C. E. W. Griffiths; Mission, J. A. Catherwood; Maple Ridge, F. Duncan Campbell; Matsqui, John W. Taylor; Mythen, H. W. Whitting; Martins Prairie, G. F. E. Fraser; Nanaimo-Cedar, W. N. Shaw; North Vancouver, W. L. Keene; Nicola, R. Whittaker; New Denver, J. C. Harris; Northern Okanagan, Chas. W. Little; N. & S. Saanich, K. R. Streetfield; Okanagan Centre, M. P. Williams; Penticon, W. A. McKenzie; Peachland, John L. Vicary; Richmond, J. E. Erskine; Robson, James Fowler; Rosehill, C. W. Greer; Salmon Valley, L. J. Botting; Surrey, E. F. Wade; Spallumcheen, W. F. Brett; Summerland, Chas. J. Thomson; Salmon Arm, J. E. McGuire; Sooke, J. W. Stuart; Shawnigan, J. F. Lenox McFarlane; Strawberry Hill, W. H. Pennycook; South Kootenay, Wm. Ralsh; Sumas, J. H. Nelson; Slocan Valley, H. Nixon; Victoria, F. G. Quick; Westbank, L. Fetherstonhaugh; West Kootenay, C. F. McFarley; Windermere, A. Toniscliff.

Our Half Page Weekly Grocery Ads Will give you a pretty good list of Copas & Young's

Anti-Combine Grocery Prices. A few below, but read our half page. GUARANTEED TO SAVE YOU MONEY

Table listing various grocery items and prices: MORRELL'S SELECTED PICNIC HAM, 16c; MORRELL'S MILD CURED HAM, 20c; CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, \$1.75; FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, \$1.35; INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, \$1.00; JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, 90c; CREAM OF WHEAT, 20c; ANTI-COMBINE STRAWBERRY OR RASPBERRY JAM, 75c; CHIVER'S OLD COUNTRY MARMALADE, 15c; ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POWDER, 25c; CALIFORNIA PEACHES OR PEARS, the finest, 25c.

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"Lorna" EXTRACT OF WILD FLOWERS OF BRIMBLE A deliciously fragrant and most beautiful perfume—an odor that lasts long. It is made from nothing else but the Devochiffie wild flowers. Buy just as much or as little as you please; 50c per ounce, sold here only. CYRUS H. BOWES Chemist Government St., near Yates.

Hasty Preparations For Hasty Meals MUSHROOMS, stuffed, per tin, 80c; YAN CAMPS or CAMPBELL'S SOUPS, assorted, 2 tins, 85c; BRAND'S ASSORTED SOUPS, per tin, 85c; C. & B. CHICKEN SOUP, GROSSE, OX TAIL, KIDNEY, GAME, GIBLET, MULLIGATAWNEY, GREEN PEA, OX CHEEK, and other soups, per tin, 85c; ARMOUR'S LUNCH TONGUE, per tin, 85c; ARMOUR'S OX TONGUE, \$1.50, \$1.00, or 80c; DAVIES' POTTED TONGUE, per tin, 100c; DAVIES' DEVILLED HAM, per tin, 150c; UNDERWOOD'S DEVILLED HAM, per tin, 100c; CHICKEN TAMALES, per tin, 20c, and 25c; YEAL OR HAM LOAF, per tin, 25c; FRENCH TRIPE, per tin, 40c; ARMOUR'S TRIPE, large tin, 35c; LIBBY'S SAUSAGE MEAT, per tin, 35c; DAVIES' ROAST BEEF, per tin, 35c and 40c; CRIPPED BEEF, per tin, 35c; JELLIED VEAL, per tin, 35c; BONELESS PIGS' FEET, per tin, 35c; DAVIES' CORNED BEEF, per tin, 40c; ALYMER BONELESS CHICKEN, per tin, 50c; AUSTRALIAN ROAST CHICKEN, per tin, 50c; AUSTRALIAN ROAST TURKEY, per tin, 50c; CORNED BEEF, per tin, 40c or 50c.

DIXIE BROS & CO Independent Grocers, 1317 Government St. Tel. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. 33

TREV One of the quaintest I have little known of. He is no longer able to tell restrained, and salmon in it. vor on the pla we departed by After the form the time of day glance I reckon neither tall nor a traveling caplar, and in the sion of the bu the nightly de you do not, opearance in the we were landed time, and learn We gather up on the wh been a good o spring and the an unenviable ing sport upon such drawback assembled acc Breda Lodge in in patience-w turn time, hope ance that the b to betray them through excess was the lowes November was great and sma unsetsles the fir ran through the gone before the asset for the an awaiting them, plenty of fish, but they were Upton Trev by the end of d clusions. He w list of a sort, a b nature, a listen informed upon, the world witho suggestive of t extent. He wa erman. Here w somehow we a tion. Of cours much delay, an a more comple fessed frankly the sport, he ac ring, as he said, they had to say inian who pursu had no time for uly deduction fection, and ins own who was s he was not awa fishing in a se think me a fad "and they lau What, for insta certain day tradition to tr David's, Lady's sumtime, S. Sw mas, Hollowm "Ah!" I im mention a string that is a reason remains behind next whim. M considerable int of my list the fish of the seas trial, and often days you shall will then notice year, Wilkinson goes down as a David's Day I was heard of d a couple of kelt "Then you pattern business and replied ami ple plan. I choo first fishing of with one, Jocke Blue Doctor, an scored best. I been first with son stand at fo failed utterly. gar cut, and pub "The Sir Rio vorite of mine," walk up the riv my boat was wa mean to fish, a willingness that odd man out. rrod without his right." I said, dom see it in us that combinatio gallima hacke." swered Trevor, tippet and the pheasant tail combination, of and black floss sel.

