

LORD ROBERTS ON NEEDS OF ARMY

BRITAIN MUST HAVE LARGE RESERVE FORCE

Does Not Advocate Compulsory Service—Right Class of Men Must Be Enlisted.

London, Dec. 29.—"The Army As It Was and As It Is to Be" is the text under which Field Marshal Earl Roberts in the January Nineteenth Century reads Britons a noteworthy lecture on the duty of all classes, if Great Britain would meet the demands of modern warfare.

After frankly pointing out existing deficiencies, Earl Roberts writes: "A terrible lesson awaits the nation whose soldiers find themselves opposed by equally brave but better trained opponents on the field of battle. No amount of money, no national sacrifices will then avail for modern warfare moves fast and time lost in peace can never be made up during the stress of a campaign. I hold this view strongly, and would urge my fellow-countrymen, with all the force at my command, to look the plain facts in the face."

Earl Roberts does not advocate compulsory service, "because it is distasteful to the nation and incompatible with the conditions of an army which has a large proportion of units in foreign service," but maintains that Great Britain must have a large reserve force, and "if the citizens of so great and prosperous a nation as ours are unwilling to exempt from compulsory service in time of peace without the safety of the Empire being endangered, the right class of men must be attracted to the army by good conditions of pay and pension and it is the bounden duty of the state to see that every able-bodied man in this country, no matter to what grade of society he belongs, has some knowledge of military tactics in youth sufficient to enable him to shoot straight and carry out simple orders if ever his services are required for national defence."

Earl Roberts interestingly reviews the changes of the last fifty years, describing the military system prior to the Crimean war, and points out how the introduction of modern guns necessitated the change from the old system of pikemen and musketeers to mere machines.

"Officers," he says, "are no longer directly able to control their men because the fighting formation has been changed, and, therefore, the men must have a far higher standard of individual intelligence, while among the officers intelligence, self-reliance and the power of leading must be on a proportionately higher level. The better for the ranks when the hour of trial comes."

He says the report of the commission on the war in South Africa made it clear that much is still needed before Great Britain has an army fit in all respects for war with a modern nation.

Among other things, she must have a larger proportion of military troops for rapid reinforcement and in order to quickly seize points of vantage. He refers to the action of the government in ordering new quaternary field guns for the complete re-equipment of the army, as reported by the Associated Press yesterday, and says these guns will be 12½-pounders for horse and 15½-pounders for field artillery.

Earl Roberts concludes his article as follows: "It will be necessary to have a reserve force of officers amounting to some thousands; these can be drawn from the military system for the training of the entire youth of the country. Such a reserve is essential to our success, no matter what system our army may be organized on."

James W. Myler, believed to be 40 years of age and fairly well dressed. The man was walking north on the east car track on First avenue south. A train of Seattle Electric coal cars was backing toward the Post street station on the west track at the same time. Myler changed his course and started directly across the west track toward the First avenue south sidewalk. A number of pedestrians called to him to look out for the train, and others called to the men on the coal train to stop. Before he paid attention to the cries and before the train was stopped, the unfortunate man was struck by the engine and the backing train and crushed to death under the wheels. His head was crushed and death was practically instantaneous.

As soon as possible the train was stopped and the car backed to allow the body to be taken out.

Deputy Coroner Arnold investigated the case and when he arrived the police asked for his authority in arresting the men who were handling the train. He refused to order their arrest, but told the officers to use their own judgment. For the purpose of protecting them

and preserving order in the street, Patrolmen Cameron and Helms sent the men to the station.

MENACED BY MOUNTAINEERS.

Moors Are Gathering Round Alcazar and Demand Money From the Citizens.

New York, Dec. 30.—A Tangier, Morocco, dispatch to the Herald says: "The town of Alcazar is again menaced by a large number of mountaineers belonging to the Kabyles. They are the same tribesmen who recently besieged the town in consequence of a dispute between a Moor and a Spaniard. They were then induced to raise the siege by the payment of a generous bribe. The money men paid has merely aroused their greed, and they have now returned, demanding the payment of a still larger sum. In the event that this is not forthcoming the demand that certain of the European residents be surrendered to them. It is generally believed that the town will have to accede to the first request, as it is poorly prepared for defence."

RAILWAY CAR AND CABOOSE DERAILED

One Man Died From His Injuries—Winnipeg Clearing House Returns Continue to Show Increases.

