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HUNDREDS OF BODIES UNBURIED LIE IN HEAPS IN THE STREETS OF WARSAW

Troops Still Hold the City—Reports Regarding the Strike Situation Are Conflicting.

Warsaw, Feb. 2.—More blood has been shed in the streets of Warsaw during Tuesday and early Wednesday morning.

The number of strikers is increasing, and conditions throughout the city are fast becoming chaotic.

The worst disturbances occurred in the suburbs, while the city proper was somewhat more quiet.

In some districts the dead lie in heaps, as it has been impossible to bury them all. The authorities admit that at least 700 corpses are still in the streets.

There are rumors of disturbances in the suburbs, which it is impossible to verify because the military authorities have seized the telephone service.

Outside of Warsaw the strike movement appears to be growing, but while a great number of workmen are out at Lodz, not a sign of disorder has been reported here.

It is rumored to-night that thousands of workmen in the extensive coal districts of Dombrowa, near the frontier, will strike tomorrow.

Vienna, Feb. 2.—Serious disturbances are reported at Orsoy. To-night thousands of workmen gathered at the monument of the poet Wienbauer.

At St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—10 a. m.—Detailed reports filed at the headquarters of the St. Petersburg military district.

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St. Petersburg, Feb. 2.—The association of St. Petersburg manufacturers has adopted the following resolutions:

First—All points of the men's demands concerning the eight-hour day, piece work and regulation of the internal workings of factories, etc., shall not be discussed, but submitted to the minister of finance with a view to their settlement legislatively.

tion is inadvisable till the men have resumed work. Third—Recognizing that the men were drawn into the movement by other than economic questions, the association unanimously voted that no mutual bitterness exists, and has, therefore, decided to meet the workmen, not to apply the penalty for wasted time, nor to endeavor to discover the instigators and leaders of the strike, nor to employ special measures against them and to collect funds for the support of the families of the victims, and in this respect to make no difference between voluntary and coerced strikers.

Fourth—The association, in order not to create a precedent by paying workmen for the time they have been engaged in the strike, will grant assistance to the necessitous, which need not be repaid.

OYAMA'S REPORT ON RECENT FIGHTING.

Tokio, Feb. 3.—9 p.m.—Field Marshal Oyama, telegraphing yesterday, reports that the main body of the Russians, after their defeat at Heikoutai, retired across the Hun river, and occupied Niupiso, Shufan, Jeshantangai and a portion of Changtan. On Wednesday the Russians began constructing defensive works in the neighborhood of Shufantai, Chungkaiwoeng and Changtan. Russian cavalry patrols were seen on Wednesday along the line of Tsuyuta, Pipetau and Yutateau. The Russians made a series of small attacks on the right and left bank of the left arm, but were repulsed in each instance.

Details of the fighting from January 25th to January 29th, which Field Marshal Oyama officially designates as the battle of Heiko, shows that it was a more extensive, the forces engaged larger and the

Fighting More Desperate than the first reports indicated. The Japanese casualties totalled 7,000. According to the Japanese estimate the Russians lost over 10,000. The army fought in a driving snow. It was bitterly contested, and very difficult to see. A night attack delivered early in the morning brought success to the Japanese.

A Russian squadron surrounded and attacked Heikoutai on January 25th. Field Marshal Oyama reports that the squadron, though outnumbered, made a stubborn resistance and retired at night, and under cover of darkness moved to Souchengtau.

In the meantime, Field Marshal Oyama was ordered to advance for the purpose of retaking Heikoutai. It was snowing and the movements of the troops were delayed. On January 26th, about noon, while the attack on Heikoutai was developing, a report reached the Japanese headquarters that another division of Russians, coming from Changtan, had surrounded Chenchiepao, and also that an independent and smaller body of Russians was operating west of Chenchiepao.

Threatening the Left Flank of the Japanese force moving against Heikoutai, which had deployed from Sumapao westward to Heikoutai. It was originally planned to deploy from Sumapao to Taopao, and it was found that the Russians possessed a line from Heikoutai to Sumapao. The Japanese attack on Heikoutai and the Japanese Wuchizua, and attacked Heikoutai and Taopao. The latter place was strongly held, but its capture was necessary before it was possible to take Heikoutai.

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RUSSIAN FORCE AGAIN REPULSED

LOSSES ESTIMATED AT SEVEN HUNDRED

Attack on the Japanese Left, Which Opened Thursday, is Still in Progress.

Tokio, Feb. 4.—1 p.m.—Manchurian headquarters, telegraphing under the date of February 3rd, says: "On Thursday, February 2nd, the enemy's artillery bombarded from several points on our right wing. Otherwise the situation is unchanged. "In the direction of our centre at 12.30 on Friday morning, February 3rd, one company of the enemy's infantry attacked our outposts from the Mukden road, and later another section was attacked in the neighbourhood of Wandiyuan.

STOESSSEL AND OFFICERS HAVE REACHED COLOMBO.

Colombo, Ceylon, Feb. 4.—General Stoessel, the former commander of Port Arthur, and the Russian officers and others accompanying him, arrived here today from Japan by way of Shanghai, on board the French line steamer Australian.

In an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press, the general denied the statements published to the effect that Port Arthur was surrendered prematurely. He was especially indignant at the statements made by a London newspaper on January 29th, in the dispatch from Pekin, that there were at the time of the surrender 25,000 able-bodied men in Port Arthur capable of making a heroic stand.

Col. Reiss, who was among the negotiators of the surrender of the fortress, said: "The garrison could not have held out a moment longer. It would have been murder. Only 15 roubles (\$7.50) remained in the military treasury out of a million and a half (\$750,000) at the commencement of the siege. Four hundred men were dying daily in the hospitals principally from wounds and scurvy. Gen. Krondtzenko was the hero of the siege."

Col. Reiss further declared that the Japanese were "admirable soldiers, but poor in the use of the bayonet, compared with the Russians and the French."

General Stoessel and others of his party will tranship at Port Said for Odessa.

SAYS KOUROPATKIN IS OVER-CAUTIOUS.

Berlin, Feb. 4.—Colonel Gaedke, for the first time since his return from the Far East, where he was war correspondent for the Tageblatt, writes his opinion of Gen. Kouropatkin. "Although a thorough and honorable man, benevolent, personally brave, admirable in the quiet of his work room, simple in his tastes, and an excellent administrator, Kouropatkin lacks," says Col. Gaedke, "that glance that penetrates the darkness of a situation, quick decision, immediate correlation of means and, before all, the unselfishness which that alone triumphs in war, that without compassion uses the bodies and souls of his men in taking their last and best to compass victory. Such men as Kouropatkin are not few in the Russian army and their quality attach the soldier to his flag, but they do not win victories. Kouropatkin at Liao Yang burdened his mind with placing individual regiments, battalions and batteries and lost thereby the conception of the whole. He is over-cautious, and concludes, 'No leader is so bad as he who will not take a risk.'"

PROPOSED STEPS TO BRING PEACE.

New York, Feb. 4.—A special to the Sun from Leno says: "On the initiative of the German government an interview took place on Monday at Berlin between Chancellor Von Buelow and Sir Frank Lascelles, the British ambassador, at which the former proposed that efforts be made by Germany and Great Britain to secure peace between Russia and Japan."

"The Sun's informant believes that this conference was preceded by an interchange of views by King Edward and the Kaiser."

"A double motive for this action is ascribed to the German Emperor. He seeks to damage the alliance between France and Russia, and the other that he desires to destroy the anti-German feeling in England."

BRITISH OFFICIALS DENY THE STORY.

London, Feb. 4.—The foreign office declares there is no foundation for the report that conferences have taken place at Berlin between Chancellor Von Buelow and the British ambassador, Sir Frank Lascelles, with the object of bringing about peace between Russia and Japan. The officials here know nothing of any proposals from either Germany,

GERMAN VIEWS ON THE SITUATION.

Berlin, Feb. 4.—The London report that Emperor William considers this an opportune time for Great Britain and Germany to join in an effort for peace in the Far East is treated by the foreign office here as being merely a variation of an old phantasy quite without semblance of foundation. Russia has given no intimation that she desires peace, and it is deemed here impossible that Germany should advise or suggest peace without an invitation from both belligerents. The realities of the situation preclude the European powers from offering to mediate as they did in the case of President Roosevelt two months ago.

ARTILLERY ENGAGEMENT HAS BEEN RESUMED.

Russian Headquarters, Huan Mountain, Manchuria, Feb. 2.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The artillery engagement has been resumed on the Russian right.

Mukden, Feb. 4.—Although there is a temporary pause in the operations, Russian activity on the Shakhé river has not ended. Two hundred Japanese prisoners were brought in to-day. They were badly dressed and suffered from cold.

KOUROPATKIN ASKS ADVICE FROM CZAR.

London, Feb. 4.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle writes that General Kouropatkin has sent a message to the Czar asking him for advice and guidance. The Japanese, Kouropatkin reports, according to the correspondent, have succeeded in distributing among Russian troops detailed accounts of the events of the bloody Sunday at St. Petersburg, and that in consequence the temper of the troops is ugly in the extreme. For the present, General Kouropatkin reported to the Czar, according to the correspondent, the troops may be relied upon to stick to their posts, but it is difficult to forecast their future actions. It would be unwise at any rate, to command them to resume their advance as the result of such an order may prove disastrous.

TO ASCERTAIN THE STRENGTH OF JAPS.

Tsienketchen, Manchuria, Feb. 2.—(Delayed.)—A reconnaissance in force was undertaken February 1st, by the Russian advanced posts toward Dzintchan, 14 miles southwest of Tsienketchen. The troops started at early morning and by noon drove in the Japanese to Sanding-shan mountain range. Various posts of the Japanese were captured. The Russians flanked the Japanese position from the east and compelled the Japanese to fall back to Chaptan pass. The Russians stormed and occupied a position named Yanshi pass at 2.30 p.m. The Japanese were reinforced by 6,000 men, the position of the Russians was untenable.

Having carried the mission of feeling the enemy's strength, the Russians then withdrew, fighting, and captured a few Japanese.

Tokio, Feb. 6.—Noon.—Official announcement is made that everything is quiet in the vicinity of Changtung, with the exception that the Russians are strenuously entrenching. The Russian force which attacked Chialin on February 4th, reed northward on February 6th, and on the afternoon of February 6th, and the morning of February 5th, the Russian artillery west of Tanshan shell-plant, and the Russian infantry advanced. Small bodies of Russian infantry attacked, but they were repulsed.

GRIPPENBERG HAS STARTED FOR CAPITAL.

Russian Headquarters, Huan Mountain, Feb. 5.—(Delayed.)—Lieut. General Grippenberg, former commander of the second Manchurian army, left here today for St. Petersburg.

The Japanese are feverishly fortifying their east flank and centre, evidently preparing to begin their offensive movement, the Russian movement on the Hun river having demonstrated the possibility of operations despite the winter. The Japanese are attempting vainly to roll up the Russian right wing northwest of Sandepas.

FEW JAP TROOPS REMAIN AT LIAO YANG.

Sachatu, Manchuria, Feb. 5.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Chinese arrivals here report that the only Japanese forces at Liao Yang are composed of 2,000 gendarmes and police, though 5,000 troops are quartered in nearby villages, and the higher officers live at the railroad station, where large commissaries and ammunition department has been established. Huge quantities of rice, fish, sugar, etc., are stored there.

DEOLARE GENERAL STRIKE.

Charleroi, Belgium, Feb. 6.—As a result of the decision of the miners' congress yesterday to declare a general strike to begin to-day, work was completely suspended this morning at all collieries, and there was a partial strike at thirteen others. Work is proceeding as usual at twelve collieries.

ADVISES FORCE TO BRING CASTRO TO TIME

Rapture of Relations Between the United States and Venezuela Appears Imminent.

New York, Feb. 2.—According to the Washington advices to the World, dispatches received at the state department yesterday from United States Minister Bowen at Caracas indicate that a rupture with Venezuela is imminent. Mr. Bowen's patience is at last exhausted, and he has recommended that he be recalled and that diplomatic relations with Venezuela be severed. He says that the attitude of the Castro government remains uncompromising to the last degree, and that he can see no encouragement that indicated a peaceable settlement of the American claims. He advises that force be applied as the only means of bringing President Castro to terms, and that as the first step formidable naval demonstration be made at once at La Guayra, the port of Caracas. Mr. Bowen's reports were also sent to the President, and soon after Mr. Roosevelt held a long conference with Secretary Hay, who is ill at his home. What conclusions were reached could not be learned, but the importance of the subject was proved by the fact that the President himself carried the dispatch to Mr. Hay's home.

The plan for teaching Castro a vigorous lesson was completed weeks ago, but the President decided to defer its execution until after the adjournment of Congress. The plan includes a naval demonstration, which if it fails to bring Castro to terms will immediately be followed by seizing the custom house, which will be held until all the American claims have been satisfactorily adjusted. Chief among the claims which Mr. Bowen has been trying for months to have settled, and which are entirely independent of those disposed of by the agreement for the arbitration of the claims of the powers, is the claim of the Asphalt Trust, which contends that it has arbitrarily been dispossessed of its concession. For days ago President Castro went into the country on the plea that he needed a rest. This was construed by Bowen and the other diplomats as an insult, and nothing since has occurred to remedy the view of the President. Mr. Bowen has been unable to make any headway with Gen. Ybarra, the new minister of foreign affairs.

THE INVESTIGATION.

Closing Testimony Before Commission Inquiring Into North Sea Incident.

Paris, Feb. 4.—The closing testimony before the international commission inquiring into the North Sea incident has been followed by a rather general discussion. How far this incident in British circles connected with the case and a corresponding elation on the part of the Russians. The arguments favorable to the Russian view resulted mainly from the evidence of the testimony of Captain Clado and other Russian officers that they saw torpedo boats attack the squadron, whereas the strongest British witnesses did not swear that the torpedo boats were there, but merely that they did not see them there. It is known that some of the commissioners consider Captain Clado's statements to be at variance with the accepted principles of naval science. How far this will influence their ultimate verdict is not yet clear, but it appears to show that the commissioners do not share the prevailing impression that Captain Clado's testimony was decisive.

INJURED AT FIRE.

Flames Wrought Damage Estimated at More Than Quarter of Million Dollars.