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

TREVOR'S SIR RICHARD

One of the most interesting men whose acquaintance I have formed through fishing was little known outside a small circle of friends. He is no longer in the land of the living, and I am able to tell a portion of his story without restraint, and I do so because there is a good salmon in it. I was introduced to Upton Trevor on the platform of King's Cross, whence we departed by midnight express to the north. After the formal introduction he just passed the time of day, as one would say, and at first glance I reckoned him to be a quiet person—neither tall nor short, handsome nor ugly. In a traveling cap and ulster with turned-up collar, and in the imperfect lighting and confusion of the bustling scene at King's Cross on the nightly departure of an important train, you do not, of course, present a definite appearance in the matter of details. In due time we were landed at our destination at breakfast time, and learned what we had to expect.

We gathered that the season was finishing up on the whole satisfactorily. It had not been a good one, the rough weather of the spring and the prolonged drought that gave an unenviable distinction to the summer spoiling sport upon all salmon rivers affected by such drawbacks. The little fishing party that assembled according to annual custom at Breda Lodge had been possessing their souls in patience week after week in the fair autumn time, hoping on with pathetic perseverance that the back-end was not after all going to betray them, as it often has a trick of doing, through excess of water. The October record was the lowest of the present century, and November was little better. There were spates great and small, but of the kind that merely unsettle the fish. As they came up the salmon ran through the best of the fishings and were gone before they could be reckoned a steady asset for the anglers who had been so wistfully awaiting them. By general consent there were plenty of fish in the water at various times, but they were untrustworthy.

Upton Trevor interested me greatly, and by the end of the first day I had formed conclusions. He was, for example, a quiet humorist of a sort, a bit of a cynic charged with good nature, a listener rather than a talker, soundly informed upon a variety of subjects, a man of the world without an atom of worldliness, and suggestive of reserve force to probably any extent. He was also eccentric even for a fisherman. Here was a man worth knowing, and somehow we at once set up a mutual attraction. Of course we talked fishing without much delay, and I was now able to arrive at a more complete verdict about him. He confessed frankly that, while an ardent lover of the sport, he actually fished very little, preferring, as he said, to watch others and hear what they had to say. He held that the keen fisherman who pursued game with untiring fervor had no time for the calm observation and leisurely deductions which were essential to perfection, and instanced a clerical brother of his own who was so absorbed in his casting that he was not aware that for an hour he had been fishing in a severe thunderstorm. "You will think me a faddist, if you like," he continued, "and they laugh at me for certain whims. What, for instance, do you think of this: There are certain days in the year when I make it a tradition to try for a salmon, such as St. David's, Lady's Day, Easter, Ascension, Whitsuntide, St. Swithin's, Lammas Day, Michaelmas, Hallowmas Eve, and Old Martinmas."

"Ah!" I interposed, "and you could not mention a string of more ill-timed festivals for a salmon river." "Granted," said he, "and that is a reason for choosing them. But worse remains behind, and I am rather proud of my next whim. My fishing days are few and at considerable intervals, but I place at the head of my list the fly with which I land my first fish of the season. I always give it the first trial, and often use nothing else. One of these days you shall see my fishing diary, and you will then notice that I have had my Jock Scott year, Wilkinson year, and so on, and this year goes down as a Sir Richard year, for on St. David's Day I killed the only clean fish that was heard of during that week, and returned a couple of kelts with that very pattern."

"Then you don't believe in the hundred pattern business?" I asked. He took the joke and replied amiably: "No, I have a very simple plan. I choose my fly out of four. On the first fishing of the season I go down the pool with one, Jock Scott, two, Wilkinson, three, Blue Doctor, and four, Sir Richard, and so far scored best. In fifteen seasons that fly has been first with seven; Jock Scott and Wilkinson stand at four each, and Blue Doctor has failed utterly. I therefore have ruled the beggar out, and put Durham Ranger in its place."

"The Sir Richard salmon fly is an old favorite of mine," I said, as we set out for our walk up the river to the trysting place where my boat was waiting. Trevor said he did not mean to fish, and forced me to declare my willingness that he should accompany me as odd man out. "I never go near a man with a rod without his wish," he added. "That is all right," I said. "But as to Sir Richard, I seldom see it in use nowadays, but always liked that combination of black and silver and the gallina hackle." "It's more than that," answered Trevor. "The bit of Indian crow for tippet and the touches of blue jay, and gold pheasant tail are the real points of the fly, in combination, of course, with the ostrich butt and black floss body girt with bold silver tinsel."

We agreed, and proceeded onwards to the Neb Rock, an outstanding natural platform in the stream reached by a natural jetty of shingle and small boulder. The boat lay in the slack water above it, and we always tried a cast from the rock before embarking.

A long fight confronted me with the salmon I hooked as soon as I had let out the full length, and had the fly in good working order. It was the real old head-and-tail rise that so many anglers hear and read about, but do not see.