Portage la Prairie, Man., Dec. 29.—A C. N. R. snowplough struck a defective switch at Portage, 12 miles west of here, and the caboose and private car of the superintendent of bridges were derailed. The former had about 20 men on board, and as it turned over the stove upset and started a fire, which consumed the car in ten minutes, and all had narrow escapes of being burned. However all were rescued or escaped, although the majority were injured. Several were badly injured, including J. B. Linklater, who was crushed beneath the wheels of the private car which he died while en route to Winnipeg on a special train.

Others injured are N. Bigham, Portage la Prairie, arm and legs broken; J. Cockburn, arm broken and badly burned; Mr. and Mrs. Lott, burned; W. Linklater, crushed.

Winnipeg, Dec. 29.—Winnipeg clearing house returns for the week ending to-day show a continuation of the phenomenal increase. The total for the week is \$2,749,227, which, compared with returns for the corresponding week of last year, \$4,681,919, is an increase of \$1,112,343. For the corresponding week of 1902, \$4,481,040.

Winnipeg, Dec. 29.—Mayor Sharpe will recommend the engagement of an expert by the new council to investigate the cause of the typhoid epidemic.

Clerk of Court Dead. Belleville, Ont., Dec. 29.—Anson G. Northrup, aged 72, and for more than 50 years clerk of the County court of Hastings, is dead. W. W. Northrup, M. P. for East Hastings, is a son.

Served Seventeen Years. Kingston, Ont., Dec. 29.—Matthew Jones, a life prisoner, just pardoned, has served 17 years and his hair is white. He still protests his innocence of the charge of arson, on which he was convicted, at a large fortune. A cousin of Mrs. Madden, living in Rutland, Vermont, visited Ireland recently and learned that Michael Condon, of Melbourne, Australia, had died two years ago leaving \$1,000,000 still unclaimed. Mrs. Madden, of Ville Sainte Paul, her cousin in Rutland and others in Philadelphia, are sole heirs to the estate. Nothing further has been heard by Mrs. Madden of her good fortune since the announcement last week from her cousin, who is taking the necessary steps in the matter.

KILLED DURING FIGHT. Fatal Termination of Christmas Celebration at Niagara Falls, Ontario.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Dec. 28.—The Christmas celebration here wound up with a fight in the foreign quarter in which one man was killed and three badly wounded. A gang of men engaged in deadly combat, knives and revolvers being used. In a few minutes three men were on the ground and the rest fled in all directions. The police were quickly on the scene and took steps to round up the fugitives. One was captured in a Hungarian boarding house, and three were taken as they fled across the bridge to the States.

The doctor found one Hungarian killed with a revolver bullet through his head, one with a bullet in his leg, back of the knee, and one with his cheek severed with a knife from ear to chin, and one with a bullet wound in the scalp. The latter had been beaten as well. The cause of the fight is unknown.

THE RUSSIANS LOST FORTY-THREE GUNS

IMPORTANT CAPTURE BY BESIEGING ARMY

Last of Defenders Driven From Rihlung Mountain—Togo and Kamimura Welcomed to Tokio.

Tokio, Dec. 30.—10.30 a.m.—The headquarters of the army besieging Port Arthur telegraphed: "On the night of December 28th, after the occupation of Rihlung fort, a small body of Russian soldiers was discovered in the passage between the siege gun line and the gorge. At 3 o'clock in the morning they were dislodged entirely, and the occupation of the fort became secure."

"According to the statement of three prisoners, the defenders of Fort Rihlung numbered about 500, beside some sailors. A majority of the defenders were killed. 'The trophies captured with Fort Rihlung include 4 large calibre guns, 5 small calibre guns, 30 seven millimetre guns, 2 machine guns and much property, as yet unenumerated.'"

MANY RUSSIANS WERE KILLED BY EXPLOSION. Headquarters of the Japanese Army Before Port Arthur, via Fusan, Dec. 30.—Rihlung fort, captured yesterday, is the largest and strongest of the eastern fort ridge. Tunnels for mines were cut out of solid rock and two tons of dynamite were used to blow up the walls. The spectacle was magnificent and the work of the assaulters was splendid. Half the garrison was killed by the explosion of the first charge. The remainder of the Russians made a stubborn resistance.

Four heavy guns, seven rapid-firing guns and two machine guns were captured, as well as thirty quick-firing guns, which were stored in the fort.

