



VOL. L, NO. 111

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1908

FIFTIETH YEAR

WORKMEN KILLED BY MOLTEN METAL

Explosion Wrecks Converter
at Edgar Thomson Steel
Works

TWO KILLED, FIFTEEN HURT

Many Tons of Metal Dropped
Into the Pit Among the
Workers

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 1.—Two men were killed and thirteen injured by an explosion at the Edgar Thomson plant of the U. S. Steel Corporation at North Braddock, seven miles east of here, today. The two men killed were foreigners. Six of the men injured were Americans, and the other a Slav. All were removed to an hospital in this city, where it was said their injuries were not serious.

No official statement of the cause of the explosion has been issued, but it was said that the cause could hardly be other than that some of the molten metal sifted through the soapstone lining of the converter and came in contact with the steel. The explosion occurred the bottom of the converter dropped out, throwing 1,500 tons of molten metal into the pit where fifteen men were working at the ladles. There was no explosion when the hot mass of steel struck the bottom of the pit, but instead flames of burning gas were sent up which burned the men in the pit. The two men who were killed had been working under the converter, and their bodies were terribly mangled. The force of the explosion blew the sheet iron roof off of the converter mill and caused two of the walls to collapse, besides breaking all the windows in the vicinity.

It partially destroyed the warehouses near the converting shed.

Sudden Death at Nicola

Nicola, Jan. 1.—George Hillard, hotelkeeper and formerly blacksmith by Nicola, died yesterday of heart failure. About three months ago he went into the hotel business and leased the building. He had not been in business about a month when the building, which at its corners was consumed by fire, many of the boarders narrowly escaping with their lives. Later the license he held was cancelled.

Farmer's Mysterious Death

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 1.—John A. Burton, a farmer living four miles north of Chesham, was found dead today. Shortly before noon a hired man employed by Mr. Burton, and who has always gone under the name of "Shorty," reported the results of a neighbor and said that he believed his employer was dead. The neighbors immediately started for the Burton home, and when they reached it they found the house in a state of confusion. With his head resting on the floor, lay the body of the dead farmer. Burton was forty years of age, and lived on the farm with only the hired man.

PLATINUM IN CARIBOO

Samples of Black Sand Analyzed Show
Three Ounces of Metal to
the Ton

Ashcroft, Jan. 1.—Some time ago samples of black sand from the property of James Deacon at Quenest were sent to W. E. Baldwin of Glens Falls, N. Y., by C. H. Unverzagt. Mr. Baldwin reported the results of his analysis in the following letter to Mr. Unverzagt: "Dear Sir:—When I was in your city last I called on you and you will remember you gave me a sample of ore which you thought contained platinum. I find that this sand contains about 3 ounces of platinum to the ton. If your people can concentrate this material and get large quantities it would probably pay to work. Suppose you investigate and then give me another sample to investigate."

ELOPEMENT CASE

Jere Knode Cooke May Not Be Taken
East Unless His Wife
Commences Proceedings

New York, Jan. 1.—"I will immediately ask for the extradition of Jere Knode Cooke, who escaped with Florence Whaley, of Hempstead, Long Island, just as soon as I receive word from Mrs. Cooke that he is to be made defendant in abandonment proceedings," said District Attorney Francis A. Coles, of Nassau county, tonight.

"Under present circumstances I do not see any other way open to me," he added. "I shall be glad to have him brought back and tried for whatever crime a Nassau county grand jury indicates him, but I do not feel like sending three thousand miles for him unless his wife takes the initiative. I am waiting to hear from her."

Mrs. Cooke has not expressed a desire to have Mr. Cooke brought back.

Bell Company in Manitoba

Winnipeg, Jan. 1.—A special meeting of the shareholders of the Bell Telephone Company is called for January 10, in Montreal, to consider, if deemed advisable to authorize the directors to sell the property and assets, together with the business of the company in Manitoba, as a going concern, or any part of such property, such terms and conditions and for consideration as they may deem a company best interest.

Indian named John Summers, of a was run down and cut to by a Michigan Central train Thomas.

UNUSUAL WEDDING

Dumb Bride and Groom Principals in
Ceremony Performed at Win-
nipeg Institute

Winnipeg, Dec. 31.—The sequel to a happy little love affair and a quiet wedding, which had spread itself over four long years, was a wedding which occurred yesterday morning at the deaf and dumb institute, when Edward Leach of Cupard, Sask., and Rose A. Moore, of Toronto, were united in marriage.

The wedding was quiet in more ways than one, as applied to the general run of quiet weddings. There was not much fuss or excitement, no carriages waited outside the scene of the event, no scented guests were ushered in with the swish of silk garments, no flowers adorned the sanctuary, and no spoken farewells bade the united couple joy in their united lives. In this respect it was quiet. But in other ways it was a quiet affair. Beyond the voice of the minister who read slowly and deliberately the beautiful service, not a whisper was heard from beginning to end. Both contracting parties were mutes. The intelligent bride and happy groom nodded their heads in assent or approval of the sentences mutely and yet beautifully expressed by Principal Diarmid, who took his cue from Rev. Dr. Rose, while reading the ceremony aloud. No one could fail to understand the beautiful, smooth word actions and gesticulations by Dr. McDiarmid. The solemnity of his gestures added force to the ceremony. The event took place in the lecture room of the deaf and dumb institute.

BOMBS NUMEROUS IN SPANISH CITY

Extra Measures Taken to Sup-
press Anarchism in Bar-
celona

Barcelona, Jan. 1.—In consequence of the renewal of the campaign of bomb outrages by local anarchists, King Alfonso has signed a decree provisionally suspending a portion of the constitutional guarantees in this city. In the last few days five infernal machines deposited in various parts of the city exploded without causing damage. Last night, however, a machine exploded in a large hall, and a woman, who was sitting in a way the machine exploded, badly mangled the officer, injuring several bystanders and partially destroying surrounding buildings. The police man died tonight.

Kildonan Presbyterians

Winnipeg, Jan. 1.—The Kildonan Presbyterian congregation will hold special services on Sunday, which is the 54th anniversary of the opening of their church. This is the oldest Presbyterian congregation in western Canada.

Victim of Coal Gas

Caron, Sask., Jan. 1.—Harry Baker, living near Lake Valley, was found in a dying condition in his home by neighbors. Before retiring he had placed a stove with briquettes of coal, leaving the lids partly off. The escaping gas is supposed to be responsible for his condition. Two doctors worked over him until the afternoon, when Baker died.

Bomb Factory Found

Sebastopol, Russia, Jan. 1.—One of the most complete bomb factories ever discovered in Russia has been unearthed at a farmhouse twenty miles from here. It consists of a complete apparatus for manufacturing high explosives. Twenty-seven loaded bombs of the most destructive type, and one hundred and twenty small implements in an unfinished condition, were seized and three men were arrested at the house.

Ladysmith Man's Death

Namaimo, Jan. 1.—The death occurred at Namaimo hospital of Edward Mulholland of Ladysmith, Mr. Mulholland was proprietor of the Ladysmith hotel, and was very well known throughout the district. He formerly resided in Ladysmith. He was injured in the Extension mine several years ago, the same day that the late John Haddow met his death. Since that accident he has never been the same physically, having undergone several operations, the last of which was on Monday.

Youthful Murderer

Gretna, Man., Jan. 1.—James O'Brien, the sixteen-year-old self-confessed slayer of Arthur Leclair at Neche a week ago last Sunday, was brought from the Pembina county jail at Pembina to Neche today to attend the inquest, and he retold his confession, made to Detective Crawford at Pembina. The confession was almost word for word the same as the detective. On the conclusion of his story of the murder, the coroner's jury returned a verdict that the crime was committed by James O'Brien with a hatchet.

Want Conciliation Board

Halifax, Jan. 1.—After an all-day session, at which the differences between the Dominion Coal company and employees were discussed in a conciliatory manner, the P.W.A. grand council decided to ask for the appointment of a board of conciliation under the Lemeux act to deal with the strike, and appointed Dr. A. S. Kendall, M. P. E., as their representative. Formal application will be made in a few days and the board consisting of as quickly as possible, and within a few weeks should be sitting at Glace Bay. The chief questions in dispute are that skilled laborers and certain classes of mechanics be given fifteen per cent raise, without which the men claim, owing to the increased cost of living, they cannot exist; supply of powder; extra pay for nightwork; house fuel and some technical changes.

RUSSIAN LEADERS SENT TO PRISON

Signers of the Viborg Manifesto
to Sentenced to Three
Months

POLITICAL RIGHTS LOST

Most Prominent Leaders of
Constitutional Movement
Involved

St. Petersburg, Dec. 31.—The trial of the 169 members of the first duma who signed the Viborg manifesto was concluded today.

One hundred and sixty-seven of them were convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, while two were acquitted on the ground that they had signed under misapprehension. The sentence carries with it the loss of all political rights. W. Ramschill, who already has served imprisonment, will be immediately set free. Unless an appeal from the decision of the court is taken, the sentence will take effect beginning January 20, until which time the former deputies will remain at large without bail.

The trial began on December 25, and was noted for the powerful speeches made by the most prominent of the defendants, which seemed to reawaken public sentiment and to infuse the old-time spirit into the ranks of the opposition. The friends of the accused, it is believed, induced the government to exercise leniency.

The sentence withdraws from Russian politics the foremost liberal leaders in the constitutional movement for several decades, among them being Ivan Petrunkevitch, who framed the first demand on the Emperor for a constitution, Prince Dolgoroukoff, Prince Dmitri Nabokoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, Max Gorki, Lenzky and the peasants Zhilinski and Nazarenko, together with a score of other noted men.

HYDRAULIC MINING IN EAST KOOTENAY

Sale of Perry Creek Property
Likely to Lead to Revival
of Interest

Cranbrook, Jan. 1.—The recent purchase of a large area of placer ground on Perry creek by the Illinois Steel company is certain to revive the interest now being taken in placer mining in the Cranbrook district.

Perry creek in years past has been the scene of considerable activity in mining. The Wisconsin outfit, having secured the Perry Creek Hydraulic property, have done a large amount of work during the past six years, and if reports can be relied upon, have taken out yellow metal enough to pay all expenses.

A report was received at Cranbrook on Friday afternoon to the effect that Wisconsin owners had sold the controlling interest in the property to the Illinois Steel company. It has been known for some months that a deal was pending, and that it would be closed at an early date.

The following is a report received from Black River Falls, Wis.: The Perry Creek Hydraulic mine, located near Cranbrook, B. C., has become the property of the Illinois Steel company of Chicago, the sellers being H. A. Bright, of Black River Falls, Wis., E. S. Boynton and Colonel Orlando Holman of Merrillan, Wis., who realized \$900,000, retaining one-tenth interest in the mine.

The company was incorporated for \$1,000,000 and sold \$900,000 of stock to the Illinois Steel company, which will increase the facilities for mining and work the plant to the full capacity. The development of the property was a big undertaking, but the judgment of the owners in investing thousands of dollars in up-to-date machinery was confirmed, when a short time after the mine began operating, it started to turn out gold in paying quantities.

The water of Perry creek was contained in a flume, four feet square, along the mountain side a distance of four miles, and then dropped through pipes 600 feet, giving a pressure of approximately 300 pounds at the bottom, to use in washing the dirt into the sluiceways. Where the flume crosses a ravine an inverted siphon was built. A S. T. Merrillan undertook the construction work of the plant, and later was joined by Mr. Bright, and together they superintended and witnessed the successful starting of the plant. When the plant is in operation, which is most of the time, 2,000 yards of dirt is washed out. The dirt is there in unlimited quantities and is rich and the mine has been producing during the three years they have operated it.

Mr. Trow has superintended the operation of the plant for the company, but his advanced age and poor health have made it necessary for him to give up the work, and as the other members of the company all have other interests that require all their time they decided to sell the mine.

Port Arthur, Ont., Jan. 1.—At the conclusion of the play on the board last night, retiring Mayor Clavet was presented with an illuminated address, a composite group picture of the first city council, and a gold chain. He was greeted by the citizens, the members of the council, the electric light and railway commissioners. The mayor feelingly replied to the address by saying that the work accomplished during the year.

FISH IN BOND

Report That Privilege of New Eng-
land Fish Company Has Been
Renewed at Ottawa

Vancouver, Dec. 31.—It is reported today that the privilege of landing fish in bond at the port of Vancouver for shipment to Boston and other points in the Eastern United States, which the New England Fish company has enjoyed for many years has again been extended. Robert John, a period of six months. It is stated that the necessary order-in-council was passed at Ottawa several days ago.

Some months ago an agitation was commenced in Vancouver to have this privilege withdrawn, and a number of communications with that end in view were dispatched to Ottawa where they were promised reply.

Lumbermen's Convention

Vancouver, Dec. 31.—To discuss the present situation of the lumber industry in British Columbia, and its relations to the markets of the North-west, all the prominent sawmill operators in the province will gather in Nelson on January 10. It is expected that every mill in the province will be represented at this convention, as it is thought that some national and great importance to the trade will be dealt with. Just what the programme is the millmen will not say. Pending this meeting it is unlikely that the mills which are not now operating will commence work again.

Pioneer Lady Dead

New Westminster, Dec. 31.—Mrs. John Campbell of Pearldonville, passed away at the family residence yesterday evening, after a lengthy illness. The deceased lady was sixty-five years of age, and had resided at Pearldonville since 1891, being one of the pioneers of that place. She is survived by her husband, four sons, William Henry, Samuel, John, and Hugh, and one daughter, Mrs. J. B. McLean of Steveston.

SCANDAL IN VIENNA

London, January 1.—A dispatch from Vienna says diplomatic circles there are greatly excited over a scandal involving a gross attack on the character of the wife of a diplomat there, and as a result, the calumniation, a well-known ambassador stationed at Vienna has been sent letters of recall, having already hastily left the city. The lady in question is known to be blameless in life, and devoted to her husband and her duties.

A few days ago all the ambassadors and members of the diplomatic body received anonymous letters containing insinuations and accusations, which immediately became the subject of much discussion in diplomatic circles, which are increased at the thought of the libel. The husband left no stone unturned to discover the writer, and all letters were subjected to severe scrutiny. Owing to certain peculiarities of handwriting the authorship was traced to a member of the diplomatic body. It appears that the writer attempted to strike at the husband through the wife, and was successful in his post. The writer's government was immediately communicated with and his recall followed.

Bodies From Darr Mine

Jacobs Creek, Pa., Jan. 1.—Three more bodies were recovered from the Darr Mine today, bringing the total number up to 223.

Stanford Coach Has Appendicitis

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 1.—Geo. E. Presley, who is a University rugby coach was taken to the hospital today suffering from appendicitis. The doctors have not yet decided whether to operate.

Prairie Grain Traffic

Winnipeg, Jan. 1.—The amount of grain marketed at C. P. R. points on December 31, was 65,000 bushels of wheat and 28,000 bushels of barley, as compared with 90,000 bushels of wheat and 13,000 bushels of barley last year. The total amount marketed since September 1, 24,159,000 bushels of wheat and 4,765,000 bushels of other grain.

STANFORD BEATEN IN FINAL BY VANCOUVER

Record Crowd Sees Great Ex-
position of Rugby in Ter-
minal City

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 1.—On a turf field and under conditions that were supposed to favor the Stanford university rugby team, the Californians went down to defeat this afternoon in the final game with Vancouver for the Keith international challenge cup. Vancouver played as never before and the attendance of eight thousand was the largest in the history of football in British Columbia. The rain poured in torrents, but the game was scientifically perfect in many respects. The contest, where the Stanford backs played for Vancouver to one goal, or five points for Stanford.

Stanford crossed the Vancouver line once, while the home team managed to do business in Stanford territory on three occasions. But Stanford's score was probably the most exciting of the year. Vancouver made a splendid run, and when Spencer of Vancouver, passed to Reid, who took Cook's place in the college team's lineup. Reid scored the try in great style. Kennedy Fenton converted it into a goal.

The Vancouver forwards played the game of their lives, which, to a great extent, was due to the fact that the forwards never slackened up nor let up, and they hustled the great Stanford forwards because the floor of the twenty colleges and fifteen theological training schools in the far east and other foreign quarters connected with the board a permanent endowment fund for \$2,000,000.

Talk of Second Coffin

London, Jan. 1.—The attorneys of George Hollamby Druce, the claimant for the vast estate of the Duke of Portland, and for the Duke's title, have given out a statement expressing dissatisfaction over the conduct of the exhumation of the body of Thomas Charles Druce, because the floor of the vault was not opened. They say that their representative at the exhumation was instructed to demand that this be done, because they had received letters that a second coffin containing letters would be found there.

ARMED JAPANESE ATTACK FIREMEN

Three Members of Vancouver
Department Are Badly
Wounded

SLASHED WITH KNIVES

One May Be Mortally Injured—
Affair Result of an
Accident

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 1.—Three city firemen, Frost, Anderson and McDonald, were set upon by a small mob of knife-armed Japanese early this morning at the corner of Powell street and Gore avenue, two blocks from the police station.

The men were clothed in distinctive uniforms, with brass buttons, and the attack of the Japanese is all the more serious for that reason. The men were slashed with the Japanese propitiary ruff and smashed the plate glass, in an instant the Japanese proprietors rushed out. Many of his countrymen immediately came to join in the fight for it was in the center of the Japanese district that the incident occurred.

The firemen are athletic young men but they were overpowered after a fight when the flesh of their faces had been torn into ribbons by the razor-like knives the Orientals carried. Frost is probably mortally hurt, for his neck was cut and slashed and laid open for four inches, and two inches deep, alongside the jugular vein. The men were frantically mangled but McDonald and Anderson were still fighting over the body of Frost when a squad of police arrived.

Four Japanese were arrested and the three firemen were taken to the hospital. The Japanese fought like demons, and some of the knives they carried were a foot long.

TRAGEDY FOLLOWS BAR ROOM BRAWL

Joseph Ethier Dies in Vancou-
ver From Wound—Assail-
ant in Custody

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 1.—Joseph Ethier, the rancher of Vernon, who was slain on Monday night by Geo. McCalla following a saloon brawl, died today.

Ethier and McCalla, who were both old residents of the province, had been drinking heavily and met in the Victoria hotel bar. Ethier was abusive and insulting. McCalla pulled his gun and fired one shot into the ceiling. Ethier ran for the door and McCalla shot him in the back. McCalla is under arrest.

BALLOONS IN WAR

Lieutenant Laha Predicts Important
Part for Dirigible Ships of
the Air

Washington, Jan. 1.—Lieutenant F. P. Laha, U. S. A., who in September, 1906, won the United States international balloon contest, in France, and who has returned to this country after four years spent in Europe, will report to General Allen, chief of the signal corps, for duty at Washington.

Lieut. Laha in an interview today said that in his opinion the dirigible balloon as an instrument of war is destined to play an important part in future operations on land and sea. "The chief war advantage of the dirigible or wind-opposing balloon is that it is an instrument of war," he said, "is that the former after spying out an enemy's defenses and movements can face about and retreat to live over the enemy's head. The dirigible gained, while the old spherical vehicle has to depend on carrier pigeons or make a more or less perilous and uncertain descent and resort to ordinary means to send back."

Little Girl Poisoned

Hamlet, Man., Jan. 1.—A shocking occurrence took place here yesterday in the death of Genevieve, daughter of E. Hunter, jeweler, from strychnine poisoning. While playing around the house the child in some manner got possession of some poison, putting it in her mouth. Death ensued within one hour.

Mission Endowment Fund

Boston, Jan. 1.—The Prudential commission for foreign missions decided today after a discussion extending over two weeks to inaugurate at once a plan to secure for the twenty colleges and fifteen theological training schools in the far east and other foreign quarters connected with the board a permanent endowment fund for \$2,000,000.

Talk of Second Coffin

London, Jan. 1.—The attorneys of George Hollamby Druce, the claimant for the vast estate of the Duke of Portland, and for the Duke's title, have given out a statement expressing dissatisfaction over the conduct of the exhumation of the body of Thomas Charles Druce, because the floor of the vault was not opened. They say that their representative at the exhumation was instructed to demand that this be done, because they had received letters that a second coffin containing letters would be found there.

FLAG ON THE SCHOOLS

Mennonites in Manitoba Want to Be
Exempted From Government
Regulations

Winnipeg, Jan. 1.—Trouble is brewing in the Mennonite districts of the province on account of the government's compulsory policy of flying the Union Jack over all the public school houses of the province, on pain of losing their government grants. These people have not been flying the flag as regularly as the new regulation demands, and the government has decided to enforce the law and withhold the grant.

Yesterday a large number of representative Mennonite citizens, composed of bishops, ministers and representatives from all the different Mennonite districts, waited on the government and were closeted with the ministers for some time. The delegation urged that the government amend the school act at the ensuing session of the House, so that the Mennonite people might be exempt from the necessity of flying the flag on their schools.

The government heard the representatives and discussed the matter with them, but made them no definite promise that the proposed amendment would be introduced as they had asked for. The government, however, promised to give the matter its attention.

Death From Excessive Drinking

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 1.—George Black died early this morning from over-intoxication in a sporting house in the new Harris street district. An inquest will be held tomorrow. An organized effort to suppress the houses may be made as a result.

MODERNISM CHARGE AGAINST DR. HANNA

Opponents of His Candidature
Say That is Not Or-
thodox

Rome, Jan. 1.—Accusations of modernism against the Rev. Edward J. Hanna, of Rochester, N. Y., over his candidature for the position of coadjutor archbishop of San Francisco, are increasing as the day draws near for the meeting of the Congregation of the Propaganda, in whose hands lies the power of appointment. Cardinal Gotti, prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, has received from Dr. Hanna a long letter explaining his writings, which caused the accusations of modernism to be directed against him, and also stating the orthodoxy of his opinions.

Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, also has received the cardinals' explanation of the Congregation of the Propaganda copies of the New York Review, published by I. F. Brady, and treatise published by Dr. Hanna entitled "The Human Knowledge of Christ." There were brought forward as being tainted with modernism, and emphasizing the fact that the Jesuit priest Tyrrell also contributed to the same review.

Defenders of Dr. Hanna say the alleged incriminating passages are only the exposition of thoughts of other writers. Dr. Hanna believing that the time had not yet come for the construction of a perfect theological treatise on the human knowledge of Christ.

CAUGHT BY FAILURE

Calgary People May Lose Through the
Collapse of B. C. General Con-
tract Company

Calgary, Jan. 1.—In all classes of business with which they were connected it is now well understood that the B. C. General Contracting company, which this company has been for many of the men who have been contractors under them who have not received their money.

"The lumber men and brick men who were crowded, have for the last two days away wheat and flour were flying in clouds and the members looked like millers. After playing for another ten minutes three cheers and a tiger were given with a will, and the market for 1907, for good or ill, was closed. The trading room looked like chaos, but a bumper bunch it would be hard to find."

Montreal Bank Clearings

Montreal, Jan. 1.—The bank clearings in Montreal for the year ended yesterday, totalled \$1,555,590,000 compared with \$1,532,557,000 last year; increase, \$22,115,000.

Russian Empress' Illness

St. Petersburg, Jan. 1.—It is learned that the present condition of the Empress Alexandra, who has been ill for some time from the grip and in a weakened condition as the result of a severe regimen to reduce her weight, is complicated by expectations of childbirth.

New Boats For Lakes

Detroit, Jan. 1.—The News today says: Twenty-one new boats are scheduled to go at the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes next spring. In general the new boats 1908 will not have the capacity of boats ordered last year, and will not be as numerous. Out of the entire list of twenty-one there will be six boats built at Buffalo for the Buffalo Crystal Beach route. It is expected that work on the new vessels will be resumed at all the lake shipyards by the middle of January.

An Editor Shot

St. Louis, Jan. 1.—Alfred H. Spink, editor of the Daily World, author of "The Derby Winner," and several other plays, and formerly a sporting writer, was shot and fatally injured last night by Victor Groves, an employee, following an altercation with Wm. Spink, the editor's son. Mr. Spink was rushing to the scene of the quarrel when Groves drew a revolver and fired two shots, one of them entering the editor's left shoulder and penetrating his lung.

MANY NEW MILLS BUILT LAST YEAR

Flour-Producing Facilities In-
creased in Western
Canada

ADDITION, 13,600 BARRELS

Prospect for Foreign Trade Ap-
pears to Be Very Sat-
isfactory

Winnipeg, Jan. 1.—Western Canada has had a year of activity in flour mill building, probably the greatest in its history. The less than 13,600 barrels daily capacity has been added this year in Canada west of the great lakes, this representing 17 new mills and three enlargements, distributed as follows: Northwestern Ontario, 10,500 barrels; Manitoba, 100; Saskatchewan, 225; Alberta, 1,750; British Columbia, 225. Total, 13,600.

Capacity on December 31, 1906, 32,677; total capacity at present, 46,277. One oatmeal mill of 200 barrels capacity has also been built in Alberta, bringing the total in that class up to 115 barrels. If we add 3,290 barrels as representing the feed mills, we have in these three sets of figures, the total capacity of western Canada.

But it is the flour industry to which most of the public interest attaches, and in this department great advances are certainly being made. An increase of nearly forty per cent. in one year is a record which should satisfy the outside world that Western Canada does not lack in any important trade respect to the production of mill stuff.

Four of these mills are of unusually large size, and are equipped with everything that is modern and convenient in the nature of machinery. Even the smallest of them are modern and capable of making the best flour. They have all been built with a view to doing more or less export trade.