The length of the fight is no warrant for a long-drawn story, and I will be as brief as is consistent with the circumstances. For quite a quarter of an hour I had the fish under firm and uneventful control. He played deep, and cruised pleasantly in and out, up and down, without rush or dash. At such period of development you have to be as solid as the rock you stand upon, and the muscular strain of the attitude is no fancy. After a while the fish stopped dead, jiggered most unpleasantly, seemed to rise upwards, and then suddenly set off at express speed across the river, taking off nearly the whole of my hundred yards of line, leaving, however, a margin of backing not yet demanded. I should think that forty or fifty yards had been recovered, when again came a prodigious dash across and still downwards, and then a stoppage. The line was taught, and nothing better than a dead weight at the end. Looking round, I noticed that Trevor had risen from the boulder upon which he had been throughout a smoking and silent spectator; he was posed like a pointer which had duty to do, and his eye being set outwards, I could not catch it.

It was no use waiting on the rock all day in the hope of any response to the manipulation that was permissible of the rod and line. The almost certainty was that the fish had escaped, and that I was hung up. The escape might have been achieved, or it might not; hung up was a staring fact. The case required decision, and "The boat, Archie!" I said with sonorous voice of command. I shall always believe that Archie wanted to say something at this crisis; yet he spoke not, just looked up at the clouds, and stood still. Fortunately, the conformation of the rock enabled me to descend without bringing the line athwart it, and Archie, ready and willing, knew how to support me, if haply I might keep rod upheld and line taught during the descent. On the little causeway between rock and sward Trevor stepped forward and put his strong arm round my shoulder, what time Archie made ready the boat and brought it round to the lower side, where I was all clear. It need not be said that I was too absorbed in my fight to think of Archie, Trevor, or boat. Oh, the delirium of that tension, for I had somehow decided that there was a chance still, and to the excitement of the fight had supervened, and with it mingled, an ecstasy of hope.

The boat grated on the shingle; Archie on the one side and Trevor on the other sustained my trembling limbs; and, without relaxing my grim control of the position, I was at last not only in the boat, but seated. The few minutes which Archie required to hold and guide the boat as she followed the direction of my line was a precious breathing time, and as we approached the solution of the problem, one way or another. I was normally calm and steady. There would be now about twenty yards left to winch in. I drew the line right and left, to find an ever and obstinate fixedness. I was aware that Archie was watching my every movement, and by a turn of the head up stream he understood that I wished him to let me have the line straight down from my standpoint. How cleverly he did it! What a treasure of a man!

Now I was free to lift the rod and try again the gentle pressure right and left, and presently (for the boat was held in the exact position with masterly skill) I felt something. It was a frivolous thought that such an awful moment, I admit; but what I did think was, "Why, it's the twiddling of a minnow!" The rod was raised to the uttermost, and the point brought round to what must have been the lucky side, and soon there was no mistake in the decided, if faint, struggling of a hooked fish. I ventured on additional firmness, and, as if the fish was as joyful as I, the line answered to the reel, and the captive was raised free from its imprisonment. Helter skelter it went, down stream this time, and we had only to follow in the boat, and take our opportunity for the finale. That danger past and done with, a cloud of fear came over my exhilaration, lest the hold of the hook had been worn away. But it all happened well, and they helped me out of the boat with the fish on safely so far, stood by to catch me if I fell while staggering backwards in the field to play the game to a finish, and in due time Archie had the fish in the net and literally grassed. I lowered myself unceremoniously to the ground, and made a sign. With men like those a sign under the conditions meant one thing, and one only—not symbolism, not anything but—the flask. By the time my breath had been recovered from the exhaustion (and the whiskey) the two on-lookers were weighing the fish, having extracted Sir Richard and knocked the salmon on the head. "Thirty-five pounds," said Archie, with the spring balance lifted a level with his eyes. "No, thirty-five pounds six ounces," declared Trevor, who examined the machine. At that juncture I was, I fear, more interested in Sir Richard than in that noble, broad-sided, silver-shinned female salmon, and found, as in truth I expected, a bit

of touch, leathery, moss-like substance attached to the point of the hook. The evidence was, to my mind, overwhelming. The hook point had passed clean through the side of the mouth and been caught in a submerged rock, to which the salmon had been closely tethered, till I, favored by marvelous fortune, was permitted to hie to the rescue.

Trevor was a man of moods and he seemed to have plunged headlong into one of them during our walk down the path to the luncheon, but Archie had been profuse in his congratulations and expressions of pleasure. Trevor it is true nodded approval at these though with what struck me as a sad smile and a curious far off look. The only remark he made was, "Well, we don't worry you, old chap."