East St. Louis, Ill., Feb. 3.—Six of the largest office and store buildings here were destroyed or badly damaged by fire early to-day, and several persons were injured, none fatally. The property loss is estimated at \$200,000, partly covered by insurance. Fire apparatus was sent from St. Louis. The intense cold greatly impeded the firemen.

The principal losses are: Josephine building, used for lodging headquarters, offices and retail stores, erected at a cost of \$100,000; Lucy building, occupied by real estate and flats, \$45,000; Walsh building, \$70,000; Zeigenthaler building, \$40,000. Several families were driven out.

SHOT FIFTEEN MEN.

St. Louis, Feb. 3.—Andrew Kroustai, for whose arrest a reward of \$500 was offered some time ago in Chicago, is in custody here, and has made a confession that he is a pal of Marks and Vandyne, the Chicago car barn bandits, who were hanged last year.

"I came to St. Louis," he said, "to plunder and rob. I have shot fifteen men, some fatally. I have been a bandit ever since I was 10 years old. I must have been born one. When I came to St. Louis on Wednesday from Memphis, where I left the police in hot water for three months, I planted \$1,000 worth of 'bony'."

Kroustai, who is 25 years old, and gave his father's name as Jacob Kroustai, a perchant of Chicago, was arrested at the Salvation Army barracks.

C. P. R. IMPROVEMENTS.

Winnipeg, Feb. 2.—Mr. Whyte, of the C. P. R., has returned here. He said the company's improvements for this year included the erection of a large yard at Fort William. Five hundred miles of 60-pound steel rails were to be laid on the Western division, completing the line with heavy rails all the way from Montreal to Vancouver. Provision has also been made for the construction of a new station and office building at Revelstoke, which is the headquarters of the Mountain division, and some new stations are to be built at several other points on the Western line. A number of new steel bridges are to be built this year, and others strengthened, including one at Medicine Hat.

Just Fruit. There's no "drugs" in "Fruit-atives," no poisons. "Fruit-atives" are the curative principles of fruit juices, compressed into tablets. It's the secret process of preparing them, that makes "Fruit-atives" so much more effective than the fresh fruit.

Fruit-atives. Of Fruit Liver Tablets. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Bilious Headaches, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Bladder & Kidney Troubles, just as nature intended them to be cured—with fruit. Cure yourself with Nature's cure that never fails.

RAILWAY WRECK. Two Trainmen Killed and About Twenty Passengers Injured.

Utica, N.Y., Feb. 4.—Two trainmen lost their lives and a score or more of passengers were injured in a wreck on the New York Central railway at Whiteboro, three miles west of here, at an early hour to-day. None of the injured were dangerously hurt, their injuries being mainly cuts and bruises. The dead are: John Allen, Engineer; John Brennan of the locomotive on the Western express. As the train was passing the Buffalo special eastbound the boiler of the locomotive of the Western-bound train exploded. The force of the explosion and the upheaval of the engine threw the entire thirteen cars, composing the special, from the rails. Among the injured was State Supreme Court Justice Warren E. Hooker, of Frederick.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Prussian Minister Denies Report Regarding Proposed Purchase of Mines.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—Commerce Minister Mosler says that the Prussian government does not intend to buy the coal mines in both Rheinland-Westphalian and the Silesian regions, and that his position is being mainly out and untrue. He says that the Prussian government is not interested in the acquisition of the Hibernian mines, that the government ought to have a seat in the coal syndicate. As for the reports current among bankers here in relation to the purchase of the mines, they were, the minister added, without foundation so far as he was concerned.

The Associated Press is able to confirm the position of the minister, that the Prussian government has inquired of a group of financial interests if it would be difficult to raise loans sufficient to take over the coal mines both of the Rheinland and Silesian regions. The minister should the government desire to consider such a project. Certainly a meeting of bankers took place at which the subject was considered. Those in charge of the matter, however, are of the opinion that the government ownership would be a firm dam against Socialism and that the Socialist party would be prevented from organizing the miners as they now are prevented from organizing the railway employees.

ASSEMBLY OF NOBLES.

Gathering at Moscow Decides to Present Two Addresses to the Czar.

Moscow, Feb. 4.—The assembly of nobles, today voted on two addresses to the Emperor, and the Conservative address was adopted by a vote of 219 to 143. After a discussion, however, the assembly decided to forward both the Liberal and Conservative addresses to His Majesty.

A dispatch from Moscow last Wednesday said that two drafts of resolutions were in circulation, one insisting only on the independence of the press, and the other asking political freedom for Russia, asking the government to make necessary changes in the law to enable the government to bring the press under a representative assembly to be convoked and to arrive here as early as possible, a manifesto assuring the country of its intention to take steps to this end, without which it would be impossible to restore tranquility to the country.

INSURRECTION IN SOUTH.

Buenos Ayres, Argentine, Feb. 4.—An insurrection has broken out in this province. Several police posts have been attacked and the assassins nearly everywhere were repulsed. Two posts which were surprised were recaptured by the police. The catch for the guano factory is enormous, and were it to continue the building up of a much more important industry would be impossible. The government expects to see herring cured in British Columbia on an extensive scale in the future. Mr. Cowie, the Scotch expert, will visit the coast again next season.

PAINT WORKS WRECKED.

Wheeler, W. Va., Feb. 4.—Five men were seriously injured, two probably fatally, by an explosion today, that wrecked the paint works of the Wheeling Corrugating Company.

BORDEN ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION

WILL TAKE SEAT IN HOUSE ON TUESDAY

Wm. Sloan Resigns as Liberal Organizer, But Will Remain a Member of Executive.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—R. L. Borden was elected to-day by acclamation at Richmond. He will be in his seat on Tuesday.

Wm. Sloan has forwarded his resignation to R. S. Baxter as Liberal organizer, as he wishes to give his undivided attention to his parliamentary duties. Mr. Sloan, after referring to what was accomplished by good organization, says that the Liberal executive must not be allowed to remain as an active member of the executive. On the contrary, he is satisfied that by united efforts the future will be productive of greater results than the past.

YACHTING CAPITAL.

Captain John Irving, of Victoria, arrived in the capital yesterday.

Colonel Holmes has reported in favor of a rifle range site for New Westminster on the Fraser river. The department is now looking into the matter.

CAPITAL OF WASHINGTON.

Olympia, Feb. 3.—Senator Baker's bill providing for removing the capital to Tacoma passed the senate yesterday by a vote of 26 to 12.

During the reading of the bill Senator Palmer proposed an amendment making it a condition precedent to removal that Pierce county make a donation to the state equal in value to the money spent on the capital in Thurston county. Senator Davis of Tacoma, said that four years ago Pierce county had offered to give Wright park, Tacoma, to the state.

"It is worth \$500,000," said the senator, "and I am advised by the mayor that four years ago the deeds were all prepared and that there is no question the donation will be made if the capital is removed."

"Put it in the bill, then," said Palmer. Senator Brud said: "I am not in favor of this amendment. Four years ago there was a demand for removal to Tacoma, but there is no such demand now. The amendment was not on the vote, but it was nearly unanimous."

Senator Palmer said he thought the Baker bill open to constitutional objection because it named a particular place to which the capital is to be removed. Senator Christian said the bill is constitutional, that the requirement against naming a new location in submitting the matter to vote of the people is no longer in effect, since the capital has been formally located at Olympia.

THE CUP CHALLENGER.

Report That Lipton Will Send Freak Boat Next Year.

Boston, Feb. 2.—A special cable from Glasgow, Scotland, states that Sir Thomas Lipton is planning to send a freak boat over to compete for the America cup, and there will surely be a series of cup races in 1906.

Sir Thomas admitted that he has plans prepared for an extreme type of challenger by Alfred Mylne, the young designer. He paid a flying visit to Glasgow recently with Capt. Matthew, the commodore of the Lipton fleet, and they were joined there by Col. D. P. Now, who figured so prominently in the last cup hunting deal. They spent a day in secret conference with Mylne, with Mr. Barrett, successor to Watson, and with John Ward Dennis.

Sir Thomas said afterwards that he had plans for a freak boat that the designer guaranteed would stand every possible test, and arrive here as early as his own sole responsibility. Mylne advocated the scow with tremendous sail, broad beam and small displacements. It is believed, though Lipton does not admit it, that the plans embody the above description and that Mylne will design the next challenger.

THE FISHERY EXPERT.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—The catching of herring in British Columbia for manufacture into guano and oil, which has been carried on for years, will be prohibited. An order-in-council has been passed providing that fishing for herring can only be carried on by license, for which a small fee will be charged. The object of the new regulation is to encourage the catching and curing of herring for food purposes, which promises to grow to large proportions in Nanaimo district. The catch for the guano factory is enormous, and were it to continue the building up of a much more important industry would be impossible. The government expects to see herring cured in British Columbia on an extensive scale in the future. Mr. Cowie, the Scotch expert, will visit the coast again next season.

POLAND SCENE OF MORE BLOODSHED

Wassau, Feb. 6.—Advices from Kalisch says the strike situation there is serious. There are continuing conflicts with the military and the strikers. Twenty of the latter have been killed, and many strikers and others wounded. A Few Men Return.

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THE KOOTENAY CENTRAL.

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The Surest Remedy is Allen's Lung Balm. It never fails to cure a SIMPLE COLD, HEAVY COLD, and all BRONCHIAL TROUBLES. Large Bottles \$1.00. Medium Size 50c. Small or Trial Size 25c. Endorsed by all who have tried it.

RESULT OF QUARREL.

Boy Blinded With Live and Two Women Are in Jail.

Fresno, Cal., Feb. 4.—With a shriek of revenge, Mrs. Elizabeth Saferian dashed a cup of concentrated bile in the face of little four-year-old Eddie Harpoitian, and as a result the boy will never see again. The poison had been handed to Mrs. Saferian by Mrs. Harpoitian and told that it was water. When the intended victim touched her lips to the cup and felt the sting and realizing that Mrs. Harpoitian had tried to kill her, she threw the contents into the child's face.

This was the result of a wrangle over a valuable vineyard. John Saferian claims he was swindled out of the vineyard by George Harpoitian, Saferian pulled the trigger of a shot gun on his enemy, but the cartridges snapped. Today the wives came together, and for some time talked over their family troubles, neither showing much bitterness. Mrs. Saferian asked for a drink of water, and Mrs. Harpoitian went to the cupboard and brought out the tin. The boy's eyes are lost and his face is a mass of burns. Both women have been arrested, and charged with assault with intent to commit murder.

WILL FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

Prince Chica, of Romania, to Lead Albanians in Their Struggle for Independence.

Rome, Feb. 4.—Prince Chica, of Romania, who has been elected by the Albanian committee "supreme head for Albanian independence," when interviewed here yesterday regarding the plans and purposes the committee, said his election meant the inauguration of a general revolution in Albania; and a bitter struggle to achieve the liberty of that country. He said he would in person assume command of the Albanian forces, which he asserted would be reinforced by 12,000 European volunteers. The committee, Prince Chica further stated, have at their command all the means necessary for the prosecution of the war for independence, and only ask to be left free in the fight for liberty.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL POWER.

Has Been Increased By Recent Reforms—Must Watch North Sea.

London, Feb. 3.—A speech delivered in the Hampshire village of East Leigh Thursday evening by Arthur Hamilton Lee, civil lord of the admiralty, has created some excitement. Mr. Lee declared that Great Britain has not so much to keep her eyes on France and the Mediterranean, but had to look with anxiety towards the North Sea. It was shown that the British fleet, the British navy would get its blow in first before the other side had the time to refer in the papers that war had been declared. He maintained that "By recent naval reforms Great Britain's naval fighting power had been doubled during the last few weeks."

PREDICT A REVOLUTION.

In the Austrian Empire—Slav Liberty Federation Organized in Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—At a stirring meeting Chicago Slavs have organized to aid their friends in the revolution, which they declare will come in the Austrian empire. Nearly a thousand delegates from Slav organizations were present, and listened to a revolutionary address made by Dr. Ante Tresica Pavlicia, a deputy to the Austrian parliament from Dalmatia. When he completed his address the preliminary organization known as the "Slav Liberty Federation" was announced. It is the plan to spread the organization to other American cities. Dr. Tresica Pavlicia made an impassioned address, telling of the financial wrongs he said had been committed, and making an appeal to the people present to organize to strike a blow immediately before the ten-year contract between the federated nations could be renewed.

RECIPROCITY.

United States Senate Committee Authorizes Favorable Report on the Hay-Bond Treaty.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—The senate committee on foreign relations to-day authorized a favorable report on the Hay-Bond reciprocity treaty. It was amended in a number of important particulars. The treaty will be reported by Senator Lodge, who has heretofore opposed it. The amendments meet the objections raised by the New England states. The treaty provides for reciprocity in products of the United States and Newfoundland.

PHILIPPINE CUSTOMS.

Receipts for January Show a Decided Increase Over the Month of December.

Manila, Feb. 4.—The customs receipts of the islands for the month of January were approximately \$1,000,000 in gold, a decided increase over the receipts for the month of December. The indications are that during the succeeding months there will be increases in both imports and exports, though the volume of rice imports will fall off, allowing the marketing of the home crops. The increased commercial activity is satisfactory.

SCHOONER ASHORE.

Crew Rescued by Life Savers—Vessel May Be Total Loss.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 4.—The schooner D. M. Anthony, Capt. Hatfield, bound from New York to Norfolk, light struck on a shoal a mile and a half north of False Cape life-saving station last night during a blinding snowstorm, and may be a total loss. Early to-day the crew of six were rescued by the life-saving men from False Cape.

SCHOOLBOY'S DEATH.

New York, Feb. 3.—Heart failure, said to have been brought on by tanning, occurred Thursday in a public school of the Bronx, has caused the death of Joseph Krauer, 7 years old.

The lad, with one or two others, failed to receive promotion to the succeeding grade, and was greatly annoyed by his more fortunate classmates. He fell from his seat in a faint after undergoing their tests for a time, but was revived and returned to the room. An hour later the little fellow again fell to the floor, and a physician was summoned. He pronounced the boy dead from heart failure.