REPORTS DEATH OF A COSSACK OFFICER. St. Petersburg, Dec. 29.—Gen. Sakharoff, in recording recent successes, reports that a Cossack officer, Prince Kaldoroff, has been killed.

CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS. Moscow, Dec. 29.—M. Danchenko, the well-known newspaper correspondent, telegraphs an account of an interview which he had with Gen. Kouroupatkin. He declares the commander-in-chief is in fine physical condition, always sanguine and now absolutely confident of ultimate victory. Kouroupatkin, he says, looks and acts as he did before Plevna.

"Let them send me good soldiers," the general is quoted as saying, "and I will accomplish the task. Examine the positions of the troops. You will see a great change since the autumn. Write the facts. It is better that the people at home should know the truth than hear praise on one side and slander on the other. The troops are in good spirits and well sheltered and clothed. There are some deficiencies, but I am more than satisfied. The health of the men is splendid. The percentage of sick is less than in any time of the war, and is attributable to good care and the absence of the evils of barracks life."

JAPS KILLED COMRADES DURING NIGHT ATTACK. Chefoo, Dec. 29.—The Japanese line at Port Arthur is now, as a result of the general attack beginning December 25th, much closer to Liao Tio mountain.

Chiese who in Port Arthur yesterday and arrived here to-day report that a greatly inferior Russian force defended the outermost of the trenches for three days, retiring when the Japanese artillery had secured a position. The fighting mostly was at a range of two-thirds of a mile, the Japanese firing mines. The Russians retired to Chang Kalko.

Japanese who are at Chefoo to-day from Port Dalny say the recent fighting also resulted in the capture of a hill called by the Japanese Yang Thubar possibly Keskwan mountain, enabling the Japanese to seriously harass land communications with the Liotta forts and with the forts on Etze and Antze mountains. The capture of Yang Thubar hill followed several night attacks during one of which the Japanese became confused, killing each other and retired when the mistake was discovered by the appearance of the moon.

HOW NAVAL HEROES WERE WELCOMED HOME. Tokio, Dec. 30, 11 a.m.—Admiral Togo and Vice-Admiral Kamimura, with their staffs, arrived at the Shinjiasu station at 9.20 o'clock to-day. Their journey from Kure to Tokio was a continuous ovation.

At an early hour to-day the streets were flags and the city gaily decorated with flags, lanterns and New Year's decorations.

Representatives of the Emperor and Empress, Prince Fushimi, Jr., aides, prominent citizens and thousands of school children, greeted the arrival of the naval heroes at the station. The presidents of both houses of the diet presented them with resolutions of commendation passed by their respective branches of parliament.

The quiet, gray-bearded Admiral Togo, in a blue service uniform, seemed embarrassed at the noisy ovation. Rear-Admiral Shimamura, chief of staff, laughingly allowed Vice-Admiral Kamimura, and the junior officers tried to clear the way, but the crowd closed in on Admiral Togo and they were frequently forced to

push the crowd backward in an endeavor to clear the retching hands. Finally Admiral Togo and Vice-Admiral Kamimura were freed from their enthusiastic admirers, and accompanied by officers, they reached the carriage sent by the Emperor to the station to convey the distinguished party to the palace.

As Admiral Togo appeared a great shout arose, hats were thrown in the air, drums were raised, "banzai" was cried. Preceded by gendarmes the party drove under a triumphal arch, waving flags and discharging fireworks through the cheering crowds to the navy department, where a brief stop was made, during which the congratulations of the ministers were received and future victories were toasted.

Admiral Togo and Vice-Admiral Kamimura then proceeded to the palace to report to the Emperor.

They will probably remain in Tokio about the week, after the purpose of consulting with the general staff and perfecting plans for future operations.

DISPATCH FROM KUROKI.

Replies to Congratulatory Telegram Which He Received From Germany.

Berlin, Dec. 29.—A convivial circle at Dortmund sent General Kuroki in September a card of enthusiastic congratulations on his military successes, and has now received the following answer: "On the battlefield in Manchuria, Nov. 5th, 1904."

"How I rejoice to be congratulated at so great a distance upon our victories. As you know, we are pupils of German tactics, hence our latest successes in being congratulated by German men. "With special regards, "Your obedient servant, "GEN. KUROKI."

The above letter from General Kuroki removes all doubt, if any existed, that General Kuroki is alive. He was persistently reported to have been killed during the fighting of October 4th last.