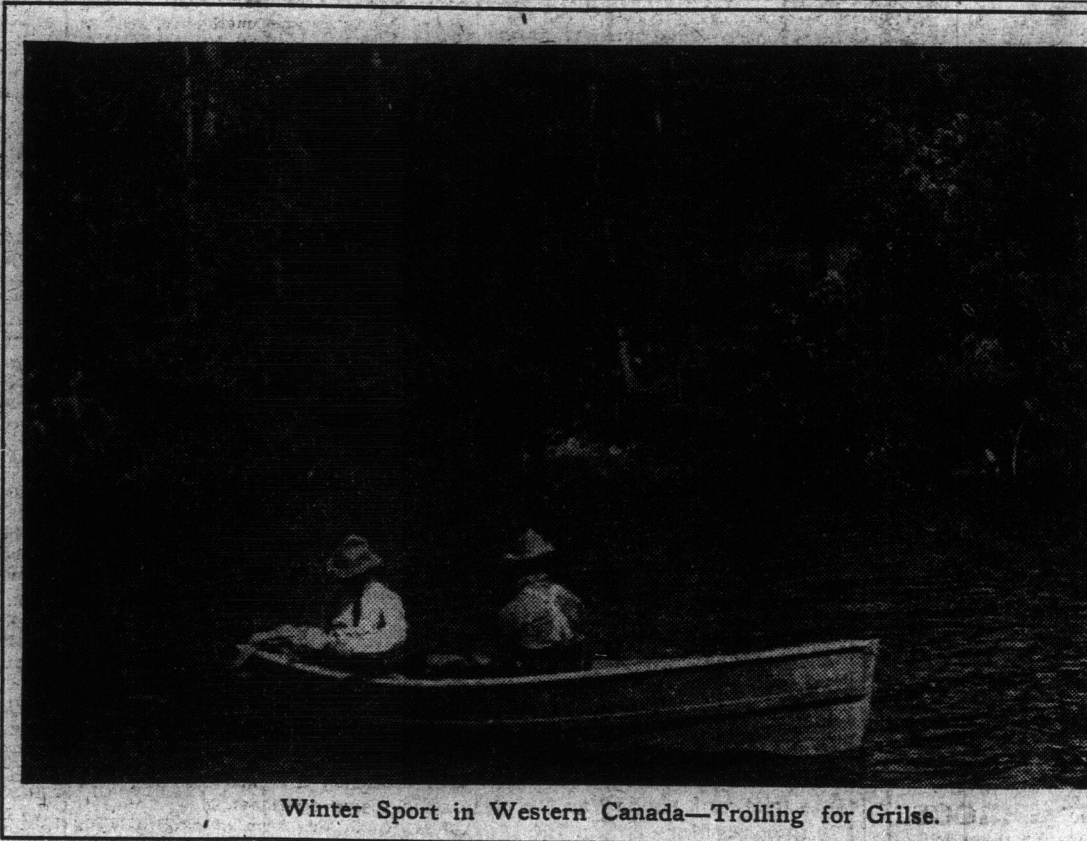
"You did not," I replied. "You and Archie have paid me the finest compliment a fisherman could have." I remembered then that neither had spoken or interfered during the contest, and now that I perceived the kindly consideration which inspired this most eloquent silence, I was moved and grateful indeed.

There was much excited and kindly talk about my fish that night at the Lodge, and I had to leave southwards next day. Over our pre-breakfast pipes out of doors in the morning, and towards the end of our chat Trevor said: "Well, we shan't forget Sir Richard, eh? Do please hunt me up when you are in town. Will you. I have something to show you." I agreed. As a matter of fact, we made an engagement there and then entered by both in note book. I was to dine with him at his club, and we were to finish the evening at his rooms on Christmas Eve; and all this happened with mutual satisfaction.

The something which Trevor had to show me was verily a surprise. The study into which we went to smoke was in darkness but for the fire burning in the grate, but that was sufficient to light us into our chairs. "Just a minute," said Trevor, "and I'll turn up the lights." I took the cigar he proffered

and as the river was good he did not concern himself greatly about minor matters. He had in fact some business with the host, and there was fishing. That was enough explanation for his visit. After a long interview with the sick man he walked out in the afternoon to survey the stream, and beheld his beautiful hostess, with whom he had scarcely exchanged half a dozen sentences, engaged in an unashamed altercation with a man standing at a half beached boat. She was in a terrible rage, and as Trevor advanced, snatched up a gaff and belabored her man over the head and shoulders with ungovernable fury. The gillie walked suddenly away. Trevor politely asked the lady if he could be of any assistance; she explained that her boatman had taken offence at her complaints of his stupidity, rowed the boat ashore, and refused to serve her any longer. Trevor soothed her, and persuaded her to allow him to be her boatman for the remainder of the day. What happened in the fishing I will allow him to narrate in his own words; other matters need only be indicated. Trevor and that lady fell very fatally in love that day. They so remained till the husband died and for the few months during which the widow survived. It was painfully tragic. She was killed in a railway accident on a journey to London to complete arrangements for their journey to Paris and private wedding there in the course of the same week.

"My wonderment and sadness that day at Breda," he explained, "was due to this astonishing circumstance. In all its essential features the incidents of your catching the salmon in my presence were identical with what happened with us on that afternoon when I played gillie. There was no Neb Rock however. The fly used was Sir Richard, the fish got hung up round a rock, it was released by the same method as that which you employed, only with me at the oars instead of Archie, and the salmon was of the precise weight. That is not the least remarkable of the coincidences. You may remember I corrected Archie in giving your fish at 35 lbs.



Winter Sport in Western Canada—Trolling for Grise.

and settled down in comfort. With the click of the switch a bright illumination filled the room, and seemed to strike direct upon a handsomely framed cast of a fine salmon over the mantelpiece. It was apparently my own fish, though not quite so big perhaps as I saw from my chair. In shape, in the smallness of the head, and in its depth it was identically the same. I looked the astonishment I did not state.

"No," he said gravely. "It isn't your fish and it isn't mine, but there is such an astonishing coincidence in which you seem to play a part that I feel constrained to give you a glimpse into my past. I am going to tell you things that have never passed my lips, and they must be your secret, as long as I live, at any rate. I shall not weary you now, for I shall only say what concerns that salmon. Did you notice that day at Breda Lodge how amazed I seemed when you caught your fish?" "I did not notice that," I rejoined. "I did notice a mood of seriousness, shall I say wonderment, and perhaps sadness, during our walk to the hut."