Fort William, Feb. 3.—A miraculous escape from death was that of the crew of the west-bound freight, C. P. R. No. 12, which at 3 o'clock this morning, at a point twelve miles west of Rut Port, was wrecked, throwing ten cars, a 50-foot embankment, turning two others crosswise on the rails and tearing up about 300 feet of tracks. No one was killed or dangerously hurt. The accident is supposed to have been caused by a broken rail. The engine did not leave the rails. The track was reported cleared at 10 o'clock.

A WIDOW OF BRIGHAM YOUNG. Salt Lake, Utah, Feb. 4.—Lucy Young, the sixth wife of the late Brigham Young, former president of the Mormon church, is dead of pneumonia. Mrs. Young was born in Illinois in 1830 and was married to Brigham Young at Omaha in 1848, coming to Utah immediately thereafter.

POLAND SCENE OF MORE BLOODSHED

TWENTY STRIKERS KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED

Situation at Kalisch Reported to Be Serious—Soldiers Are Guarding Factories at Lodz.

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APPOINTMENT OF MR. JUSTICE

IS NEW CHAIRMAN OF RAILWAY BOARD

Bill to Amend the Statute Relating to the Railway Board First Time—Quebec

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—The appointment of Mr. Justice Day as chairman of the Railway Board is now a foregone conclusion. He had a conference with Professor Miller, western cases which had been which Mr. Killam joins in giving judgment in will not entail their Mr. Killam is considered.

Chief Justice Hunt was spoken for by Mr. Justice Brien, who will be selected. The likely be put through. The Seamen's Act was passed for the first time in British Columbia, but changed so as to make it in Victoria and Opposition.

R. L. Borden's election in the House to deal will be introduced. A lumber delegation from Toronto to Ottawa, inquiring of Mr. Borden as to the possibility of a duty of \$2 per cord on lumber imported by British Columbia, was taken to secure control of the minister of marine and fisheries. The claim to territories under the jurisdiction of the department had been taken by some diplomatic corps present is in an un- To Join Delegation.

R. P. MacLennan, arrived today to join the delegation. The claim to territories under the jurisdiction of the department had been taken by some diplomatic corps present is in an un- To Join Delegation.

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APPOINTMENT OF
MR. JUSTICE KILLAM

IS NEW CHAIRMAN OF
RAILWAY COMMISSION

Bill to Amend the Seamen's Act Read a
First Time—Question of Lum-
ber Duty.

Onawa, Feb. 6.—The order-in-council
appointing Mr. Justice Killam chairman
of the railway commission was signed to-
day. Mr. Killam will take charge to-
morrow. He had a conference to-day
with Professor Mills regarding the
western cases which Hon. Mr. Blair
brought but which were not disposed of.
Mr. Killam joins with Professor Mills
in giving judgment in these cases, this
will not entail their being heard again.
Mr. Killam is considering this.

Question of Successor.
Chief Justice Hunter, of British Col-
umbia, was spoken highly of as a suc-
cessor to Mr. Justice Killam, as asked
by the court bench, but an Ontario man
will be selected. The appointment will
likely be put through to-morrow.

The Seamen's Act.
Hon. R. Prefontaine's bill to amend
the Seamen's Act was introduced and
read for a first time to-day. This affects
British Columbia. The bill will be
changed so as to make it easier to get
samen at Victoria and Vancouver.

Opposition Leader.

R. L. Borden's election certificate was
read in the House to-day, and Mr. Bor-
den will be introduced to-morrow.

Lumber Delegates.

A lumber delegation will be here to-
night from Toronto and will wait to-mor-
row at 1 o'clock on the government to
ask for a duty of \$2 on lumber, as asked
by British Columbia mills. The On-
tario Lumber Association is supporting
this duty.

The Halibut Fishery.

In the House to-day Wm. Sloan, of
Conox-Adin, inquired if the government
had any information as to whether Amer-
ican companies engaged in halibut fish-
ing are encroaching in water under the
jurisdiction of this government on the
Pacific Coast, and if any steps were
taken to secure control of Hecate Straits.
The minister of marine and fisheries an-
swered that reports of encroachments
had reached the department, and every
effort had been made to protect Canadian
fisheries on the Pacific Coast, especially
since the commissioning of the Kestrel.

The claim to territorial jurisdiction in
Hecate Straits has formed the subject of
some diplomatic correspondence, and at
present is in an unsettled state.

To Join Delegation.

R. P. MacLennan, of Vancouver, has
arrived to-day to join the lumber dele-
gation.

THE ARGENTINE REVOLT.

Leaders Offer to Submit If Their Lives
Are Spared—President Demands
Unconditional Surrender.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 6.—Col. Caiaza
has started for Corioba with 500 govern-
ment troops. It is stated that Col. Dela-
cruz, commanding the rebel army, has
been killed, and that the leaders of the
insurrection at Corioba have offered to
submit on condition that their lives be
spared. President Quintana has replied,
however, that the surrender must be
unconditional, and that the courts will
decide the fate of the revolutionists. The
transport Santa Cruz has sailed from
the outer harbor with political prisoners.

THE COLD SNAP.

No Prospect of Any Change in the
States.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The weather
bureau announced to-day that the
outlook is for continued cold weather
over a large part of the United States.
Zero weather extends as far south as
Oklahoma, and the banks report 20
to 30 degrees below zero this morning.
The coldest point shown by the official
reports is Valentine, Neb., which regis-
tered 32 below. The snowstorm which
settled yesterday morning in the lower
Mississippi valley states has travelled
rapidly northward, and is now on the
New England coast and the Maritime
provinces, passing out to sea. An un-
usually heavy precipitation of rain has
occurred through New Mexico, Arizona
and Southern California for some days.

Back from Ottawa.

Richard Hall, M. P. P., who went to
Ottawa a few weeks ago to represent the
salmon interests of Vancouver Island,
returned from the East Sunday.

In the Dominion capital he held a number
of interviews with Hon. R. Prefontaine,
minister of marine and fisheries, urging
upon him the claims of the canners of
this island. The latter saw the force of
the local representative's arguments, but
Saskatchewan, the former opponent for closing
an agreement with the canners of Pug-
Sound, as the latter controlled the
situation. But if they fail to live up to
the new regulations the minister assured
Mr. Hall that the closed seasons would
be called off.

Big Contracts.

Ladsymith, Feb. 6.—It is reported here,
on what seems good authority, that the
Victoria Lumbering & Manufacturing Co.,
of Chemainus, have already contracts on
foot for supplying not less than thirty
million feet of lumber, and points in the Ter-
ritories during the present year. The mag-
nitude of this amount of lumber may be
appreciated when it is considered that it
means no less than fifteen hundred car-
loads, or a daily shipment of nearly
85,000 feet.

Ham Young.

The Chemainus mills have on hand a large
number of logs, and the sending of this
immense amount of lumber will keep the big
capacity plant busy for some 200,000
feet of lumber a day. This output for the
Territories will equal what the mills now
annually shipped by water to foreign ports,
and their rail shipments being in addition from
twelve to fifteen million feet.

ROSSLAND OUTPUT.

More Than Six Thousand Six Hundred
Tons Shipped Last Week.

Rossland, B. C., Feb. 4.—The ship-
ments of ore from the Rossland mines
continue to be of a satisfactory size,
amounting to a total of 6,990 tons for the
week ending this evening, and the out-
look is that from now on there will be
a material increase in the weekly ton-
nage extracted.

The leading feature of the week was
the location of the diamond drill of a
17-foot ore chute on the intermediate
level of the Jumbo mine. The chute is
only a short distance from where the
diamond drill boring began, and the
manager of the mine has been success-
ful in getting the chute in place, which
is being run to tap it will reach
it within a few days. Shipments of ore
from this chute should be made before
the end of the week.

The ore chute in the lower levels of
the Centre Star and Le Roi are develop-
ing in a satisfactory manner and give
promise of being extensive in character,
and to add a considerable period to the
life of these large mines.

The other mines are doing good work,
although the White Bear has been com-
pelled to close down its mill on account
of shortage of water. The first general
thaw, however, will restart the water
flowing with more volume in the streams,
and then the mill will resume operations.
The shut down therefore will be of
short duration.

The tonnage of ore shipped from and
crushed at the Rossland mines for the
year to date was as follows: Le Roi,
2,700 tons; Centre Star, 1,850 tons; Wa-
Eagle, 1,820 tons; Le Roi, No. 2, 175
tons; Spitzee, 270 tons; Jumbo, 300 tons;
White Bear, 125 tons; White Bear (con-
densed), 150 tons; total for the week,
6,990 tons, and total to date for the year,
32,231 tons.

The Silver-Lead Miners' Association.

of British Columbia, which met Monday
at Nelson, B. C., will submit to the pro-
vincial government a request that the
present tax of 2 per cent. on the smelter
proceeds of ore mined in the province
be changed to a tax of one-half
of 1 per cent. on the gross value. It is esti-
mated that the proposed law would have
produced \$75,000 in tax in 1904, in-
stead of \$66,000, produced under the
operation of the 2 per cent. law.

ATHLETE INJURED.

Gus Guerrero Knocked Down by a Cab
—Is in a Critical Condition.

New York, Feb. 6.—In attempting to
cross Broadway at 6th street last even-
ing, Gus Guerrero, a well-known athlete
and holder of several long distance run-
ning records, was knocked down by a
cab, and suffered internal injuries which
will probably prove fatal, says the
Herald.

The driver of the cab saw
Guerrero, because of the slippery
pavement, was unable to check his horse
in time, and an ambulance took Guerrero
to the Roosevelt hospital, where his
condition at a late hour last night was
precipitous. Guerrero is one of the best
known pedestrians who made six mile
races in Madison Square garden. He ran
third to Albert and Harty when the six-
day record, which had long stood at 610
miles, was pushed up to 621 miles.

BODY UNDER ROCKS.

Ogden, Utah, Feb. 6.—Buried beneath
a pile of rocks in a secluded spot near
Limo Mountain, 14 miles west of here,
with the back of his head crushed and
otherwise mutilated, the body of a man
supposed to be Enoch D. Jenkins was
discovered by a hunting party. The
pockholes and marks of tomcats were
turned inside out, indicating that murder
and robbery had been committed. In the
coat pockets of the dead man were found
citizen papers issued at Clear Creek,
Col., in the name of Enoch D. Jenkins,
and a cheque for \$90 paid to a dentist
in Denver. A Southern Pacific envelope,
addressed to Mr. E. N. Jenkins, Poism,
was also found. The dead man was ap-
parently between 40 and 45 years of age,
and well dressed. The left ear was mis-
sing, and the right and left hands were
badly chewed, presumably by wild
animals.

DIED FROM EXPOSURE.

Vancouver, Feb. 6.—John McLaren,
aged 24, son of David McLaren, Ottawa,
and nephew of J. B. McLaren, died on
Monday night as a result of exposure
in the waters of Burrard Inlet. With
two companions he started on a shooting
trip, and their canoe was within 100 feet
of the shore when it was upset. McLa-
ren refused to accept the advice to
swim ashore, and tried to tow the canoe.
The result was the tide carried him into
the channel. An hour and a half later
he was rescued, but expired from ex-
posure.

JULIET'S HOUSE.

New York, Feb. 6.—A Verona, Italy, dis-
patch to the Herald relates that the historic
house where, according to tradition, Juliet
died when she was wooed by Romeo, is
in danger of collapse. The walls are cracked
and repairs are being made, but it is feared
that the house is doomed.

BACK FROM OTTAWA.

R. Hall, M. P. P., Returned Sunday
Evening From the East.

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Ottawa a few weeks ago to represent the
salmon interests of Vancouver Island,
returned from the East Sunday.

In the Dominion capital he held a number
of interviews with Hon. R. Prefontaine,
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the local representative's arguments, but
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capacity plant busy for some 200,000
feet of lumber a day. This output for the
Territories will equal what the mills now
annually shipped by water to foreign ports,
and their rail shipments being in addition from
twelve to fifteen million feet.

LOCAL VIEWS OF
GENERAL INTEREST

CHINATOWN IN MIDST
OF ANNUAL HOLIDAY

Sons of the Orient as Hosts—Subject
of Renaming Streets Again
Before City Council.

All roads lead to Chinatown these days.
The formidable barrier of racial prej-
udice for the nonce is seemingly swept
away, and Occidentals fall over one
another in their eagerness to wish the
solid son of the Orient the compliments
of the season. This is the one climac-
tical period of the local Chinese popu-
lation, in other words their turn at
the bat. If they wish they can lock
their doors to all but their own country-
men, and administer the richest kind of
a snub to the visitors who never include
them on their calling list at any other
period of the year. On the contrary,
however, the Chinese, especially the
merchants are nothing if not hospitable,
a fact that was attested by the gracious
receptions they accord the visitors.
Candies, nuts, cigars, gin, wine,
whiskey, and even champagne are dis-
persed by some of the wealthier Chinese,
whose homes and places of business are
decorated with a conspicuous display of
Oriental and spectacularly effective.
The occupants are attired in striking and
gorgeous harmony with the decorative
display, some of the raiment being as
brilliant as a rainbow on a dark day.
The less fortunate bread winners, the
coolies, "the hevers of wood and draw-
ers of water," take the holiday pretty
easily, like the natural stoics they are.
To them there is nothing good and nothing
bad about it, so they just let it slide
after a few perfunctory calls among
their kind, and an economical indulgence
in some of the delicacies of the season.
Where there is a dollar to be made they
are right in for it, and it would make no
difference even if Confucius or one of
those terrible deities enshrined in the
Joss Houses were to appear and penur-
torily order the suspension of business
while the festivities are in progress. As
the week's holiday is too much of a good
thing, a great deal more than the average
Chinese pocketbook can stand, and that
is why the first few days exhaust the
general enthusiasm.

The somewhat ancient, but always
burning, question of "street naming re-
form" has been again precipitated into
the arena of public controversy by Alex.
Hamma. There is certainly a handsome
opportunity for a reformation along this
line, and it is to be hoped that a few at
least of the anomalies now existing will
be removed. A list of the streets which
he had been interviewed by a number of
citizens on the subject, who endorsed the
step announced by him as a move in the
right direction. Un-
questionably it always has been a matter
of regret that the streets are not named
to a head. Some time ago a committee
of the council drew up a list of new
names, which were incorporated in a by-
law, but the matter went no further. The
council also discussed the advisability of
improving the house numbering system,
allowing a certain division of numbers
per block. But this movement also fell
by the wayside. The year is yet young,
and it is quite probable that before long
a goodly number of streets will be de-
signated much more satisfactorily than they
are now.