The fact that western Canada has carried out such a large construction programme this year shows that there is some warrant for the opinion which has become firmly established as flour-importing countries that Canada is to figure more largely hereafter in the world's flour trade. In both transatlantic and transatlantic trade there will be an increasing quantity of Canadian flour offered as a result of the construction of these new mills. When the difficulties which hamper the transportation in Canada have been removed, as they are sure to be before long, there will be nothing to prevent a steady and profitable trade between the Pacific provinces of the west and all parts of the world where American flour is in demand.

GRAIN MEN LARK

Members of Winnipeg Exchange In-
dulge in Characteristic Celebra-
tion at Close of Year

Winnipeg, Jan. 1.—The closing of the market of 1907 on the Winnipeg grain exchange was celebrated in right royal style. Half an hour before the close it was fashionable to wear your cellar turned up. Showers of wheat came from under the floor, and the small sacks went sailing through the air and bang against the blackboard. Wheat went flying in all directions.

Passengers through halls and elevators found wheat falling in showers from the galleries. Next came sacks of flour. There would be a yell of "stars from under the floor" and down would plump two or three pounds of flour on some one's head or hat.

Just as the gong sounded the pit was crowded, having for the last two days away wheat and flour were flying in clouds and the members looked like millers. After playing for another ten minutes three cheers and a tiger were given with a will, and the market for 1907, for good or ill, was closed. The trading room looked like chaos, but a bumper bunch it would be hard to find."

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Many Tons of Metal Dropped Into the Pit Among the Workers

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No official statement of the cause of the explosion has been issued, but it is believed that a small amount of molten metal which had been poured into the converter, and which was being poured into the ladle, had become overheated, and that it had exploded, blowing the converter into the air, and dropping many tons of molten metal into the pit below. The explosion occurred at about 1:30 p.m. The converter was being poured with molten metal, and the explosion occurred at the moment when the converter was being tilted. The explosion was heard for miles around, and the converter was seen to be in the air for a few moments before it fell. The explosion was a very serious one, and it is believed that it was caused by a small amount of molten metal which had become overheated, and that it had exploded, blowing the converter into the air, and dropping many tons of molten metal into the pit below.

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Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 1.—John A. Burton, a farmer living four miles north of Churchville, was found dead today. Shortly before noon a hired man employed by Mr. Burton, and who has always gone under the name of "Shorty," appeared at the house of a neighbor and said that he killed a man. The neighbor immediately started for the Burton home, and when they reached it they found the house in a state of confusion. With his head resting on the floor, lay the body of the dead farmer. Burton was forty years of age, and lived on the farm with only the hired man.

PLATINUM IN CARIBOO

Samples of Black Sand Analysed Show Three Ounces of Metal to the Ton

Ashcroft, Jan. 1.—Some time ago samples of black sand from the property of James Deason at Quesnel were sent to W. E. Baldwin of Glens Falls, N. Y., by C. H. Unverzagt. Mr. Baldwin reported the results of his analysis in the following letter to Mr. Unverzagt:

"Dear Sir—When I was in your city last I called on you and you will remember you gave me a sample of sand which you thought contained platinum. I find that this sand contains about three ounces of platinum to the ton. If your people can concentrate this material and can get large quantities it would probably pay to work. Suppose you investigate and then give me another sample to investigate."

ELOPEMENT CASE

Jer. Knode Cooke May Not Be Taken East Unless His Wife Commences Proceedings

New York, Jan. 1.—"I will immediately ask for the extradition of Jer. Knode Cooke, who eloped with Floretta Whaley, of Hempstead, Long Island, just as soon as I receive word from Mrs. Cooke that he is to be made defendant in abandonment proceedings," said District Attorney Franklin A. Coles, of Nassau county, to-night.

Under present circumstances I do not see any other way open to me," he added. "I shall be glad to have him brought back and tried for whatever crime he is charged with. I am very indignant, but I do not feel like sending three thousand miles for him unless his wife takes the initiative. I am waiting to hear from Mrs. Cooke. Mrs. Cooke has not expressed a desire to have Mr. Cooke brought back."

Bell Company in Manitoba

Winnipeg, Jan. 1.—A special meeting of the shareholders of the Bell Telephone Company is called for January 10, in Montreal, to consider and, if deemed advisable, to authorize the directors to sell the property and assets, together with the business of the company in Manitoba, as a going concern, or any part of such property, such terms and conditions as they may deem to be in the company's best interest.

Indian named John Summers, of was run down and out to by a Michigan Central train.

UNUSUAL WEDDING

Dumb Bride and Groom Principals in Ceremony Performed at Winnipeg Institute

Winnipeg, Dec. 31.—The sequel to a happy little love affair and a quiet wedding, which had spread itself over four long years, was a wedding which occurred yesterday morning at the deaf and dumb institute, when Edward A. Leslie, of Cupard, Sask., and Rose A. Moore, of Toronto, were united in marriage.

The wedding was quiet in more ways than one, as applied to the general run of quiet weddings. There was not much fuss or excitement, no carriages waited outside the scene of the event, no seceded guests were ushered in with the swish of silk garments, no flowers adorned the sanctuary, and no spoken farewells bade the united couple joy in their united lives. In this respect it was quiet. But in other ways it was a quiet affair. Beyond the voice of the minister who read slowly and deliberately the beautiful service, not a whisper was heard from beginning to end. Both contracting parties were mutes, the interpreter was mute in the presentation of the ceremony, and the witnesses were mute.

The intelligent bride and groom nodded their heads in happy approval of the sentences mutely and yet beautifully expressed by Principal McDiarmid, who took his cue from Rev. Dr. Rose, while reading the ceremony aloud. No one could fail to understand the beautiful, smooth words and actions and gestures by Dr. McDiarmid. The solemnity of his gestures added force to the ceremony. The event took place in the lecture room of the deaf and dumb institute.

BOMBS NUMEROUS IN SPANISH CITY

Extra Measures Taken to Suppress Anarchism in Barcelona

Barcelona, Jan. 1.—In consequence of the renewal of the campaign of bomb outrages by local anarchists, King Alfonso has signed a decree provisionally suspending a portion of the constitutional guarantees in this city. In the last few days five infernal machines deposited in various parts of the city exploded without causing damage. Last night, however, a policeman found a large one of the weapons in a narrow alleyway, and it was thrown away. The machine exploded, badly injuring the officer, and several bystanders and partially wrecking surrounding buildings. The policeman died tonight.

Kildonan Presbyterians.

Winnipeg, Jan. 1.—The Kildonan Presbyterian congregation will hold special services on Sunday, which is the 54th anniversary of the opening of their church. This is the oldest Presbyterian congregation in western Canada.

Victim of Coal Gas.

Caron, Sask., Jan. 1.—Harry Baker, living near Lake Valley, was found in a dying condition in his home by neighbors. Before retiring, he filled his stove with briquettes of coal, leaving the lids partly off. The escaping gas, supposed to be responsible for his condition. Two doctors worked over him until the afternoon, when Baker died.

Bomb Factory Found

Sebastopol, Russia, Jan. 1.—One of the most complete bomb factories ever discovered in Russia has been unearthed at a farmhouse twenty miles from here. It consists of a complete apparatus for manufacturing high explosives. Twenty-seven loaded bombs of the most destructive type, and one hundred and twenty small implements in an unfinished condition, were seized and three men were arrested at the house.

Ladysmith Man's Death

Namaimo, Jan. 1.—The death occurred at Nanaimo hospital of Edward Mulholland of Ladysmith. Mr. Mulholland was proprietor of the Ladysmith hotel, and was very well known throughout the district. He formerly resided in Ladysmith. He was injured in the extension of the Ladysmith operations, the last of which was on Monday.

Youthful Murderer

Gretna, Man., Jan. 1.—James O'Brien, the sixteen-year-old self-confessed slayer of Arthur Leclair at Neche a week ago last Sunday, was brought from the Pembina county jail at Pembina to Neche today to attend the inquest, and he retold his confession, made to Detective Crawford at Pembina, and to the coroner at Neche, almost word for word that related to the detective. On the conclusion of his story of the murder, the coroner's jury returned a verdict that the crime was committed by James O'Brien with a hatchet.

Want Conciliation Board

Halifax, Jan. 1.—After an all-day session, at which the differences between the Dominion coal company and employees were discussed in a conciliatory manner, the P.W.A. grant council decided to ask for the appointment of a board of conciliation under the Lemieux act to deal with all questions, and appointed Dr. A. S. Kendall, M. P., as their representative. Formal applications will be made in a few days and the board constituted as quickly as possible, and within a few weeks should be sitting at Glace Bay. The chief questions in dispute are that skilled laborers and certain classes of mechanics be given fifteen per cent raise, without which, the men claim, owing to the increase cost of living, they cannot exist; supply of powder; extra pay for nightwork; house fuel and some technical changes.

RUSSIAN LEADERS SENT TO PRISON

Signers of the Viborg Manifesto Sentenced to Three Months

POLITICAL RIGHTS LOST

Most Prominent Leaders of Constitutional Movement Involved

St. Petersburg, Dec. 31.—The trial of the 160 members of the first duma who signed the Viborg manifesto was concluded today.

The hundred and sixty-seven of them were convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, while two were acquitted on the ground that they had signed under misapprehension. The sentence carries with it the loss of all political rights. W. Ramisch Wille, who already has served more than three months' preliminary imprisonment, will be immediately set free. Unless an appeal from the decision of the court is taken, the sentence will take effect beginning January 20, until which time the former deputies will remain at large without bail.

The trial began on December 25, and was noted for the powerful speeches made by the most prominent of the defendants, which seemed to reawaken public sentiment and to infuse the old-time spirit into the ranks of the opposition. The friends of the accused, it is believed, induced the government to exercise leniency.

The sentence withdraws from Russian politics the foremost liberal leaders in the constitutional movement for several decades, among them being Ivan Petrunkevitch, who framed the first demand on the Emperor for a constitution; Prince Dolgoroukoff, Prince Dimitri Nabokoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, Max Vavilov, Lenitzky and the peasants Zhitlovsky and others, together with a score of other noted men.

HYDRAULIC MINING IN EAST KOOTENAY

Sale of Perry Creek Property Likely to Lead to Revival of Interest

Cranbrook, Jan. 1.—The recent purchase of a large area of placer ground on Perry creek by the Illinois Steel company is certain to revive the interest now being taken in placer mining in the Cranbrook district.

Perry creek in years past has been the scene of considerable activity in mining. The Wisconsin outfit, having secured the Perry Creek Hydraulic rights, have done a large amount of work during the past six years. And if reports can be relied upon, have taken out yellow metal enough to pay all expenses.

A report was received at Cranbrook on Friday afternoon to the effect that Wisconsin owners had sold the controlling interest in the property to the Illinois Steel company. It has been known for some months that a deal was pending, and that it would be closed at an early date.

The following is a report received from Black River Falls, Wis.: The Perry Creek Hydraulic mine, located on Perry creek, B. C., has been sold to the Illinois Steel company of Chicago, the sellers being H. A. Bright, of Black River Falls, Wis. E. A. and J. C. Trow, of Merrill, Wis., who realized \$900,000, retaining one-tenth interest in the mine.

The company was incorporated for \$1,000,000 and sold \$900,000 of stock to the Illinois Steel company, which will increase the facilities for mining and work the pit to the full capacity.

The development of the property was a big undertaking, but the judgment of the owners in investing thousands of dollars in up-to-date machinery was confirmed, when a short time after the mine began operating, it started to turn out gold in paying quantities.

The water of Perry creek was conducted in a flume, four feet square, along the mountain side a distance of four miles, and then dropped through pipes 600 feet, giving a pressure of approximately 300 pounds at the bottom, to use in washing the dirt into the sluiceways. Where the flume crosses a ravine, an inverted siphon was used. The construction work of the plant and later was joined by Mr. Bright, and together they completed the mine, and the successful starting of the plant. When the plant is in operation, which is most of the time, 2,000 yards of dirt is washed out. The dirt is in unlimited quantities and is rich, and the mine has been profitable during the three years they have operated it.

Mr. Trow has superintended the operation of the plant for the company, but his advanced age and poor health have made it necessary for him to give up the work, and as the other members of the company all have other interests that require all their time they decided to sell the mine.

Port Arthur, Ont., Jan. 1.—At the conclusion of the city council meeting last night, retiring Mayor Clavet was presented with an illuminated address, a composite group picture of the first city council and a gold watch and chain by the citizens, the members of the council, and the chief guests in the way commissioners. The mayor feelingly replied to the address and reviewed the work accomplished during the year.

FISH IN BOND

Report That Privilege of New England Fish Company Has Been Renewed at Ottawa

Vancouver, Dec. 31.—It is reported today that the privilege of landing fish in bond at the port of Vancouver for shipment to Boston and other ports in the Eastern United States, which the New England Fish company has enjoyed for many years has again been extended for at least a period of six months. It is stated that the necessary order-in-council was passed at Ottawa several days ago.

Some months ago an agitation was commenced in Vancouver to have this privilege withdrawn, and a number of communications with that end in view were dispatched to Ottawa where they were promptly answered.

Lumbermen's Convention.

Vancouver, Dec. 31.—To discuss the present situation of the lumber industry in British Columbia, both on the coast and in the interior, and its relations to the markets of the Northwest, all the prominent sawmill operators of the province will gather in Nelson on January 10. It is expected that every mill in the province will be represented at this convention, as it is a meeting that some matters of great importance to the trade will be dealt with. Just what the programme is the millmen will not say. Pending this meeting it is unlikely that those mills which are not now operating will commence work again.

Pioneer Lady Dead.

New Westminster, Dec. 31.—Mrs. John Campbell of Pearndown, passed away at the family residence yesterday evening, after a lengthy illness. The deceased lady was sixty-five years of age, and had resided at Pearndown since 1891, being one of the pioneers of that place. She is survived by her husband, four sons, William Henry, Samuel, John H. and Hugh, and one daughter, Mrs. J. B. McLean of Stevenson.

SCANDAL IN VIENNA.

London, January 1.—A dispatch from Vienna says diplomatic circles there are greatly excited over a scandal, probably without precedent, involving a gross attack on the character of the wife of a diplomat there, and a well-known ambassador stationed at Vienna. The scandal is known to be connected with the death of a woman, who has been sent letters of recall, having already hastily left the city. The lady question is known to be connected with the death of a woman, who has been sent letters of recall, having already hastily left the city.

**TRAGEDY FOLLOWS
BAR ROOM BRAWL**

Joseph Ethier Dies in Vancouver From Wound—Assailant in Custody

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 1.—Joseph Ethier, the rancher of Vernon, who was shot on Monday night by Geo. McCalla following a saloon brawl, died today.

Ethier and McCalla, who were both old residents of the province, had been drinking heavily and met in the Victoria hotel bar. Ethier was abusive and insulting. McCalla pulled his gun and fired one shot into the ceiling. Ethier ran for the door and McCalla shot him in the back. McCalla is under arrest.

Bodies From Darr Mine

Jacob Creek, B. C., Jan. 1.—Three more bodies were recovered from the Darr Mine today, bringing the total number up to 223.

Stanford Coach Has Appendicitis.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 1.—Geo. E. Presley the Stanford University rugby coach was taken to the hospital today suffering from appendicitis. The doctors have not yet decided whether to operate.

Prairie Grain Traffic.

Winnipeg, Jan. 1.—The amount of grain marketed at C. P. R. points on December 29th was 15,000 bushels of wheat and 28,000 bushels of barley, as compared with 30,000 bushels of wheat and 13,000 bushels of barley on December 28th. The total amount marketed since September 1st, 24,129,000 bushels of wheat and 4,765,000 bushels of other grain.

STANFORD BEATEN IN FINAL BY VANCOUVER

Record Crowd Sees Great Exposition of Rugby in Terminal City

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 1.—On a turf field and under conditions that were supposed to favor the Stanford university rugby team, the Californians went down to defeat this afternoon in the final game with Vancouver for the Keith international challenge cup. Vancouver played as never before and the Stanford team was completely out of their element. The largest in the history of football in British Columbia. The rain poured in torrents, but the game was scientifically played in many respects. The actual score was three tries or nine points for Vancouver to one goal, or five points for Stanford.

Stanford crossed the Vancouver line but once, while the home team managed to do business in Stanford territory on three occasions. But Stanford's score was probably the most exciting of the day. Vandervoort made a splendid run, and when pressed by Spencer of Vancouver, passed to Reid, who took Cooke in the collar. Reid's great style, and Kenny Fenton converted it into a goal.

The Vancouver forwards played the game of their lives, which, to a great extent, shut out the Stanford backs from brilliant work. The Vancouver forwards never slackened up nor let up, and they hustled the great Stanford eight around in a manner that kept them guessing right along. The footwork, tackling and following up were all attended to, and the fact that Vancouver's tries were all obtained by the forwards shows it was a forwards' battle.

ARMED JAPANESE ATTACK FIREMEN

Three Members of Vancouver Department Are Badly Wounded

SLASHED WITH KNIVES

One May Be Mortally Injured—Affair Result of an Accident

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 1.—Three city firemen, Frost, Anderson and McDonald, were set upon by a small mob of knife-armed Japanese early this morning at the corner of Powell street and Gore avenue, two blocks from the police station.

The men were clothed in distinctive uniforms, with brass buttons, and the attack of the Japanese is all the more serious for that reason.

By accident Frost fell against the window of a Japanese store and smashed the plate glass. In an instant the Japanese proprietor rushed out. Many of his countrymen immediately came to join in the fight for it was in the center of the Japanese district that the incident occurred.

The firemen are athletic young men but they were overpowered after a fight, when the flesh of their faces had been torn into ribbons by the razor-like knives the Orientals carried.

Frost is probably mortally hurt, for his neck was cut and slashed and laid open for four inches, and two inches deep, alongside the jugular vein. The men were righteously mangled by McDonald and Anderson were still fighting over the body of Frost when a squad of police arrived.

Four Japanese were arrested and the three firemen were taken to the hospital.

The Japanese fought like demons, and some of the knives they carried were a foot long.

MODERNISM CHARGE AGAINST DR. HANNA

Opponents of His Candidature Say That is Not Orthodox

Rome, Jan. 1.—Accusations of modernism against the Rev. Edward J. Hanna, of Rochester, N. Y., over his candidature for the position of coadjutor archbishop of San Francisco, are increasing as the day draws near for the meeting of the Congregation of the Propaganda, which will decide the power of appointment. Cardinal Gotti, prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, has received from Dr. Hanna a long letter explaining his writings, which caused the accusations of modernism to be made against him, and also stating the orthodoxy of his opinions.

Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, also has sent to the cardinals composing the Congregation of the Propaganda a long letter, in which he has expressed his opinion of Dr. Hanna, and containing articles by Dr. Hanna entitled "The Human Knowledge of Christ," "The Church of Christ," and "The Human Knowledge of Christ," and emphasizing the fact that the Jesuit priest Tyrrell also contributed to the same review.

Defenders of Dr. Hanna say the alleged incriminating passages are only the exposition of thoughts of other writers. Dr. Hanna says that the time had not yet come for the construction of a perfect theological treatise on the human knowledge of Christ.

BALLOONS IN WAR

Lieutenant Laha Predicts Important Part for Dirigible Ships of the Air

Washington, Jan. 1.—Lieutenant F. P. Laha, U. S. A., who in September, 1906, won for the United States the international balloon contest in France, and who has returned to this country after four years spent in Europe, will report to General Allen, chief of the signal corps, for duty at Washington.

Lieut. Laha in an interview today said that in his opinion the dirigible balloon as an instrument of war is destined to play an important part in future operations on land and sea.

"The chief war advantage of the dirigible or wind-opposing balloon over the old spherical or wind-driven balloon," he said, "is that the former after spying out an enemy's defenses and movements can face about and return to its own army with the information gained, while the old spherical vehicle has to depend on carrier pigeons or make a more or less perilous and uncertain descent and resort to ordinary means to send back."

Little Girl Poisoned.

Hamlet, Man., Jan. 1.—A shocking occurrence took place here yesterday in the death of Genevieve, daughter of R. E. Hunter, jeweler, from strychnine poisoning. While playing around the house the child in some manner got the arsenical of some poison, putting it into her mouth. Death ensued within one hour.

Mission Endowment Fund.

Poston, Jan. 1.—The Prudential committee of the American board of commissioner for foreign missions decided today after a discussion extending over two weeks to inaugurate at once a plan to secure for the twenty colleges and fifteen theological training schools in the far east a permanent endowment fund of \$2,000,000.

Talk of Second Coffin.

London, Jan. 1.—The attorneys of George Hollamby Druce, the claimant for the vast estate of the Duke of Portland, and for the Duke's title, have given out a statement expressing dissatisfaction over the conduct of the exhumation of the body of Thomas Charles Druce, because the floor of the vault was not opened. They say that the representative at the exhumation was instructed to demand that this be done, because they had received letters that a second coffin containing lead would be found there.

FLAG ON THE SCHOOLS

Mennonites in Manitoba Want to Be Exempted From Government Regulations

Winnipeg, Jan. 1.—Trouble is brewing in the Mennonite districts of the province on account of the government's compulsory policy of flying the Union Jack over all the public school houses of the province, on pain of losing their government grants. These people have not been flying the flag as regularly as the new regulation demands, and the government has decided to enforce the law and withhold the grant.

Yesterday a large number of representative Mennonite citizens, composed of bishops, ministers and representatives from all the different Mennonite districts, waited on the government and were closeted with the ministers for some time. The delegation urged that the government amend the school act at the ensuing session of the House, so that the Mennonite people might be exempt from the necessity of flying the flag on their schools.

The government heard the representatives and discussed the matter with them, but made them no definite promise that the proposed amendment would be introduced as they had asked for it. The government, however, promised to give the matter its attention.

Death From Excessive Drinking

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 1.—George Black died early this morning from over-intoxication in a sporting house in the new Harris street district. An inquest will be held at the coroner's office tomorrow. The deceased was a well-known local character, and was a member of the local athletic club. He was found dead in a rooming house, and was taken to the hospital, but died before he could be removed.

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GRAIN MEN LARK

Members of Winnipeg Exchange Indulge in Characteristic Celebration at Close of Year

Winnipeg, Jan. 1.—The closing of the market of 1907 on the Winnipeg grain exchange was celebrated in right royal style. Half an hour before the close it was fashionable to wear your collar turned up. Showers of wheat came first, merely thrown in hand, then, three cheers and a tiger, and the air and bang against the blackboard. Wheat went flying in all directions.

Passengers through halls and elevators found wheat falling in showers from the galleries. Next came sacks of flour. There would be a yell of "starvation under and down" and a plump two or three pounds of flour on some one's head or hat.

Just as the song sounded the pit was crowded hands waving and songs were sung. Before the last note died away wheat and flour were flying in clouds and the members looked like millers. After playing for another ten minutes three cheers and a tiger were given with a will, and the market for 1907, for good or ill, was closed. The trading room looked like chaos, but the fiercest bunch it would be hard to find.

Montreal Bank Clearings

Montreal, Jan. 1.—The bank clearings in Montreal for the year ending yesterday, totalled \$1,555,590,000 compared with \$1,532,557,000 last year; increase, \$22,115,000.

Russian Empress' Illness

St. Petersburg, Jan. 1.—It is learned that the present condition of the Empress Alexandra, who has been ill for some time from the grip and in a weakened condition as the result of a severe regimen to reduce her weight, is complicated by expectations of childbirth.

New Boats For Lakes

Detroit, Jan. 1.—The News today says: Twenty-one new boats are scheduled to go at the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes next spring. In general the new boats for 1908 will not have the capacity of boats ordered last year, and will be as numerous. Out of the entire list of twenty-one there will be six boats built at Buffalo for the Buffalo Crystal Beach route. It is expected that work on the new vessels will be resumed at all the lake shipyards by the middle of January.

An Editor Shot

St. Louis, Jan. 1.—Alfred H. Spink, editor of the Daily World, author of "The Derby Winner," and several other plays, and formerly a sporting writer of national reputation, was shot and perhaps fatally injured last night by Central and Hudson River Company with granting rebates to the American Sugar Refining Company, interposed for re-argument by counsel for the railroad yesterday. The corporation had already been heavily fined, following conviction on the indictment.

Cabinet Council at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Jan. 1.—At today's cabinet council the legislative measures to be introduced this session were discussed, and the inland revenue bill was under discussion.

New York Central's Rebates

New York, Jan. 1.—Judge Hough refused to sustain a demurrer against an indictment charging the New York Central and Hudson River Company with granting rebates to the American Sugar Refining Company, interposed for re-argument by counsel for the railroad yesterday. The corporation had already been heavily fined, following conviction on the indictment.

EMPRESS HOTEL ALMOST READY

G. P. R.'s Magnificent New
Hostelry Will Open in the
Near Future

No Pains Spared in Effort to
Provide for the Comfort
of Guests

While not begun, nor so far as the finishing touches to the furnishings are concerned, completed during the year 1907, yet in view of its limitless importance to Victoria, and of the fact that it is so nearly finished that the formal opening cannot now be delayed more than a few weeks, the Empress hotel, that tremendous western monument to the enterprise of the Canadian Pacific railway, may well be considered one of Victoria's most significant facts of the past twelve months. That great transportation system, the main artery of Canada's well being, which is the only one on the continent of North America to link the Atlantic and the Pacific, has now at either gateway a fitting emblem of the hostelry and wealth of this land of promise, and the new Empress is a not unworthy companion to her historic sister, the Chateau Frontenac, on the Heights of Abraham.