"Wonderment, seriousness, sadness? Yes, that is really after all how to describe it, only it was not so much mood as painful memory, and it was you that made it burn up like the flame of yonder logs, all unconsciously, of course. This is how fate takes you aback sometimes." I begged him not to court distress by any further reference, but he insisted that my accidental association with the matter rendered it a necessary duty to himself. A portion only of his story will serve, and even in that outline since there are those still living who have to be thought of.

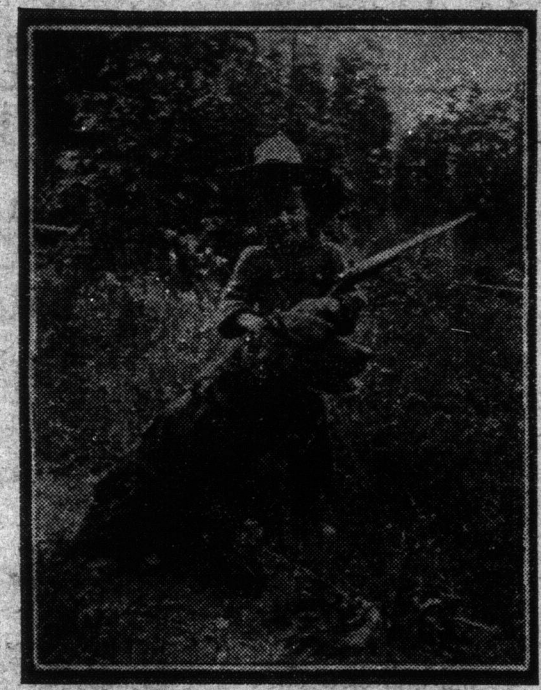
Trevor was one of a party at a country house where the master was a confirmed invalid, and the mistress a beautiful, imperious woman whose temper was notorious. She was an accomplished salmon fisher, taciturn and cold as a hostess, and a terror to dependents. It was a duty visit on Trevor's part,

and how carefully I verified the additional ounces, for I felt that it must be so, and so it was. The material difference in the details was in the actual landing of our fish. In our case the frayed gut broke as I was slipping the net under the salmon, and as it floundered on the shallows I fell bodily upon it as it lay under the net, and brought it ashore like a child in arms. That (pointing to the case) is the cast done by Malloch, and you will notice the Sir Richard and the loop of frayed cast suspended in the corner. As I remarked just now, old chap, Fate takes us aback sometimes. Have another cigar; and a Merry Christmas to ye.—Red Spinner in Field.

AN ADVENTURE WITH WOLVES IN LITHUANIA

The following is an abbreviated translation from the Svenska Jagare Forbundet Tidskrift of an account by a correspondent of an adventure which he had with wolves when travelling to Suvalki in Russian Lithuania: "It was a bright, frosty winter day, the snow lay deep, but the going was excellent, and the mail sleigh, in spite of its heavy weight, glided forward at great speed, a troika with three Poles in it following behind. Towards sunset we emerged from the dark pine woods upon the steppe, which stretched away in front of us as far as the eye could reach. Soon the stars made their appearance, and the moon rose. It was bitterly cold and the snow crackled beneath the runners. The horses' breath rose in the air like thick smoke. The songs and shouts of the Poles died away, and profound silence reigned.

"Suddenly one of the horses whinnied, then another, and a third shied violently, uttering at the same time that terrible cry of which the horse is capable only when in ex-



treme fear or distress. In order to keep them together the driver had to exercise his utmost strength, and I unfastened the gun which was bound to my trunk. Looking out I saw by the light of the moon the shadow of an animal about the size of a dog flitting over the frozen surface of a marshy pool which lay some twenty paces from us on one side of the road. No animal can travel more silently than a wolf when in search of prey, and none can attack so suddenly and unexpectedly. I was slowly raising my gun when a second wolf rose immediately in front of the horses with crest erect and green phosphorescent eyes. At the same time points of light appeared all over the mere, and the howling of wolves rang out over the wastes.

"A shot was fired; revolver in hand, Lescek, one of the Poles, stood on the driving seat of the troika. Then from the mail sleigh I discharged both barrels of my gun, and a savage howl announced that they had taken effect; two of the most daring of our assailants lay rolling in the snow. The three Poles kept firing furiously, although the attack of the wolves was directed more against our sleigh, probably because it was drawn by double the number of horses. Our driver had no other weapon than his loaded whip, but with it he dealt tremendous blows. The horses struggled madly, and tried with all their strength to break the harness. At each shot from my gun the wolves scattered, but only to collect again immediately and renew their attack on the horses. Before us their eyes gleamed everywhere, and the boldest had already torn the throats of our two leaders, when suddenly there arose a wild yell behind us. The three Poles were rolling in the snow by the side of their overturned sleigh. Lescek's badly driven horses had in their terror smashed the harness, and were careening wildly over the snow covered steppe pursued by some of the wolves. They were soon pulled down, and in the stillness of the night their death screams were terrible while the Poles wallowed about in the snow, shouting, weeping and lamenting by turns. Their situation was indeed sufficiently serious, for only Lescek had had sufficient presence of mind to seek shelter beneath the sleigh, and the mail driver and I, surrounded by wolves, could afford them no help. I looked upon them as doomed, and felt sure that we should quickly share their fate.