It was amusing to listen to the street
complaints provoked by the announcement
in the Times that the C. P. R. was nego-
tiating for the purchase of the E. & N.
railway. Of course those who took the
line in the right opinion, and the construction
of new docks and warehouses, the fact that
the new deal involves an outlay that will
probably run considerably more than a
cool million, are apparently lost sight of,
as well as the fact that the C. P. R. is
of a quality that some people absurdly ap-
prehend is not unique only, but diamet-
rically opposed to the failings of human
nature.

When the celebrated Eastern lumina-
ries of science saw fit to name the newly
discovered species of bear after Gustor
Frank Kermode, little did they suspect
that a newspaper controversy and heart-
burnings would arise therefrom. The
old query "What's in a name?" must per-
force thrust itself before the public in
this connection, but after all when one
seized of all the facts of the situation he
must admit the distinction conferred
upon the creature is well deserved. Since
the mantle won by the late John
Finnin fell upon his shoulders, he has
shown himself a worthy successor of that
fine old naturalist, and an inspection of
the museum proves that the standard of
excellence, one might almost say, perfec-
tion, established by the late curator is
being ably maintained by Mr. Kermode.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLODES.

Montpelier, Ind., Feb. 4.—By the ex-
plosion of 2,250 quarts of nitro-glycerine
to-day in one of the magazines of the
American Glycerine Company, three
miles north of here, two of the com-
pany's employees were seriously injured,
and will probably recover. The explosion
closed season during the year 1905. This
week consist of about 86 hours in each
week, and would apply in turn to each
trap in the Straits.

AUTOMOBILE DEPOT.

Plant For Repairing of These Machines
To Be Started By Messrs.
Hutchison.

Messrs. Robert & D. C. Hutchison are
completing arrangements for establish-
ing in this city a general automobile
depot. Machinery has been ordered from
the McGregor-Gouley Machine Tool
Company, Toronto, general in express
that a decision will be reached to-day
with regard to a suitable building for
the plant. The firm will act as general
agents for the celebrated Oldsmobile,
also for the "Truscott" engines for
launches. While not intending to go in
for the manufacture of automobiles, the
firm will have a plant almost equal to
the requirements of such a business if
they desire to undertake it, and will be
in a position to carry out any kind of
repair work. Heretofore there has been
trouble in the charging of electric motors
in local use, and this, it is claimed,
prompted the present general in express
of the B. C. Agricultural Association,
and the question for discussion is the ad-
visability of holding an exhibition here
this fall in view of the fact that the Do-
minion exposition will take place at New
Westminster. The Royal City Society,
having been granted the \$50,000 approp-
riation by the Federal government, many
prominent local business men express
the opinion that Victoria should co-
operate in the endeavor to make the
big exhibition an unqualified success. As
the B. A. Association fair would prob-
ably clash with that of the Royal City,
it is considered by some that it should
not be held, thus allowing citizens to de-
vote their whole attention towards assist-
ing the New Westminster society in
making Canada's national exposition a
credit to British Columbia.

THE TRIALS OF A RAILWAY

TERMINUS.

To the Editor.—The rumored purchase
of the E. & N. railway by the C. P. R.
Company and the probable quickening of
Esquimalt into the life for which
it seemed destined by nature, recalls to
memory a long forgotten story. Nearly
33 years ago this little hamlet loomed
large in the horizon—British Columbia
had decided to throw in her lot with the
Canadian confederation, and in the Terms
of Union between the crown colony and
the government of Canada the principal
condition was that the C. P. R. should
be a railway from the Atlantic to the sea-
board of the Pacific.

Nothing was said in the Terms of
Union about Esquimalt being the ter-
minus, as is popularly supposed. In 1872
the railway act, as a preliminary step to
carrying out the Terms of Union, was
passed by the House of Commons, and
the government took the power in it to
declare by order-in-council where the
terminus of the proposed road should be.
Accordingly, under that power, by an
order-in-council of June, 1873, Esquimalt
was declared to be the terminus. At the
same time the Dominion government re-
quested the province to make a reserva-
tion of land for railway purposes, and
the provincial government accordingly
reserved a strip of land from Esquimalt
to Victoria, being about 180 miles in
length by 20 miles in width. It is inter-
esting to note that the government of Sir
John Macdonald was in power at Ot-
tawa at this time, while that of British
Columbia was in the hands of Hon. Mr.
DeCosmos, premier; Hon. Robt. Beaven,
commissioner of lands and works; Hon.
Anthony Walkem, attorney-general; Dr.
Ash, provincial secretary, and Mr. Ar-
cher, minister of finance. A resolute
commissioner who fought with a single
eye for the best interests of the province.

For the present it is well to pass the
biting light which now commenced over
the nonfulfillment of the Terms of
Union on the part of Canada, and simply
to note briefly for the purposes of com-
parison with the success of the Dom-
inion exposition. He is of the opinion
that arrangements may be made by
which both fairs can be carried through
most successfully.

As this matter is of the utmost impor-
tance, it is to be hoped that a large
number will attend the public meeting,
at which it is to be discussed.

PERSONAL

Harry Jones, M. P. P. of Cariboo, has
arrived here for the opening of the House
on Thursday. Mr. Jones says that the
past session in Cariboo has been very
quiet of the year previous. The production
has been between \$300,000 and \$400,000,
which is very close to that of 1903.
The same companies have been at work in
the district, and a slightly better supply
of water, which worked to the advantage
of the corporations. The individual miners,
like Flynn Bros., on Mosquito creek, have
had a very good year. Mr. Jones has
a number of amendments to the Mining
act which he will press upon the legisla-
ture. These are all intended to remove disabil-
ities under which the prospector at the
present time works.

Fred M. Wells, of Hedley; F. R. Lynn,
H. H. Jeffreys, W. E. Wintemute; A. Mc-
Allister and C. H. Hewett, of Vancouver;
J. Gouley, of Galt; and Mr. and Mrs.
Knight, of Vernon, are guests at the Ver-
non.

S. Kelly, of Nanaimo; L. O'Hagan, of
Vancouver; Capt. Gardiner and wife, of
Chilliwack; C. R. Rogers, of Boston; and
John W. Dakin, of the barque Haddon Hall,
are guests at the Dominion.

Capt. S. F. McKenzie and J. A. Russell,
of Vancouver; Thos. Coulan and J. M.
Young, of Toronto; and J. M. King, of San
Francisco, are at the Delta.

Thos. E. Earl, of Lytton, is in the city,
and guest at the Dominion. He is here to at-
tend a meeting of the horticultural board,
which meets to-morrow.

Mrs. A. M. Winter, of Vancouver, is visit-
ing in the city, the guest of her brother,
Stephen Jones, proprietor of the Dominion
hotel.

Thos. R. Stockert, superintendent of the
Nanaimo coal mines, was in the city yester-
day. He was a guest at the Delta.

Miss Eleanor Emerson, of the General hos-
pital, Vancouver, is visiting at Mrs. J. W.
Elliot's, 36 Pioneer street.

W. C. Scott, of Salt Spring Island, and
T. D. Twynley, of Vancouver, are at the
Haltmore.

M. Pinkerton, of Cariboo, is in the city
for a few weeks. He is staying at the Do-
minion.

A. F. Woods, vice-president of the Vic-
torian Terminal Company, is at the Delta.

Another President Dead.
Clarinda, Iowa, Feb. 4.—Frank W.
Parish, for the past twenty years presi-
dent of the Clarinda National Bank and
a prominent Grand Army man, died sud-
denly here, aged 69 years.

SHALL THIS CITY
HOLD AN EXHIBITION?

LOCAL SOCIETY WILL
CONSIDER THE SUBJECT
--Both Sides of the
Question.

At Meeting to Be Held Here Next Week

An important public meeting has been
called for Tuesday, the 14th, at the city
hall, to be held under the auspices
of the B. C. Agricultural Association,
and the question for discussion is the ad-
visability of holding an exhibition here
this fall in view of the fact that the Do-
minion exposition will take place at New
Westminster. The Royal City Society,
having been granted the \$50,000 approp-
riation by the Federal government, many
prominent local business men express
the opinion that Victoria should co-
operate in the endeavor to make the
big exhibition an unqualified success. As
the B. A. Association fair would prob-
ably clash with that of the Royal City,
it is considered by some that it should
not be held, thus allowing citizens to de-
vote their whole attention towards assist-
ing the New Westminster society in
making Canada's national exposition a
credit to British Columbia.

The pros and cons of the question will
be thoroughly considered at the meeting.
Monday a member of the executive
committee believed that an "unwrit-
ten" agreement had been reached be-
tween Victoria and Westminster, when
both were striving for the Dominion fair,
to the effect that the city that was suc-
cessful would be accorded the financial aid
of the less fortunate association. If this
was so, he said, Victoria was in a meas-
ure bound to assist the Royal City in
every possible way, generally speaking
the members of the B. C. Agricultural As-
sociation management appear to favor
omitting the Victoria exhibition for 1905.
That the proposal will receive strenu-
ous opposition there is no doubt. Many
think that Victoria can support the min-
ister in carrying the Dominion expo-
sition through without going the length
of declaring off the annual fair.

They point out that such a course might
have a serious effect on local agricul-
tural and other industries, and would
certainly interfere with arrangements of
the management. They explain that
once the machinery of a fair is
stopped for more than the usual time
it is exceedingly difficult to reorganize
matters. Therefore a postponement at the
present juncture, just after the show has
been placed in the hands of the manage-
ment, might mean another up-hill fight.
They further claim that the local exhibi-
tion will not have any effect on the Do-
minion fair, as matters can be so arrange-
d that the two will fall on different
dates.

N. Shakespeare was one of those opposed
to the suggestion. He argues that the
Victoria exhibition is a great benefit to
local citizens, it circulates money, gives
both the Mainland and Island farmers
an opportunity to display their agricul-
tural products and stock, and to make
profitable sales, in an unexcelled medium
for local merchants to advertise their
wares, and, in a word, imparts a spirit
of activity to all circles of local industrial
and commercial life that would be a
serious loss to the city's prosperity, not
to mention the fact that the Victoria
Victoria fair means much to this city,
and the agricultural interests of the Is-
land, but he does not believe that it will
violate the success of the Dominion
exposition. He is of the opinion that
arrangements may be made by
which both fairs can be carried through
most successfully.

As this matter is of the utmost impor-
tance, it is to be hoped that a large
number will attend the public meeting,
at which it is to be discussed.

ANOTHER PIONEER
CROSSES DIVIDE

SIMEON DUCK DIED
ON SUNDAY

EVERYBODY HAPPY.

If we are to believe the evidence of the newspapers, everybody is satisfied with the results of the Ontario elections. Mr. Ross is glad to be relieved of the responsibilities of power, Mr. Whitney will be pleased to relieve the Premier of his burdens, and such of the followers of the opposition leader as are hopeful of being called in to assist him in spending the surplus that has been accumulated by careful management will be delighted to put their shoulders under the weight of official care. The Liberal party generally expresses its satisfaction at the decision of the electorate, because it reasons that the weakness of the Ross administration, the result of an excessively long term in power, was embarrassing to it in federal affairs. All this proves how complacently the people of this world can accommodate themselves to circumstances which in prospect seemed intolerable.

But such happy conditions will not last long. Mr. Whitney will find that the pleasures of anticipation are almost quite as satisfying as the delights of possession. There are not a sufficient number of cabinet positions nor of government situations that can be made vacant to satisfy the multitudes who will be clamoring for the rewards of thirty-two years' faithful adherence to party and principle. By and bye the opposition will buckle its armor on and proceed to dust the clothes of the supporters of the new government—the government which is pledged to prove itself a model to all governments and to reflect in its administration the inherent virtues of Conservatism.

It is said the prohibitionists who would be satisfied with nothing less than prohibition of the liquor traffic in this province which does not want complete prohibition of the liquor traffic, and who voted for the leader who gave a practical demonstration of his views by putting on a nightcap of hot Scotch before retiring—it is reported that those extremists are rubbing their eyes now and wondering what they have done and why they did it. They find on reflection that the fight on the same side as the distillers and the brewers and other producers of vile concoctions that can be made up into the most delightful, potent and comforting of "nightcaps." It is said they propose to hold another convention for the purpose of mapping out a campaign that will hold no good to Mr. Whitney.

All the indications are that the new Premier will find a few teaks in his chair of office. But we do not think he will pay a great deal of attention to the prohibitionists. He has an "adequate" majority, and can afford to play the autocrat until the shadow of another general election looms up.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL INDEPENDENCE.

A short time ago the cotton manufacturers of Great Britain were taught a lesson upon the subject of being dependent entirely upon foreigners for their supplies of raw material. There was a shortage in the American crop and the mills of Lancashire were compelled to shut down, entailing enormous financial losses to the factory operators and great distress to the operatives. At that time a careful survey of the situation was made, with the result that it was determined to develop carefully and systematically the colonial fields adapted to the growth of the prime requisite of modern life. This year an abundant supply has been produced in the United States. So prolific, indeed, has been the yield that some of the growers in order to keep up prices determined to apply the torch to a certain portion of the estimated surplus. This unprecedented incident has strengthened the resolve of the British manufacturers to establish the industry upon a self-sufficient basis within the limits of the Empire. Hence the intense interest excited by a report which has just been published showing the progress that has been made in the work of stimulating the growth of cotton in the southern colonies. It is pointed out that so long as America holds the supply it will manipulate prices to its own advantage, and the only hope of averting these fluctuations, which are fatal to sound business, and of securing the stability of prices at a remunerative level, which is the ideal of the productive industry, is in the opening out of new fields for cotton growing, and the destruction or the limitation of the American monopoly. The wild proposal to burn two million bales of raw cotton so that prices for the remainder might be raised is a fair indication of the American attitude towards the market.