A CHARGE. St. Petersburg, Dec. 29.—The Russ, in the course of sensational article attacking the policy of building Russian warships abroad and the marine administration generally, refers as an example to the capture of the American built Russian cruiser Variag, the plans of which, the paper says, when Japan wanted to raise her, the Cramps sold for \$3,000.

The Russian newspaper writes that Vice-Admiral Messer made in 1898, in which he severely condemned the battleship Petropavlovsk, the protected cruiser Albatros, the battleship Sevastopol, and several other ships now either with Admiral Rojestvensky or in the Baltic, which were built under Admiral Yorkhovsky (senior admiral), Grand admiral, have never been approached from the necessity for adequate Russian vessels and a competent and honest administrator.

And a Detail. Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 29.—When shown the St. Petersburg dispatch, Edwin S. Cramp said: "There is absolutely no truth in the article published by the Daily News. In so far as this company is concerned, we have never been approached by the Japanese government with reference to the plans of the Variag. Our relations with the Russian government are of a purely business nature, and the article is a pure fabrication."

NEW BATTLESHIPS.

British Admiralty Preparing Plans For Vessels From Seventeen Thousand to Eighteen Thousand Tons.

London, Dec. 30.—According to the Daily Mail, the admiralty is preparing designs for new battleships of 17,000 to 18,000 tons, and carrying ten 12½-inch guns. It has not been decided whether the new ships will be built in 1905. The battleship will be the most powerful in existence.

The biggest in the American navy carry four 12-inch guns and ten 10-inch guns.

CREW RESCUED.

Men Taken From the Stranded Steamer Drumzeiker By Life-Savers.

New York, Dec. 29.—The big ocean-going tug Katherine Moran left Sandy Hook before daylight this morning carrying the Sandy Hook life-saving crew and a surf boat out on one of the attempts to take off the crew of the steamer Drumzeiker. The lives of the sailors on the Drumzeiker were still believed to be perilous, and the boats of the Oak Island and Fire Island life-saving stations had been unable to reach them. Capt. McLennan, inspector of the life-saving service of this city, last night ordered the Sandy Hook crew to make a desperate effort to rescue the imperiled men. The Sandy Hook life-saving boat is self-bailing, and one of the best in this service, and Capt. McLennan hoped that with such a boat her crew would be enabled to accomplish more than the less able boats of Fire Island. They could not approach the wreck from the seaward side without encountering the heavy surf from the beach.

Signals which were exchanged between the tug and the stricken vessel during the forenoon are interpreted by the marine observer at Fire Island as indicating that the position of the Drumzeiker was about 10 miles from the shore, and that she had only one anchor ast, and that one was bent and twisted, and that she was laboring badly. A few minutes after the signal a surf boat was sent out from one of the wrecking tugs, and it is believed that three or four men were put on board the steamer. The tug was seen to run close to the steamer when view from the shore was shut off by the flying spray. The crew of the steamer had not been taken off to noon.

Rescued. New York, Dec. 29.—Capt. Frost, Capt. Boxer and Capt. Baker, with their crews, have just returned to Oak Island bringing 13 members of the crew of the steamer Drumzeiker. They had a hard time getting to the wreck, but were landed at Oak Island astly.

Early in the day 18 men of the crew were taken off the steamer by the surf

boat of the Sandy Hook station, which was towed to the scene. The men were brought here later on a tug.

Captain Nicholson, Chief Engineer Wood and the remainder of the officers and crew decided to remain aboard until officially notified that the vessel had been placed in the hands of the wrecking company in order to obviate any claim for salvage on the derelict. At 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon the captain decided that it would be wise to leave the ship, which was being buffeted by the heavy seas, and assist in immediate rescue. The crews of the nearby stations responded to his signals, and after a hard struggle the men were taken off and landed at Oak Island.

The rescue of the men was hazardous in the extreme, and was attended by many thrilling incidents.

The Drumzeiker will be a total loss, although it is believed part of her cargo can be saved, if the weather holds good, owing to the fact that the hull is firmly embedded in the sand.

RUSSIAN MINISTERS.

Reports That Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky and M. Glasoff Will Resign.

New York, Dec. 30.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Herald, he has reliable information that Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, the minister of the interior, is determined to resign. This, under the circumstances of the last few days, will surprise no one.

M. Glasoff, minister of education, is likewise to resign. He said: "The situation of affairs has gone beyond my comprehension." M. Lukianoff, a bacteriologist, will be his successor.