The construction of this great structure, now complete at a cost of about \$100,000, has been watched with intense interest from the day when the causeway having been completed, the C. P. R. contractors began to sink clusters of piles twenty-five feet in length to bedrock to make sure the foundation upon which the great building was to rest. A recent visit to the sub-basement of the hotel gave an idea of the tremendous strength required of the foundation, which consists of series of great triangular masses of concrete over twenty feet square at the base. The foundation alone cost \$100,000, for the C. P. R. builds for all time, and newly made ground entails careful and costly work.

A great modern hotel is a complex and wonderful thing, and sometimes very beautiful. In the case of the Empress one hardly knows which is most worthy of notice, its beautiful site commanding our lovely harbor, the architectural beauty of the external design, the cultured artistry of the spacious halls, the extraordinary ingenuity of the mechanical labor saving devices and contrivances for the furtherance of the comfort of the guests, all in turn make exhaustive demands on ones applause and appreciation.

Ground Floor is Striking.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the hotel from a spectator's standpoint is the ground floor, on which the office, lounge, palm room and dining room are found. With the immense kitchen out of sight at the back of the building, entering by the porte cochere at the south end of the building, the visitor finds himself in a magnificent oak paneled hall, designedly patterned after the ancient baronial halls of the great mansions of England. Carved oak paneling extends up the walls to a height of about ten feet, the ceiling, done in yellow, is very heavily beamed with oak timbers terminated at either end by small carved medallions representing the beaver, the lion, the crown or the thistle. Great pillars sheathed in oak and with massive, carved oak capitals support the ceiling, the whole effect being one of artistic strength, coupled with solid wealth. A great screen of carved oak divides the office from the palm room, but terminates in time to leave an uninterrupted coup d'oeil through the spacious hall beyond. The fixtures in the office are all of the same weathered oak, as are the paneling and fittings of the cosy manager's room just off the office. But in the midst of this reproduction of old world splendor, the twentieth century, emphatically asserts itself. In large quantities of elaborate private telephone exchange communicating with all the rooms of the building, while those two recesses with the heavy oak paneling in reality public telephone booths. Conspicuous, too, is a massive safe specially made for the hotel by J. & S. Taylor, containing numerous small safe deposits, which will be at the disposal of guests, thus relieving the management of the care of the valuables of visitors. Before going on to the rotunda, or lounge room, as the management prefers to style it, a visit to the ladies' sitting room will repay the trouble. Leading from the office, with the entrance close to one of the two massive oak staircases, is a most enchanting room. The walls are paneled high with oak, and there is a superb, heavily carved oak mantel, with the ceiling in elaborately patterned relief. The color scheme is artistic and restful, grey and pink being the prevailing hues. Round the walls runs a broad frieze of chubby cupids, and on the floor lies a beautiful grey carpet, tufted with a pattern of pink roses. The curtains are pink, and the furniture grey, with Rose du Barry seats, which, like all the furniture in the hotel, was made to order for the enterprise. The windows look out over the harbor, and a more delightful retreat would be hard to find in any public building.

Rotunda and Dining Room.

The rotunda, or lounge room, is of immense size, extending fully half the entire length of the hotel. It is light and cheery with its numerous windows overlooking the harbor, and on winter evenings the two great fireplaces should render it equally home-like. The striking features of this immense hall are the pillars, done in white, which run through the place in stately rows. Each pillar boasts a double band of beaten brass, from which depend four electric light fixtures. These were specially designed by the Montreal architect of the company and depict each a Rocky Mountain sheep's head with a light in a round ground glass bowl upon each head and another in a pear-shaped glass hanging from the mouth. Between the rows of pillars are other brass chandeliers in which the sheep's head again figures. They are both quaint and artistic and when lit up the hall makes a brilliant scene.

Back of the rotunda is the palm room, a large apartment done in green with a circular dome of Oriental glass surmounting it. The pillars here are twined around with vines, and with the handsome furniture has a luxurious, exotic air. The dining room is perhaps the most

splendid of the different rooms. It lies along the north end of the hotel, and the prevailing color is that rich red which goes so well with cut glass, silver and spotless napery. The wood used is all imported, the ceiling with its heavy beams and the massive pillars being all of Australian rosewood. This to the uninitiated looks not unlike mahogany, though the grain is different and lends itself equally well to decorative work as this room can testify. The great beams which cross the ceiling at close intervals are the most richly carved. The pillars are plain but on the ceiling there are scrolls, arabesques and fancy figures covering the entire surface of the beams. This treatment contrasts with the reliance on line and absence of florid work which characterizes the rest of the building, and is both rich and beautiful. The floor is of Australian red and a wood whose hardness makes our hard woods seem soft and which ruined many a plane before it was properly laid.

Basement is Fitted Up.

Outside the diningroom door is another massive carved oak staircase, before ascending, the basement will repay a visit. From the north, the visitor first enters the grill room, a large handsome apartment with rows of pillars through it. This room is not yet finished, but will be completed at leisure when the rest of the hotel is open. The management promises to have the finest grill in the coast, and so far as appearance goes they will have no difficulty in making good their boast. Passing through the oak bar at the end of the grill room a magnificent bar room is seen. The bar and fittings are of oak stained dark with a greenish tinge, made from sketches supplied by Stewart Gordon, the manager. The place is thoroughly up-to-date with asbestos cement floor quite impervious to moisture. On the walls is a French paper with grapes and leaves thereon. The bar itself is provided with a mechanical refrigerator, taps innumerable and all imaginable appliances.

Going down the passageway from the bar, the billiard room is reached. The room is divided by a double row of pillars with two of Rattenbury's finest carved mantelpieces, one at either end, made of carved oak and Roman brick. There will be three English billiard tables and two American, which will be lighted by massive oak chandeliers carved in early English style and suspended from the ceiling by chains.

Bedrooms in Mahogany. The bedrooms are all furnished in mahogany of special design, save the bedsteads, which are beautiful satin finished brass. Everything has been specially made to order even to the design of the C. P. R. design worked into it. The carpets are all green Kidderminster, a crown being the salient feature of the pattern. The "Empress" idea is thoroughly carried out throughout and the emblem of the crown is constantly to be seen. Every door is of Australian rosewood and outside each door is a specially designed mat, there are double doors between all communicating rooms and a reading lamp at every bed. In fact nothing has been forgotten in the thousand and one little devices which go to make up the luxurious life of an up-to-date hotel. The furniture was all supplied by the Canada Furniture Company, of Berlin, Ont., and the copper curbs in the bedroom fireplaces, of which there are many, come from Birmingham. There are three steel and stone staircases and four fire escapes from each floor, so, when the magnificent fire protection service is taken into consideration danger from fire is completely eliminated. One of the many thoughtful arrangements is the fitting up of the ends of the large halls on the bedroom floors as sitting rooms. They have plenty of light and will undoubtedly be greatly appreciated. There are five of them and each one is fitted with a public telephone. On the sixth floor are the rooms of the help which include a pleasant recreation room. It is possible that some of these rooms will be used as guest chambers, for which they are well fitted. There are in all 160 guest chambers. There are four electric Otis elevators of the latest type in the building, so a storey or two more or less will make no difference to the visitors.

Ingenuity in Kitchen. The kitchen is a great exemplar of the ingenuity requisite for the proper filling of the inner man at short notice and in large quantities and also of the supreme necessity of absolute cleanliness in the modern practice of the culinary art. The Empress' kitchen is 30 feet long by some feet wide, and is floored with cement, slightly graded towards the centre where there is a gutter and drain. All the kitchen furniture is elevated on metal feet eight inches high so that the place can be hoisted out every night without disturbing the fixtures. Save the drain, there is no resting place for the cook-roach. All the kitchen furniture was supplied by the French New York house of Duparquet, Huot and Monseu. There is a huge range 27 feet long, as well as two charcoal covered with a metal hood made locally, in which electric lights are set at short intervals throwing the best possible light on the cooking. There are also two 50-gallon soup kettles lined with tin, applied by a patent hand process, three vegetable steamers and one Manhattan steamer. All of these utensils are carefully ventilated with pipes which carry off all the fumes which might taint the more dainty comestibles being prepared near by. There is, too, a large vegetable sink and a pot washing sink. The dishes, as will shortly be seen, wash themselves.

An important section of this department is the service pantry. It has a table in the centre of which hot water stands always ready, and among other appliances are the toaster, wafer, griddle maker and the inevitable refrigerator. The most interesting of all is the automatic egg boiler. This has a clock attachment. You set the clock and place the egg in a tiny basket hung on the end of a miniature crane. At the time appointed, whether you are not at home or not, the arm comes up and the egg waits suspended in the air till the attendant is ready to remove it. The patent dishwasher is another contrivance which should not be forgotten. It is simple, and is commended to the attention of the over-driven housewife who defined Heaven as a place where dishes washed themselves. They do so at the Empress. After being scraped, the dishes are placed in a large metal basket which is carried by a little crane and lowered into a compartment full of hot water thoroughly impregnated with soap and soda kept in motion by a revolving fan. After a few seconds the crane lifts the basket out and dips it again into an adjoining compartment full of clean and furiously boiling water. In a very short time the basket emerges again with clean dishes, and so hot that they dry themselves in a few seconds. This machine has a capacity

of six thousand dishes an hour. Another section of the kitchen is occupied by the "garde manger" with its capacious refrigerator where salads, cold meats and such things are kept. Next comes the larder, the room of the kitchen with an enormous oven and two sinks of its own. Here is the pastry cook's private refrigerator and ice cream freezers and storage places.

Kitchen Basement

From the kitchen one descends by a lead filled steel stairway, on which a foot can hardly slip, to the basement. Here by the door is the steward's receiving room, and then comes one room after another filled with the large refrigerators, all supplied by the Eureka Refrigerating company, of Toronto. The butcher shop has its own refrigerators for meat, chicken and fish, the steward has others for cream, fruit, etc., with the vegetable refrigerator close by. This storeroom also has the waiters' locker room, bath room and lavatory, three large dining rooms for the help, baggage rooms, lavatory, sample rooms and so forth.

Below this again the explorer reaches the sub-basement, where the stranger is in danger of being lost. It stretches seemingly into great distances, and as a matter of fact extends under the whole building. Here hidden away in convenient places beside some of the monstrous concrete masses which come peering up from the foundations, are the cellars and store rooms. The steward's store room, the china room, the glass room, the barkeeper's store room with a trap door going up to the bar, the potato cellar and the coal cellar are all to be found here. Here, too, are the service elevators and the great coils of the brine pipes of the ice plant. For the big hotel makes its own ice as well as its own water, the latter being all condensed from steam from the boiler plant, a process which is too rigorous for the most persistent and hardy of men.

Through the Tunnel

This completes the hotel proper, though there is still more to be seen. A dark underground passage way is discovered which seems very strange in place under the baronial hall described above. However, there is nothing sinister about it, and nothing more dangerous than dirty clothes carried through it. The passage is the big cement tunnel joining the hotel with the laundry and power house about 150 feet away.

The laundry is well worth a visit. Here a white shirt can be washed, dried, starched and ironed ready to put on in fifteen minutes. Everything in it is driven by electricity, with a separate motor to every machine. There is first the washer, then the shaker, next a shaking table, next a huge mangle, and last, a C. P. R. New York hotel, and the end of the room, the clothes, it must be understood, being conveyed automatically from one machine to the other. But the ironing, or rather shirt pressing, machine is the most interesting of all. The shirt is placed on a pad, a lever is pressed and immediately a great flat iron, the size and shape of the bosom of a shirt descends and with one mighty squeeze irons the shirt front. Next to it are similar machines of different shapes, which with one squeeze each iron the yokes, collars and cuffs. The irons are heated by electricity and all the machinery supplied by the Watkins Laundry Machinery company of Cincinnati. There are also numerous ironing tables, each with its electric iron in a neat bracket on the wall.

Before this acquisition by the C. P. R. this building belonged to the British American Paint Works, but it has been repainted and remodelled out of all recognition and a huge smoke stack added to carry off the smoke from the power house engines. These engines, on part of the ground floor, but upstairs part of the building has been set aside for the help, which will number about 140, and is divided off into large, clean airy bedrooms, two being reserved for the chief. One wing is still unappropriated, and there are also a number of sample rooms with private telephones in addition to those provided in the main building.

Big Power House

The power house is a complicated establishment, but admirably calculated for the varied work it has to do. There are three 75 kilowatt generators supplied by Allis-Chalmers of Milwaukee, a marvel switchboard from the same firm and one of Hall's high speed automatic engines for light and power. For the ice making plant there are two 39 h.p. ammonia compressors from the Lindberg Refrigerating company and three 105 h.p. boilers from the Victoria Iron Works to supply the immense amount of steam required for the various engines and the heating plant. The Clean Pump Works have supplied a special fire pump. This pump is connected with the city mains and can throw three big streams over the top of the huge building. It is also connected with every floor of the hotel, where the fighting apparatus is liberally provided. There is also a Webster heater and a Webster vacuum pump from Dowling Bros. of Montreal. The pump takes the return water from the radiators, heats it with steam and sends it back to work again in the boilers. Thus the big generators supply their own electricity both for lighting purposes and for elevator power, provides its own protection, makes its own ice and condenses the surplus steam, thus securing a plentiful supply of the purest water for drinking and cooking purposes.

Space is also reserved in the power house for the installation of a dustless air cleaning machine. This will be connected with every room in the hotel. All that will be necessary will be to remove the plug in the room, and clean the carpet with the compressed air, the dust being sucked back into the power house where it goes to help out the fuel in the fire boxes. All the pipes and wires go through the tunnel to the hotel. The tunnel is 10x12 feet and carries besides pipes no less than sixteen power and light cables.

Complexity and Beauty

This may give some idea of the complexity as well as the beauty of the great hotel. Designed by F. M. Rattenbury, and constructed by the C. P. R. at a cost of three-quarters of a million, the finishing touches and the interior arrangements are now completed under the superintendence of Stewart Gordon who will manage the huge establishment. Besides being a practical up-to-date hotel man, Mr. Gordon has no mean artistic capabilities. His sketches formed the originals of a good deal of the decorative work, and his skill as a draftsman and designer is further shown by the clever cover drawing he has provided for a publication now being gotten out for the hotel. The great hostelry will be opened to the public this month, when Victorians will have a chance to see for themselves what taste and wealth combined have succeeded in accomplishing for the most attractive hotel on the Pacific coast between Alaska and Peru.

MAMMOTH
JANUARY SALE

CAMPBELL'S

MAMMOTH
JANUARY SALE

MAMMOTH SALE

Commences 9 a.m.
Today



Our smart costumes and matchless coats at tremendous reductions, will be the centre of attraction today, whilst you are securing those bargains here are other golden opportunities to be found in our show rooms

Commences 9 a.m.
Today



Ladies' Night Dresses

WHITE AND STRIPED FLANNELETTE NIGHTDRESSES. Regular price \$1.00. Our Sale Price85c
HEAVY WHITE FLANNELETTE NIGHTDRESSES, nicely ruffled. Regular price \$1.25. Our Sale Price90c
WHITE FLANNELETTE NIGHTDRESSES, embroidery trimmed. Regular price \$1.40. Our Sale Price\$1.00
PRETTY WHITE FLANNELETTE NIGHTDRESSES, lace trimmed, silk embroidered. Regular price \$1.75. Our Sale Price\$1.25
WHITE AND CREAM FLANNELETTE NIGHTDRESSES, trimmed with silk embroidery and ribbon. Regular price \$2.00. Our Sale Price, \$1.50
EXTRA GOOD WHITE FLANNELETTE NIGHTDRESSES, trimmed with fine lace and embroidery. Regular price \$2.25. Our Sale Price, \$1.75
VERY EXCELLENT WHITE FLANNELETTE NIGHTDRESSES, daintily trimmed with silk embroidery and lace. Regular price \$3.00. Our Sale Price\$2.25

Underwear

LADIES' VESTS AND DRAWERS, in white and natural, fleece lined. Regular price, per garment, 40c. Our Sale Price25c
LADIES' VESTS AND DRAWERS, in white and natural, extra fine fleece lined. Regular price, per garment, 75c. Our Sale Price50c
LADIES' VESTS AND DRAWERS, in white, special fleece lining. Regular price, per garment, 60c. Our Sale Price35c
ON THIS TABLE we have heaped up a large number of sample Suits of Ladies' Vests and Drawers, very reliable goods, in cashmere and all-wool. Regular price, per garment, \$1.25. Our Sale Price60c

Hosiery

CAMPBELL'S BEST SILKETTE LADIES' HOSE, high spliced heels, strong double soles, Hermsdorf dye. Regular price 35c. Our Sale Price25c



Hosiery

CAMPBELL'S CASHMERE HOSE, seamless, absolutely fast dye, black and tan. Regular price, per pair, 35c. Our Sale Price25c
CAMPBELL'S LLAMA HOSE, seamless, guaranteed fast dye, black and tan. Regular price, per pair, 60c. Our Sale Price50c
CAMPBELL'S LISLE HOSE, Hermsdorf dye, double sole, extra high spliced heels. Regular price, per pair, 50c. Our Sale Price40c
TRANSPARENT LISLE HOSE, spliced seams, double soles, extra high spliced heels. Regular price, per pair, 60c. Our Sale Price50c
EMPIRE LISLE HOSE, lace ankles, all colors. Regular price, 60c. Our Sale Price50c
SPECIAL BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, silk embroidered fronts, worth every lady's attention. Regular price, per pair, 60c. Our Sale Price50c
SPECIAL LACE FRONT CASHMERE HOSE, something extra smart and good. Regular price, per pair, 60c. Our Sale Price50c

Flannelette Drawers

In White and Cream, nicely ruffled. Regular price 50c. Our Sale Price35c
In Pink and White, prettily trimmed. Regular price 60c. Our Sale Price45c
In White, hemstitched ruffles. Regular price, 70c. Our Sale Price50c
In White with deep embroidered frills. Regular price 90c. Our Sale Price75c

Flannelette Underskirts

In White and Cream, nicely trimmed, deep flounce. Regular price 90c. Our Sale Price75c
In White, trimmed with embroidery and insertion. Regular price \$1.25. Our Sale Price90c
FANCY FLANNELETTE DRESSING GOWNS, blue, red, pink, cardinal etc., fitted with large collars.



Dressing Gowns

IN FANCY FLANNELETTE, blue, red, pink, mauve, cardinal, fitted with large collars. Regular price \$1.75. Our Sale Price\$1.25
LONG KIMONA ROBES, in red, purple, navy, and mauve designs, trimmed with Japanese floral braid. Regular price \$2.75. Our Sale Price\$2.25
VERY HANDSOME EIDERDOWN ROBES, with large roll collars and shoulder capes. Regular price \$3.75. Our Sale Price\$3.00
CASHMERE DRESSING GOWNS, in art mauve shades with pleated collars trimmed with lace. Regular price \$3.25. Our Sale Price\$2.50
CASHMERE DRESSING GOWNS, in pale blue, art gray and black, fitted with large collars, broad lace trimming. Regular price \$7.00. Our Sale Price\$5.00
VERY ELABORATE DRESSING GOWNS, in old rose and reseda, elegantly trimmed with lace and fitted with short ruffled sleeves. Regular price \$12.50. Our Sale Price\$10.00
EXQUISITE DRESSING GOWNS, in gray and art blues, fine lace yokes, lace ruffles and deep lace edged collar. Regular price \$15.00. Our Sale Price\$10.00



Dressing Jackets

We offer you a charming variety, new arrivals in comfortable eiderdown, etc. All very tastefully trimmed and finished.

All at regular price \$1.75

Sale Price \$1.25

All at prices ranging from \$2.75 to \$3.75

Sale Price \$2.00

Children's Coats and Frocks

A Splendid Assortment; this Season's Smartest
COATS AND FROCKS ALL AT HALF PRICE

Misses' Coats All at Half Price

Children's Hose All Much Reduced



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PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Without wishing to be understood as in any way forecasting the work of the coming session of the legislature, and speaking only for ourselves, a duty which devolves upon the government and the other representatives of the people is to prepare for extensive provincial development. Broadly speaking, there have been two stages in provincial development. The first was the settlement of the southwestern section in which the early gold discoveries in the interior played a very important part. The second was the development of the southeastern section, due to the inauguration of metalliferous mining on a large scale. We are about to enter upon a third stage and it will be the greatest in greater magnitude than the other two combined. As the second stage resulted from the construction of the Canadian Pacific and the invasion of the province from the south by the Spokane and Northern, so the second stage will result from the construction of one and possibly several railway lines. The area embraced by the first stage, not being very large, the public works which it called for were not extensive or expensive, at least at the beginning. The development of Kootenay was a much more costly work, but the government took hold of it courageously, and amid much adverse criticism and bitter hostility carried it through successfully. We do not say that events do not show how the policy of the Davie and Turner ministries might have been more wisely planned, but we are all of us a great deal wiser after the event. The fact remains to the credit of the men who committed the province to the indebtedness necessary to open Kootenay to settlement and enterprise, that splendid and profitable results crowned their courageous efforts.

The problem with which Mr. McBride and his colleagues are called upon to grapple is a far greater one than those with which their predecessors had to deal, although its solution will be rendered somewhat less difficult by reason of the success attending the efforts of previous ministries and the new appreciation of the possibilities of British Columbia, which is now manifesting itself in a remarkable degree. It will call for large expenditures, and unfortunately the Dominion government, while recognizing this, has resolutely set its face against the concession of the reasonable demands made by the province in that behalf. A very large expenditure must be incurred in the near future, and there are only two ways in which it can be met, namely, by borrowing the money or by devising some plan whereby the revenue can be increased without imposing hardships upon those who are already burdened and must continue to bear a heavy share in the cost of maintaining the government of the country. If it is not possible to devise some plan whereby the areas to be developed could bear the greater part of the cost of development, it would only be equitable to leave this to the province. We assume, therefore, that the ingenuity of the government will have to be directed to devising ways and means of increasing the revenue and yet leave the personal property, real estate and improvements within the settled areas as lightly burdened as possible. Ultimately we imagine it will be found necessary to leave the sources of revenue available wholly for municipal purposes. The serious nature of the financial problem presented by the development of this province, the inhabitants of which will insist upon the appliances of an up-to-date and progressive civilization, will only be appreciated in our humble judgment the time has come when the people will have to contemplate a new departure. We repeat that in these observations the Colonist expresses its own views only, and they are freely expressed as a matter of public duty.

AN EPOCHAL YEAR

The year 1907 seems likely to prove epoch-making. It is necessarily difficult to estimate events in their proper perspective, but the development of the province removed from them to be able to take a comprehensive view of the period in which they occur, but there can be little doubt that the development of this acute phase in the Oriental question, which the closing year has witnessed, is the beginning of a new era in human history. It has been in the limelight, but in the back of the stage are the teeming millions of China and India, who are only waiting for their cue. A year ago the man who could have foretold that this question would assume prominence in so short a time would have been looked upon as a dreamer of idle dreams. In this connection the sailing of the United States fleet to the Pacific assumes an importance quite apart from the fact that sixteen battleships of more or less value in actual warfare have set out on a 15,000-mile voyage. So also the anti-Japanese agitation on the Pacific Coast in Canada and the United States possesses an interest quite apart from the possible effect it may have upon the diplomatic relations of the countries concerned, and the accentuation of unrest in India, the significance of which has not been fully appreciated. The evidence of the inauguration of a new movement, but the outside world knows so very little of that which is actually transpiring in that country that it is not easy to measure the ultimate result and the true meaning of the events concerning which we hear minor details from time to time. One aspect of the case needs only to be mentioned to impress it upon the consideration of all thoughtful persons. The contact between the Orient and the Occident, which at any moment may become a collision, is confined at present on the part of the latter to those peoples whom we call Anglo-Saxon. Russia has been eliminated from the case for many years to come, and none of the other nations were ever really concerned in it. As we look backward over the centuries, we see one race standing out conspicuously for two thousand years. It turned back the legions of Imperial Rome, and it halted for a little while the shores of the Atlantic, and then went forward to the conquest of a new world, and now it pauses with eager feet upon the shores of the Pacific

awaiting the command for the next advance. Of the nature of the inevitable conflict we may be unable to foresee; of its result, of its race forbids us to have any doubt, but it requires no effort of the imagination to see that the skirmishers deployed in 1907.

The Imperial Conference marks out this year as epochal in the history of the British Empire. We are aware that the great disappointment has been expressed by many people at the result of that gathering, but only by those who expected too much and are impatient at delay in anything relating to the consolidation of the Empire. With the feelings of such persons we have the greatest sympathy. We look upon their ill-concealed impatience and their somewhat perverted expressions of patriotism as very necessary stimulants to the development of Imperialism, but if its history teaches us anything more than another, is that the growth of the Empire is in all its aspects gradual, not sudden, that it proceeds less by design than by the operation of natural causes. Hence, while we may all regret that the Conference did not accomplish more of a specific character, it cannot be questioned that the change from a Colonial Conference to an Imperial Conference and the establishment of an Imperial Secretariat are more than passing incidents, and cannot fail to have an exceedingly important bearing upon the future of the British dominions. In this connection passing reference may be made to the presence of General Botha in London to participate in the deliberations relating to the welfare of the people whose valiant foe he was only a few brief years ago. This of itself would make the year notable in our Colonial history.

The consummation of the peace policy of His Majesty the King, by a complete understanding with Russia, has we venture to believe a far greater significance than appears on the surface. It represents an element of danger from the international arena, and leaves British diplomacy, if need be, British arms less embarrassed in dealing with the complications indicated in the first paragraph of this article. Of more sinister import is the movement which has been in progress in Morocco. We do not wish to exaggerate the possible effect of this, but there seems to be only one of two solutions possible for the condition of things in that country. Either European influence must dominate North Africa, or the Arab must be supreme, and we can hardly conceive that the Mohammedans of that region will submit without struggle, which may easily become racial and religious in its character, and spread very far from its point of origin. All observers will admit that the long and bitter struggle along the line of demarcation between Christendom and Islam is inevitable. The forces of the latter have never been more aggressive than now, not in a physical sense, but in the propagation of the Mohammedan faith. Whether the operations of the French at Algeiras are the beginning of the inevitable time only time can determine.