It must always be remembered that though the world's supply of cotton is increasing, the demand for it is growing at a still greater rate. The world's increase in the consumption of raw cotton is estimated at 500,000 million bales a year, and therefore ten years hence 5,000,000 bales—possibly even 6,000,000—will be required in excess of the present demand. New markets for cotton manufactures are being opened out, and the old markets need enlarged contributions. It is unlikely that America, which now produces three-quarters of the total crop, can so extend its production that it can meet a demand so greatly increased; and in any event it would be

dangerous to permit it to retain its present dominating position.

The necessity for the British cotton-growing movement was never therefore more apparent than it is now. Many of the vast tracts of land under the British flag can produce large quantities of merchantable cotton. Whatever the production may be it will be needed in the years to come; and it will help to redress the balance of supply and to take from the hands of one country, which is a less manufacturing rival, the power to operate speculatively in the markets. With cotton in excess of demand speculators are paralyzed; even in times of ample supply their power to raise prices is slight.

It is therefore encouraging to find that the leaders of the cotton-growing movement are now more than ever widely awake to the importance of pressing forward and carrying their plans into practice. The facts which have just transpired have quickened their perception and concentrated their energies; they realize, as Mr. Alfred Emmott, M. P., has said, that to relax their efforts now would be foolish and imprudent to the last degree. The results of the work already done justify a very hopeful feeling. The report of the British Cotton Growing Association for the year ending in August last, prior to its incorporation, shows that in the West Indies—whence the greater part of our raw cotton was obtained during the youth of the industry—the cotton area has been rapidly developed. It is estimated that the new crop will amount to two and a half times that of the previous season, or about 5,000 bales, worth £100,000.

In West Africa excellent work has been done. Two years ago the exports from Lagos did not exceed 250 bales, last year 2,000 bales were exported, but from 6,000 to 10,000 bales are expected in the coming season, worth £100,000. The association has only expended £18,704 on its work, yet last season's growth of cotton under its auspices was worth £100,000, and that of the coming season will be worth a quarter of a million. The Indian crop—one-fifth of the world's supply—has deteriorated owing to bad farming and careless use of seed, but the government is taking steps to improve the cultivation and the development of the Indian supply may be expected. In short, the reports from all the important cotton-growing regions of the Empire are most favorable, and in Lancashire the work of the association is being supported with growing zeal and increased financial contributions.

It is thus that the necessary changes in the conditions of supply can be brought about, and the difficulties and dangers of the present situation averted; and it is satisfactory to know that Lancashire is not deceived by the changed conditions and resolutely adheres to its provident and forward policy.

ENUBERANT OPTIMISM.

When one considers the facts, is it any wonder that several great railway corporations are anxious to establish themselves upon Vancouver Island? There is no place in Canada, on the American continent, possibly not in the whole world, upon which nature has been more lavish with her gifts to mankind.

We have here in fortuitous combination every natural product that enters into the industries of modern times. The lordly salmon which sports in our cool waters is physically fit. When taken in our traps, cast into the pot on the spot, and delivered to consumers as the "finished product" of an industry which has taken a new form, he will enhance his reputation and become the food of many additional millions of people.

The timber resources of British Columbia must become more valuable as the forests of neighboring states and of Eastern territories disappear before the too industrious axe. Three-fourths of the wooded wealth of British Columbia grows upon Vancouver Island.

Our coal measures are the most extensive on the Pacific Coast, and their output is infinitely superior in quality to any that our neighbors across the way can place in competition with it.

Contiguous to the coal fields, we are informed by men who claim to be in a position to speak with authority, there are limitless quantities of iron ore. It but remains for the coal and the iron to be brought together in the processes of manufacture, and we shall have another demonstration of the "manifest destiny" of Vancouver Island.

The prospector for precious metals is firmly of the opinion that the half has not been told of the values concealed within the rock-clad recesses of our everlasting hills. The attempts to glean from these rich fields have been sporadic, not systematic. In the one or two cases in which experience, science and capital have combined their resources the results have been such as to justify the confidence of the optimist.

We have water powers capable of being harnessed and of producing hundreds of thousands of horse power. It is perhaps not generally known that in these later days, notwithstanding the immense improvements that have been made in steam motors, the water engine furnishes power on an economic scale which simply drives the adherents of steam out of business. All the railroads within wiring distance of Niagara and Shawinigan Falls will within a few years be operated by electricity generated by water power. That is the pro-

diction of the engineers of this twentieth century. No such development would have been possible with the steam engine as it exists to-day.

Nor are our aspirations limited to the growth of prospective industries. The primary occupation of man, agriculture in its various forms and phases, will be an important feature in the up-building of this favored isle. Take the one instance in our immediate neighborhood and note the value of its products for one year. Dairying in this land of open winters and murmuring streams should be, and will be, an important factor in the tale of our industrial advancement. The anomaly of this ever-green country importing thousands of pounds of butter from the ice-bound regions of the Northwest will soon cease. The conditions should in time be reversed. But, as well as fruits from our valleys, should be an article of export for the benefit of our brethren on the prairies.

The optimist has had a weary way to traverse for many years. Listen to him now that he lifts up his voice in prophecy.

Nelson Tribune: The "first Conservative government the province has ever had" has turned down the first Conservative association Nelson ever had by appointing a defeated candidate for mayor a member of both the licensing and police boards of Nelson. The first Conservative association Nelson ever had recommended two lifelong Conservatives for these positions; but the first Conservative association Nelson ever had cut just about as much ice with the "first Conservative government the province has ever had" for a member of the license and police boards with the present mayor and council of the city of Nelson. But this all goes to show that the Joly-McBride government is not a Conservative government, for were it a Conservative government it would be guided in local appointments by the recommendations of local Conservative associations in good standing with the provincial Conservative association. But it is not so guided. However, the people of Nelson elected as mayor a man who knows the limits of his authority, and he is backed up by four aldermen who will stand no nonsense from the Joly-McBride government or any of that government's appointees. This is fair notice to the gambling hotel and saloonkeepers of Nelson and their Christian ally, the Baptist Sunday school superintendent, that there will be no gambling in any licensed hotel or saloon during the year 1905.

The municipality of Fernie, under the natural impression that it possessed absolute control of its streets, undertook to prevent a telephone company from erecting poles therein. As fast as the servants of the company put up the poles the mayor and council hewed them down. It appears, according to a Privy Council decision in another case, that the authorities of Fernie acted without knowledge. Their course was natural and illegal. The Toronto News says that the Board of Control of that city has taken up the question of securing amendments to the law that will give the municipalities control of the streets. This course has been made necessary by the decision of the Privy Council which affirmed the right of the Bell Telephone Company to erect their poles without the consent of the municipal authorities. That the municipal councils should have absolute control of the streets is a fundamental principle that no charter should override. This is a question that affects every municipality in Canada, and they should bring their united influence to bear on the Federal government to have the law amended.

The editor of the Times is in receipt of an invitation to attend a winter carnival to be opened in the city of Rossland on the 15th of the present month. We gleefully say that the duties of every life will not admit of our availing ourselves of the very kind invitation. But some of our hot-blooded young men who are as expert upon skates as Bob Sawyer may take advantage of the opportunity. The filmy ice in this neighborhood is not to be trusted, as someone can testify who went forth to skate and were treated to a cold bath.

The Southern cotton planters of the United States have decided to reduce their crop area by 25 per cent. If they all loyally abide by this determination, they estimate there will be no necessity of making a bonfire of the surplus crop next year in order to maintain prices. But in the meantime, as will be noted from the purport of an article in another column, the astute Briton is making progress in his attempt to produce his own cotton. In a very few years, as far as John Bull is concerned, the Southerner may dispose of his crop as he pleases.

Discussing the "outlook in Canada," the Seattle Post-Intelligencer sums up with the observation that "the outlook from both the political and industrial point of view is really encouraging. It justifies the cheerful optimism of Earl Grey, the new Governor-General, who regards Canada as the nation of the twentieth century. Right-minded Americans will rejoice with the Canadians in their prospects, and wish them a complete realization of their brightest dreams."

The noise of the C. P. R. knocking at our doors has evidently temporarily diverted public attention from the fact that the Indian reserve question has not been finally disposed of. Next week the Legislature will be in session. Possibly some inquisitive member will be able to extort from Premier McBride positive information as to the result of the strenuous efforts his government has made to have the Indians removed to more desirable quarters. The Colonist knows all about it, but it will not tell.

We pass the water works question on to the people. They are now in possession of all the information that is obtainable up to date, and after the report of the expert is laid before them, their collective intelligence must deal with the matter as it sees fit.

While our friends in the East, closely wrapped in the skins of beasts, are shivering in zero temperatures, here the modest "snowdrop" is pushing its frail petals through the soil and conveying a cheering message that spring is at hand.

WILL NOT CONTROL TOURIST ASSOCIATION

City Council in Favor of Granting Annual Appropriation—Deepening of Victoria Arm.

Thursday a meeting of the Tourist Association was held at the rooms, Fort street, there being a large attendance of subscribers. Mayor Barnard occupied the chair, and officers were elected as follows: President, Mayor Barnard; vice-presidents, S. J. Pitts, president of the board of trade, and ex-Ald. F. W. Vincent; hon. treasurer, E. O. Smith; executive committee, J. E. Wilson, J. L. Rowley, R. Thomson, E. S. Heisterman and W. Henderson. The members have yet to be appointed by the city council.

In the discussion of the association's plans for the summer, the suggestion that it be made a civic institution was alluded to. The matter was referred to incidentally, but an announcement of some importance was made by one of those present. It was to the effect that the members of the city council, who had considered the proposal, were not in favor of making the association a branch of the corporation. The consensus of opinion was that this would interfere with its usefulness to some extent, and that it would be better if the present management to continue in control. But from what can be gathered the city fathers recognize the benefits to be derived from the extensive advertising carried on by the association, and intend making its continued existence assured by the granting of a specific appropriation annually in its support. In this case subscriptions will be called for yearly as usual, and the association's operations carried on with the same enterprise and energy as in the past.

As published by the Times yesterday, the question of deepening the Gorge above the bridge in order to make that magnificent stretch of water navigable beyond the falls came up for discussion. The service by ferry from the Mainland to Sidney affords an alternative route already established, and capable of being extended to the fullest capacity. Independent of this, other means of access are open and await only their full development. Facilities exist here for all the companies to enter the trade. The position of the city gives it peculiar advantages in connection with the Northern Pacific trade, advantages which the big companies are well aware of, and are now seeking to profit by.

With the transferring of the terminal facilities of the C. P. R. to Victoria or Esquimalt, there will undoubtedly be provided here ample coaling provision for steamers. These have never been provided at Vancouver, only temporary methods for the conveyance of coal from Comox to that city being in use, and no up-to-date methods provided for filling the steamers' bunkers. The continuation of the E. & N. system to Comox would give direct communication with the coal mines by land, with the optional route by water still open for filling the bunkers in this city.

The Great Northern Company had in view the use of Comox coal for its big freighters, and J. D. Farrell held several conferences with Jas. Dunsmuir on the subject. That company had the negotiations towards acquiring the line near future the port of Victoria was to become the concentrating point at which to a considerable extent various lines of railway would meet the competing lines of steamers which are to carry on trade between the West Coast of America and the Orient. The centring of these means of communication will effectively aid in the opening up of Vancouver Island's rich resources, and result in the establishing of industries and the building up of an immense local trade.

DRUGGING CHILDREN.

The mother who gives her little one "soothing" stuff when it cries surely does not realize that she is simply drugging it into temporary insensibility with a poisonous opiate. But that is just what she is doing. All the so-called "soothing" medicines contain poisonous opiates; they are all harmful—some of them dangerous, and should never be given to children. Baby's Own Tablets are sold under a positive guarantee that they contain no opiate or harmful drug. The Tablets speedily cure all stomach troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, and simple fever; they break up colds, prevent cough, ease the pain of teething, and give healthy, natural sleep. When little ones are cross, peevish and ailing, give them Baby's Own Tablets, and you will find there's a smile in every dose. You can get the Tablets from any medicine dealer or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

C.P.R. WAS FORCED TO ACT QUICKLY

VARIOUS COMPANIES SOUGHT THE E. & N.

Canada Northern is Said to Have Had Similar Purpose in Connection With Line.

(From Friday's Daily.)
The purchase of the E. & N. railway by the C. P. R., which can now be said to be assured, was without a doubt hurried to completion in order to forestall the purchase by another line of a most important avenue of access to what is becoming one of the greatest shipping centres on the Pacific Coast.

Superintendent Marpole returned to Vancouver last evening, the transaction remaining largely one to be arranged by the solicitors representing the companies concerned. It is necessary for them to go fully into the question of title, and may occupy a few days.

Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, it is reported from Montreal, has been ill for a day or two, and that has interfered a little with the negotiations, as he has not been able to give the personal attention to the communications which is necessary. He is not confined to one or two lines. James Dunsmuir himself admits that he had many offers of purchase made to him. It is said that the Grand Trunk Pacific, by means of its agents, manifested a disposition to get an option on the road, apparently contemplating that it might be to the advantage of the company to have access by this means to Victoria.

That which drove the C. P. R. to take decisive action is said to have been the fact that the Canada Northern was negotiating for the line.

It is said that in connection with the Canada Northern a scheme is being evolved for the entrance of that company into British Columbia. When all is completed connection will be made with Victoria.

In seeking to enter Victoria the company is assisted by the Great Northern, the latter corporation being deeply interested in consequence of traffic arrangements existing between the Great Northern and the Canada Northern.

With terminal facilities at Victoria the trans-Pacific trade of the Canada Northern would be carried on by means of the Great Northern's big freighters. The steamers Minnesota and Dakota would then be provided with docking facilities here, and find a good share of trade through the channels of the Canada Northern.

The scheme of the companies was to have the Canada Northern enter Vancouver, take advantage of the ferry service and the E. & N., and have come in connection with the trans-Pacific line.