"Suddenly our pursuers disappeared, and, although bleeding badly, the horses became gradually calmer; the gleaming eyes of the wolves were seen only here and there on the steppe. A shot rang out, then a volley, succeeded by yells of pain. A dozen dead wolves lay on the ground, and two huge beasts actually expired beneath the hoofs of the horses as our rescuers came up, their sleigh bills tinkling briskly. It was a landed proprietor with his servants whose solitary farm lay only a couple of versts from where we had been attacked. None of us were dangerously wounded. The wolves had treated the Poles worst, for their clothes were nearly torn from their bodies; they were bitten too, but not seriously. The following morning our host, Herr Stanski, came across the skeletons of the three troika horses scarcely half a verst from the scene of our struggle. The poor creatures were still bound together with the harness." G. L.

Some Trolling Hints

It is always well when trolling to avoid the use of longer line than is absolutely necessary for good fishing; if a canoe is used you may use a shorter line than when trolling from the average row boat—the canoe, if skillfully paddled creates far less disturbance in the water. Have your paddler or oarsman maintain an even pace just fast enough to keep the bait playing along nicely at the proper distance.

The course of the boat should never be changed abruptly as this causes the bait to hunt bottom at once; rather make the turns in a wide semi-circle. The landing net should be used by the oarsman who, also, when a fish is struck should as soon as possible work the boat into deep water; at the same time so handling the craft that the angler may not be handicapped for room in playing his fish.

In trolling much depends upon the skill of the man at the oars or paddle. If you are wise and seriously out for results you will go it alone rather than with someone with little fishing experience. The mere fact that you yourself are to do all the fishing does not alter the case—the tenderfoot will see to it that your luck is strictly of the sort called "fisherman's."—Outing.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday---Three More Days of The January Sale

Some of the Best Bargains of the Sale will be ready on Monday Morning. Many Bargains in the Staple Department; \$7.50 Women's Waists for \$2.90, \$5.75 Waists for \$1.90, Men's Suits and Women's

Final Clearance Sale in the Staple Dep't Monday

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS FOR THE LAST 3 DAYS
On Monday we start with the final clean-up sale and are offering the balance of our goods at specially low prices. Here are a few items that should prove of special interest to thrifty housekeepers. See the window display on Broad Street:

- White Wool Blankets with pink or blue borders, double bed size and regular \$3.50 values. Special on Monday at **\$2.25**
- Wool Filled Bed Comforters in a great variety of colors and patterns. They are all double bed size and regular \$2 values. Special for Monday **\$1.25**
- White Flannelette Sheets, 11 1/4 size, have pink or blue borders and are our regular \$1.50 value: on sale Monday at **\$1.15**
- Slightly Soiled Grecian Quilts—These are just sufficiently soiled to make it impossible to sell them at the regular price, but the quality is as good as ever. They are full size and our regular \$1.75 values. Monday's Clearance Price **\$1**
- Velvet Robes and Wrapperettes, suitable for dressing gowns, morning waists, sacques and kimonas. It is 27 inches wide and comes in a variety of colors and designs. Regular 20c. and 25c. values: all to clear at **10c**
- Turkish Towels either white or colored. They have just arrived from English mills, and will go on Sale Monday at, each **25c**
- Battenberg Runners and Squares with open centres. There are just sufficient runners for early morning shoppers. Regular \$1 values for **50c**

Bath Mats; Hit and Miss Rugs Also White Curtain Muslins at Specially Low Prices Monday

- Bath Mats**—These have a thick velvet pile, and may be had in colors pink and white, also gold and white. We recommend these rugs for bath or bedrooms. They are washable and always retain their new appearance. Size 27 x 54 in. On special sale Monday at, each **\$1.50**
- Hit-and-Miss Rugs**—In self color blue and self green, also blue and white, and green and white. Size 36 x 66 in., reversible, and finished with a heavily knotted fringe. They are good values, and are especially appropriate for bathrooms and bedrooms. Special on Monday **\$1.50**
- White Curtain Muslins**—With coin spots. There are 240 yards of this material to be cleaned out on Monday. It is 38 in. wide, and will make good curtains or draperies. Per yard **15c**

An Extra Special Sale of Women's Slippers on Monday, Regular \$1.50 and \$2.00 Values, 95c

On Monday we will clean out the balance of our stock of Women's Felt Juliet Slippers. There are colors black, navy, green, brown and red. Some are fur bound and others are trimmed with ribbon, and all have flexible leather soles. Not a single pair is worth less than \$1.50, and others are our regular \$2 values. Clearance price on Monday **95c**

Women's Gloves at a Big Reduction Monday

- Glace Kid Gloves**—250 of these gloves, in colors tan, brown, heaver, grey, navy and green, pique sewn and 2-clasp length, are to be cleaned out Monday. Regular \$1.25 value for **60c**
- Misses' Gloves**—Made of natural chamois. 100 pairs in this lot, and they are our regular 75c gloves. Special clearance price **50c**
- White Glace Kid Gloves**—12-button length and a dependable quality. Monday's sale price, per pair **\$1.75**