While the results of the Peace Conference in London cannot be said to have been in any sense spectacular, that gathering will be notable in history for two reasons, if for no other. The first is the occasion when disarmament was proposed as a basis of international gathering, and for the first time the South American republics were recognized as entitled to a full voice in the determination of international questions. When the history of the Twentieth Century comes to be written, it may be found that the events of this year cause important results may flow.

Taken altogether the year 1907 may fairly be regarded as one of preparation rather than one of accomplishment, as one that will lead to, rather than be marked by great events, a year that may hereafter be regarded as the beginning of a new period in the history of the world, which has been a single occurrence which can be singled out, standing by itself, be said to be worthy of being called momentous or epochal, but it is not without a year in many centuries characterized by so much that seems heavily weighted for the good or ill of humanity.

DEATH ROLL OF 1907

The roll of distinguished dead, which the year has called, while not exceptionally long, contains many names well known to the world. Among reigning monarchs, the Shah of Persia and the King of Siam were called away. Marie, a former queen of Hawaii also died at the advanced age of 88. Of eminent public men we may mention Viscount Goschen, Casimir Perrier, and United States Senators Alger and Moran. Literature suffered severe losses, among them being W. W. Russell, the first of the war correspondents to reinhold Claverling Gunter, who made a world-wide reputation with a few character stories; T. B. Aldrich, best known by his "Story of a Bad Boy"; Dr. John Watson, whose pen name "Iam MacLaren" Tilton, whose name as a writer and editor was clouded by his controversy with Beecher; David Christie Murray, whose contributions to fiction and the drama are very popular; Mary Jane Holmes, a successful novelist of the lighter school; David Masson, a Scotch French poet. Of persons prominently connected with newspaper work we note the names of P. D. Munn, founder of the Scientific American and Harriet P. Donley, the first editor of a women's magazine in America. Since lost one of its greatest ornaments in Lord Kelvin, and others of its great lights who passed away during the year were Sir William Perkins, the discoverer of aniline dyes, A. S. Herschel, the astronomer and Mons. Beethoven, who combined scientific pursuits with statesmanship. Music suffered the loss of Greig and Joachim, and Crucelli, once Europe's greatest singer, while sculpture is the poorer for the death of St. Gaudens and the drama by the loss of Mansfield. Other noted names that may be mentioned are those of Dr. Coronaryata, the pretended Elijah, Dennis Kearney, of Sand Lots fame, Francis Murphy, the famous temperance advocate, Pinkerton, the founder of the modern detective school and Sir Francis McClintock, the distinguished Arctic explorer.

INDUSTRIAL CANADA.

Dr. Arthur Shadwell has communicated to the London Times a very appreciative article on industrial Canada. He is much impressed by the lack of knowledge in England of what Canada really is, and says: "The fact that there are railroads, mines, and factories in Canada is doubtless recognized in a way; the world has heard at least of the Can-

adian Pacific Railway and the Klondike. But the all-round character of the economic development, its scope and pace, are certainly not understood.

He points out that even in Canada the manufacturing interests are not as fully appreciated as they ought to be, which he attributes to the fact that those concerned in them are too much given to asserting their own importance, but he thinks the chief reason why the manufacturing achievements and possibilities of the land are not better understood is because its agricultural possibilities overshadow everything else, and he expresses this idea in the following well chosen sentences:

"The West calls the young men and women from the Eastern provinces and the immigrants, too; they have helped and are helping to make it. Some are shed on the way in the large towns, some come down to them; but the West is the great goal. In Europe, naturally enough, more is heard of that than of anything else. The returning emigrant, who writes of it, the intending emigrant, who thinks of it, Canada is a thrifty land, fruitful for human beings to make it fruitful. There is a great deal of land he can get for nothing a stretch of fertile ground, and by the bounty of God and his strong right arm he can with great certainty grow a profitable crop on it. He can begin with nothing and, if he be the right sort, can within two or three years stand firmly on his feet as an independent and substantial man. Some of those who begin with least success best. So fast is the expense available that, in spite of the rapid increase of population and the large scale to which it has attained, only a small fraction of the fertile and workable area has yet been touched."

He tells us that Canada is bound to become a great manufacturing country, because we possess the three great requisites of power, water, and transportation. He lays great stress upon our lake and river systems and our sea coasts. He looks upon Hudson's Bay as becoming the theatre of a great commerce, and adds:

"Canada is the land of waters, of lake and river and sea, beyond others; Our Lady of Waters would be a better title than Our Lady of Snows; and this character, which lends so much color to the scenery, has an economic value already great, but destined to be much greater. He thinks Canadians possess the qualities requisite for great industrial development, such as energy, enterprise, initiative, organizing power and inventiveness," and he says that "concerns started in Canada by British or American enterprise have a general tendency to pass into Canadian hands." He notes a disposition to follow the example of our neighbors in going into ill-considered and over-large undertakings and in indifference as to quality, but thinks there will be a great change in this respect, and that a distinctive Canadian type of manufactures will develop, which will be neither British nor American, but will combine the good qualities of both.

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1908.

Elsewhere this morning we give some impression of the outlook for 1908. The year which begins today. They are all distinctly favorable. The Colonist believes that optimistic views are fully justified by the facts. To a certain degree Victoria must reflect the business conditions existing through the Dominion and we feel that the outlook for the year will be unfavorable. The Canadian Pacific Railway company announced a new stock issue of \$28,000,000, of which \$24,000,000 is to be placed on the market immediately. The proceeds to be applied to such extensions of its line and such other improvements as the growth of business demands. This company's affairs have been exceedingly well managed, and its progress has in the past been fairly indicative of the progress of the Dominion. We feel that the confidence of the confidence of its directors in the immediate future of the country may well inspire confidence in the part of individual business men. In addition to what the premier transcontinental line will do, we have the promise of active construction by the Grand Trunk Pacific, as well as by the government on the eastern section of the National Transcontinental Railway. Of the plans of the Canadian Northern we are not informed. Mr. Mackenzie, the president of that company, is at present in Great Britain, and until his return we can hardly expect any announcement of its plans, but the completion of that line which has attended him so far in the flotation of his enterprises is hardly likely to desert him now. The excellent results which both the Canadian and the immediate promise of profitable business ahead of the Grand Trunk Pacific warrant the belief that there will be no cessation of railway construction in the Dominion. There is an immense crop of wheat to be marketed, and the price promises to be very good. These two things of themselves indicate that money is almost certain to be plentiful throughout the country next summer.

Immigration plays a very important part in Canadian prosperity, and we see no reason for supposing that there will be any material falling off in this respect so far as the future is concerned. It would not be surprising if there is a considerable increase to the influx of people from the United States in search of a home where business conditions are not hopelessly at the mercy of stock-gamblers. The only thing that will be likely to check it will be the difficulty of procuring money without sacrificing property. The very excellent showing made by Canadian agriculture in such an exceptionally hard year as 1907 must very favorably influence the trend of emigration.

The bank returns, apparently indicating that our financial institutions have been keeping a pretty tight rein upon borrowers and calling in as many loans as they conveniently could without disarranging business. There must certainly be a loosening up in this regard very soon. The banks have every incentive to keep their money profitably employed, and there can be little doubt that as soon as they can see their way clear to do so, they will extend liberal assistance to all legitimate lines of business. There are signs of improvement in the financial sky. Discounts in London are growing easier and the Bank of England is expected to lower the official rate at an early day. The effect of this will necessarily be felt in Canada, beneficially, for independent as we are to some extent of the financial disturbances affecting other countries, we are not immune from their prejudicial influence.

A very interesting and significant news item was published a few days ago to the effect that the steel mills of the United States had orders ahead to the full amount of their capacity for the greater part of the present year. Perhaps there is one thing which more accurately foreshadows the immediate future of business than this. Referring to the United States, it is highly satisfactory to note that the country seems to be shaking itself clear from the pernicious control of Wall Street. That agency of greed and thrills, gamblers and gamblers will hardly be likely in the future to get such a hold upon the prosperity of a great nation as they have enjoyed during the past decade and the revival of good and which cannot be very long delayed, will be more permanent, if not of quite as spectacular a character, as that which culminated in 1906.

We see every reason for looking for a good year in British Columbia. Everything is in a satisfactory condition at present. There are no labor troubles, and the feeling between employer and employee is never more satisfactory than it is at the present time. The prosperity of our lumber industry will depend very largely upon the state of things in the Prairie Provinces, and for the reasons given above we feel much confidence that this is assured. For our agricultural products there will be a constantly increasing demand, and this quite irrespective of general business conditions, such as the fact that our farmers do not produce nearly as much as the market will take under any circumstances likely to arise. Our great timber mines have passed through a critical period with such success that we are encouraged to believe that nothing is likely to arise during the present twelvemonth that will interfere with the prosperity, but that any change will be for their advantage. Just what amount of railway construction the province will undertake in 1908, we are unable to say with certainty. Such information as we have is encouraging, and to the effect that it may be sufficient to give employment to a great many people and afford a healthy stimulus to business.

Victoria can look forward to the future without anxiety. In a few days the Empress Hotel will be opened, and this will mean the inauguration of a new era in the history of the city as a resort for travelers. The indications of a continuance of the very best of things, both in the economic and in the social sphere, are good, and the promise of the present is borne out by future events, we are likely to see the advent of a great many people from other parts of the Dominion in fruit-farming in this vicinity. Railway construction on the island is assured, and this will serve to attract commerce to the city and to result only in a direct increase of its business, but in its growth and development. All our industries enter upon the new year in a healthy and prosperous condition.

For the reasons outlined above, and others which will suggest themselves to readers, we feel that the people of Victoria, as citizens of the most beautiful spot on the coast, and as residents of the richest of all the provinces, and as Canadians, whose interests are bound up with the progress of the great land of whose magnificent future we are only beginning to appreciate, may look forward with confidence to a prosperous and happy new year.

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Canadians have legitimate reasons for feeling a certain amount of pride and considerable satisfaction at the climacteric moment of the day has passed when the Dominion was regarded as an insignificant factor in the problem of international trade relations. Some shrewd observers in so powerful a nation as Germany are warning the government that a grave mistake would be made if Canada were left out of the calculations in framing new commercial treaties. A recent Imperial London cable says: "The Borsen Courier of Berlin publishes a leading article on trade with Canada urging a change of action on the part of the German government. It regrets that the slightest reference is made to Canada in the bill prolonging the provisional commercial arrangement with England until the end of 1908 which has just become law. If we continue our present policy in respect of our commercial relations with Canada," it remarks "We run the risk of being left far behind in the race for trade with this thriving country which contains almost inconceivable possibilities of development. The Imperial Government and industry demand most urgently that the German Government should now do something towards renewing German-Canadian commercial relations."

Bank clearings in Victoria exceeded \$5,900,000 during the past year, a gain of \$10,000,000 over 1906. The building record for 1907 in Victoria is the largest in the history of the city, and if we were to position to include those in the immediate suburbs, the increase would be even greater.

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FINEST LINENS HERE

THIS STORE CAN SERVE YOU BEST IN FINEST LINENS



We offer you the best possible linen values. This is made possible through the extensive purchases we make direct from the largest manufacturers. We enjoy an immense business in this line throughout the entire province, and we have to buy each year very large quantities. We go direct to the mills and buy for spot cash, getting the best possible prices. We are in this way able to offer you the very best quality linens at prices that are in many instances much lower than are asked for ordinary kinds. When comparing prices remember that these goods represent some of the best productions of the biggest Irish mills and carry with them the quality guarantee of the mills and ourselves.

THIS LIST GIVES BUT A FAINT IDEA OF THE STOCK

SIDEBOARD COVERS, embroidered, 18 x 72, each \$2.50
SIDEBOARD COVERS, embroidered, 16 x 45, each \$1.50
TRAY CLOTHS, embroidered, 18x27. Each \$1.00
TRAY CLOTHS, embroidered, 36x36, each \$2.00
All to match same pattern.
SIDEBOARD COVERS, drawwork, 18 x 72, each \$2.50
SIDEBOARD COVERS, drawwork, 18 x 72, each \$2.50
TRAY CLOTHS, drawwork, 18 x 30, each \$1.75
TRAY CLOTHS, drawwork, 18 x 27, each \$1.50
TEA CLOTHS, drawwork, 36 x 36, each \$2.50
Linen Doylies, drawwork, 30 x 30, each \$2.00
All above made to match.
HEMSTITCHED AND EMBROIDERED TEA CLOTH, very fine, 45 x 45 in., each \$9.00
LINEN DOYLIES, 4 1/2 in. round, Dozen \$9.00
LINEN DOYLIES, with lace edge, 9 in. round, each \$1.00
LINEN DOYLIES, with lace edge, 8 1/2 in. round, each \$1.00
SIDEBOARD RUNNERS, 18x72 inches, each \$1.75
TRAY OR TEA CLOTHS, 18x27 in., each \$1.25
TRAY OR TEA CLOTHS, 30x30 in., each \$1.50
TRAY OR TEA CLOTHS, 36x36 in., each \$1.75
DOYLIES, 5 1/2 in. diameter, each \$1.00
DOYLIES, 9 x 12 in. Each \$1.25
DOYLIES, 12 x 12 in. Each \$1.50
DOYLIES, 18 x 18 in. Each \$2.50
NICELY EMBROIDERED DOYLIES, 12 x 12 in. Each \$1.00
NICELY EMBROIDERED DOYLIES, 18 x 18 in. Each \$1.75
TABLE CLOTHS, 2 x 2 1/2 yds. Each \$6.00
and \$5.50
TABLE CLOTHS, 2 x 3 yds., each \$7.00 and \$6.50
TABLE CLOTHS, 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 yds., each \$20.00, \$18.00, \$12.00, \$7.00
NAPKINS to match Table Cloths, at per dozen, \$5.00, \$6.50 and \$5.00

TABLE DAMASK, bleached, 64 inches wide. Per yard \$5c
TABLE DAMASK, bleached, 64 inches wide, at per yard, \$2.00, \$1.65, \$1.35 and \$1.00
TABLE DAMASK, bleached, 90 inches wide, at per yard, \$2.75, \$2.25, and \$2.00
TABLE CLOTHS, 2 yards by 2 yards, at, each \$3.50
TABLE CLOTHS, 2 yds. x 2 1/2 yds., at, each \$4.25
TABLE CLOTHS, 2 yards by 3 yards, at, each \$5.00
TABLE CLOTHS, in above 2 sizes, hemstitched, \$5.50, \$5.00 and \$5.00
TABLE AND TRAY CLOTHS, 1 yard by 1 yard, each \$2.00 down to 75c
SIDEBOARD COVERS, 16x45 in., cotton, embroidered, each \$1.00
TRAY CLOTHS, 32 in. x 32 in., cotton embroidered, each \$1.00
DOYLIES OR BUTCHERS' LINEN, 39 in., per yard 50c, 40c, 45c and 35c
SIDEBOARD COVERS, nicely embroidered, 12 in. by 45 in., at each \$1.50 and \$1.25
SIDEBOARD COVERS, nicely embroidered, 14 in. by 45 in., at each \$2.25 and \$1.75
TABLE NAPKINS, 16 in. by 17 in., per doz. \$1.50
TABLE NAPKINS, 17 in. by 18 in., per doz. \$1.75
TABLE NAPKINS, 18 in. by 20 in., per doz. \$2.50
TABLE NAPKINS, 21 in. by 21 in., per doz. \$3.50
TABLE NAPKINS, 22 in. by 22 in., per doz. \$4.00
TABLE NAPKINS, 22 in. by 22 in., hemstitched, per dozen \$9.00
TOWELS, pure linen, 30 in. by 38 in., each 35c
TOWELS, pure linen, 34 in. by 42 in., each 35c
TOWELS, pure linen, 32 in. by 40 in., each 35c
TOWELS, pure linen, 24 in. by 42 in., each \$1.25
TURKISH TOWELS, white, 26 in. by 53 in., per dozen \$4.50
TURKISH TOWELS, white, 27 in. by 60 in., per dozen \$5.50
TURKISH TOWELS, white, 27 in. by 60 in., per dozen \$7.50

THE SAFE PLACE TO BUY BLANKETS

Quality should be the keynote when buying blankets. If you are not absolutely certain of the quality of those offered it is doubly important that you should exercise care. There are many "shoddy" blankets offered as "all wool." Prices look extraordinarily low for such good-looking blankets. But wait until they have seen some service—wait until they strike the water. Quite often it is difficult to find enough to "go round." Doesn't it seem wise policy to buy from a reliable house that will guarantee their quality? Every blanket we sell has this firm's guarantee of quality behind it. That is sufficient for those who know us. The values we offer are the best possible, made possible only through the fortunate early purchase of a big lot. Better investigate our blanket stock.

Fine Grey Blankets

These are especially fine values. An uncommonly soft and warm blanket that you'll like. Liberal sizes and full weight.
Size 56 in. x 78 in., 6-lb. Per pair \$3.00
Size 68 in. x 78 in., 7-lb. Per pair \$3.50
Size 62 in. x 82 in., 8-lb. Per pair \$4.00

Silver Grey Blankets

This is a fine grey warmth producing Blanket, made from best quality wool. The best grey blanket obtainable. See these:
Size 60 in. x 80 in., 6-lb. Per pair \$4.50
Size 62 in. x 82 in., 7-lb. Per pair \$5.25
Size 64 in. x 84 in., 8-lb. Per pair \$6.00

Milford Blankets

A soft and comfortable all wool Blanket. Ends finished with silk binding.
Size 72 in. x 90 in., 9-lb. \$12.00

Superior White Blankets

These all wool Blankets have a very long fleece, and are excellent sorts. Judging from the big sales of this style the price must be correct.
Size 60 in. x 80 in., 6-lb. Per pair \$5.75
Size 64 in. x 82 in., 7-lb. Per pair \$6.75
Size 68 in. x 86 in., 8-lb. Per pair \$7.50

Scotch Cheviot Blankets

Here is a wear-resisting Blanket worthy of your attention. The special weave leaves practically no fleecy. Sizes are larger. Very warm and best wearing Blanket made.
Size 72 in. x 84 in., 7-lb. Per pair \$7.50
Size 80 in. x 96 in., 9-lb. Per pair \$9.50

Scotch Bath Blankets

An all wool Blanket. A close weave. Wool used is of very finest quality. This is a splendid Blanket.
Size 76x94 in., 8-lb. \$12.00

FAMOUS AYRSHIRE BLANKETS

This far famed Blanket has indeed many points of special merit. A specially long wool is used in the making. The weave is very close and firm. This blanket has been long and favorably known for its wear resisting qualities. These Blankets will stand years of hardest use.

Size 75 x 90 inches, 8 lbs., per pair \$8.00 Size 76 x 94 inches, 8 1/2 lbs., per pair 8.50

A LINE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY FLANNELLETTES

Size 56 in. x 75 in., per pair \$1.35
Size 50 in. x 70 in., per pair \$1.50
Size 30 in. x 40 in., per pair 70c

British—60 in. x 76 in., per pair .. \$1.75
British—64 in. x 81 in., per pair .. \$2.25
British—72 in. x 90 in., per pair .. \$2.75

VISIT THE CARPET DEPARTMENT TODAY

FURNISHERS
OF
HOMES
HOTELS
CLUBS
Complete and
Good

Weiler Bros

THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST
GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

MAKERS
OF
FURNITURE
AND OFFICE
FITTINGS
That Are
Better

Regular
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Young's 1908 January Sale

Commences at 8.30 Today

ALL records will now be broken in this real good, old-fashioned January sale, because these unparalleled bargains easily eclipse the offerings of any dry goods sale ever held in Victoria. The crowds will increase as the news spreads throughout the city. It is the very greatest opportunity Victorians ever had to secure Furs, Dress Goods, Prints, Flannels, Handkerchiefs, House, Table and Fancy Linens, Curtains, Umbrellas, Hosiery, Underwear, Ready-to-Wear Skirts and Blouses, Millinery, etc., etc., at practically half their regular prices. It is needless to say that the quality of the Staples is high-class, that the Ready-to-Wear Goods are both high-grade and exclusive in fashion—such things are right as a matter of course at "THE WHITE HOUSE."

Prints
Regular 12½c; January Sale Price, per yard **5c**

Dress Goods and Silks

Scotch Tweeds, regular 65c and 75c. January sale price, per yard **25c**
Striped Tweeds and Homespuns, 44 to 54 in. wide, reg. 90c and \$1.00, January sale price, per yard **55c**
Genuine Harris Homespuns, plain and fancy, 54 in. wide, regular \$1.25, January sale price, per yard **75c**
Fancy Tweeds and Homespuns, 54 in. wide, regular prices \$1.40 and \$1.50, January sale price, per yard **90c**
Fancy Costume Cloths, regular \$1.75, January sale price, per yard **\$1.00**
Cravenettes, 60 in. wide, regular \$2.25 and \$2.40, January sale price, per yard **\$1.25**
Fancy Mohair Waistings, regular 65c, January sale price, per yard **35c**
Fancy Delaine Waistings, regular 40c, January sale price, per yard **25c**
Fancy Embroidered Nun's Veilings, regular 75c, January sale price, per yard **50c**
Fancy Lustres, regular price 75c, January sale price, per yard **45c**
Navy Blue Serge, 42 in. wide, regular 50c, January sale price, per yard **30c**
All Wool Clan Tartans, 44 in. wide, regular \$1.00, January sale price, per yard **65c**

All Exclusive Costume Lengths are marked down to January Sale Prices

Skirting Moreens, regular 75c, January sale price, per yard **50c**

Every Article in Dress Goods Department Reduced to January Sale Price

Bearskin Coating, regular \$3.00, January sale price, per yard **\$2.00**

Bearskin Coating, regular \$3.50, January sale price, per yard **\$2.25**

Don't Forget to Look Through the Remnants, Many "Snaps" There

Fancy Foulards, white and colors, regular 75c, January sale price, per yard **35c**

Fancy Dresden Silks, regular \$1.00, January sale price, per yard **50c**

Clan Tartan Waistings, regular 75c, January sale price, per yard **45c**

Peau de Soie and Satins, in plain shades, regular 85c and 90c, January sale price, per yard **45c**

Corduroy Velveteens, in all the best shades, regular 75c, January sale price, per yard **50c**

Every Article in Silk and Dress Goods Department Reduced to January sale price.

Pure Irish Linens

Damask Tablings, 55 in., bleached, regular 45c, January sale price, per yard **30c**
Damask Tablings, 60 in., bleached, regular 50c, January sale price, per yard **35c**
Damask Tablings, 64 in., bleached, regular 65c, January sale price, per yard **45c**
Damask Tablings, 66 in., bleached, regular 75c, January sale price, per yard **50c**
Damask Tablings, 72 in., bleached, regular \$1.00, January sale price, per yard **75c**
Damask Tablings, 72 in., bleached, regular \$1.25, January sale price, per yard **80c**
Damask Tablings, 68 in., bleached, regular \$1.50, January sale price, per yard **\$1.00**
Damask Table Napkins, hemmed, regular \$1.50, January sale price, per dozen **\$1.20**
Damask Table Napkins, hemmed, regular \$2.25, January sale price, per dozen **\$1.80**
Damask Table Napkins, unhemmed, regular \$2.75, January sale price, per dozen **\$2.25**
Damask Table Napkins, unhemmed, regular \$2.85, January sale price, per dozen **\$2.30**
Damask Table Napkins, unhemmed, regular \$3.00, January sale price, per dozen **\$2.40**
Damask Table Napkins, unhemmed, regular \$3.25, January sale price, per dozen **\$2.60**
Damask Table Napkins, unhemmed, regular \$3.75, January sale price, per dozen **\$3.00**
Damask Table Napkins, unhemmed, regular \$4.00, January sale price, per dozen **\$3.20**

Table Cloths With Napkins to Match, Separate Cloths and Separate Napkins all marked down to January Sale Prices. These are all Pure Irish Linens and are Direct Importations.