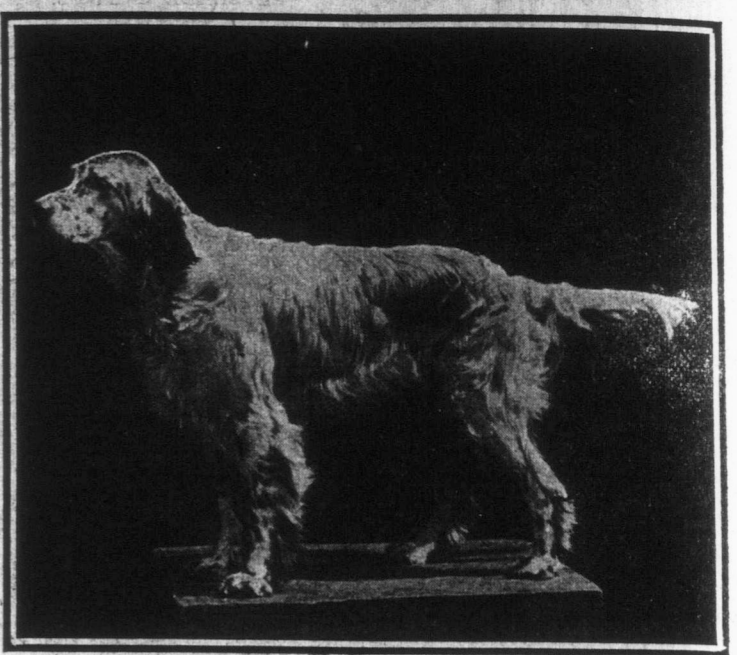
The C. P. R.'s purchase frustrates this plan, but it is not at all unlikely that the Canada Northern will yet find another means of getting out its goods. The service by ferry from the Mainland to Sidney affords an alternative route already established, and capable of being extended to the fullest capacity. Independent of this, other means of access are open and await only their full development.

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MALLWYD BOB.

The above is a picture of T. P. McConnell's recently imported English setter, Mallywd Bob. He arrived several days ago from the Old Country, where he earned a splendid reputation in competition with the best canines of Europe. He was bred by T. Stedman. The appended description was published in a recent issue of the English Stockkeeper:

"At the present time there are few, if any, English setters which have greater claims to supremacy than Mallywd Bob, and it may safely be said that no dog of his breed has a more illustrious lineage. Like many other notabilities, he has earned his fame in competition with the very elite of his kind. Hence it was that his earliest efforts resulted only as stepping stones to his present position, and resulted in his winning at such important shows—as Birmingham, Manchester, Birkenhead, etc. He has placed to his credit three firsts and championships, Manchester, first for best English setter, and reserve for best of any breed at Oley, in the very hottest competition, and first with special for the very best of all breeds at Binnann Festival. These credentials are enough in themselves to attract the attention of breeders, but he has the further recommendation of being a most successful sire. We can vouch for the fact that he possesses in himself all the qualifications and training which make up the sum total of

a really good dog before the gun, and to mend matters he is as well bred as he is clever, claiming for his sire, Ch. Bunmy Hackett, and his dam, Elinor Lucy.

"Mallywd Bob" is a good sized blue belton dog, ticked all over without patches. He has grand body, with deep chest and profuse coat and feathering. His tail is a pure cross over forty first wins in England, and, although shown only in the largest shows during 1904, secured the following additional victories: Manchester, 1st novice, 1st limit, 1st open, championship, and special; Oley, 1st open and special; Binnann Festival, 1st open, special for best dog of any breed in the show, and medal for best brace with his son, Bloom Hill Bang; Kesley, 1st open and special; Southport, 1st open and special; Altrincham, 1st open and special.

At the latter show and at Manchester he defeated England's crack setter, Champion Runmy Rock, sold for \$3,500; Mallywd Soldier, sold to a South African party for \$1,500; Chorister Bob-O-Teck and a score of other setters, proving himself to be a winner in any company.

THE DEFENCES OF THE DOMINION

LONDON MORNING POST ON MILITARY CHANGES

It Says the Responsibilities of Canadians Are in Proportion to Their Privileges.

London, Jan. 17.—The Morning Post, commenting on the military changes in Canada and Canadian defence, says:

"Some little time back the important question: Should the British taxpayer be charged with a portion of the cost of maintaining the garrisons at Halifax and Esquimalt?—was asked and answered by the Toronto Globe, the official organ of the Laurier administration, in a very significant passage. It was pointed out that 'Canada will not be one whit less loyal when the last British soldier leaves the Canadian forts,' and it was suggested that the self-respect of the Canadian nation demanded that Canada should be solely responsible for the maintenance of Canadian land defences. The principle that 'self-support' must be accompanied by self-respect was enunciated as the theoretical basis of the practical solution of these and all other similar problems. On the face of it this statement seems to imply a considerable concession to public opinion in this country, where it is believed by every intelligent person that the colonies do not contribute their share of the cost in man and money of the existing scheme of imperial defence.

"But a further quotation from the passage in question shows that the necessities of imperial defence are not understood by the writer, who also suggests that the British taxpayer does not understand how little the Halifax and Esquimalt garrisons have to do with the Dominion's defence." There arose in this statement seems to imply a considerable concession to public opinion in this country, where it is believed by every intelligent person that the colonies do not contribute their share of the cost in man and money of the existing scheme of imperial defence.

"With one exception all Canadian historians ignore the fact that Canada's creation by British sea-power—Quebec could never have been won, British Columbia could never have been colonized in the first instance, the intervening territory could never have been held by us by the Hudson's Bay Company but for the ubiquity of its influence—and are largely responsible for the existence of the fallacy in question, since their blunders have been perpetuated in the school books used in Canada.

"Recently this fallacy, after the manner of fallacies which may be defined as intellectual weeds, has put forth strange shoots. There are Canadians who believe that in the event of a war between the Empire and one or more of the amphibious great powers of the old world

the Monroe doctrine would be applied to safeguard Canadian territory and that Canada trade would be allowed to pass through American territory and so to cross the sea unimpeded. This might happen—yet it is tolerably certain that the United States would exact a stiff price for the protection. But supposing that the Empire was at war with the United States, how then could the integrity of Canada's territory be preserved without the help of the British navy? The very suggestion of the possibility of such a war will be regarded as indecent, and even if her transcontinental railways were cut in half a dozen places, the destruction of United States commerce would in the end save her—as happened in the war of 1812. So long as the British navy holds the control of the sea she would not be in great peril, and history has a trick of repeating itself.

"With a British fleet in touch with the naval base at Halifax, and another in touch with the naval base at Esquimalt, it would be possible for Canada to defend herself and even if her transcontinental railways were cut in half a dozen places, the destruction of United States commerce would in the end save her—as happened in the war of 1812. So long as the British navy holds the control of the sea she would not be in great peril, and history has a trick of repeating itself.

"War between the Empire and the United States is only a possibility—but such possibilities must be taken into account by those who are anxious to see the equitably adjusted maintenance of the colonies and the colonies, all of which—with the exception of Canada—have accepted the principle applied in the grant of a naval contribution in money or men. It is known that two or three of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's ministers accept that principle, but they are powerless to do anything in view of the state of opinion in Canada.

It follows that every responsible speaker or writer on military matters in this country has a duty to perform—that of impressing on the Canadian people that their responsibilities are in proportion to their privileges, and that, to use the words of the Toronto Globe, though in a wider sense, 'self-government must be accompanied by self-support.' The propaganda of the Navy League is useful in its way, but unofficial discourses will never effect very much. What is now wanted is a little plain, straightforward speaking from British statesmen, whether in power or out of power. Let Mr. Balfour and the Earl of Rosebery and the rest have the courage to say what the plain, straightforward person says when ever such phrases as the 'loyalty of the colonies' and the 'unity of the Empire' are used in his presence. It ought not to be difficult to suggest means whereby a Canadian contribution to the navy could be spent in accordance with Canada's wishes—representatives would expect for one thing, to see good value for their money—and then let a definite proposition be made in plain, straightforward terms."

There can be no charms of Victoria probably none better its people, too, are all that nature has thus ever gloriously pleased in this season in peering and beautiful.

We should like spray of pine or a our ever glorious in return for its membrane, but a much of imitation

THE STOMACH'S WEAL OR WOEL?
The stomach is the centre from which, from the standpoint of health, flows "weal or woe." A healthy stomach means perfect digestion—perfect digestion means strong and steady nerve centres—strong nerve centres mean a steady circulation of blood and good health. South American Nervine makes and keeps the stomach right.—52

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The mail continues daily, further appreciation newspapers on this Old Land on the box during Xmas week office. This little so in a most effective ment for the entire sending it, and the in which the holy obtained. Henceforth it, Victoria is likely "Holy City" quite a hitherto been as the the Evergreen City wealth of suggestion new name will be its effectiveness in long campaign cannot great.

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See

MINING NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

The Britannia Copper Syndicate, Ltd., is to hold its general meeting in Vancouver on Monday, February 8th 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At this meeting the regular business connected with the annual gathering will be transacted.

On having the new furnaces and other equipment, which include the required number of blowers and motors, also a large brick stack and extension for the due chamber, ready by the 1st of July, and the Granby capacity from then on will be from 72,000 to 75,000 tons of ore per month.

MARKET GARDEN GIRLS.

Colony Formed in Kent, England, on Co-Operative Plan. Our great ancestress Eve was admittedly a failure as a gardener. Her daughter of to-day is going to be a success.

Trained in the work of a garden, to the lighter arts of farming and to the care of poultry, she is going to turn her effort to commercial account. The necessary habit of daily labor in the open air she has already acquired—partly in the garden of her home, partly among the suburban plots and trial seed beds of the horticultural college thirty miles away.

She has formed a small colony in Kent, and in company with half a dozen other garden girls, is renting nine or ten acres of land, which are practically all market garden. She could not get the couple of cottages close by which she had hoped for, and so in one corner of the garden there has arisen a long, low bungalow on brick foundations, with upper works of wood and corrugated iron.

In this bungalow the girls, mothered by an old servant of the old type, live in community together, and in consequence, reduce proportionately the cost of their living. Each hires a separate plot in the great field garden and invests her capital and industry therein.

They are engaged in the raising of fruit, and the raising of seeds and roots and fertilizers is borne as far as possible collectively, and, as a consequence, with a greatly reduced individual cost.—London Daily Mail.

"MY HEART WAS THUMPING MY LIFE OUT" is the way Mrs. R. H. Wright, of Brockville, Ont., describes her sufferings from another, fluttering and palpitation. After trying many remedies without benefit, six bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart restored her to perfect health.

The Betts and Hesperus group of four claims was acquired originally from John A. Finch, the well known mining operator of Spokane, who had done considerable exploratory work on it.

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The Granby Smelting Company has given proof that it has every confidence in the future of mining in British Columbia by the additions which are to be made to the plant at the works.

The Victoria West Amateur Dramatic Society held their third annual masquerade ball in Stemple's hall on Friday evening. The hall was taxed to its utmost capacity, there being over one hundred couples on the floor.

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The Den

I must say that I am greatly disappointed. Perhaps I was foolish—or at least too hopeful—but I did think that I was going to get it.

Sixty great silver dollars every month! Rising to seventy-five, in good time! Two dollars and a half per diem! Ten bob a day! And gone! Let us hope the fortunate prize winner appreciates his luck.

Trained in the work of a garden, to the lighter arts of farming and to the care of poultry, she is going to turn her effort to commercial account. The necessary habit of daily labor in the open air she has already acquired—partly in the garden of her home, partly among the suburban plots and trial seed beds of the horticultural college thirty miles away.

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THE SANDS RUNNING OUT. —From Pouch.

The Times Holly

How it Was Appreciated.

The mail continues to bring, almost daily, further appreciative comment from newspapers on this continent and in the Old Land on the boxes of holly sent out during Xmas week from the Times office. This little souvenir has combined in a most effective way an advertisement for the enterprise of the paper sending it, and the climate of the city in which the holly and violets were obtained.

From London (Eng.) Daily Chronicle: From Victoria, B. C., arrives a somewhat belated Christmas greeting from the Times Printing & Publishing Company to the Daily Chronicle; but it is a long journey across a continent and an ocean.

From Cork (Ireland) Examiner: We have received a New Year's greeting from the managing director of the Times, Victoria, B. C., and in addition a sprig of holly and some violets gathered in Victoria, Christmas, 1904.

The Halifax (N. S.) Daily Chronicle, under the caption "Atlantic to Pacific," editorially says: The Morning Chronicle is in receipt of a much appreciated Christmas box from the Times of Victoria, B. C., in the form of a sprig of holly, plucked a few days ago in one of the delightful parks of that beautiful city.

There can be no question about the charms of Victoria's climate. There is probably none better in the world. And its people, too, are well known to deserve all that nature has done for them. The Times furnishes proof, in its every issue, that they appreciate a thoroughly good newspaper. No higher compliment is necessary.

We send them, through the Times, our greetings from "the shores of the mountain and misty Atlantic," which, by the way, Longfellow to the contrary notwithstanding, are neither "moorland" nor unpleasantly "misty," in the latitude of Halifax, at any season, but which, at this season in particular, are bright, bracing and beautiful.

We should like to send the Times a sprig of pine or a bunch of hesties from our ever glorious Point Pleasant park, in return for its much-appreciated remembrance, but as that might savor too much of imitation, or trading, we trust

Victoria, Xmas, 1904." As a token of Empire it speaks volumes, coming to Yorkton, where cold is king in winter, from a region within the Dominion where outdoor bloom at Christmas time is quite common. May the sun of prosperity continue to shine on the Times.

The West (Regina) says: We have to acknowledge receipt of a pretty Xmas greeting from the Times Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., Victoria, B. C., which takes the form of a piece of holly and a small bouquet of flowers, packed securely in a dainty box. The box bears the words "Xmas greeting from the Times Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., of Victoria, B. C. Gathered in outdoor gardens, Victoria, Xmas, 1904."

The Montreal Witness: As a seasonal remembrance the managing director of the Times, Victoria, B. C., sent out a number of little packages of holly, gathered in open gardens in Victoria this month. They were especially welcome in newspaper offices of the East, where holly is scarce at any time.

Hamilton (Ont.) Times: While Hamiltonians congratulate themselves with the fact that they live in the best part of Canada, they admit that they cannot grow holly and violets in the open air at Christmas. They freely admit that British Columbia beats them in this respect. Yesterday we received a Christmas greeting from the Victoria Times Publishing Co., Limited, in the shape of a small box containing two sprigs of holly covered with red berries and a small bouquet of violets, gathered in outdoor gardens, at Victoria, a week before Christmas. Icedies and violets do not harmonize.