Knitting Wools at Spencer Prices

- Esderdown Wools**—For knitting aviation caps. Colors black, white, green, navy, grey, pink, sky, helle, tan and brown. Per skein **15c**
- Beehive Soft Knitting Wools**—Suitable for general knitting. Colors black, white, grey, natural, sky, tan, green, heather brown, heather and lovat mixtures. Per 2-oz. hank **20c**
- Andalusian Wool**—A very fine make, in black, white, blue and pink. Per 1-oz. hank **12 1/2c**
- Andalusian Wool**—Of a heavier grade than the above. Colors black and white only. Per 1-oz. skein **10c**
- Saxony Wool**—The D. S. brand. Colors black, white, light grey, dark grey, tan, pink, sky and navy. Per 2-oz. hank **15c**
- Scotch Fingering**—In 4 and 5 ply. All the latest colors and mixtures are in this line. Per lb. \$1.50, or per skein **12 1/2c**
- Double Knitting Wool**—Suitable for knitting sweaters and golf stockings. Colors black, light grey, dark grey, red, brown, green and heather mixtures. Per lb. \$1.00, or per skein **12 1/2c**
- Canadian Fingering**—In colors black, white, sky, pink, scarlet, cardinal, navy, green and grey. Per lb. \$1.00, or per hank of 4 skeins **25c**

Big Reductions in the White-wear Dep't on Monday

- Princess Slips**, made of good cambric. The skirt has a deep flounce of embroidery and the neck and sleeves are finished with beading, lace and ribbon. Various styles to choose from. Regular \$1.50 values on Monday for **95c**
 - Underskirts** made of good, white cotton, have deep tucked flounce of tucked muslin and are finished with frill of embroidery. Monday's Clearance Price, per garment **85c**
 - Underskirts** made of heavy white cotton, have a wide tucked flounce finished with torchon lace or a hemstitched frill of self. Monday's Clearance Price **50c**
 - Night Gowns** made in the Slip over style from good, fine cotton. The neck and short sleeves are finished with lace. Clearance Sale Price, per garment **65c**
 - Night Gowns** made of Fine Nainsook and Cambric. These come in a variety of styles: some have yoke and sleeves of embroidery and others have tucked yokes set with insertion and trimmed with torchon lace. Monday's Clearance Price, per garment **\$1.25**
- SEE THE VIEW STREET WINDOWS.

Coats Marked for a Rapid Clearance



Waist Values That Have no Equal During This Month, Special Clearance Sale on Monday

\$1.90 Buys Waists That Sell Regularly Up to \$5.75

See the View street windows for a display of these goods. There are all sizes and the materials and styles are so varied that it is impossible to describe them. There are nets, chiffons, marquisettes and silks, and as there are all sizes here, there is little chance of disappointment. Special clearance sale price, \$1.90.

\$2.90 Waists in Attractive Styles That Were Formerly \$7.50

Here are some of the most dainty styles that we have seen for a long time, and the values are better than you would suppose at the price. There are no two alike and all sizes are here. Plaids, silks, nets, chiffons, ninons and velvets are some of the materials, but you will get a much better idea of the values by seeing the display in the View street windows. Monday's sale price, \$2.90.

Only Three More Days to Buy Men's and Boy's Clothing at January Sale Prices

There is only a few more days left for purchasing suits at these low prices, and we advise you to make your selection at once. These suits are our regular stock, and every one of them have our personal guarantee of quality, both in workmanship and material. On the first of February the prices will advance to the normal, and if you wish to secure a well fitting and stylish suit at a price that means a big saving, shop today and make your choice. Here are a few of the items, but it is impossible to do justice to the garments in the space that is at our disposal for this announcement.

Men's Suits—Made of finely finished worsteds, serges and chevots. Some are made up specially for young men and come in a variety of shades and styles, others are in the regular single and double breasted styles. They are all well tailored and are close rivals in quality to the best custom tailored garments. Regular \$22.50 and \$27.50 values all to clear at **\$15.75**

Heavy Imported Tweed Suits—Also a few in a good worsted, made in both single and double-breasted styles. There are greys, brown and green mixtures to choose from, and no better values are to be had even at the regular price. All our regular \$15 values are now marked at **\$9.75**

BOYS TWO-PIECE SUITS—REGULAR VALUES TO \$4.00 FOR \$2.50

Tweeds and corduroys are the materials, and the workmanship that has been put into these garments is as good and as strong as the materials. This is a big statement to make, but our buyer is experienced in these matters, and he is confident that no better values are made that can be sold in the usual way for less than \$4.00. See the garments and let them tell their own story. A great variety of colors and patterns are here to choose from. Wednesday's clearance price is **\$2.50**

MEN'S AND BOYS' ODD VESTS AT \$1.00

All sizes are here in tweeds and worsteds, and all the newest colors and patterns are here. This is a very low price and will give you some idea of the extent in price-cutting that we have gone to effect a speedy clearance. All to clear at, each **\$1.00**

Tweed and Worsteds Suits—These are in two and three-piece styles, and come in a great variety of shades and patterns, including both stripes and broken checks. These are all well tailored garments and will bear comparison with most suits at double the price we are now asking for them. Regular \$10 values now **\$5.75**

MEN'S PANTS THAT SELL REGULARLY AT \$3.00—ON WEDNESDAY FOR \$1.25

All sizes are here, made of strong tweeds, in a variety of mixed colors. They are a good quality, and their equal, even at the regular price, will be hard to find. Special inducement to Wednesday's shoppers **\$1.25**

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS—VALUES TO \$2.75—FOR \$4.75

We have a very large stock to choose from, and every garment is a money-saver to the purchaser. At the beginning of the season we sold many of these coats at a much higher price, but having made some special purchases at an advantageous price, we are able to offer these rare values. Your choice on Wednesday for **\$4.75**

Our February House Furnishing Sale Commences Thursday next. See the Window Display for Bargains in Carpets, Furniture, Hardware and Stoves