Fancy Linens

Hemstitched and Drawn Work Pillow Shams, regular 75c, January sale price **60c**
Hemstitched and Drawn Work Pillow Shams, regular 85c, January sale price **65c**
Hemstitched and Drawn Work Table Squares, regular \$1.50, January sale price **\$1.20**
Hemstitched and Drawn Work Table Squares, regular \$1.00, January sale price **80c**
Hemstitched and Drawn Work Table Squares, regular \$1.75, January sale price **\$1.40**
Hemstitched and Drawn Work Table Squares, regular \$1.25, January sale price **\$1.00**
Battenburg Square, regular \$1.50, January sale price **\$1.20**
Battenburg Square, regular price \$1.85, January sale price **\$1.45**
Fancy Linen Square, regular \$2.00, January sale price **\$1.60**
Fancy Linen Square, regular \$2.50, January sale price **\$2.00**
Fancy Linen Square, regular \$3.50, January sale price **\$2.80**
Fancy Linen Square, regular \$3.00, January sale price **\$2.40**
Fancy Linen Square, regular \$3.75, January sale price **\$3.00**
Fancy Linen Square, regular \$4.00, January sale price **\$3.20**
Fancy Drawn Work Scarf and Bureau Covers, regular 75c, January sale price **60c**
Fancy Drawn Work Scarf and Bureau Covers, regular 50c, January sale price **40c**
Tray Cloths, regular \$1.00, January sale price **80c**
Tray Cloths, regular \$1.50, January sale price **\$1.20**
Sideboard Covers, regular \$1.75, January sale price **\$1.40**

All Linen D'Oyleys, Squares and Other Fancy Linens Are Marked Down to January Prices

Motor Scarfs, in heliotrope, sky and navy blue, regular 75c to \$1.25, January sale price, each **65c**

Fancy Silk Belts in all colors and designs

Belt, regularly priced \$1.50, January sale price **85c**
Belt, regularly priced \$2.00, January sale price **\$1.25**
Belt, regularly priced \$2.25, January sale price **\$1.50**
Belt, regularly priced \$2.75, January sale price **\$1.85**
Belt, regularly priced \$2.50, January sale price **\$1.55**
Belt, regularly priced \$3.25, January sale price **\$2.25**
Belt, regularly priced \$3.50, January sale price **\$2.50**
Belt, regularly priced \$3.75, January sale price **\$2.75**

Fancy Combs at January Sale Prices

Fancy Needle Books at January Sale Prices

Fancy Handkerchiefs at January Sale Prices

Fancy Chiffon and Silk Collars at January Sale Prices

Fancy Lace Collars and Cravats at January Sale Prices

Look for
Specials Every
Day in
Windows

Henry Young & Co.

Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

Watch Our
Ad. Every Day,
It Will
Pay You

January Sale Prices Apply to All Articles in
Millinery Department
Ladies' Trimmed Hats, Ladies' Untrimmed Hats,
Children's Hats, Caps, Wings, Flowers,
Ornaments, etc., etc.

Furs

\$45.00 Real Mink Stole, January sale price **\$30.00**
\$42.00 Japanese Martin Stole, satin lining, January sale price **\$22.50**
\$40.00 Russian Kolinsky Stole, January sale price **\$20.00**
\$37.50 Japanese Martin Stole, satin lining, January sale price **\$19.00**
\$37.50 Japanese Martin Capeline, storm collar, lined with heavy brocade silk, January sale price **\$19.00**
\$28.50 Russian Kolinsky Stole, January sale price **\$15.00**
\$23.00 Japanese Martin Stole, with brocade lining, January sale price **\$11.50**
\$22.50 Real Mink Stole, January sale price **\$15.00**
\$20.00 Japanese Martin and Ermine Scarf, January sale price **\$10.00**
\$18.50 Japanese Martin and Ermine Scarf, January sale price **\$9.50**
\$16.50 Japanese Martin and Ermine Scarf, January sale price **\$8.50**
\$12.50 Japanese Martin Stole, January sale price **\$6.50**
\$8.50 Japanese Martin Collar, January sale price **\$4.50**
All Other Furs Marked Down Half Price and Every Price Shouts In Praise of Cash Economy

Ladies' Waists

Fancy Embroidered Lawn Waists, regular \$1.40, January sale price **\$1.10**
Fancy Embroidered Lawn Waists, regular \$1.65, January sale price **\$1.30**
Fancy Embroidered Lawn Waists, regular \$2.40, January sale price **\$1.90**
Fancy Embroidered Lawn Waists, regular \$2.85, January sale price **\$2.25**
Fancy Embroidered Lawn Waists, regular \$4.25, January sale price **\$2.75**
These are all new and in the very height of fashion. Just what remain from our special Christmas Importation.

The Whitewear Sale

Commences Saturday Morning, Jan. 4.
See Friday Morning Ad.

Ladies' Silk Waists

Silk Waists, in black and white, regular \$3.75, January sale price **\$2.90**
Silk Waists, in black and white, regular \$4.25, January sale price **\$3.65**
Silk Waists, in black and white, regular \$5.25, January sale price **\$4.00**
Silk Waists, in black and white, regular \$6.25, January sale price **\$4.75**
Silk Waists, in black and white, regular \$7.00, January sale price **\$5.40**
Fancy Basket Cloth and Mohair Waists, regular \$4.25, January sale price **\$3.40**
Fancy Cashmere Waists, regular price \$4.00, January sale price **\$3.00**
Net and Lace Waists, regular \$5.25, January sale price **\$3.95**
In Our Blouse Department Prices Have Been Cut Away to Remnants

Dress Skirts

Black Serge Skirts, excellent quality, splendidly tailored, regular prices \$5.85 and \$6.00, January sale price **\$3.75**
Fancy Mixed Tweeds, Panama and Black Serge Skirts, regular \$4.00, January sale price **\$2.65**
Black Venetian Skirts, fine quality, latest design, regular \$6.50, January sale price **\$4.25**
Panama Skirts, navy, brown and black, regular prices \$6.00, \$6.25 and \$6.50, January sale price **\$4.00**
Fancy Grey Homespun Skirts, regular \$8.25, January sale price **\$5.00**
Black Venetian Skirts, regular \$11.25, January sale price **\$7.75**
Fine Black Serge Skirts, regular \$13.50, January sale price **\$9.00**
Fine Black Panama Skirts, regular \$14.50, January sale price **\$10.70**
Fine Black Voile Skirts, regular \$16.50 and \$17.25, January sale price **\$11.50**



Great Whitewear Sale

Commences Saturday Morning
Watch Our Windows for Specials. Look for Items and Prices in Our Friday Ad.

Hosiery, Etc.

Ladies' Cashmere Hose, seamless feet, sizes 8½, 9 and 9½, regular 40c, January sale price, per pair **30c**
Ladies' 21 Rib Cashmere Hose, sizes 9 and 9½, regular 45c, January sale price, three pairs **\$1.00**
Ladies' Cashmere Hose, lace fronts, regular 60c, January sale price, per pr. **35c**
Boys' Heavy Worsted Hose, regular 45c, January sale price, per pair **30c**

Ladies' Ribbed Combinations, high neck, long sleeves, regular \$2.60, January sale price **\$1.75**
Ladies' Ribbed Combinations, regular price \$3.25, January sale price **\$2.25**
Ladies' "Health" Combinations, regular \$2.75 and \$3.00, January sale price **\$2.00**
Ladies' Ribbed Vests, fleece lined, white and grey, regular 40c and 45c, January sale price **25c**
Ladies' Ribbed Vests, fleece lined, white and grey, regular 75c, January sale price **50c**
Ladies' Wool Ribbed Vests, regular \$1.00, January sale price **60c**
Children's Vests and Drawers, Watson, Crescent and Turnbull Make. All at January Sale Prices
Children's Equestrienne Tights, regular 90c and \$1.15, January sale price **60c**
Children's Knitted Wool Gaiters, regular 25c, January sale price **15c**
All Odd Garments in Ladies' and Children's Sizes at Half the Marked Prices
Children's Knitted Wool Gaiters, regular 35c, January sale price **25c**
Children's Knitted Overalls, regular 75c, January sale price **50c**

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DAY

MAKERS
OF
FURNITURE
AND OFFICE
FITTINGS
That Are
Better

FACTS REGARDING SHIPPING

Many Additions a

MANY NEW VES

Chief Among Them
cess Royal, Op

During the year just past there were many changes in the general shipping. The steamship Royal and Princess was the product of the B. & O. way company, her construction and the latter built yards at Liverpool have

and arrangements made for the flyer with speed of flight and better than the Victoria, which is being kept in the field yards on the Chesapeake. The Victoria cost \$875,000 for the Victoria route. The Victoria was bought at Liverpool, where, duty paid, and delivered in Victoria by the Steamship company on the Victoria route. The tug Spruce

Several new service
ded. The Canadian-M
der subsidy from the
ernment established
vice between Victori
ports with the steame
Georgia and the Mexi
navy in arrangement

was secured for the Italian service to be in March, but a short came from Ottawa for the Canadian-Aus been withdrawn and how this will affect the service.

Some few changes t lines to the Orient of the C. P. R. which a report of the last annu either the two Atl

British, would be to Pacific for two other built for this route. small steamers, the Asa, to J. Kismoto, Kobe, and as yet, these vessels, although of the Elder Den similar to the Monte brought to the Pacific coast. The Boston 8 pany, whose auxilary lades, Lyra and Hye drawn about a year arrangement with the der the agency of F Co., and the steamer Suveric are being us the Boston liners Tremut. Several other ed. The Hill liner De last March off the

was not replaced. Several of Seattle, agents of Hamburg, have established a line carrying flour and other goods to North China. The Maru which had been the Japanese service Yusen Kaisha of Tokyo to the company's service.

schedule. The Blue F has maintained its from Liverpool via the months ago included ports of call. This line's increased amount of freight mostly from the demand for this port area.

Some changes have been made in the Australian trade. The withdrawal of the Oceanic a year ago two other lines entered the trade. The in association with H. Co., has secured a major share of the Washington govern-

ing mails from San Francisco and other western ports. The vessel will give a monthly freight load large consignments to Chemainus and Vancouver and return freight from the South coast. Call at San Francisco.

from Newcastle. J. also maintain a freight traffic.

In the Atlantic the of the year, have of retaking of the blue Atlantic ocean from the new Cunarders Mauretania. Incidents has shown during the greater advantage of route in landing the Empress liners in mail brought by the b

The record of the show that the past

a busy one. Among the
constructed was the new
one of the finest vessels
here, and the steel ves-
sel Madge, while the
steamer Alexandra and
the C. P. R. are being
the Esquimalt yards.
Marine Railway com-
Victoria Machinery de-

making boilers, etc., which cost \$25,000 w C. P. R. and at Tu season has been a b present time several n es for the government toria harbor, which w Polson yards at Ton constructed and a ste Leeming Bros. is on sternwheel river stea the steamer Mount R built in the upper h Watson, the well kn of this style of craft.

which have been ordered

MADE TOP CHARTER

Council Dis-
tion of Mak-
Change

31.—Ald. Bird's re-
solving the change of the
t of the city from
to the Municipal
in the form of a
ending the matter to
on of the incoming

During the resolution
reading of the city
it evident to the
ment had been re-
for the corpora-
the city before it
at every point
Electric Railway
neighbour Gas Com-
Columbia Telephone
P. R. appeared
any claim by the
had thought that
on the tram com-
ing the city was
the company refused
an adequate ser-
out that under the
of the city might
be brought on. It
the city council pass-
very subservient
to the city. The
value of the alleged
to take over the
Electric Railway Com-
mission of corpora-
also limited by the
sworn statement of
as well as by the
Municipal Clauses

out that the matter
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a very considerable
having already been
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which was today far
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erman about the
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consideration of the
move, though all
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Ald. Hepburn re-
ents with regard to
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ported the resolu-
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The final result
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It was also ex-
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me was operative.
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on to the plan of
city was not yet
and such a mode
Ald. Bird favored
but still thought
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are quorum of the
this time, Mayor
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Shot.
Governor Lopez, of
t and seriously
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Alliance.
—Rev. Dr. Shear-
vice-president of
ance in place of
who declined the

Medal.
—The announce-
that the first
vements in ap-
d be awarded to
of New York.

Receipts
Customs returns
for the year
\$2,732,000 greater
Judgeship
The Government
order in council
additional judge
Bench of Mani-
toba means the
appointment of
K. C. of Win-
of King's
which it has been
made for some
Government
force of the ad-
ment.

FACTS REGARDING SHIPPING TRADE

Many Additions and Improve-
ments in Lines Running
to Victoria

MANY NEW VESSELS BUILT

Chief Among Them Is the Prin-
cess Royal, Operated By
the C.P.R.

During the year just closed there
were many changes in local and gen-
eral shipping. The steamers Princess
Royal and Princess Ena, the former
the product of the B. C. Marine Rail-
way Company, her cost being \$300,000,
and the latter, built by the Grayson
yards at Liverpool have been added to
the C. P. R. coast steamship service
and arrangements made for a new
liner with speed of 22 knots, larger
and better than the fine Princess Vi-
toria, which is being built at the Fair-
field yards on the Clyde at a cost of
\$875,000. The Victoria-Vancouver-
Seattle route, the steamer Vado
was bought at Liverpool and brought
here, duty paid, and the vessel regis-
tered in Victoria by the Bosworth
Steamship company for the northern
route. The tug was added to the
local tugboat fleet and J. H. Greer
bought the tug Queen and Stetson
which were added to the local tug-
boat fleet. The San Francisco line
was added, the steamer Governor and
President were added. The B. C. Salvage
company added to its fleet the tug Wil-
liam Jolliffe, one of the most powerful
affairs.

Several new services have been ad-
ded. The Canadian-Mexican line un-
der subsidy from the Dominion gov-
ernment established a monthly ser-
vice between Victoria and Mexico
ports with the steamers Londale and
Georgia and the Mexican Pacific com-
pany, in arrangement with the Jebsen
line, are to be replaced by another line
to Mexican ports which will sail from
Seattle, but include Victoria in its
ports of call. The Canadian-New
Zealand service, for which R. A. Alley
holds the subsidy, was added to the
line in the season by the addition of
larger steamers in the place of the Pon-
do and Bucanatur. The steamer
Mama, a 6,000 ton passenger liner, was
secured for the Canadian-Austra-
lian service to be despatched here
in March, but a short time ago word
came from Ottawa that the subsidy
for the Canadian-Australian line had
been withdrawn and it is not known
how this will affect the future of the
service.

Some few changes took place in the
lines to the Orient during the year.
The C. P. R. which announced in the
report of the last annual meeting that
either the two Atlantic Empresses,
Empress of Britain and Empress of
Britannia, would be transferred to the
Pacific or two other liners would be
built for this route, sold two of its
small steamers, the Ancon and the
tar to J. Kishimoto, a Japanese of
Kobe, and as yet, has not replaced
these vessels, although report says
two of the Empress steamers
similar to the Montserrat are to be
brought to the Pacific for that pur-
pose. The Boston Steamship com-
pany, whose auxiliary steamers Plea-
sides, Lyra and Tyndal, were with-
drawn about a year ago, has made an
arrangement with the Weir line un-
der the agency of F. Waterhouse &
Co., and the two Empresses of Su-
everic are being used to augment
the Boston liners Tremont and Shaw-
mut. Several other changes are noted.
The Hill liner Dakota, which was
lost last March at Tyndal, was re-
placed by the Empress of Germany,
was not replaced. The Empress of
Hamburg, have established a freight
line from San Francisco to the
to North China. The steamer To-
maru which had been withdrawn from
the Japanese service of the Nippon
Yusen Kaisha of Tokyo has returned
to the company and the Empress
maintained, as before on a fortnightly
schedule. The Blue Funnel line which
has maintained its monthly service
from Liverpool to the Orient several
months ago included the Empress of
Australia. The vessels of this line
give a monthly freight service. They
load large consignments of lumber at
Chemunus and Vancouver, general
freight from San Francisco and a
call at San Francisco to load general
cargo. Returning they bring coal
from Newcastle, J. T. Moore & Co.
also maintain a freight line to Aus-
tralia.

In the Atlantic the greatest vet-
of the year, have of course, been the
sinking of the blue ribbon of the
Atlantic ocean from the Germans by
the new Cunarders Lusitania and
Mauretania. Incidentally the C. P. R.
has shown during the season the
greater advantage of the Canadian
route in landing the mails brought by
the Empress liners in advance of the
mail brought by the big Cunarders.

The record of the local shipyards
show that the past season has been
a busy one. Among the steamers con-
structed was the new Princess Royal
one of the finest vessels ever built
here and the new quarantine steam-
ship Madge, while the new hydro-
steamer Alexandra and a steel tug for
the C. P. R. are being completed at
the Esquimalt yards of the B. C.
Marine Railway Company. The
Victoria Machinery depot, where con-
siderable work has been carried on in
making boilers, etc., a ferry barge
cost \$25,000 was a ferry for the
C. P. R. and the new hydro-
steamer has been a busy one. At the
present time several new hopper bar-
ges for the government dredge for Vic-
toria harbor, which was built at the
C. P. R. yards, are being con-
structed and a steam freighter for
Leeming Bros. is on the blocks. Two
sternwheel river steamers similar to
the steamer Mount Tyndal, are being
built in the upper harbor by Alex.
Watson, the well known local builder
of this style of craft. The engines for
which have been ordered for the ves-

sel from Toronto. Several other ves-
sels are to be built in the near future.
The records of the B. C. Salvage
company for the past year show how
valuable an institution it is to the
waters of the city. Not only has the
steamer Salvor been instrumental in
rescuing several vessels, but it has
brought considerable work to the dry
dock at Esquimalt. The most notable
work of the company during the year
were the saving of the steamer
Northwestern from La Touche Island,
Alaska, and the floating of the steam-
er Indralva from Kelleys Bluff. For
rescuing the Northwestern the com-
pany received \$55,000 and \$45,000 was
paid to repair the steamer in the dry
dock at Esquimalt. The repairs to
the steamer Indralva, the salvage
claim of which has not yet been ad-
justed, will also cost in the neighbor-
hood of \$45,000.

Many improvements have been made
to the aids to navigation during the
year, the most notable being the new
lighthouse on the Vancouver Island
coast at Esquimalt point and Estevan
point, and the establishment of the
series of wireless telegraph stations
at Victoria, Vancouver, Cape Lazo,
Pachena and Estevan points. Three
are already in operation and the fourth
at Estevan and Cape Lazo are expect-
ed to be ready within a short time. A
power lifeboat built at a cost of \$10-
000 arrived here a few days ago from
Bayonne, New Jersey, and will be
before the New Year is very old to es-
tablish the first Canadian lifesaving
station on the west coast of Vancouver
Island.

Fortunately, the year has been free
from serious shipping casualties in the
adjacent waters than during the past
few years.

ANCENIS CLEARS WITH A CARGO OF LUMBER

The bark Ancenis, Capt. Salter,
cleared for the Tyne yesterday, after
shipping a cargo here, with a cargo of
about a million and half feet of lum-
ber valued at \$28,000 from Hastings
mills part of the lumber will be land-
ed at the wharf and the remainder at
Kings Lynn. The Ancenis is one of the
old line of G. T. Soley & Co., and is
registered at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia,
but she is now owned. She was
built as a tug and has a small engine
of the line, at Russell & Co's yards, and
was named after a small French vil-
lage on the River Loire. All the ves-
sels of the company have been begin-
ning with Anc—among them the Pon-
do, Ancon, Ancios, and others.
The Ancon was an oddity in marine
architecture, having a flush deck and
water ballast. She was burned at sea
about a year ago.

Capt. Salter carries his wife and
family on board the Ancenis and he
proposed to start the New Year by
putting to sea, having ordered a tug
for this morning. The ship carries a
crew of 21. Capt. Salter in making
out his papers was uncertain whether
he ought to have made the total
24, to include his wife and family. He
resents the custom house imputation
that they don't count. With him they do.

YEAR'S RECORD OF SEALING INDUSTRY

Catch Was the Smallest Since
Business Was Establish-
ed Years Ago

The sealing catch during the past
season was the smallest on record. The
official record is as follows:

Coast.	Islands.	Sea.	Total.
Albermarle	45	196	241
Carleton	128	113	241
Casco	21	21	42
Dora Slew	70	477	547
Elk	118	118	236
Eva Marie	218	415	633
Ida Etta	181	332	513
Libbie	101	101	202
Markland	127	256	383
Thos. F. Bayard	172	486	658
Umbria	164	484	648
Victoria	169	148	317
Total	1,334	4,488	5,822

The records of the sealing indus-
try officials as entered to date regarding
the arrivals of passengers shows that
last March and April of October 35-
379 passengers departed from steam-
ships arriving from foreign ports out-
side the number of 22,668 carried on
these vessels.

The tables are:

Month.	Steam- ships.	Passengers.	Here.
Jan.	75	No record	No record
Feb.	70	No record	No record
Mar.	79	No record	No record
Apr.	75	No record	No record
May	83	11,554	7,252
June	81	18,717	7,843
July	82	18,909	8,909
Aug.	81	14,557	9,400
Sept.	78	15,003	8,143
Oct.	79	14,022	8,022
Nov.	75	No record	No record
Totals	874	92,668	58,379

A Good Deal Like Solitary Confinement
—One Man to a Cell.

The most solitary person in the world
during morning hours is the maker of
Roman candles.
He occupies an isolated cell, says the
Technical World, and nobody comes near
him while he is engaged in his patient
toil.
The wages he gets are high, but not
by reason of the loneliness to which he
is condemned; he is paid for the risks he
takes. He is occupied by this hermit
artisan in a tiny house, which might al-
most be called a hut, with a floor space
not more than six feet square. Standing
by itself, at least sixty yards from any
other structure, the little building is a
wood of the simplest architecture.
If it were to be blown up the financial
loss would be almost nil—a point of
view which might be of use in dis-
tressing the business. Standing by itself,
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Closing Consular Agencies.
Calgary, Dec. 30.—The United States consular office at Lethbridge, Fernie and Frank, Alberta, have been closed, and the business handled by these offices will in the future pass over the hands of the Hon. Scott McLeod, American consul in this city. It is claimed that over eighteen hundred cars have passed through Lethbridge and Fernie this year, and

play with more spirit, and after the first there was no holding them until the last few minutes. True, Vancouver did all the things in the second half, but Stanford could have done so although in the last ten minutes it was only pure luck that prevented Vancouver from equalizing.

The conclusion must not be arrived at that Vancouver played poorly. They played great Rugby, but there was more class, more polish, and more finish to the Stanford work. Their men

St. John Man's Suicide
St. John, N.B., Dec. 30.—It was learned tonight that Wm. S. Barker, a leading stock broker and member of a prominent St. John family, whose death was announced this morning, really committed suicide. Mr. Barker was found in the morning by his nurse and housekeeper with a bullet wound in his head, and a small revolver clasped in his hand. He had been ill for some time, and had gone down the stairs from his room.

The financial structure of the country has stood the strain with only a limited number of serious disasters, and will enter upon the new year under much stronger and safer conditions.

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 30.—Louis Scaler, the Spokane lightweight, who is matched to meet Battling Nelson, at Bakersfield in January, is 24 years of age and has been fighting in the Pacific northwest for the last three and a half years. His first really important battle was with Louis Long here in

Canadian Almanac Out
The Canadian Almanac for 1908 has been received from the publishers, the Copp, Clark Company, Limited, of Toronto. The new almanac which is in its first year of publication, is as usual full of useful information pertaining to the Dominion. It is edited by A. W. Thomas and in addition to bringing up to date all the information contained in the past, embodies much additional

Corbett's Backer Suicides
Oakland, Cal., Dec. 28.—Charles Stenzel, well known in Hayward and in sporting circles of the coast as one of the first backers of James J. Corbett, in his early fighting career, committed suicide by taking cyanide of potassium while lying in a small wait-room at the junction of the Hayward and San Lorenzo suburban line. Stenzel drank the poison, which he had mixed with water, from a whisky flask, and in his convulsions bit off

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It is probably
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CONTROL MANCHURIA

Finds Chinese
Railway Nearly
Out

OF TYRANNY

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Min Tun
Way

Ivan Shipoff, agent
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This step has
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is characterized as
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HTER BEATEN.

Loses Decision to
Bauwin.

c. 30.—Matty Bald-
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of a twelve round
minst club, Chelsea.
it was mostly in
summers having the
one or two rounds.

FOR NELSON,

—There is a chance
C., hockey team
ore of the local
January. Mana-
the club, writes
dates can be ar-
during the month
his team expects to
h the province and
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Nelson boys were
championship cup
arnival last year
ened their team
ear. Les, Patrick,
season's Montreal
captain of the Nel-
believe they have
trim anything in

OUNDERED.

Ashore Celebrating
Minstrel Island.

ere ashore celebrat-
ve the tug Leonora
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ere she lay moored
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the stormy sea, and
steamer Cassiar left
d been found, the
deep at that point
been operated by
are at work in the
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t boats owned by
Co.

LIFEBOAT.

to Start for West
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ck lifeboat is being
trip to the west
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three of the crew
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J. Gaudin, agent
short trip in the
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is being viewed by
spectators.

ll at Seattle

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ball seen in Seat-
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Woodland park
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badly whipped by
at Dugdale park,
7 to 1. The local
visitors beaten
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the lineup. Seat-
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1 and Fort Law-

er Suicides

Dec. 28.—Charles
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of the Hayward
urban line. Stan-
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involutions bit off
William Schuman,
a neighboring
by prompt ac-
Stenzel was taken
al before death
A. Clark, resi-
hospital, did all
the man, but his
ng. He died in
minutes after ar-
brothers, Franz
who conduct the
near San Lor-

Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver

"Keep an eye on the All-Red line project."—
Lord Strathcona, in his message conveying
Christmas greetings to readers of The
Colonist.



It will be universally conceded that when one occupying so commanding a position in the councils of the Empire, one so vitally interested in all that concerns the welfare of Canada, one admittedly so competent to weigh and pronounce upon national problems, as Lord Strathcona, considers it expedient to proffer a word of advice to the people to whom he has shown himself such a great friend, it would be the grossest folly not to mark well his words and endeavor to observe his admonition.

Colonist readers cannot complain that this newspaper has been derelict in its duty of keeping them fully informed as to the importance of the project to which Lord Strathcona has alluded, the progress being made looking towards the success of the same, and its bearing upon the future of Vancouver Island and the city of Victoria. When the announcement of the promulgation of the scheme was made to the Colonial conference it became immediately apparent that a great Imperial plan had been set afoot, which, while of supreme importance as a factor for the closer welding of the Empire, would necessarily be of paramount interest to the people of Vancouver Island.

It only requires to be stated to have it admitted that any enterprise of Imperial proportions, the success of which is absolutely and solely dependent upon its ability to furnish a system of transportation faster than any other which can be devised, must of necessity include the utilization of ports on the ocean which possess supreme strategical advantages.