Prince Galitzin, mayor of Moscow, has been handed over to justice to answer for his too liberal speech before the Douma.

THREE CONVICTS KILLED BY GUARDS

MET DEATH WHILE TRYING TO ESCAPE

Four Other Prisoners Were Wounded and Three of Them are in a Critical Condition.

Folsom, Cal., Dec. 30.—Of the nine convicts who yesterday made a break for liberty from the state prison, seven were riddled with bullets. Three of these are now dead, and three are in a critical condition.

The killed were: H. G. Hill, under sentence of thirty-six years for robbery; J. Quinlan, serving twelve years for robbery; W. Morales, under sentence for robbery.

The following were wounded, and will probably die: D. Kelly, serving eight years for robbery; E. Quayada, serving life sentence for murder; W. P. Enly, serving life sentence for murder.

The slightly wounded are: Charles Cagson, serving life sentence for robbery; Capt. R. J. Murphy, a prison officer, is wounded in the leg by a shot and also has two knife wounds, caused by a knife with which the convicts were armed.

The convicts who engaged in the break were all employed on the rock-crusher, where 225 of the most desperate prisoners were at work. Capt. Murphy was acting as general overseer about the rock-crusher, and four other prison attaches, L. Daly, A. Hogan, Chas. L. Taylor and Chas. Jolly, were employed as "pushers" to keep the men at work. A large sledge hammer was thrown into the crusher, causing the ponderous machine to come to a standstill. This attracted Capt. Murphy, Charles Jolly and Taylor to the place. Thereupon, the desperate convicts rushed to seize Murphy and his two assistants. They succeeded in catching Murphy and Jolly. The others endeavored to take the other guards, who escaped them.

During this time the scene of trouble was under cover, and the guards on the outside could not see the struggling men although they had an intimation that something was wrong.

The convicts with their captives made their way towards a small post commanded by Guard W. H. Harris, who was armed with a rifle. Five of the gang surrounded Capt. Murphy, and two of them had Jolly. The convicts had knives in position for immediate execution should the guards attempt to free themselves.

They had no sooner stepped into the open than the seven guards commenced firing, and within twenty seconds fully a hundred shots had been fired, and seven convicts were on the ground helpless. At the time the first shot was fired, Warden Yell was in his office. He rushed to the bluff overlooking the prison and there down near the scene. He signalled the guards to continue shooting, and put his revolver into operation also, at the same time giving orders to the remaining convicts who were crouching behind rocks and in other safe places to line up and march in. This they did in quiet order. During the trouble a Gatling gun was brought into position, but was not put into action.

COUNTER PETITION.

Sherbrooke, Dec. 30.—B. Hunt, M. P. has filed a counter petition to disqualify H. H. Pope, the defeated Conservative candidate in Compton at the recent general elections. The charges cover all that are laid down in the act.

ROMANIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Bucharest, Romania, Dec. 30.—At today's session of the senate Premier Sturdza announced that the whole cabinet had resigned owing to resignations of the ministers of finance and of domains.

MANITOBA DENTISTS AMEND CHARTER

THEY WILL ACCEPT DOMINION CERTIFICATES

New Civic Lighting Plant for Calgary—Son of Dr. Montizambert Dies of Typhoid Fever.

Winnipeg, Dec. 29.—H. H. Irons, a representative of McCall & Co., Toronto, was thrown from a rig at Calgary on Tuesday, and is still in an unconscious condition in the hospital there. His skull is believed to be fractured.

New Fire Alarm Bell. Winnipeg intends to purchase a fifteen hundred pound fire alarm bell.

Will Call For Tenders. Calgary council will on Monday call for tenders for the new civic lighting plant.

Dentists Meet. Manitoba dentists met here yesterday to amend their charter to enable dentists holding Dominion certificates to practice in Manitoba.

New Parish. Father Portelance, of Ottawa, has arrived here to begin work on a new French speaking parish in the western part of the city. A church and school to cost \$100,000 will be built.

Fatally Scalded. A pot of soup boiled over on the five-year-old son of Wm. Multhead, of Carberry, causing fatal injuries.

N. Montizambert Dead. Norman Montizambert, son of the director of public health for the Dominion, died yesterday of typhoid fever. The deceased's family arrived from Ottawa a few hours before his demise.

OFFER TO FURNISH BAIL.

May Irwin Ready to Put Up Money For Nan Patterson's Release—Another Witness.