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Women's Underwear, the Most Seasonable Garments at a Modest Price

- Women's Combinations**—These are all wool garments, have high necks, long sleeves and ankle length. There are various grades in this line, but they are all white. Prices range \$3 a garment down to **\$1.25**
- Women's Combinations**, with high necks and long sleeves. These are made of a mixture of wool and cotton and may be had in white and natural. All sizes. Per garment \$1.15 and **\$1**
- Women's Vests**, made of wool and may be had in white or natural color. High necks, long sleeves and regular \$1.25 values are now selling at, per garment **65c**
- Children's Vests**, with high necks and long sleeves. They come in white and natural and sell regularly at \$1 a garment. Today's sale price, per garment, 65c and **50c**
- Children's Sleepers**—These are Doctor Denton's famous brand of children's sleeping garments. They are made in the combination style with a covering for the feet, and button down the back: also round the waist. All sizes are here and one glance at the garments will show that they are the most appropriate garments that have been placed in the market. See them in the department. Prices range according to size from \$1 down to **65c**
- Children's Black Drawers**, made of a mixture of wool and cotton. They are warm, comfortable and durable. All sizes at prices ranging from 65c down to **35c**

Boy's Sweaters and Men's Underwear, Final Clearance Prices For Monday

- Boys' All-Wool Sweaters**—With high roll collars, and your choice of colors brown, green and blue. Sizes from 22 to 32, are a fine grade of cashmere and are suitable for Spring wear. Special clearance prices \$1.75. **\$1.15**
 - Menman's Shirts and Drawers**—These garments are made of lamb's wool and Australian wool, are a medium weight and may be had in all sizes. Special per garment **\$1.00**
 - Menman's Knit Shirts and Drawers**—These garments are made of natural merino wool, are light weight, and may be had in all sizes. Special per garment on Monday **50c**
 - Menman's Shirts and Drawers**—Large sizes only are in this lot, but it offers the big man a splendid money saving opportunity. They are made of dark natural wool and are splendid value. Per garment **75c**
 - Menman's Natural Wool, Shaded Ribbed Shirts and Drawers**—They are medium weight and reliable garments. Special per garment **\$1.25**
 - Men's Ties**—In four-in-hand, wide end ties, made of a good cotton poplin, and may be had in colors grey, blue, brown, red, green and black. Not a single tie is worth less than 25c, but in order to make a rapid clearance we will sell them Monday at **10c**
 - Boys' Fancy Sweaters**—These are all-wool, button over the shoulder, and come in sizes from 22 to 30. Various fancy stripes, and values to \$1.65, are to be sold today at **\$1.00**
 - Infants' Buster Brown Sweaters**—In a variety of neat sweater coats in the Buster Brown style. Sizes for children from 2 to 4 years old, have a belt attached, and a specially good value at, per garment **\$1.00**
 - Men's Natural Wool Mixture Shirts and Drawers**—In a medium weight and all sizes. These are the balance of our stock and we mean to clean them out today at, per garment **55c**
 - Men's Print Shirts**—With soft bosoms, starched attached cuffs and coat shape cut. There are fancy stripes and checks to choose from. The following sizes are to be had: 16 1/2, 17, 17 1/2 and 18. There are 8 dozen only for sale, and are regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 values. All to clear at, each **45c**
- MEN'S SOX**
Working Sox—Made of grey cotton and sold regularly at 12 1/2c a pair, are to be cleared at, per pair **5c**
Grey Wool Sox—Good working sox that are regularly sold at 20c a pair, to clear at **10c**

Hair Tonic and Dandruff Removers

- ALL THE BEST KNOWN MAKES AT MONEY-SAVING PRICES
- Newbro's Hair Tonic, 50c and **45c**
 - Hays Hair Health **45c**
 - Marlene, \$1.00, \$1.00 and **45c**
 - Howard's Hair Restorer **50c**
 - Parisian Sage **45c**
 - Lambert's Hair Growth, 85c and **45c**
 - Finand's Eau de Quinine, 90c and **45c**
 - Lavone Mixture (complete) **\$1.00**
 - Quinine Tonic—Taylor's **50c**
 - Crown Perfumery Rosemary & Quinine Tonic **50c**
 - Edias de France—Finand's **75c**
 - Eschole—oily and non-oily **45c**
 - Quinine, 90c, 45c and **25c**
 - Koko, \$1.00 and **45c**
- Shampoos, Brilliances, Pomades and Colorators—at low prices.

Monday in the Children's Dep't \$1.90 for Girl's Dresses That Sell Regularly up to \$4.50

There are sizes that will fit girls ranging from 3 to 7 years old, and the price is much lower than usual even at a January Sale. A great variety of plain colors, stripes and checks are here to choose from in sailor, pleated and Buster Brown styles. Some are trimmed with pipings of checked material: others have collars and cuffs inlaid with check material and trimmed with braid and many other styles to choose from. Clearance Price on Monday **\$1.90**

Children's Flannelette Night Dresses and Drawers at Very Low Prices to Clear

- Flannelette Night Gowns** suitable for children from 6 to 16 years. Your choice from pink or white material and finished with a frill of self round the neck. Special Sale Price, on Monday **45c**
- Drawers** in good pink or white flannelettes. These are in sizes to fit the average child from 1 to 6 years old, and are neatly trimmed with embroidery. Clearance Price, per garment on Monday **25c**

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