On November 17 last The Colonist had an editorial article dealing with the All-Red project. It was in part as follows:

Has not Vancouver Island a message for the promoters of the All-Red project? We think it has, and furthermore, that it is the bounden duty of the various public bodies promptly to take such steps as may be necessary to see that that message reaches the proper parties. It has been demonstrated over and over again, by the citation of the most convincing evidence, that in any project which aims at a reduction of time between the ports of Canada, the Orient and the Antilles, Vancouver Island's position on the Pacific seaboard is a factor which ought not to be overlooked. It may be said that the promoters of the All-Red scheme know all about this island and its strategic position in connection with the working out of their plans. But do they? Of course we quite admit that it goes without saying that they have at their disposal all the data which they consider necessary for their purposes in laying their plans before the various governments. But are they in a position to state the case for Vancouver Island as we want it stated, and as it should be stated? We all know that it is frequently the habit of promoters of great enterprises to follow "the line of least resistance" in approaching governments; and it is conceivable that on an occasion like the present it might be considered expedient to lay such information before the government as would command the maximum amount of support from the members of the House of Commons. But on the other hand, it could be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the various governments involved that, by the utilization of ports on Vancouver Island the Pacific end of the All-Red scheme could be simplified in some of its most important details, such demonstration would likely materially aid the consummation of the scheme. It is clear that the time has arrived when the voice of Vancouver Island should be heard in this matter. We have nothing to lose and everything to gain by having our claims properly presented. It does not require any very great stretch of the imagination to understand that in some quarters not very remote from Victoria a neglect of our duty in this respect would be welcomed. The question may here be asked: What are we to do? To this we would reply—arrange to forward to Ottawa at the earliest possible date a full and complete statement of the claims of the ports of Vancouver Island for inclusion in any scheme for a fast Imperial trans-Pacific service to be aided by the government of Canada. In a few weeks the whole question of the All-Red project will be debated at Ottawa; and in view of the latest announcements from London telling of the progress made by the promoters of the enterprise, it appears probable that the government will be able to lay before the House a definite proposal. Is it not obvious, then, that the Island's representatives should be in a position to speak with full information of its position in connection with the project?

One could not wish for a more thorough endorsement of the views above expressed than the message of Lord Strathcona in which his lordship urges the people of British Columbia to "keep an eye on the All-Red project." And in the face of this word of warning from such a high source it would be an exhibition of the most monumental apathy were we to neglect taking whatever measures may be necessary to ensure that the case for Vancouver Island shall be properly presented on the floor of parliament when the scheme is brought up for debate.

Assuming that there is no disposition to dispute that Vancouver Island is likely to play an important part in the working out of the details of the Pacific end of the enterprise, we may properly turn for a moment to a consideration of the possibilities of its early consummation.

It is probably correct to say that no man in the Empire enjoys the esteem and confidence of Canadians to a greater extent than does Lord Strathcona, and the circumstance that he is acting as sponsor for a particular enterprise would ordinarily elicit a general admission that no better guarantee of success could be given. But there are factors in the situation in respect to the All-Red project, aside from the prestige of Lord Strathcona's commanding personality and influence, which may be taken as surely indicative of success. It is a matter of general knowledge that both the great political parties in England would be glad to render Canada a quid pro quo for the

Lord Strathcona's Advice in Regard to the All-Red Imperial Fast Steamship Project and Some Reasons Why It Should Be Heeded

tariff preference generously extended by this country, but they have found it difficult to arrange to do so, owing to the rooted objection of the masses in Great Britain to consent to any departure from the principles of free trade. It is true that Mr. Balfour, as leader of the Unionists, has "burned his bridges behind him," and declared for a measure of tariff reform which, if endorsed by the country, would enable his party to speedily arrange a schedule of duties which would make the Canadian preference a not altogether one-sided affair. But Mr. Balfour and his party are in the cold shades of opposition. The Campbell-Bannerman ministry, equally impressed as Mr. Balfour and his followers as to the necessity of doing everything possible to weld the Empire closer together, finds itself absolutely unable to discuss for a moment the suggestion of

we are interested in the All-Red project and the splendid case we can present on behalf of this Island. The strength of the Irish proposal rests, in the main, upon the fact that the distance from Blacksod Bay to Halifax is nearly a third less than the distance from Liverpool to New York. From Blacksod Bay to Halifax is 2,113 nautical miles; from Liverpool to New York is 3,029 miles. The saving in distance is therefore 916 miles. By starting from Blacksod, therefore, and sailing to Halifax, the traverse of the ocean is reduced by one-third. True, these distances are what they always were; but the ocean ferry boats are not what they always were. It was not always a consideration whether the voyage across occupied a few days more or less, and with plenty of travellers it is not now; but for a certain part of the

that might easily determine the success or failure of the project. But that is not all. A twenty-five knot ship, built to go 2,113 knots, does not need to be as large as one that has to go 3,029 knots, for the very good reason that it does not have to carry so much coal. It takes a thousand tons a day to drive these ships at that speed, and two days' reduction in the time of the voyage means two thousand tons less coal—each way. This saving in space means that ships for the short route can be built for four and a half millions, or three of them, enough for a weekly service, for thirteen millions, whereas the two Cunarders cost well up to fifteen millions. Then the saving on coal, at five dollars a ton, comes to \$10,000 for once across, or \$20,000 the round trip; and other savings, due to the diminished cost of provision for the shorter voyage, are

As indicating that in the most influential quarters in England a watchful eye is being kept upon statements of the promoters in regard to the free navigability of routes which are to be used in the All-Red scheme, it is to be noted that a few days after the speech by Mr. Sifton before the Liberal Club, a representative of Lloyds wrote to the Times correcting some of his figures as to the number of disasters on the St. Lawrence in a given period. This incident indicates that a factor vital to the success of the project is the ability of the promoters to demonstrate that ships will not be required to slow down because of intricate waterways, and thus lose all that the various governments are asked to pay huge sums of money for—time.

And it is when one considers this phase of the situation that he is impressed with the conviction that the success of the All-Red project is likely to have the most important bearing upon the future of Vancouver Island in general and the city of Victoria in particular. That our good friends in the enterprising city on the shores of Burrard Inlet are thoroughly cognizant of what their duty is in the face of the accumulation of conditions which threaten a loss of prestige, is shown by the following dispatch, which we take from the columns of the Vancouver News-Advertiser:

Ottawa, December 24.—The Department of Public Works has ordered a survey to be made of the First Narrows, Vancouver, in preparation to dredging the same and otherwise improving it for the rapidly-increasing shipping that enters the Terminal City.

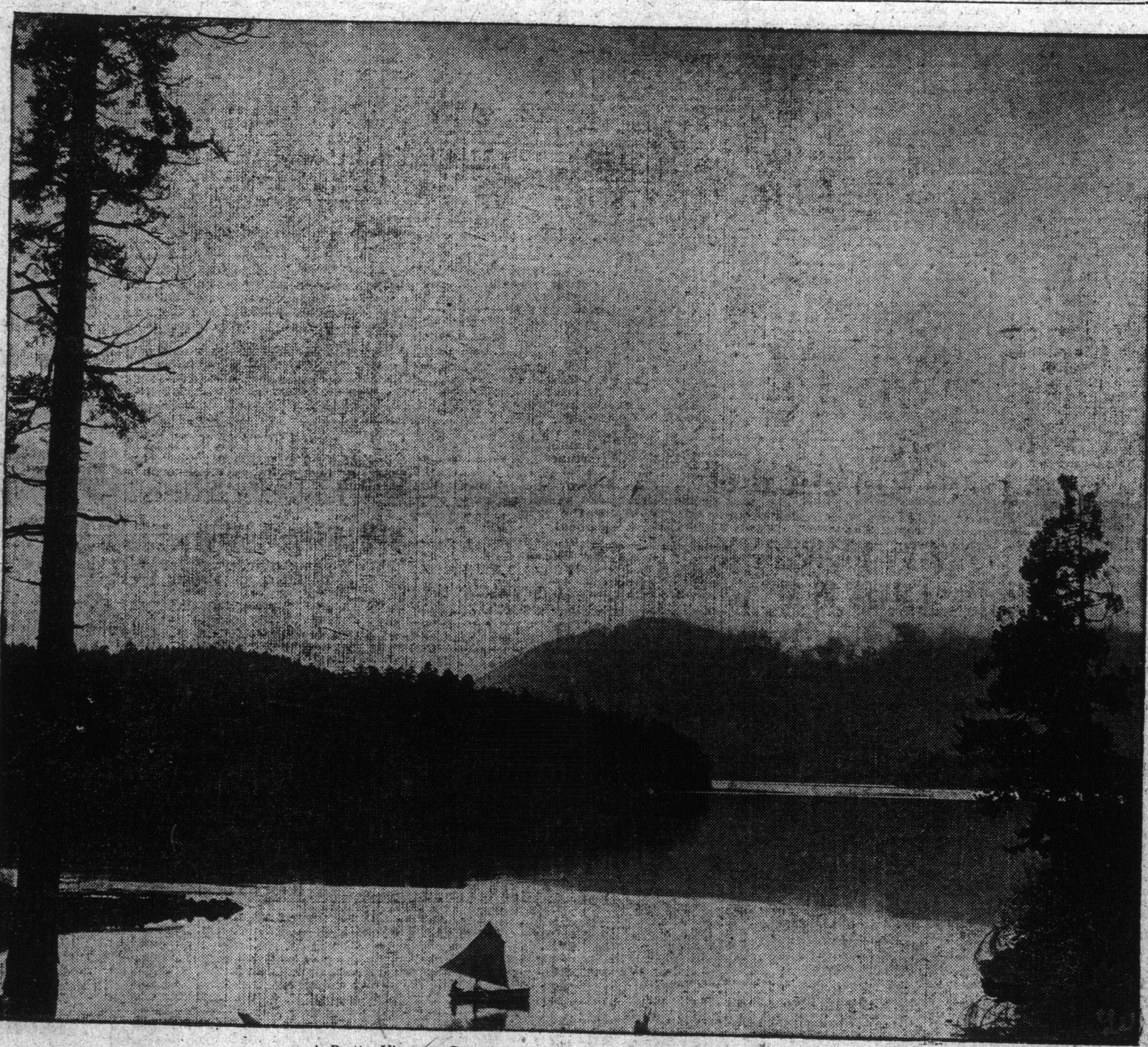
Does not even this all too feeble presentation of certain aspects of the All-Red project indicate that the people of Vancouver Island and the city of Victoria have a very direct interest in the success of the enterprise and ought not to be neglectful of the very obvious duty of seeing that every possible step is taken to press our claims for recognition upon the government when it shall undertake the task of arranging the terms of the contract?

—C. A. GREGG.

That was a pleasant day in the many-columned dusk of the Chemainus Forest, which is in Vancouver Island. The journey from Victoria took us through the violet gleams of the steep woodland aisles, whence flashing glimpses may be had of the blue waters of the fjords running far inland. Once the train ran past the embers of a forest fire. Through steel-grey smoke drifts were seen great splashes of sombre red (the color at the hot end of the spectrum), and here and there the scimitar of a crimson flame was waved threateningly. A forest fire in the beginning is a much more terrible thing. The conflagration runs before the wind in the roof of the forest (seen from any high hill as a level lawn-like expanse) a hundred feet or more above the ground. Afterwards the fire runs down the boles and sets the undergrowth and dry mosses blazing. At Chemainus we climbed a steep hill—anyway, it seemed steep—and saw a Douglas pine felled. A Victorian girl, her flaxen hair tied in a simple knot under a pretty straw hat, led the way up the hill, gliding with mysterious ease through the tangles of the undergrowth, and leaping fearlessly from one to another of the great logs ready to be hauled to the mill by a steam-hauled wire-rope. She was not Rosalind that day. But she had worn the manly garb of Rosalind in bygone holidays spent in the pine-scented wilds as the hunting companion of her brother, and, later on, of somebody else's brother. The Canadian girl has started a big fire, and contrives to keep it going. She is the better half of Canada, and keeps the lesser half in a hearty blaze. That's so.—"Rosalind," in Canada (London).

If you ever caught glimpses of noble old English homes, set within wide reaches of sward and trees, you have seen, only in ampler measure, what you may see as you drive through the residential portion of the delightful city of Victoria, one of the outposts of empire of Great Britain set at the gateway of the Pacific. Behind the English homes, to be sure, there may be as many centuries as there are years behind some of these Canadian manors; and yet, with the memory of England's rural glory in their minds, these rich British Columbians have built wondrously like their forbears. Rich, did I say? Well, possibly not rich as Fifth Avenue is rich, and yet comfortably well to do in this world's goods, and still more richly abounding in that sterling horse sense which tells a man to stop before he has seized upon everything that is in sight—and some things out of sight that may, perchance, be his neighbor's—and find out if there be not some nobler thing in life than pots of gold and piles of dirt.

An American does not need to dispense with his patriotism, or even mask it, when he reaches Victoria; he may, indeed, if he so elect, hang desperately hard upon his natural pugnacity; but, at the same time, if he have normal vision, he will see some things in this charming queen city of the Pacific he would like to copy. And then there is much he will miss: The tremendous hustle and hurry, the hair-raising, nerve-racking, life-blunting clang and clamor. Victoria and its environs is preeminently a beautiful, quiet, restful place. Would there were more such cities in America, havens of refuge for those beset by the fiends of noise!—By W. S. Hardwood in The World of Today.



A Pretty View on Quatsino Sound, West Coast of Vancouver Island.

granting a preference to Colonial products, as it is irrevocably committed to the principle of free trade. But the Liberal government at present in office in England sees a way out of the difficulty, an opportunity by which some practical return can be made for the generosity of the Colonies in granting a tariff preference to British manufactures—and this is by contributing to the support of the All-Red project for the establishment of an Imperial fast steamship service on two oceans. Already the government has placed itself on record as favoring the principle of the scheme, and Lord Strathcona has recently given us repeated assurances that adequate subsidies will be forthcoming from the Home government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has pledged the support of Canada to the scheme; and it would thus appear, when all the factors of the situation are weighed, that there is excellent reason for supposing that at a comparatively early date we shall witness a consummation of the great enterprise.

A few days ago the Ottawa government and public men in Eastern Canada were interviewed by a deputation from Ireland, headed by the Bishop of Sligo, who were advancing the claims of the Blacksod Bay route in connection with the All-Red project. Keeping in mind that the position of Vancouver Island on the North Pacific seaboard is exactly similar, as a strategical point for utilization by lines of transportation, to that of Ireland on the western seaboard of Europe, we may find much in the arguments as set forth by the deputation from Sligo to indicate how vitally

ferry business, and particularly in so far as concerns the mails, speed counts, as to which no more convincing demonstration is needed than the building of such ships as the Lusitania and the Mauretania.

Now these two monster turbine ships leave Liverpool late in the afternoon, and it is not until early next morning that they are off the Cove of Cork, whence they start for New York. They reckon their time not from Liverpool harbor to New York harbor, but from Queens-town Rock to Sandy Hook. And they are glad to be able to do that much an hour or two under five days. From Liverpool to New York it is five days and a half, or something more. From Blacksod Bay, where a ship can go at full speed from the dock side, to Halifax harbor, would take three days and a half. If it is worth while to build the Mauretania to bring the American continent within five and a half days, at enormous daily outlay for the coal required to make the speed, surely a passage in three and a half days has much to commend it. That is the argument of the Blacksod advocates, and it does seem to have much to commend it to those of us who want to see Canada take the palm.

The rapidity of the traverse carries other manifest advantages with it. To begin with, the advocates of the route claim that it is just short enough to enable them to give a weekly service with three ships, whereas five would be required for a weekly service on the longer Liverpool route. With ships costing anywhere up to eight million dollars apiece, the saving on capital outlay is itself an item

estimated to give a total advantage over New York of \$50,000 a week in operation, outside of interest charge.

Addressing the Liberal-Colonial Club at London the other day, Mr. Clifford Sifton, who is associated with Lord Strathcona in promoting a company to carry into effect the All-Red project, laid great stress upon the question of hindrances to navigation. This has a peculiar interest for Victorians, who ought not to forget that if we are awake to our opportunities we shall see that adequate publicity be given to the fact that this city is more advantageously situated than ports on the mainland in respect to its accessibility from the ocean at all stages of tide and in all conditions of weather.

Mr. Sifton is thus reported in the London Times:

The fog question had been thoroughly investigated by the United States Hydrographic Service, which showed that the percentage of foggy days on the northern route across the Atlantic averaged only 3.5-12 per cent, against 8 per cent on the New York route. As for the ice, it compelled ships to take a slightly more southerly route from December to May, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence there were floating bergs at certain seasons, but this was not a serious danger to careful navigators. The dangers of the St. Lawrence were talked of; but from 1880 to 1907 only five accidents had been conclusively shown to be due to incompetent and careless navigation, leaving only one—the stranding of the Montreal in 1880—attributed by the court of inquiry to the danger of the route to navigation, and greater knowledge, such an event would not be likely now. There would very shortly be a channel 1,000 feet wide and 40 feet deep right up to Quebec, so that the fastest ship could go at full speed all the way.

When the white men found a great many Indian places. These were chiefly along the rivers, for most of them were hunters. After governing the land and the mainland away. Gradually, however, they began to feel better to say just what was their mind. They wanted to run the risk of quarrel.

A MESSAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

Current Topics

The school children were very kind to bring so many nice things to the school for the poor people who were sick or out of work or unfortunate at Christmas time. It is very pleasant to give to those we love, but it is right to give to those who need. There is something about giving, but too many of us never think of it. We are too busy or too worried, which is only another way of saying we are too selfish, to stop to say a kind word, give a bright smile or some little kindness for another. Often when the expensive presents are forgotten the little kindness is remembered.

Most of us forget that He who came to us at this season, when on earth had no money to give. What He gave was Himself.

Lord Strathcona knows Canada well. As a member of the old Hudson's Bay Company he saw the trade of the middle and west of this country begin. He has watched it grow and was one of those who had faith to believe that if a railway were built across Canada from east to west, it would, not only pay, but fill the country with people and make it the most important part of the empire. He believes that it will grow still when lines of fleet British steamships cross the Atlantic and Pacific by the very shortest routes, so bringing all parts of the empire closer together. This is part of the message he sends to us at Christmas.

Captain Gillen, who looks like a strong, brave man, has gone in charge of the new lifeboat to Bamfield Creek. It is to be hoped that the captain and his crew will not have many chances of showing their skill and daring. But on stormy nights it will be a comfort to think that if a ship finds herself among the breakers of that terrible coast all that can be done for the rescue of those on board will be done by Capt. Gillen.

When, nearly eighty-three years ago, William Thompson first opened his baby eyes in his home in Belfast, Ireland, no one could have dreamed of the great changes that would take place in the world before he died. On land the few people who made long journeys were driven along in stage coaches drawn by four or perhaps six horses.

At sea, wooden sailing vessels carried passengers and freight across the ocean. It is true the steamship had been invented by Fulton many years before but it was still looked upon as a wonderful object to which many people were afraid to trust themselves.

The greater part of North America was a wilderness and it took many weeks before the news even of such great events as the death of a king or the winning of a battle reached its eastern shores.

After numerous experiments being with the kite of Benjamin Franklin some of the uses of electricity and much of its wondrous force had been discovered, but it was William Thompson who was to discover how to join two continents by that most wonderful of all inventions, the Atlantic cable. He was one of the few men whose hands was as skilful to construct as his brain was able to plan.

Thompson was educated at the great college of Cambridge in England. He was very clever in mathematics and went as a professor to Glasgow, where he performed most of his experiments and wrote his books and where on the 17th of December he died.

In 1858 he brought to perfection the great cable by which telegraphic messages are sent from Ireland to New York. For his services he was knighted. Since that time he has invented many useful instruments which are made use of by electricians and has discovered a great deal about the use of electricity, but what it is neither he, nor any one else knows. For the great work he did for the world Queen Victoria created Sir William Thompson Lord Kelvin and many other kings have delighted to honor the man who used so well the wonderful gifts bestowed on him by the King of Kings.

Other men have put to use the knowledge gained by Lord Kelvin and so we have telephones, trams, electric light, wireless telegraphy and a great number of inventions by which electricity has been brought lighter and adds to our convenience. There is yet much to learn about this mysterious something we call by the queer Greek name and no doubt there are boys in school today who will add to what has been learned and done by Faraday, Thomson, Bell and Edison.

A war cloud has arisen in the east. This time it hangs over Persia, that kingdom which shut in the dominions of the Czar from the Southern Seas.

Not long ago the Shah of Persia gave his people laws to make or help to make their own laws by sending men to parliament. But when the Shah was very strange to men in eastern lands and when the son of this Shah succeeded to power he determined to regain the power his father had given to his people. A number of his advisers, hoping to get power and riches if he succeeded, rallied round him and the lovers of liberty took the opposite side. Two armies were formed. If there should be war it would be natural for Russia to help one side or other and England will take care that by the quarrels of her neighbor Russia will not have the opportunity of getting land beyond the Caspian Sea.

Mr. Lemieux is going to leave Japan. He has been very kindly treated but the Japanese will not let him himself by a written promise not to let other people come in as great numbers as formerly to British Columbia. Japan says she has made a treaty with England and will not give up any rights she has gained by it.

In our own city the C. P. R. officials complain that they have not room in the old freight sheds and yards to unload the goods that come down in the trains from Ladysmith. The cars are sent over loaded as they come over the main line and are brought across on steamers to Ladysmith and then down to Victoria on the E. & N., where they are unloaded. Last week Captain Troop and Mr. Conroy said that unless some better arrangement was made it would pay the company better to load the goods on the steamer and bring them to the C. P. R. wharf at once. Time would be wasted in loading and unloading the goods twice but not as much as if the cars had to stay idle in Vancouver till the yards were cleared here. If this plan is taken it will be the result of the quarrel between the city council and the company about Store street.

It is but a little while since men first began to clear Point Grey opposite Vancouver, and now it is formed into a municipality as Oak Bay is here. Vancouver people are bringing their city up very fast. Perhaps they are going ahead a little more quickly than they can afford to but Victoria might borrow little of their public spirit. Perhaps if she lent her sister city a little of her caution both would be better off.

The track for the railway from Wellington to Alberni is being cleared and very soon a great many men will be at work building the road.

After the holidays the new pavement on Government street will be begun. The streets should never have been allowed to get into such a shameful condition as they are in at present. People in Victoria are not nearly as particular about keeping their streets clean and nice as they are in other cities in western Canada. If every man, woman and child in Victoria made up their minds to sweep before their own doors strangers would have a much better opinion of us. By the way, this is the time for thinking about the improvement of our grounds. It is not creditable to either teachers or scholars that most of them are so bare and unattractive.

When the white men crossed the mountains they found a great many Indian settlements in various places. These were chiefly near the sea and along the rivers, for most of the Indians lived by fishing and hunting. After governments were formed on the island the Indians were not driven away. Gradually, however, it was found that it was better to say just what land they should have than to run the risk of quarrels between them and the settlers.

The lands thus left in their possession were called reserves. Since that time most of the tribes of Indians have grown smaller. Sometimes they have chosen another reserve and have given up the old one. When the reserves have been near the cities the result of what was once a large and powerful tribe. Their reserve is now near the centre of the city, but though the few who are left do not use the land they will neither sell it nor take another reserve in the country in exchange for it. This is a pity, both for their own sakes and for that of the city, and it is to be hoped that it will soon be settled.

There was a riot in the town of Lethbridge on Thursday and the white men attacked the Chinese quarters and did much damage. It is this riot that happened in China and white men were killed and their property destroyed. They should be shocked and angry and would think it was because the Chinese were jealous and cruel. We would be quite right, if Canadians cannot wait to get what they want by lawful means they are not fit to live in a free country. Once they want the law they are unfit to govern and if the law allows men of any color to come into a country, it must protect them from harm. Laws in a free country may be changed but they must not be broken.

Japan had scarcely said good-bye to Mr. Lemieux, whom she treated very politely but to whom she gave very little when she welcomed another visitor. This was Prince Pu Lum, who looked upon as the heir to the throne of China. The prince was treated with great courtesy by the Japanese. Should the Chinese and Japanese make friends the western nations of peace. Already these people supply the markets of a great part of the world with rice, sugar, tea, fruit and many other natural products. As we all know, skilful hands find ready sale. Their students are taking high places in European and American colleges and the children in the schools are patient diligent learners. It looks very much indeed as if white men will have to study very hard as well as give up many wicked and evil habits if they are to win in the race with the yellow men. In these days the victories of peace are greater than any gained on the battlefield and Canadian boys and girls will have to prepare for a hard contest.

When the boys and girls of Victoria arrive in school these winter mornings it is easy to see that they are well fed and well clad. It is very much to be doubted if there are any children in this happy city of ours who know what it is to be really hungry. Some of them are pale because they eat too much but the white skin, thin hands and thin limbs of a child who is not well fed are unknown here. Imagine if you could breakfast and to have no luncheon! Yet that is the case of nearly 12,000 school children in Berlin, the beautiful capital of Germany. The city is going to feed these hungry children, but you may be sure the food will be of the plainest kind. It is no wonder there are a great many people in Germany who believe there is something wrong in the laws which will allow children to go hungry. There is far more than money enough spent in European countries on great armies and powerful fleets to feed all who want it. It is a sin to see children in Victoria throwing away good food which other children need so much, for in many cities, even in Canada, there is want in the winter-time if not in summer. That is another thing you children should think about. For about two weeks last year we had such bitter cold weather as to endure for months at a time. You know how hard it was to live the cold. Even the schools had to be closed part of the time. It was worse here for our houses are not built to keep out the cold. But when you remember those days you will understand how terrible it would be to be scarce, at once, of fire and food.