Spokane Spokesman Review: The Victoria, B. C., Times is combining with the offering of Christmas greetings an effective means of reminding people at a distance that its home city has a mild winter climate. It is sending out a neat little Christmas box, with the information that the contents were "gathered in outdoor gardens, Victoria, Xmas, 1904."

Yorkton (Ass.) Enterprise: The Enterprise has received from the Times Printing Co., of Victoria, B. C., a Christmas souvenir in the shape of two sprigs of holly and a boutonniere of flowers, all gathered in outdoor gardens.

A new working tunnel was started farther down the hill, with the object of striking the ore body at a depth of 275 feet. The undertaking is now well underway, and it is expected that the tunnel will be about 600 feet long. It is now in about 50 feet, and contrary to expectations ore has already been encountered. Should the ore body prove with development, to be 300 or 400 feet wide, as anticipated, the group has every prospect of growing into one of the important mining propositions of the Bonanza.

The Betts and Hesperus group of four claims was acquired originally from John A. Finch, the well known mining operator of Spokane, who had done considerable exploratory work on it. The Chicago map now interested are said to be amply able to finance it, and it is the intention to continue development till the property reaches the shipping stage. The work is immediately in charge of Theodore Herschmer.

The New Year Dividend. The Lucky Jim mine at Sandon has begun the year by paying the first dividend of \$10,000. This property is owned by George H. Hughes and others, and is regarded as one of the richest zinc properties in the northwest. Two thousand tons recently shipped went over 52 per cent. zinc, besides containing a large quantity of fine silver and lead milling ore. This past shipment has attracted widespread attention and is looked upon as but the beginning of a very prosperous era for the mine.

Granby's Plants. The Granby Smelting Company has given proof that it has every confidence in the future of mining in British Columbia by the additions which are to be made to the plant at the works. Reference has before been made to the improvements in this column, but the following given out by the company itself conveys in a clear way the improvements contemplated and the results to follow: "It is the intention of the Granby company to install two more blast furnaces. The Granby smelter has six furnaces at present, and is smelting about 50,000 tons of ore per month. These six furnaces are all of the same dimensions, 160x22 inches at the tuyeres. The two new furnaces which are to be installed (contracts having already been let) are to be 207 inches long and 48 inches wide at the tuyeres. This will bring the smelter capacity up to 70,000 or 75,000 tons per month, and will naturally increase the copper production.

The Victoria West Amateur Dramatic Society held their third annual masquerade ball in Stemple's hall on Friday evening. The hall was taxed to its utmost capacity, there being over one hundred couples on the floor. Delightful music was furnished by Mrs. Davis (piano) and Mr. Solomon (violin). The prizes were awarded as follows: Best dressed lady, Mrs. McDonald; best dressed gentleman, Mr. Robertson; best sustained character (lady), Mrs. Cherry (washerwoman); best sustained character (gentleman), C. Geordina (country boy); best comic lady, Miss N. Furman (Topsy); best comic gentleman, L. H. Leigh (schoolboy). The judges were Mr. and Mrs. Cochenour, Mrs. Levy and F. Reeves, who had a very difficult task, there being so many good costumes and characters.

After the unmasking everyone adjourned to the supper room, when full justice was done the good things provided. The dancing was kept up until 3 o'clock, when everybody went home well satisfied. The Victoria West Amateur Dramatic Society can once more congratulate itself on having secured a complete success.

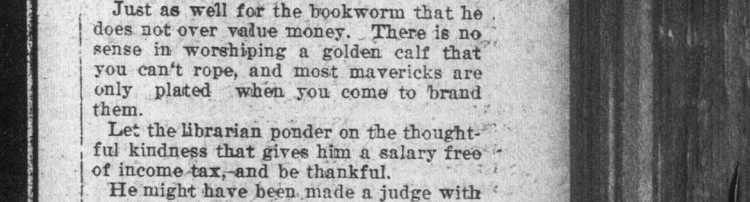
BRIGHT'S DISEASE—INSIDIOUS! DECEPTIVE! RELENTLESS! It has followed hundreds of trials by medical science to stem the tide of its ravages—and not until South American Kidney Cure proved beyond a doubt its power to turn back the tide, was there a gleam of anything but despair for the victim of this dread form of kidney disease.—54.

The recent James Jay Athletic Association handball tournament was won by J. Hart and B. C. Pettiniggell after one of the most exciting finishes in the history of local athletics. Until reaching the semi-finals they did not show up to particular advantage, although losing only one game throughout the series. But their opponents had obtained a considerable lead and enthusiasts did not look upon Messrs. Hart and Pettiniggell as the possible winners. However, it was not long before they began to show their ability, winning out against some of the strongest of the competing pairs.

The beautiful colors seen in the soap bubbles arise from the fact that the bubble, being very thin, reflects light from both the outer and inner surfaces of the film.

The Peruvian railways have all been consolidated. They are now controlled and operated by an English syndicate.

DR. WEAVER'S TREATMENT. WEAVER'S SYRUP For Humors Salt Rheum Scrofulous Swellings, etc. WEAVER'S GERATE Cleanses the Skin Beautifies the Complexion.



J. HART. B. C. PETTINGELL. J. B. A. A. HANDBALL CHAMPIONS.

When Joseph, grown rich on his corner in wheat, Gave Egypt Libraries in each county seat, He stocked them with qualified Librarians, With the rank and pay of a scholar.

When Solomon, after carnalial tiffs, Gave his wives half a brick kiln of Hieroglyphs, He hired for his household a Librarian, With the rank and pay of a scholar.

When Euclid and Plato got tired of their play, We picked up their writings and fyled 'em away, All indexed so neat by the Librarian, With the rank and pay of a scholar.

Muscle Teacher—Johnny is improving daily in his violin playing. Johnny's Mother (gratified)—Is that so? We didn't know whether he was improving, or we were just getting more used to it.

The beautiful colors seen in the soap bubbles arise from the fact that the bubble, being very thin, reflects light from both the outer and inner surfaces of the film.

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DR. WEAVER'S TREATMENT. WEAVER'S SYRUP For Humors Salt Rheum Scrofulous Swellings, etc. WEAVER'S GERATE Cleanses the Skin Beautifies the Complexion.

Combined, these preparations act powerfully upon the system, completely eradicating the Poison in the blood. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

STOCK-TAKING See Our Half-Price Bargains B. WILLIAMS & CO.

OR WOE!"—from which, h, flows "weal means perfect means strong strong nerve om, rich blood ericau Nervine a right.—62.

THE PETIT JURY AND ITS CROSS HAS BEEN SITTING ABOUT ELEVEN DAYS

An Anatomical Grievance Has Been Remedied—How the Jurors While Away the Time.

(From Saturday's Daily)

Of a truth patience is a cardinal virtue. For nearly two weeks twelve good men and true, conscientious petit jurors all have listened with scrupulous attention to the evidence, the quick-fire verbal artillery of counsel, the stern command of "order in court" from the sheriff, and all the other characteristics of a criminal trial which is to decide the fate of the prisoners at the bar. With a staidism only equalled by that exhibited by the leaden visaged prisoners at the bar—Wong On and Wong Gow, charged with murder—the jurymen have sat like patient men on a monument under circumstances that daily became more and more embarrassing and physically uncomfortable.

This embarrassment must not be ascribed to the anatomy of the trial, which like all judicial inquiries in which Chinese are concerned, is unusually protracted, for there have been little side-lights, thanks to the ingenuity of the legal lights engaged, that afforded some leave in the shape of diversion, nor to the surveillance which is necessary to exercise over them. Not ten times ten, nor for this jury is seized of the solemn obligation and responsibility that must be shouldered, and is prepared to meet them to the end.

But there is another factor, one which can be properly appreciated by only those who have been afflicted with similar tribulations. This factor might be described as an "anatomical condition," a lack of adjustment so to speak. The subject is a delicate one, and can only be referred to in an expressionless and unemotional type in the most general way, but it is not difficult to make the situation thoroughly understood by the public at large. In a word, while the function of the jury is to "make the punishment fit the crime," the man who constructed the chair allotted for their use in the court room has not made the seats fit the jury. The force of attraction is recognized by all students of natural philosophy as pretty high irresistible. The mighty waves by their constant bombardment of adamantine rock can finally wear it away until it becomes an insignificant pebble, and the continued occupancy by the jury of hard, unyielding chairs, will wear away—not the seats of those chairs, but the—the-patience and comfort of those who are compelled to occupy them. Is it any wonder then, that these twelve good men and true felt more disposed to talk for their country than to sit on the hard chairs in the courtroom at the Dominion hotel, or that, driven to desperation, they yesterday presented to His Lordship Mr. Justice Martin the following petition?

To the Honourable Mr. Justice Martin: Your Lordship—We, the undersigned members, comprising the petit jury convened on January 25th, 1905, beg to most respectfully call Your Lordship's attention to the desirability of providing more comfortable seats in the courtroom for the use of the petit jury. We are of the opinion that the present seats are not only uncomfortable, but also a hindrance to the proper discharge of their duty. We therefore beg that you will be good enough to direct the necessary steps to be taken to provide more comfortable seats for the petit jury. We are, Sir, Your obedient servants.

(Sgd.) JOHN CAMERON, W. O. WALLACE, D. T. JONES, WM. FEDEX, FRED. WALKER, H. G. BILLINGSLEY, A. BROCKHURST, G. H. WOLFE, D. FULTON, ROYLAND TUBB, C. GLADDING, E. W. WHITTINGTON.

You who have tried the experiment for only a few hours can't see that the lines and drop sympathetic tear, and unquestionably His Lordship immediately grasped the situation, because he ordered that new chairs be installed. A Times representative saw the new chairs at the Assize court room this morning; he saw the despatched furniture relegated to a condition of harmless uselessness, or uselessness, whichever you please; he saw the jurors gaze apprehensively to watch their inviolable preserve as they entered the court, and a lump rose to his throat as he noted the expression of genuine relief, one might almost describe it as holy rapture which overspread their faces, as they took their places.

This jury stands an excellent chance of smashing a record. The twelve men who held the fate of Stroebel, the Sumas murderer, in the hollow of their hands, sat for about three weeks. The men now officiating mark the end of the second week of their deliberations on Tuesday next. The defence in the case is now well under way and may be completed early next week, but of that none can be certain. Yesterday five or six more were polished off in a remarkably short time, something like half an hour, and the prospects for an early termination were rosy, but even when the counsel have finished with the witnesses, there are the addresses to be delivered, the evidence to be summed up by the judge—and then the final deliberation. The jury lives at the Dominion hotel. Steve Jones is the most genial of hosts and ever solicitors for the comfort and convenience of his guests. Steve has been a jurymen himself and knows how it is. The sheriff is equally concerned for the comfort of his charges. There is nothing of the martinet about him and there is good ground for the belief that he is proud of his command. And it must not be considered that the jury has no compensatory entertainment. On the contrary, as far as jurors can enjoy themselves, the members of this little regiment have been able to avoid the

Common soaps destroy the clothes and render the hands liable to eczema.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

burden that old Father Time has tried to unload upon them, while at the same time they have cheerfully carried the cross their duty and the law have imposed on them.

They have visited the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium and exhibited a prowess that surprised the spectators. They are somewhat weak in tumbling, but on the rings, horse and bars, their skill is a matter for history. Yesterday after the trial they enjoyed a splendid game of football at Beacon Hill, and made it plain that the local eagles have overlooked a number of genuine experts. Foreman Cameron is not a young man, but he has played the game, and in good company. He knows some things about the younger varieties have yet to grasp. The effect of his instruction is patent in the fact that the jury has a standing challenge to any other jury on the coast on the "sooner field."

Last Sunday the jury went to the Metropolitan Methodist church to the matinal proof of the sacred institution and the twelve, and tomorrow if still intact it will again parade to some holy edifice. Then, too, the matter has had its pathetic side. One of the jurors was unable to attend the wedding of his sister, and perform the duty of "giving the bride away," because of the exigencies of the situation. However, the hour of their emancipation is not very far distant.

EXPERT BEGINS WORK

Arthur Adams Drove Out to Goldstream Friday Morning.

Arthur L. Adams, of San Francisco, the expert whom the city has engaged to report upon the various waterworks schemes which the council has under consideration, arrived Thursday and entered upon his task this morning. Accompanied by the water commissioner and the city engineer, he drove to Goldstream for a preliminary investigation, which will be followed up at once by an exhaustive inquiry. To do this will require the expert's presence at the locality for an indefinite period, and he will make another trip this evening, and practically camp there until this phase of his undertaking is complete.

Upon finishing the Goldstream feature of his work he will address his attention to the Beaver lake scheme, looking into the possibilities of the reservoir proposition reported upon by Mr. Raymond some time ago. At this stage it is impossible to say how long he will be.

The publication of the new celebrated agreement between the city and the tramway company, in Thursday's Times, has aroused considerable comment. The consensus of opinion condemns the absolute surrender of power into the hands of the railway company, and is repugnant to the suggestion that without the assistance of the company the Goldstream waterworks programme cannot be carried out. The fact that Victoria seems to be on the verge of an era of industrial expansion is cited as an argument in favor of the city's retention of the power at the moment, which in the future is bound to be productive of a great deal of revenue. There are some, limited in number, who are disposed to endorse the agreement, uphold the secrecy with which it was enshrouded, and criticise the press for giving publicity to the matter on the ground of attempting to "scare up a sensation." There are sensations and sensations, but there can be no question that the publication of facts of the power at the present moment to the public at large is an extremely necessary one.

LADNER NOTES.

Young Man Accidentally Shot Himself While Out Hunting—Body Found By Search Party.

A sad shooting accident occurred last night. A young man named Erickson, of Westham Island, went out hunting alone and on the evening of the following day a search party found him dead. The young man had accidentally shot himself in the groin by pulling his gun through a fence by the muzzle. His remains were interred on Sunday.

The Delta council met on Saturday last and received F. R. Glover, local manager of the B. C. railway, with regard to electric lines which it is hoped will be introduced in the fall. People here are rejoicing over the prospect of the Slough road being widened to 45 feet or more. On Friday evening, January 27th, Rev. Jonas Bushell lectured in the Methodist church on the evils of intemperance. He said that the dread habit was slaying one victim every five minutes in Canada and the Western States, besides causing an immense amount of misery and poverty in this world, as well as the ruin of so many souls. The audience was not large, but the speaker was warmly received.