The cold weather, whether of the prairie or the upper country is enjoyable to the children who warm themselves by the fire and frolic in the snow. Their wits are sharpened by the clear cold air. The boys and girls on the Coast do not find it so easy to work as they do and must take care that they do not get beaten in the race of life by those who have grown up in a country of cold winters.

The Exhibition Building has gone! On Thursday night the flames leaped from the great wooden pile of hot coals and cinders. Whether before or after another building will take the place of the old one cannot now be said. Everybody will be sorry to miss the big building and to think that there is no place where people can gather together to show one another what is the best that each can do.

Before another issue of the Children's page of the Colonist reaches its readers the old year will have passed away. To children as well as to older people, it will have brought joy and sorrow. For children are not always happy. Some days have been well spent. Others have been wasted. These last days of the old year are a good time for thinking how much better we can spend the new. If any foolish or wrong habits are being formed, this is the time to give them up. If there is something that needs to be done, this is the time to commence.

In our own province we have been blessed with peace and plenty. In some parts of Canada the harvest was poor but there is food enough and more than enough for all.

There has been sorrow in many homes in our own city. From some children have been taken away from their mothers or fathers have gone. How we wish when it is too late that we had been kinder or more gentle to those we really loved so well. There are others left and in this year let us all, young and old, try what we can do to make the world a better place to live in. Kind words have their place in this work and the editor will begin by wishing all the children a HAPPY NEW YEAR. As the words are written, the answer seems to come back from many voices, THE SAME TO YOU.

The Porridge Question

Aunt Eliza said "It was perfectly ridiculous; every child ought to eat porridge, and every properly brought up child did like it and did eat it." Then Aunt Eliza considered the Porridge Question really. But Goldlocks' name was Christina, really, but mother always called her Goldlocks—Goldlocks felt just as the second morning when the porridge pot appeared as she had done the first, and thought Aunt Eliza said cheerfully, "Now this morning, Christina, I hope you will make a clean plate, we can't excuse you any more because you are a visitor," Goldlocks said never a word, but she thought a great deal.

She did try two spoonfuls, but the porridge would not go down, and she sat in front of her plate, and marvelled as Dick ate his all up and demanded a second helping. Very well, no porridge, no jam," said Aunt Eliza severely.

Goldlocks gave a sigh of relief. It was quite easy to go without jam, and she ate her dry bread most cheerfully and chatted away to her cousins, a happy Goldlocks once more. On the third morning the porridge pot and Aunt Eliza arrived at breakfast time, and Goldlocks' plateful remained uneaten. "Add to the trouble, Betty began to grumble that her plate was too full, and Dick said "No, thank you," when asked to have a second helping.

Aunt Eliza felt annoyed. "This must be stopped," she said. "You are all learning Christina's bad ways. If you were my own child, I should punish you to-day, Christina, but, as you are somebody else's, I will give you another chance tomorrow. Only you know the rule—no porridge, no jam."

This time Aunt Eliza felt quite vexed to see Goldlocks eating dry bread happily. All the way to school Betty and Dick talked of nothing but the Porridge Question.

"Do try to eat it, Christina," said Betty; "of course, it isn't nice; I never did like it."

"Then why didn't you say so before?" said Dick. "You never thought of liking or disliking it until Christina came. But, I say, Christina, I wish you would eat your porridge; it's so silly to be punished for not eating anything."

"I would eat it if I could," said Goldlocks, "but it won't go down. I hate it."

That night, just as Goldlocks and Betty were dropping to sleep, something white came creeping into the room.

Betty thought it was Mary, the eldest girl, coming to bed, but Goldlocks sat straight up, startled. She heard serious thoughts of screaming.

Before she could make a sound, however, Dick's voice was heard whispering, "Christina, it's me. I've thought of a splendid plan."

"Oh, Dick!" gasped Goldlocks, "you did frighten me. I thought you were—oh, I don't know what I thought you were."

Dick laughed softly.

"A plan—what for?" demanded Betty, quite wide awake in a moment.

"Porridge," said Dick. "Do you remember the chap in the fairy story?"

"Which chap," said Betty?

"I'll tell you," said Dick, "only talk quietly; we're done when the lights are out. Remember, Goldlocks, and then there was a buzz of whispering, until Dick's teeth began to chatter with the cold; and if Aunt Eliza's footsteps had not been heard on the stairs, there would have been many sneezes and coughs rather anxiously.

Goldlocks was up very early the following day, busy at work with string, scissors, and brown paper, and when breakfast time came she and Dick were sitting waiting at the table, before the others were downstairs.

"Now, no nonsense!" said Aunt Eliza, as she helped the porridge, giving Goldlocks quite a small plateful.

"Oh, mother, you've given me more than Christina," said Goldlocks.

"I'm not very hungry today, mother," said Mary, the eldest girl.

Aunt Eliza frowned as she took her saucepan back into the kitchen.

"Now's your chance," whispered Dick to Goldlocks; then he began to talk very busily to Mary and the others about a big fight that had taken place at school the day before. He told the story very well, and the children were greatly interested—all except Betty; she kept her eyes firmly fixed on Goldlocks.

Something kept Aunt Eliza in the kitchen, and she was quite a long time away from the breakfast table. When she returned, she looked at the porridge plates rather anxiously.

"They were all empty!"

"Now you see, children," said Dick, smiling very pleasantly, "you see how ridiculous it is to make a fuss about porridge. It's just a good child, and I am really pleased with you. Bread and jam today!"

But Goldlocks was looking very red and uncomfortable. Anything but porridge, Goldlocks said. "No jam, thank you," in spite of Dick's kicks underneath the table, and Goldlocks ate her bread so slowly that all the others had finished long before she had.

Aunt Eliza began to wonder if the Porridge Question were really settled as she watched the unhappy little girl.

"Now be quick and get ready for school, children," said Aunt Eliza.

Goldlocks did not move, but looked appealingly at Dick, and Dick got up from his seat and walked off into the kitchen.

Goldlocks felt sadder than ever—almost inclined to cry.

"Aunt Eliza," she said softly, "the porridge—"

"Christina, don't let me hear a word about that porridge," interrupted Aunt Eliza.

"Mother! Mother! I've upset the milk!"

It was Dick in the kitchen. Aunt Eliza hurried away, and Goldlocks smiled. It was quite evident from her chair very carefully, holding something tied round her waist underneath her pinafore. She reached the door safely. Aunt Eliza's voice could be heard Goldlocks managed to reach the hen-house in safety.

There her aunt found her a few minutes later, and scolded her well for dawdling.

An eager-looking boy started up.

"Antonio, go to Barcelona!"

"Antonio scamped across the country, planted his foot upon Barcelona and smiled at us."

"Where is Barcelona, Antonio?"

"In Catalonia."

"What is there at Barcelona?"

"A university, a bishop, and half a million inhabitants."

"What else?"

"It is a seaport, and sends out woollen goods and olives."

"Now go to Madrid."

The scampers were repeated.

"Where are you now?"

"In New Castille, in the capital of the kingdom."

"What does it produce?"

"Nothing."

"Suppose you go to Portugal."

Off he darted again.

"You have gone too far," cried the padre; "you are standing in the sea."

And so the lesson went on.

Of Interest To Children

Christian, and what is a Slough of Despond?"

Goldlocks set to work to tell him the fascinating story of the Pilgrim's Progress, and they both forgot the Porridge Question.

And next morning there was no question about porridge; Goldlocks ate hers with many difficult gulps but without a grumble, and made a clean plate.

Aunt Eliza felt very pleased at the clever way she had settled the Porridge Question. Dick decided that a Christian had done it; but Goldlocks knew that a red-faced, baldheaded, noisy gentleman, who was going to do just what his big sister did, and who must be helped by her to be a good boy, had really settled the Porridge Question—Maggie Browne.

To School By Boat

One of the most remarkable schools in the world is situated on a tiny island in the middle of Lake St. Clair, the smallest of the six great lakes of Canada and the United States.

It has only lately been opened to serve the needs of the children of settlers on the islands in the district. Some of the scholars live near at hand, a few miles away, but each and all have to journey to school by water.

No bell calls the children, but every morning from the various islands and make their way to the school-house. Not all of them go direct. Some of the boys are hunters and trappers, and these carry guns, and when they arrive they may encounter, and stop here and there to examine the traps set on the previous day.

When the boats arrive many of them are laden with birds and other victims of gun and trap. These are cooked when the dinner hour arrives, and serve for the midday meal to school on skates or in sledges consisting of ordinary punts fitted with runners for the ice.

There is something wild and adventurous about schooldays of this kind, and a further spice of romance is given by the fact that in winter, when the lake is frozen, the children go to school on skates or in sledges consisting of ordinary punts fitted with runners for the ice.

Says a Naturalist

A naturalist has made some interesting statements concerning the rate at which various fish swim. Porpoises (he says) have been seen to dart round and round a steamer travelling seventeen miles an hour, thus proving their capacity to swim at a greater rate than that.

The dolphin may be placed on a level with the porpoise, but the bonito has occasionally been known to approach forty miles for short distances.

Herrings, in shoals, move steadily at a rate of between ten and twelve miles; mackerel swim much faster, and both trout and salmon go at a rapid pace when migrating up a stream.

Whales are not fish in the scientific sense, but it is interesting to note that these monsters swim at a rate of sixteen miles an hour when excited, although their ordinary speed is estimated at between four and five miles.

A Geography Lesson

It was while I was journeying in Grenada (writes a traveller) that I came across a school in which, at first sight, the pupils seemed to be playing. I soon found, however, that they were diligently following their studies and learning them well.

I was shown across a rustic bridge (he continues) into what appeared to be a playground. Some benches were ranged along one side. On these about ninety little boys and girls were leaning to count.

The middle of the space before the benches was not level, but here it was raised slightly, and there hollowed.

The padre, or teacher, pointed to this space and explained:

Here we have a map of Spain, with all its mountains and all its valleys."

Then he came near the row of benches, and called, "Antonio, go to Barcelona!"

"Antonio, go to Barcelona!"

"Antonio scamped across the country, planted his foot upon Barcelona and smiled at us."

"Where is Barcelona, Antonio?"

"In Catalonia."

"What is there at Barcelona?"

"A university, a bishop, and half a million inhabitants."

"What else?"

"It is a seaport, and sends out woollen goods and olives."

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"In New Castille, in the capital of the kingdom."

"What does it produce?"

"Nothing."

"Suppose you go to Portugal."

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"You have gone too far," cried the padre; "you are standing in the sea."

And so the lesson went on.

Short Stories For Children

The Man in the Moon

There was a blacksmith once who complained: "I am not well, and my work is too warm. I want to be a stone on the mountain. There it must be cool, for the wind blows and the trees give a shade."

A wise man, who had power over all things, replied: "Go, thou, be a stone, and And he was a stone high up on the mountain side.

It happened a stonecutter came that way for stone, and when he saw the one that had been the blacksmith, he knew it was what he sought and he began to cut.

The stone cried out: "This hurts. I no longer want to be a stone but a stonecutter."

He had his wish, but as he was seeking suitable stones, he saw a stonecutter, and he said: "I no longer want to cut stone. I would be the sun; that would be pleasant."

The wise man commanded, "Be the sun." And he was the sun.

But the sun was warmer than the blacksmith, than a stone, than a stonecutter, and he complained: "I do not like this. I would be the moon. It looks cool."

The wise man speaks yet again, "Be the moon." And he was the moon.

"This is warmer than being the sun, murmured he. "For the light from the sun shines on me ever. I do not want to be the moon. I would be a smith again. That, verily, is the best life."

But the wise man replied: "I am weary of your changing. You wanted to be the moon; the moon you are, and if you will remain."

And in yon high heaven lives he to this day.

Built for Birds

What would you think of a bird cage that stands four feet high, has more than a hundred rooms, forty balconies, towers, turrets, minarets, a reception-room, and a clock?

Such a cage has been built by an Italian living in the United States of America. It is made entirely of wood and brass, and is modeled after a cathedral in the style of the school of architecture. Every part of the balcony is finished to the smallest detail, the dovetailing and joining being almost perfect. On the interior are double swings, paneled floor dishes, carved water troughs, and a network of doors leading from room to room.

The centre of the cage has broad steps leading to a double door with a tiny lock. Above the door is the clock, and above that is a balcony with brass railings and swinging doors. The balcony just out all round the building room floor to tower, while the whole is painted in red and drab with green doors.

A pretty little trick that can be very easily done is to make a coin disappear from a table. Select a coin of fair size but not heavier than a quarter of a dollar, and lay it upon a table in plain sight. Then take a handkerchief and toss

it into the air, catching it as it comes down, and there will be no trace of the coin. The trick is very simple, some place in the stick kerchief (but you must know exactly where) is stuck a piece of shoemaker's wax. As you lay the handkerchief over the coin press the wax firmly down upon the coin. Of course, the coin comes with it. You take up the handkerchief, the coin comes with it. There are several little things to be watched in this trick. In the first place, you had better supply the coin yourself instead of borrowing it from your audience, as you will find it hard to get off from the wax if you have to return it. Of course the handkerchief must not be given for examination, and you must be sure to catch it when it comes down or the audience will hear the coin strike with the handkerchief falls to the floor. When you have caught the handkerchief place it in your pocket.

A variation of this trick is to have a piece of very thin black silk fastened to your coat, and a small piece of shoemaker's wax on the other end of the silk. When you cover the coin with the handkerchief press the shoemaker's wax on the coin. You must sit to perform this trick, and when you place the handkerchief have it come entirely to the edge of the table. Then draw your body close to the table, and the coin will be pulled from under the handkerchief and drop, being suspended by the silk. You can then get it with one hand and hide it in a vest pocket or elsewhere. Some one in the audience may lift the handkerchief, but, of course, no coin will be found. The trick it is well to use a table with a cover running entirely to the edge, as it is important that the coin make no noise when you draw it off the table.

WITH THE POETS

Christmas Bells

Ring out the old, ring in the new
Ring happy bells across the snow:
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out false pride in place and blood
The pride that haunts the middle and the side;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease
Ring out the narrowness of hate;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kinder hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

—Tennyson.

Christmas Eve

A Triolet.

Santa Claus has left his home,
In the land of snow;
From the realms of frozen foam,
Santa Claus has left his home,
Once more over the world to roam;
At the little children's cry
Santa Claus has left his home,
In the land of snow.

Many are the gifts he brings,
While the children dream:
Wonderful and lovely things,
Many are the gifts he brings,
Both to please and to amuse;
With his prancing reindeer team,
Many are the gifts he brings,
While the children dream.

Ever the little children wake
To the day once more,
Back his tired steeds he'll take,
Ever the little children wake,
Back o'er mountain, vale and lake,
Back along the slumber shore,
Ever the little children wake
To the day once more.

BLANCHÉ E. HOLT MURISON.
Victoria, December, 1907.

The Way to London Town

"One foot up and the other down,
That's the way to London town."
—Old Nursery Rhyme.

It was a simple nursery song.
But it cheered my heart one day
When the task seemed hard and the journey long.
And the goal was far away;
For just like the darling toddler small
Who is learning to walk alone,
One step at a time and that is all
We need for the end unknown.

Then leave to the morrow the morrow's share
For the task you have to do,
Content if today you can bravely bear
Its burden with courage true;
With anxious haste you will strive in vain,
On Life's road your feet to tire.
But patience and pluck will surely gain
The prize of the heart's desire.

So, whatever your London Town may be,
Roll on with a purpose high,
And step by step, as the way you see,
You will reach it by and by.
For one foot up and the other foot down,
With a heart that's true and bold,
Is still the way to our London Town
As in nursery days of old.

The Seasons

When Springtime comes—a glancing, a-prancing,
and dancing,
It breathes upon the meadow-lands, and makes
them fresh and fair;
When birds and bees it's bringing, a-winging, and
singing,
It scatters buds and blossoms and beauties
everywhere;
And it's boughs, for a frolicking, when Spring is
in the air!

When Summer days come, glazy, and hazy, and
lazy,
Then it's at the brook or river-side you'll find the
greatest fun;
For it's in the water flashing, and dashing, and
splashing,
Then out again upon the bank, and drying in the
sun.
Oh, the happy, happy, holidays when Summer is
begun!

When Autumn winds come spying, and flying, and
sighing,
Then it's nutting-time, or squirrels spry will surely
get your share.
You can't get them so a-scattering, a-pattering, and
chattering.
The greedy little fellows; There's enough—and
some to spare.
Oh, what merry times—a-picknicking, when Au-
tumn's everywhere!

When Winter shows come sitting, and lifting, and
drifting,
Then it's gliding swift across the ice, unheeding
slip or fall;
Or it's down the hills a-posting—what coasting, and
boasting!
And then some fort bombarding with the snowy
cannon—then I shan't
Oh, here's three cheers for Winter, 't is the jolliest
of all!

—Maud Osborne.

EXPLOSION AT FIELD KILLS THREE MEN

Fragments of Gelignite Left Among Dirt Cause of Fatality

Field, B.C., Dec. 30.—Three muckers, named Maretti, Paulo and J. Duffy, were blown up and killed in an accidental explosion of dynamite in McDonald and Goswami's grading contract near here.

The explosion was due to stray pieces of gelignite that had got mixed with dirt. Several gangs who were working in the vicinity had narrow escaped from the flying pieces of rock, which were hurled in all directions.

SWEPT BY FIERCE GALE

Northern Districts Report Much Havo Wrought by Last Week's Storm

Vancouver, Dec. 30.—Tales of the destruction wrought by the gales early last week are coming down from Broughton Island, Minnow Island and Bear River. The officers of the steamer Cassiar say that in many parts of the country a clean sweep of the standing timber has been made in streaks through the forests, a clean cut lane being made by the violent gale, which, like a cyclone, laid every tree in its narrow path. One small island was noticed with the timber laid flat on one half, and the other half untouched.

Old-timers say that last Monday's gale on Johnston Strait was the heaviest they had ever known. At Bear River the logs that had been boomed at the terminals of the logging railway were carried high up on the beach by the fury of the waves, and piled up on end and every other way on the chutes from which they were launched.

Ask for Amherst solid leather foot-wear.

TIDE TABLE

Victoria, B. C., December, 1907.

Date	Time	High	Time	Low	Time	High	Time	Low
1	10:06	6.0	4:51	4.11	3.0	8:19	09.43	3.4
2	12:32	6.4	5:37	4.0	11:15	8.19	20.34	3.4
3	1:39	6.3	6:22	3.9	12:12	9.18	21.8	2.4
4	2:39	7.4	7:06	3.0	1:12	10.24	23.94	1.5
5	3:37	8.3	7:53	2.1	2:11	11.13	25.9	0.9
6	4:32	8.8	8:39	1.2	3:10	12.02	27.9	0.3
7	5:25	8.5	9:21	0.4	4:09	12.8	29.9	0.4
8	6:15	8.2	10:06	0.1	5:08	13.5	31.9	0.7
9	7:02	8.0	10:45	0.3	6:07	14.2	33.9	1.2
10	7:47	7.8	11:24	0.6	7:06	14.9	35.9	1.8
11	8:30	7.6	12:03	0.9	8:05	15.6	37.9	2.4
12	9:11	7.4	12:42	1.2	9:04	16.3	39.9	3.0
13	9:50	7.2	1:21	1.5	10:03	17.0	41.9	3.6
14	10:28	7.0	2:00	1.8	11:02	17.7	43.9	4.2
15	11:05	6.8	2:39	2.1	12:01	18.4	45.9	4.8
16	11:42	6.6	3:18	2.4	1:00	19.1	47.9	5.4
17	12:19	6.4	3:57	2.7	2:00	19.8	49.9	6.0
18	1:00	6.2	4:36	3.0	3:00	20.5	51.9	6.6
19	1:41	6.0	5:15	3.3	4:00	21.2	53.9	7.2
20	2:22	5.8	5:54	3.6	5:00	21.9	55.9	7.8
21	3:03	5.6	6:33	3.9	6:00	22.6	57.9	8.4
22	3:44	5.4	7:12	4.2	7:00	23.3	59.9	9.0
23	4:25	5.2	7:51	4.5	8:00	24.0	61.9	9.6
24	5:06	5.0	8:30	4.8	9:00	24.7	63.9	10.2
25	5:47	4.8	9:09	5.1	10:00	25.4	65.9	10.8
26	6:28	4.6	9:48	5.4	11:00	26.1	67.9	11.4
27	7:09	4.4	10:27	5.7	12:00	26.8	69.9	12.0
28	7:50	4.2	11:06	6.0	1:00	27.5	71.9	12.6
29	8:31	4.0	11:45	6.3	2:00	28.2	73.9	13.2
30	9:12	3.8	12:24	6.6	3:00	28.9	75.9	13.8
31	9:53	3.6	1:03	6.9	4:00	29.6	77.9	14.4

The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained.

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS

7 PANDORA STREET

Wish to inform their numerous patrons that they have in stock a full line of

SATIN FINISH ENAMEL AND AMERICAN ONYX TILES

The latest old and new styles in

MANTELS, FULL SETS OF ANTIQUE FIRE IRONS AND FENDERS

Copied from designs that were in use during the seventeenth century.

We also carry tile, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Bricks. Please call and inspect our stocks before deciding.

BUY YOUR

Columbia Graphophones and Records

at the original and only

Victoria Headquarters

the largest stock of records on Vancouver Island

We are never out of the "GOOD ONES."

We are also largest dealers in

Edison, Victor and Rex Talking Machines and Records

FLETCHER BROS.

33 GOVERNMENT STREET

C. P. R. CHANGES

Promotion for F. W. Peters—Three Passenger Trains Daily to Be Put on Next Summer

Vancouver, Dec. 30.—F. W. Peters, assistant freight traffic manager of the C. P. R., is to be appointed freight traffic manager, with the same jurisdiction he now possesses, if credence may be placed in an unconfirmed report in circulation in Vancouver today. It is stated that the promotion will be made early in the coming year in accordance with the remodeling of the freight traffic department of the railway in the west.

C. P. R. Passenger Agent Usher announced today that on June 1 a triple daily passenger service will be started for summer traffic.

Brakeman's Arm Crushed.

Revelstoke, B.C., Dec. 30.—A serious accident happened early on Tuesday morning last at No. 17 snowshed, when H. V. Holben, C.P.R. brakeman, nearly lost his life under the car wheels of a freight train bound for Revelstoke. Holben was on the head trucking him off the car, and causing him to fall with his left arm across the rails. The last few cars of the freight train passing over the arm and crushing it to pulp. His absence was not noticed until the train reached Rogers Pass, where a search was made and the body of the brakeman was found. He showed great pluck while being conveyed to the Revelstoke hospital, and indeed before when he walked to Rogers Pass, he carried a mile with his right hand. At the hospital here the arm was amputated at the shoulder, and the patient is now progressing as favorably as can be expected.

Gets Seven Years.

Vancouver, Dec. 30.—Fred Symons, who brutally assaulted the keeper of a sporting house and later nearly killed Policeman Lattimer when the latter tried to arrest him, with a loaded cane, was sentenced today to seven years in the penitentiary.

The Week of Prayer

New Westminster, Dec. 30.—The city churches will during the week of prayer observe the annual week of prayer in the separate edifices, union meetings, such as have been conducted for years past, having been gradually coming into disfavor with the congregations.

Axman For Prince Rupert

New Westminster, Dec. 30.—A. R. Green, construction engineer for the G. T. P. at Prince Rupert, was in the city this afternoon for the purpose of completing arrangements with thirty axemen who have recently been hired for work in connection with the clearing of the townsite.

Inquiry For Lost Man

New Westminster, Dec. 30.—Watson Phillips, of Felton, Ashtown, Northumberland, Eng., has written here asking for information concerning the whereabouts of Richard Morgan, last heard of in 1900, when he was working in Nanaimo. Any one in possession of information concerning him is asked to write to the chief of police.

Yukon Envoy to Ottawa

Vancouver, Dec. 30.—Mr. Gray, of Dawson, left Vancouver today for Ottawa to ask for mining returns and to inquire into the railway commission and the ineffectual efforts thus far of Dawson merchants to secure a reduction of railway rates on the White Pass route, from Skagway to Dawson.

Increase of Pupils

Vancouver, Dec. 30.—An increase of 230, or fifty-six per cent, in the attendance at the public schools of South Vancouver during the year closing on Wednesday is shown by the annual report of Chairman Hodgson of the Board of School Trustees of that thriving municipality. Last January the enrollment was 410, and this month it is 640.

Nelson Mayoralty

Nelson, Dec. 30.—In response to one of the most largely signed and most representative petitions ever seen here, S. S. Taylor, K. C., has consented to be nominated for the mayoralty. It is unlikely that anyone will oppose him and his election is assured.

Nelson Consular Agency

Nelson, Dec. 30.—Word was received here today that the American authorities had decided not to discontinue the U. S. consular agency here, at all events for the present, and the statement is made that the representations made from here will receive due attention. In all all probability the agency will be maintained here as usual.

Came Near Perishing.

Nelson, B.C., Dec. 30.—On Christmas Day, as the Great Northern train from Spokane was climbing the hill approaching Nelson, cries were heard near the track on a deserted part of the line. The train was stopped and on the side of the track was discovered a man named Gibb who had been without food or fire for two days, being badly frost-bitten. It seems that on Christmas Eve, mistaking the regular train, he attempted to walk into Nelson to visit his brother sick in the hospital, was overcome by a snowstorm and took refuge in a tumble-down shack where he lost consciousness.

Sudden Death at Chilliwack

Chilliwack, Dec. 30.—After working with the fire department in its efforts to extinguish the outbreak at the saw and door factory of Street Brothers this morning, George Howe, dropped dead from heart failure on the return of the department to the fire hall. He was 45 years of age and leaves a wife and five children. The attack broke out at 6 o'clock this morning over the boilerroom, and Mr. Howe was among those citizens who lent the firemen a hand in fighting the flames. It has been a long and trying heart for some time, and the excitement and heat proved too much and upon returning he collapsed and died almost immediately. The fire department will conduct the funeral arrangements.

A tickling cough, from any cause, is quickly stopped by Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. And it is so thoroughly harmless and safe, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers everywhere to give it without hesitation, even to very young babies. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a long-healing mountain shrub, furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, soothes the sore and sensitive bronchial membranes. No chloroform, and healing harsh opium injury or suppress. Simply a resinous plant extract, that helps to soothe the lungs. The Spaniards call this "Herb Demand." Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. Cyrus H. Bowles.

NOT RESPONSIBLE

THE UNEMPLOYED

Adjutant Wakefield Discusses Army Immigration to This Province

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Adjutant Wakefield, in charge of the army immigration work in this province, spoke last evening at the Salvation Army barracks upon that department of Salvation Army work. His address was delivered at the request of Capt. Travis, who is in charge of the army work in this city, and he dealt particularly with the army's work in that connection in this province.

He stated that the army had been greatly criticized for neglecting the work of immigration at all. This, however, was true of every branch of army work. All had been criticised. The immigration like other departments had, however, already justified itself.

In the last three or four years since work has been commenced some 4,000 people have been brought to the Dominion under its auspices. But few of these had been brought to British Columbia. With the exception of the desire to make the statement that not one of the unemployed about whom there has been so much talk in Vancouver has been brought to this province in charge of the army. Each army immigrant is provided with an identification card. Upon presentation of this at any of the army's offices, if out of work he can secure assistance. Not a single card has been presented in Vancouver.

He believed that the reason there were unemployed in Vancouver and in British Columbia was the extensive advertising which the cities have been receiving in the logging industry. The influx of wealth and capital who have invested in real estate there have flooded in hundreds of people without capital, thinking they would find a place of ease and luxury.

The army in its immigration plans considers the wellbeing of both the immigrant and of the country to which he is going. The army charter its own boats, and on the passage out every effort is made to give the immigrant lectures, etc., and to familiarise the immigrant with conditions out here. Particularly they impress upon them the desirability of their settling upon the land they advise them to obtain work upon farms and in this way in a few years they may become owners of land, producers and employers of labor.

Mr. Wakefield instanced one man who came out under the department three years ago who now owns his own farm, and will probably be an applicant for labor this approaching spring.

In continuing he stated that the proper way to build up the city was to build up the country round about. Once the country is built up, settled and the people made producers, the cities will inevitably follow.

Adjutant Wakefield pointed to the fact that the immigrants which the army is bringing into Canada are British subjects. They are people who will assimilate with our present population. In this way they are building for the future. There will be no danger of these people causing internal strife in the future.

All labor brought to British Columbia is either farm labor or domestic labor. In the case of each and every one there is a position waiting for him. The farmers who send in applications are asked if they can supply work for the entire year. In every case the answer has been "yes."

The speaker stated that the man with a family in Great Britain who came out with the army was not the most desirable settler. He was the man who settled down who had a stake in the community and who worked like a beaver to "make things go." These men with large families could not pay their own fare out of their earnings and hence arose the question of assisted immigrants.

The army has a loan fund from which it advances the passages of these men with families. Often their passage out costs \$400 or towards this they pay back in installments.

Mr. Wakefield read a letter from a family thus assisted out but two years ago. They have paid back \$400 in borrow, own a house and lot, and have paid every dollar of the amount. In referring to the domestic conditions of arrival by the first steamships he had found it one of the province's greatest problems. On opening his office he had been deluged with applications. These have continued to the present day. The army is coping with it.

To the applicants establishing that they are responsible parties from whom the girls will suffer no harm, girls are furnished on the following conditions: The applicant advance \$200 towards the \$400 which is the cost of the passage, and \$2 towards the cost of the selection service. The girl is brought out and half her wages is deducted until the loan is repaid. She repays the army when she is able. The lowest wages which may be paid to girls is \$15 per month. The Salvation Army is the responsible for the regular girl. In the event of her not arriving, the money is repaid. Great care is taken in the selection, and at present there are two lady staff officers with the army from British Columbia travelling through England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales making a most careful selection.

The lists of those desirous of obtaining domestic servants must be completed by January 30. The residue of arrival by the first steamships will be distributed amongst the prairie provinces.

HORSE SHOW CIRCUIT TO INCLUDE VICTORIA

Prominent Breeders in Northwest Considering Annual Round

Calgary, Dec. 30.—A number of horse breeders, American and Canadian, have set a movement on foot looking to the organization of an annual circuit of horse shows extending in nine or ten hundred and eight. W. L. Linn, the big horse breeder of Lafayette, Indiana, who is to have a large exhibition of horses here at the Dominion fair next June and July suggests that such cities as Tacoma, Spokane, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland and Denver make up the circuit for these annual shows.

EXCLUSIONISTS DIFFER

Vancouver Organization Discovers a Lapse on Part of One of Proposed Candidates

Vancouver, Dec. 30.—The Asiatic exclusionists were on the verge of a split tonight, when nominating candidates for civic offices. For license commissioners George MacDonald and Harry Edgett were nominated, when several casually mentioned that Edgett employed Chinese in connection with his grocery. It was suggested that a committee be appointed to investigate Edgett's cellar, but the proposition was not carried. Two members left the meeting, and George MacDonald's name was finally the only one endorsed.

The following were endorsed for aldermen: Dr. A. R. Baker, J. W. Prescott, E. S. Knowlton, E. B. Stewart, J. Spencer, Ex-Ald. John Morton, and James Stewart, Campbell and McPhadden.

Vancouver Progress

Vancouver, Dec. 30.—The Vancouver bank elevators increased forty-five per cent over last year. Land registry office receipts increased twenty per cent, and customs revenue fifty-four per cent.

BLUE FUNNEL LINERS FOR ORIENTAL ROUTE

Three Steamers Being Built For Passenger and Freight Trade to Hongkong

The steamer Cyclops, Capt. Harris, of the Blue Funnel line, reached the outer dock on Sunday with 77 steerage passengers of whom 61 left the vessel here, and 6,300 tons of general cargo, of which about 600 tons will be landed here and 2,300 at Vancouver. The steamer will proceed Thursday or Friday after landing her cargo here.

She brought news that three new passenger and freight steamers are to be built for the service between Puget sound and Hongkong, via this port. If reports current when the steamer sailed are to be relied upon, arrangements for the construction of the vessels have been made with British shipbuilding firms. Workman, Clark & Co. were to build one, Leslie, Hawthorn & Co. another, and the third would be built by David & William Henderson of the Clyde. The steamers are to be of the Telemachus class, but fitted with state-rooms for 74 saloon passengers.

The cargo of the Cyclops was made up of the usual assorted freight, mostly from the United Kingdom. There were also shipments of raw silk from Japan for New York, hemp and wood for furniture makers from the Philippine Islands, peanuts from Manila, lily bulbs, soy and all manner of things from boxes and tallow candles to cases of whiskey.

The Cyclops had a busy trip outward, cargo being worked day and night by the port of call. Capt. Harris, master of the vessel, was last here in command of the steamer Yangtze to which Capt. Pulsford was transferred. On board the steamer Salvor of the British Columbia Salvage company is a brother of Capt. Pulsford's and, unaware of the change, he hurried to the outer dock to meet his brother, only to be disappointed.

News was brought by the Cyclops that a special committee of Japanese naval officers had been appointed by Admiral Kaminura to make experiments with fuel oil for warships. The despatch boat Yaxeyama and torpedo boat Katsuragi had been sent to make tests, and if the report is favorable arrangements will be made for a fleet of naval oil-tankers to carry oil from California to the east coast.

Officers of the force brought news of a massive round-up of alleged criminals at Osaka, Japan's largest commercial city of which Kobe is the port. The round-up was made on the night of 1,505 policemen were suddenly summoned to duty and ordered to proceed to various parts of the city for the purpose of taking into custody all persons still abroad who could not give a satisfactory account of themselves. According to the Mainichi, no less than 36,100 persons were thus arrested. In fact, the round-up was a case of the hunt. In a number of cases policemen in disguise were taken into custody despite their protests by members of the force who were not acquainted with them personally, and it is said that in one instance the chief of a police station was thus treated. He emphatically declared his inability to supply the names of the men he had arrested and drew his sword. Fortunately, a policeman who knew the official came up before extremists had been resorted to.

The Cyclops proceeded to Tacoma yesterday morning.

QUEEN CITY BRINGS NEWS OF A TRAGEDY

Two Loggers Lost Lives at Rock Bay While Trying to Cross Snow-Covered Boom

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The steamer Queen City, which reached port yesterday morning from Hardy Bay and way ports brought news of a tragedy on Christmas Eve. Kenneth Matheson, aged 26, and Mr. McOscar, aged 40, loggers, who were on their way from the Hastings lumber camp at Rock Bay, Johnston Strait, were drowned beneath a boom they were crossing. The two men were returning from the woods along a trail when they came to a room made fast in a small bay. The boom, however, was covered with snow, and the two loggers fell into the water, which was at least ten feet deep; the boom closing over them, and they were unable to clamber out. A search party, which went next day to look for the missing men, found 330,000 fewer live through the first year.

The Queen City brought 60 passengers south, most of whom landed at Vancouver. She sailed at Lady-smith on her way here, and brought a schoolload of coal.

"Why didn't you vote for my friend?" asked a politician. "He's the most popular man in the state," answered the farmer. "That's the reason," answered the politician. "I never yet set a man for my business of being popular who had much of a likin' for real hard work."—Washington Herald.

MAY EXTEND LINE UP TO VANCOUVER

Vice-President of Seattle-Tacoma Electric Road Looks Over the Ground

Vancouver, Dec. 30.—Merle J. Wightman, vice-president of the Seattle-Tacoma short line of Seattle, was in Vancouver on Sunday for the purpose of investigating interurban railway conditions in this vicinity. Mr. Wightman is to have a conference with the owners of the new interurban now building between Seattle and Everett, who are also planning to build over the right-of-way formerly owned by J. A. Moore and associates through Bellingham and intermediate territory into Vancouver. This conference will take place next week, and it was primarily the purpose of ascertaining the best route into the city that brought Mr. Wightman here. He will return next Saturday, and will probably remain here several days, at which time he expects to take up with the local officials of the British Columbia Electric railway company some of the details of his plan.

The Seattle-Tacoma short line, which is now building, is to be twenty-nine miles in length between the two cities, and should a franchise now being asked for the city of Seattle, be granted it will make direct connection with what is generally known as the Sander line to Everett. The latter road is completed to within a few miles of Everett, and plans have been made to continue the construction as far as Bellingham.

Mr. Wightman is the personal representative of T. Coleman Dupont, president of the Dupont Powder company, of Wilmington, Del., and a member of the American Society of Electrical Engineers. Associated with Mr. Wightman are L. E. Stillwell, who has constructed the great New York subway; ex-Governor McGraw, of Washington; L. A. Nadeau, director general of the A. Y. P., and many other representative residents of Seattle and the east.

LOGGERS DROWNED ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT

Two Men at Rock Bay Meet Death While Crossing a Boom of Logs

Vancouver, Dec. 30.—While others were rejoicing on Christmas night, two loggers returning to camp across a boom of logs which made a short cut across a little bay, suddenly slipped from their precarious foothold on the snow-covered logs, and disappeared in the icy waters, with no one at hand to save them.

The men, Matthew McOscar and Kenneth Matheson, were employed at the Hastings Mill company's camp B, situated at Duck Lake, near Rock Bay. They started on Christmas morning for the landing at Rock Bay, and having completed their business made back for camp along the logging railway by which the logs are hauled from the lake to salt water. They stopped for supper at the railway operating camp, where the railway strikes the lake, and about 8 o'clock in the evening left for camp B, two or three miles further along the shore of the lake. Coming to the end of the railway, the men had started to make a short cut across a bay in which the logs had been yarded, instead of going by the longer trail around the shore, which a storm of two days before had strewn with windfalls.

On Friday the men from camp B began to make inquiries, as the men had not turned up. J. W. Hogg, captain of a tug which runs on the lake, immediately started out with a search party to look for the missing loggers. Their footprints were found on the snow-covered logs where they had started to cross the boom. The tracks lead the searchers part way across, and then suddenly come to an end. Here in water about 7 feet deep, the bodies were found, thirty feet apart. The remains were brought down on the steamer Queen City, which reached port yesterday morning, and were taken to Center and Hastings undertakers rooms from which the funeral will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

McOscar was a man of about 35 years, and leaves a wife and two children in Scotland. Matheson was 26 years old and also came from Scotland; he had been a sailor on the steamer Hakone before he went into the woods three months ago. Both men were employed as road chasers.

FAMOUS OARSMAN IS DYING IN TORONTO

End of Great Ned Hanlan, Former Champion of World, is Near

Toronto, Dec. 30.—Ned Hanlan, for four years world's champion oarsman, is dying at 15 years of age. He was born in the house given him by the city.

Ned held the world's sculling honors from 1883 to 1884, when he was beaten by William Beach of Australia. The next year Hanlan tried to recover the title, but was beaten, and the same fate happened to him in 1887. In 1888 Peter Kemp beat Hanlan, and that was Ned's last appearance in a championship contest. Hanlan holds the world's four-mile record in a shell of 27 minutes 57 1/2 seconds, and also the five-mile record of 33 minutes 56 1/2 seconds.

Of a million girl babies born 871,268 are dying at 15 months. Of the boys 330,000 fewer live through the first year.

To check a cold quickly, get from your drugstore some little Candy Cold Tablets. They are now dispensing everywhere are now dispensing everywhere, for they are not only safe, but decidedly certain and prompt. Prevention is better than cure. Take the Candy Cold Tablets. They are now dispensing everywhere, for they are not only safe, but decidedly certain and prompt. Prevention is better than cure. Take the Candy Cold Tablets.

THE COLONIST

—O—
You cannot raise incubator chicks successfully in
brooders if you put more than 20, 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50,

Friday and Saturday Will be the Men's Days at Our Great January Clearance Sale

REMEMBER

that we are just as particular at sales times as at any other time, that our customers should be satisfied with their purchases.

We have used our utmost energy to make this sale an event long to be remembered by the men folk, and in it we are presenting savings of the most liberal character. Friday and Saturday will break all previous records, and although this sale carries on throughout the

month it is well to be here at the start, as it gives you every opportunity to select the best article most suited to your needs. On every counter and table you'll find January sales tickets that fairly shout "money saving" to you. In fact we can't emphasize too strongly the tremendous benefits that will accrue to you in buying at this sale, and we are persistent in our determination to put this sale on a higher point in business volume than any of its predecessors.

IMPORTANT

Kindly bear in mind that there will be no charge orders taken during January also that all purchasers are assured of satisfaction

Men's High-Grade Fit-Rite Suits At Great Underpricings—Read

These stylish suits are made by Canada's most reliable tailors' and are free from all flaws. The advantage of buying one of these fine suits is not alone in the saving, but also in the quality of goods and the excellence of workmanship. The materials that are used in their construction are all carefully selected, and are direct from the foremost English and Scotch mills

Men's Fine Fit-Rite Suits

Reg. \$20 to \$27.50 for \$15.75

These are made of the very best imported Tweeds and Worsteds, in the season's very latest style effects, all prettily tailored, and come in both single and double breasted styles. They are just the kind that has made Fit-Rite Clothing famous. The regular values were \$20.00 to \$27.50, but in this January sale we have marked them down

\$15.75

Men's Fine Fit-Rite Suits

Reg. \$15 and \$20 for \$11.75

These are indeed splendid offerings which you cannot afford to overlook. They are made of tweeds and worsteds, thoroughly correct in style and well tailored. Regular \$15.00 to \$20.00

\$11.75

Men's Suits for \$6.75

This line of clothing is from our regular stock, and in order to close these lines quickly we have made some startling reductions. They are made of good quality tweeds and worsteds, and come in the very latest style effects. Regular prices were \$10.00 and \$12.50. January sale

\$6.75



Money-Savers Are These Items:

In Men's Pants, We Have Some Exceptionally Good Bargains

Men's Pants, Reg. \$4.50 and \$5.75, for \$3.75

These are made of extra good quality tweeds and worsteds, very strongly constructed, and are bargains that do not come your way very often. Regular prices were \$4.50 and \$5.75. Sale price

\$3.75

Men's Pants, Reg. \$3.50 and \$4, for \$2.50

A splendid line in tweeds and worsteds are offered at smart reductions. Regular values \$3.50 and \$4.00. Sale price, per pair

\$2.50

Men's Overalls, Reg. 75c and 90c, for 65c

Men's Overalls, in blues, blacks and greys. Regular values 75c and 90c. Sale price

65c

Men's Moleskin Pants, 75c

Men's Moleskin Pants, made very strongly, regular price \$1.00. Sale price

75c

Men's Cottonade Pants, 65c

Men's Cottonade Pants, regular value 90c. January sale price

65c

Smart Reductions on Men's High-Grade Overcoats and Toppers

Every fashionable dresser is afforded a splendid opportunity to procure a fine Overcoat or Topper at a remarkable saving, and if once you put your eyes on them you will not hesitate a moment in paying the price which we ask. The values we are offering in these fine garments are, indeed, very unusual—the savings running up as high as \$8.25. The collection is well assorted, and only needs your presence here to convince you that the savings are as we say

Men's High-Grade Overcoats

for \$16.75

No man will go without one of the garments at this price. They are all stylish perfect fitting garments. Splendidly finished, and include both long and three-quarter lengths, and are made of the much favored cravenette cloth, being equally useful for chilly and showery weather, also a splendid range of Meltons, Cheviots, Tweeds, and blue and black Beaver Cloths. Regular values were \$20.00 to \$25.00. Sale price

\$16.75

Men's Toppers

Reg. \$12.50 and \$15 for \$7.75

In this sale we are including a splendid range of men's fine Toppers, in all the most up-to-date and desired materials. These are splendid bargains, and should interest every man wishing a well tailored and smart appearing topper, and we are safe in saying that the men's ready-to-wear section will be an extremely busy one during this sale, with such values as these. Regular prices were \$12.00 and \$15.00. Sale price

\$7.75



Remarkable Bargains in Men's Pique and Flannel Shirts

Regular Values up to \$2.75 for 75c

Men's Fancy Flannel Shirts, turnover cuffs, in striped effects, a very popular shirt, is of good wearing qualities. Regular price \$1.75. January sale price

75c

Men's Fancy Striped Shirts, with cuffs attached. Regular \$1.25. January sale price, each

75c

Men's Fancy Shirts, with stripes running across bosoms, extra fine quality, cuffs attached. Regular \$1.00. January sale price, each

75c

Men's Fancy Shirts, in very neat patterns, spotted effects, detached cuffs. Regular \$1.00. January sale price, each

75c

Splendid Bargains in Men's Underwear

Underwear fit for all seasons at prices that you will gladly pay, is the leading feature here.

Undershirts and Drawers Regular \$1.25 and \$1.50 for \$1.00

Drawers, very heavy unshrinkable, strictly high grade underwear, very warm. Regular price, per garment, \$1.25 and \$1.50. January sale

\$1.00

Men's Heavy Ribbed Undershirts and Drawers, in natural wool, unshrinkable, well finished, good wearing quality. Regular price, per garment, \$1.50. January sale

\$1.00

Men's Heavy Wool Undershirts and Drawers, very soft, smooth finish. Regular price, per garment, \$1.50. January sale

\$1.00

Men's Suspenders Go Down

This lot includes a large stock of Men's Working Suspenders, extra strong and are marked at exceptionally low figures.

20 dozen extra heavy working Suspenders. Regular 25c. January sale price

15c

15 dozen French Working Braces. Regular value 25c. January sale price

15c

Splendid Savings on Men's Handkerchiefs

60 Dozen Men's Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs. Regular price \$1.50 per dozen. January Sale Price, each

10c

A Value Climax in Men's Footwear

Regular Values up to \$6.00 for \$2.50

The Boot and Shoe Department comes to the front in this great sale with extraordinary price concessions. Every man will do well by laying in a good stock at these prices, which afford you unrestricted choice to get shoes that will satisfy you.



Men's Tan Russia Calf, Blucher cut, Lace Boot, welt sole, medium heel, Fenway last (American, New York). Regular \$6.00. Sale price

\$2.50

Men's Velour Calf, Blucher cut, Lace Boot, dull kid top, welt sole, medium heel. Regular \$5.00. Sale price

\$2.50

Men's Box Calf, Blucher Lace Boots, heavy sole. Reg. \$3.75. Sale price

\$2.50

Men's Box Calf, Whole Fox, Lace Boot, heavy sole. Reg. \$3.50. Sale price

\$2.50

Men's Box Calf Lace Boot, no toe cap, heavy sole. Regular \$4.00. Sale price

\$2.50

Men's Velour Calf Lace Boot, welt sole, Oose kid lined. Regular \$6.00. Sale price

\$2.50

Men's Box Calf, whole fox, lace boot, welt sole. Regular \$4.00. Sale price

\$2.50

Men's Box Calf, Blucher lace boot, double sole, welted. Reg. \$4.50. Sale price

\$2.50

Men's Patent Colt, Blucher cut, lace boot, dull kid top, welt sole. Reg. \$5.50. Sale price

\$2.50

Men's Whole Fox, Standard Lace Boot, regular \$3.00. Sale price

\$2.50

Men's Calf, Blucher Lace Boot, medium heel, dull kid top. Reg. \$3.50. Sale price

\$2.50

Men's Box Calf Lace Boot, welt sole. Reg. \$3.50. Sale price

\$2.50

Men's Box Calf Blucher Lace Boots, medium sole. Regular \$3.50. Sale price

\$2.50

Men's Velour Calf, Blucher cut, Lace Boot, double sole, calfskin lined. Regular \$5.00. Sale price

\$2.50

Men's Box Calf, Blucher Lace Boots, welt sole. Regular \$4.50. Sale price

\$2.50

Men's Gun Metal Calf, Blucher Lace Boot, welt sole, Pico last. Reg. \$6.00. Sale price

\$2.50

Men's Whole Foxed Standard Lace Boots, plain toe, no box. Reg. \$3.50. Sale price

\$2.50

Men's Box Calf, Blucher lace boot, double sole, welted. Reg. \$4.50. Sale price

\$2.50

Men's Patent Colt, Blucher cut, lace boot, dull kid top, welt sole. Reg. \$5.50. Sale price

\$2.50

Men's Whole Fox, Standard Lace Boot, regular \$3.00. Sale price

\$2.50

Men's Calf, Blucher Lace Boot, medium heel, dull kid top. Reg. \$3.50. Sale price

\$2.50

Men's Box Calf Lace Boot, welt sole. Reg. \$3.50. Sale price

\$2.50

Men's Box Calf Blucher Lace Boots, medium sole. Regular \$3.50. Sale price

\$2.50

Men's Box Calf, Blucher lace boot, double sole, welted. Reg. \$4.50. Sale price

\$2.50

Men's Velour Calf, Blucher cut, Lace Boot, double sole, calfskin lined. Regular \$5.00. Sale price

\$2.50



Men's Socks Marked Extremely Low

Men's Plain Ribbed Cotton Sox, in black. Reg. 12½c per pair. January sale price

10c

Men's Heavy Black Ribbed Wool Sox, regular 25c. January sale price, per pair

20c

Men's Heavy Worsteds Sox, dark grey, white heel and toe, extra good quality. Reg. 50c. 20c per pair. January sale, 3 prs. for

50c

Men's Heavy Grey Natural Wool Sox, white heel and toe. Reg. 20c per pair. January sale price

15c

Men's Light-weight Wool Sox, white heel and toe, good quality. Regular price, per pair, 15c. January sale price

10c

Mothers Can Make Substantial Savings Here

Not a bit out of time to outfit the boy with a good, sensible, and serviceable suit, and during this sale suits can be bought at more than one third off regular prices.

Boy's Fine Three-Piece Suits

Regular \$5.75 and \$7.50 for \$4.25

This sale includes a large number of Boys' fine Three-piece Suits, which are made of extra good quality tweeds and worsteds, in single and double breasted styles. Regular values \$5.75 and \$7.50, for

\$4.25

Also a splendid line of Boys' Three-piece Suits, Reg. values \$4.50 and \$5.50, for

\$3.25

Boy's Norfolk Suits Specially Priced

We have made special reductions on Boy's Norfolk Suits for quick clearance in our January sale. These are made also of tweeds and worsteds, in medium and dark shades and neat snappy patterns, coats being cut in the most fashionable length. Regular values \$3.50 to \$4.50, for

\$2.90

Also a splendid line of Boys' Norfolk Suits, regular values \$5.00 and \$7.50, for

\$4.00

Boy's Fancy Overcoats Marked Down

This lot comprises a splendid assortment of Boys' Fancy Overcoats, in covert cloths, in blues and blacks, with brass buttons and belts, in long and reefer styles. Regular values \$5.00 and \$7.50, for

\$3.90

Splendid Savings on Men's Handkerchiefs

Men's Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs. Regular \$1.00 per dozen. January Sale Price

60c

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.