The tallest inhabited building in the world is the Park Row building in New York, which is 800 feet high.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Ladies' Favorite. Is the only safe, reliable remedy for all cases of female complaint. In the hour and time of need, it is the only remedy that can be depended upon. No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1 is for the best dollar medicine known. No. 2 is for special cases. 10 doses for 25 cents per box. Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. It is the only safe, reliable remedy for all cases of female complaint. No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1 is for the best dollar medicine known. No. 2 is for special cases. 10 doses for 25 cents per box.

ATLIN HAS HAD A GOOD SEASON

THE OUTPUT EXCEEDED THAT OF LAST YEAR

Dr. Young, M. P. P., Says Individuals Miners Did Well—Wagon Road Proposed From Juneau.

Dr. Young, M. P. P., of Atlin, who arrived in the city Friday to attend the meeting of the legislature, in an interview on Saturday said that the past season in the Atlin camp has been a most encouraging one. The mining industry in the district has become more firmly established on a commercial basis, and the production of gold has in consequence been very steady.

The total production for the camp during the past season is considerably in excess of that of the year preceding. In 1903 the total output was at something between \$400,000 and \$500,000. Before Dr. Young came out he went fully into the fact that the jury has a standing challenge to any other jury on the coast on the "sooner field."

A feature in connection with this increased production which the member for Atlin calls attention to, is the fact that it is due almost altogether to the individual miner. An impression, he says, prevails that Atlin is no longer a camp for the individual miner. This, he says, is entirely wrong, and the results during the season just past prove that while the big companies have done a good business, the small miners who work individually have had a very prosperous year. These miners have passed the stage when the surface hydraulics are the only ones to be worked, and have operations advanced to such an extent that they are exploring old beds which have proved very rich.

The weather this winter has so far been very mild in Atlin, and the individual miners have been able to sluice right along past winter. Drifting is in progress all winter, and the miners' prospects on the various creeks are exceedingly bright. Among those who are striking it rich are Black and Grant, two veterans who are working on Boulder creek. These, Dr. Young says, are taking out from \$5,000 to \$50,000 a month, on their claims, which show up remarkably well.

In his reference to the prosperity which is following the individual miners, the member for Atlin does not in any way attempt to depreciate the camp as a district for large corporations. These likewise have had a good year, he says, which could not otherwise be worked.

The consolidated company on McKee creek, under the management of Mr. Hamschw, has been enabled to pay a dividend this year. His attention is called to the fact that the Goldstream waterworks programme cannot be carried out. The fact that Victoria seems to be on the verge of an era of industrial expansion is cited as an argument in favor of the city's retention of the power at the moment, which in the future is bound to be productive of a great deal of revenue.

The question of transportation is a serious one, Dr. Young says, for his constituency. The difficulty at present is between the seasons, which in winter mail and freight have been seriously interfered with through no fault of the carriers, but in consequence of the open season. It is impossible to put the full ice service in effect, as there is considerable open water.

His constituents are now moving in the direction of having a wagon road put in from Juneau to the camp. This would be about 100 miles long, and would at the southern end pass for about 15 miles through British Columbia territory. Dr. Young says, offers no great difficulties, and would afford an excellent way for mail carrying. In the earlier days of Atlin this was the course adopted in entering the mining territory, and the residents of the district think that by the building of a wagon road the needs of the section would be well served. Mr. Young will endeavor to have something done with respect to this road this year.

SCORED A POSSIBLE. Good Marksmanship at Gallery Range Saturday—List of Scores.

The young marksmen of the High school last week made a particularly creditable showing at the gallery range in the drill hall, but Saturday they did even better. One of the boys, Cadet Burgess, scoring a possible, or twenty-five points. Two others made 24, while eleven altogether scored in the twenties. There were forty-one marksmen, and the scores of the first twenty-eight, as furnished by Lieut. Macrae, score keeper, are as follows: Burgess, 25; Bamford, 24; A. Hartman, 24; Robson, 23; Wilby, 21; Walter, 21; Macrae, 21; Boyd, 20; H. Rogers, 20; Beckwith, 20; Sears, 20; Scott, 19; Donohue, 19; Bolin, 19; Watson, 19; Kent, 18; Roelstein, 18; H. Matthew, 18; Taylor, 18; Greisson, 17; Malley, 17; R. Matthew, 16; Elford, 14; Angus, 14; Strathairn, 13; C. Rogers, 12; Spencer, 12; Whittier, 12.

The following order will be issued next week by the captain commanding High school cadets: To be company sergeant-major, H. Taylor. To be corporal, Cadet B. Robson. To be acting corporal, Cadet Cooper.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

A Number of Promotions Announced—Several Recruits Taken on Strength.

Lieut.-Col. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has issued the following orders, in addition to those mentioned in another column:

The following extract from G. O. 178, 27th December, 1904, is published for information: Fifth British Columbia Regiment—Capt. Blyth H. T. Drake is transferred to the reserve of officers, 20th July, 1904.

"To be Captain from 12th December, 1904—Lieut. Wm. Norman Wisby, Lieut. Richard Angus, Lieut. Cecil Morton Roberts." The following names, having been attested, will be taken on the strength from the date hereafter mentioned and will assume the regimental numbers opposite their respective names: No. 42, Gr. Gpo. Milligan, Jan. 17th; No. 43, Gr. Gpo. Power, Jan. 10th; No. 173, Gr. Wm. Pfander, Jan. 25th; No. 296, Gr. Colin F. McKinnon, Jan. 22nd.

The officer commanding has been pleased to approve of the following promotions: In No. Co.—To be sergeant—Corporal A. Brashaw to complete establishment, Jan. 27th; to be corporals, Gr. L. O'Keefe, vice Brashaw, promoted; Jan. 27th; Gr. R. Strachan, Jan. 27th; to be acting corporals, Gr. M. Doyle, to complete establishment, Jan. 27th; to be acting bombardiers, Gr. A. Richardson and A. Attkin, Jan. 27th.

In No. 5 Co.—To be acting bombardier, Gr. F. Jones, vice bombardier J. Scott, taken his discharge.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR OPENING OF HOUSE

The Fifth Regiment Will Furnish the Guard of Honor Next Thursday Afternoon.

The legislative assembly will be formally opened on Thursday of next week at 3 o'clock. The function will be attended with the usual formalities. His Honor Sir Henri Joly de Lathuissiere will open the session in person. He will be attended by a personal staff consisting of the officers of the navy, army and militia.

The guard of honor on this occasion, as formerly, will be drawn from the Fifth Regiment, in compliance with which the following district and regimental orders have been issued: The guard of honor to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor on the occasion of the opening of the provincial legislature will be furnished by the 5th Regiment C. A.

The parade will be in review order and of the strength laid down in paragraph 208, part 1, R. & O., 1903. The guard will be drawn up at the legislative building at 3 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, 9th February next, and will receive His Honor with a Royal salute. The director of the ceremonies will be reviewed by His Honor leaving the buildings at the close of the ceremonies. Pay lists in triplicate will be forwarded to this office on completion of this duty. (Sgd.) J. G. HOLMES, Col. C. G.

In pursuance of the above order the non. com. officers and men of the regiment will parade on Thursday afternoon next, February 9th, at 2.15 p. m. for the purpose of forming a guard of honor to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor on the occasion of the opening of the legislative assembly. Capt. W. Ridgway Wilson will command the guard, and Lieuts. Booth and Garnett will act as subalterns. Dress, review order. Bugle bands will attend. The paymaster will make the usual arrangements for payment of guard before its dismissal.

Invitations are being extended to the consuls of the various nations resident in British Columbia, the British Columbia members of the Senate and House of Commons, the judges of the Supreme court, representative clergy, etc. These invitations will be sent out by Hon. G. E. Pooley, Speaker of the legislature. The list of invitations will be similar to that of other years.

The arrangement of the legislative hall will also be as in former years, the seats being massed in order to allow of those having invitations to occupy a seat on the floor of the chamber.

A good many of the members are already in the city, and during the early part of the week the remainder will arrive.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Number Present in City Schools Last Month—Returns Incomplete.

High	239	86.82	92	
Boys	531	92.04	284	
Girls	459	91.63	238	
North	439	90.78	206	
South	374	92.17	150	
West	234	88.98	113	
Spring Ridge	182	92.92	97	
Kingston	151	87.34	70	
Elfrida	112	82.58	40	
Rock Bay	73	87	32	
2,787			90.50	1,331

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. CURES BRUISED KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, DIABETES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Dodd, 111 West 4th Street, New York.

We Will Buy

A 50c. Bottle of Ligozone and Give it to You to Try.

We want you to know about Ligozone, and the product itself can tell you more than we. So we ask you to let us buy you a bottle—full-size bottle to try. Let it prove that it does what medicine cannot do. See what a tonic it is. Learn that it does kill germs. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. This offer itself should convince you that Ligozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there was any doubt of results. You want those results; you want to be well and to keep well. And you can't do that—nobody can—without Ligozone.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Ligozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Ligozone destroys the cause of any germ disease. Ligozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor will alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a good and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you.

PREPARATIONS FOR NATIVE SONS' DANCE

Feature of Function Will Be Splendid Music, for Which Special Arrangements Have Been Made.

The most auspicious event in society this season will be the ball to be given by the Native Sons in the Assembly rooms next Friday evening. The Native Sons' dances are always on an elaborate scale, but this year's function, in view of the care that has been taken and the outlay made, promises to be the best of its kind ever held here. Everyone, even those who do not dance, should take a night off and see the decorations made charmingly effective by the latest creation—the ray light—and partake of the delightful banquet which will be served. These features alone will be worth going for, but the main attraction will be the music that will be provided. In this department of the ball no expense has been spared to secure the best talent that can be had. A large orchestra has been engaged, and every musician is of the highest calibre. The director of the orchestra will be Dr. P. H. Nason, who, although a violin virtuoso and producing a tone of almost matchless quality, firmly believes that dance music when correctly played is decidedly good music. In this regard he is considered in musical circles on this continent to be the true exponent of the methods of the great waltz king, Strauss. It is not often that the doctor plays at dances, and as he has been specially imported to play here it will be the last and last time Victorians will have the opportunity of hearing him. An innovation has been introduced in the composition of the orchestra by having two well known musicians, Messrs. Werner and Nage, play side at the piano, instead of one as is usually the case.

The personnel of the committee managing the dance is as follows: Chairman, W. H. Langier; secretary, A. E. Haynes; treasurer, S. S. Bell; and committee—J. A. McTavish, Chas. F. Gardner, Arnot Ker, W. A. Lewison and Phil Austin. Music—Jas. Fletcher, A. E. Haynes and Frank Higgins and G. T. Fox. Hall and decorations—Chief Thos. Watson and general committee. Invitation—W. H. Langier.

BEGINNING ANEW.

Farmers Again Circulating Petition for Incorporation of Outlying Districts.

In view of the withdrawal of the Oak Bay signatories from the petition praying for the incorporation of Victoria and South Saanich districts into a municipality, it has been found necessary to recommence the work. The Oak Bay people withdrew because of the distinction between their property and that of the other sections, the former being regarded as suburban and the latter as rural. Committees are now busy getting signatures, and it is expected that the petition will be presented before long.

The object of the movement is the reduction of taxation. The farmers of the district are contributing to the provincial treasury through the various channels of taxes more than they can stand, and by incorporation into a municipality they anticipate a much needed relief. Last year, including the Oak Bay subdivision, they contributed \$26,000, while they received about half in the shape of school maintenance and road construction. By becoming a municipality they expect to derive a revenue of about \$20,000, and their expenses will amount to about half of this sum, so a material reduction in the rates will be possible. It is altogether likely that other unorganized districts of the province will follow their example.

After a search for two years and a continuous journey of over 5,000 miles through the United States and Canada, David Vandy of Sedus, N. Y., has found his son, Arthur Vandy, in Pinedale, Wyo. The young man ran away from home early in 1903 at the age of 17 years and came to Wyoming. The boy will return to the luxurious home of his father at once.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the introduction of electric traction into Germany will soon be celebrated in Berlin.

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LADIES OF THE MACCABEES. Victoria Hive Issues Invitations for Masquerade Dance on March 3rd.

An event which will undoubtedly prove to be one of the pleasantest of the season's social functions is to take place on Friday, March 3rd, Victoria Hive, No. 1, Ladies of the Maccabees, are issuing invitations for a masquerade dance to be held in Assembly hall under the management of Mesdames Dickinson and Simpson.

Arrangements were completed Friday afternoon at a special committee meeting held at the parlors of the Hotel Driad, kindly placed at the disposal of the ladies by the proprietor, C. A. Harrison. Everything calculated to add to the enjoyment of those who attend will be done. Through the kindness of those concerned, the decorations for the Native Sons' hall have been secured and will remain in position. These certainly will enhance the artistic and picturesque quality, so notably a feature of a successful assembly of this kind.

DENTISTS IN SESSION.

Special Meeting of B. C. Association Held in Vancouver.

The B. C. Dental Association held a special meeting on Saturday afternoon at the Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, when matters of interest were discussed and business transacted. Besides a large attendance of local dentists, there were present Doctors A. J. Holmes, Hacking and Smith, New Westminster; Dr. Geery, of Kamloops and Drs. Verrinder and Fraser of Victoria. Dr. Jackson, of Vancouver, vice-president, occupied the chair, and Dr. E. Ford Verrinder, of Victoria, acted as secretary. Nominations of the names of Dr. Verrinder of Victoria, and Dr. Smith, of New Westminster, were made to fill the vacancy on the dental examining board. Dr. Nash, of Victoria, who has occupied the position of secretary for a considerable time, and whose term expires next October, has resigned. From the two doctors nominated, the government will select one to fill the vacancy. The question of affiliation with the Dominion Dental Congress was also discussed, though action was not definitely taken. At the evening session Dr. Arthur W. Chance, of Portland, secretary of the general committee of the Lewis and Clark Dental Congress, to be held at the time of the Centenary, from July 17th to 20th, addressed the meeting. Dr. Chance set forth the many advantages to be gained by attending this congress. All the manufacturers of dental goods will have large exhibits, in connection with which there will be demonstrations by specialists engaged for the occasion. He assured those present that the exhibit would be as large as that at St. Louis

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