New York, Dec. 30.—May Irwin, the actress, has offered to furnish bail in any amount up to \$50,000 for the release of Nan Patterson from the Tombs prison, where she is now held charged with the murder of Caesar Young, according to an announcement made by Miss Patterson's counsel.

Miss Irwin called personally at the Tombs prison to-day, and left a letter addressed to the former show girl, and the announcement followed a few minutes after Miss Irwin went away.

When District Attorney Jerome's attention was called to the offer of bail, he said he had no statement to make, and the prosecution would take. Miss Patterson's bail before the recent mistrial was \$20,000, but after the jury disagreement she was remanded without bail.

Says Young Fired Shot. New York, Dec. 30.—Another man who claims to have witnessed the death of Caesar Young, the wealthy book-maker with whose murder Nan Patterson is charged, has been found in Jacksonville, Fla., according to information received in this city to-day. The alleged witness is W. B. Meyers, who is said to be a wealthy naval stores dealer in Florida city. Meyers claims to have seen the tragedy in the cab, and declares that Young fired the shot which ended his life.

It is believed by Miss Patterson's counsel that Meyers is the man referred to by M. W. Hazleton, the aged merchant of Ontario, N. Y., who testified that he saw the shooting while standing in West Broadway with a stranger. Hazleton said that Young killed himself, and that the stranger also saw the act. The other dates then, September 29th, 21st and 22nd, are rather early, yet we would be satisfied. A committee has been appointed to immediately proceed in hope of being able to lay it before our directors, but as there will not be a meeting for some time I beg to say that I think the plan outlined is a good one, and would draw your attention to the fact that in the case of the falls being held much earlier than formerly. Our fair day is fixed for Labor Day, on account of its being a public holiday, thus giving us a chance to get up a fine show. Although there was some misgiving last year about its being so early, it turned out to be the most successful we have yet held. I would like to hear from you further as to the suggested meeting of delegates.

Yours faithfully, L. A. AGARIZ, Secretary.

BOSTON TUNNEL.

Built at a Cost of Three Million Dollars—Now Open For Traffic.

(Associated Press.) Boston, Mass., Dec. 30.—The submarine tunnel connecting Boston and East Boston was opened for public travel at 5.30 o'clock this morning. The tunnel is one of the longest sub-water tunnels in the world. Its total length is 1.4 miles, although only 2,700 feet is under water. It was constructed at a cost of \$3,000,000 by the city of Boston, which has leased it for a term of 25 years, dating from 1897, to the Boston Elevated Railway Company, which will use the tunnel exclusively for the passage of its electric cars between Boston and East Boston.

About four and a half years have been consumed in its construction. The tunnel is built entirely of concrete. It has a maximum width of 23 feet 8 inches, and an average height under the harbor of 20 feet 6 inches. The lowest point of the tunnel is about 90 feet below mean high water. The tube is declared by experts to be absolutely fireproof, and practically safe against leakage. The system of ventilation is said to be excellent.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

After being imprisoned on the wrecked oil steamer Northeastern, nine miles off Cape Hatteras, for 36 hours, Capt. Wilder and his crew of 21 men were taken ashore at noon Thursday by the crew of the Klumbeck and Hatters life-saving stations.

Seven of nine convicts at the state prison at Folsom, Cal., made a break for liberty on Thursday, and were almost riddled with bullets, three being dead and three in a critical condition. Capt. R. J. Murphy, a prison officer, is wounded.

Mobile, Ala., Dec. 29.—James Robinson was sent to jail yesterday for 30 days for an assault. The offense for which he was committed was kissing a young lady against her will at Bayou La Batre, this county, during a party.

DATES OF ANNUAL FALL EXHIBITIONS

THE ARRANGEMENT MAY CAUSE DISPUTE

Meeting of Delegates From Provincial Association Proposed—Difficulties to Be Considered.

One of the first matters members of the British Columbia Agricultural Association executive will have to consider after their appointment is the arrangement of dates for the next annual show. This committee, which has practically the management of the local fair, is representative of the association and the city council. The former has already selected Dr. Tolmie and E. Baker, but as the appointment of corporation representatives has been left until after the municipal elections, the arrangement of dates cannot be definitely decided for some weeks. When the question does come up, however, there is likely to be some difficulty in reaching a satisfactory agreement. If the association decides upon the last week in September, the same as this year—in all probability it will clash with New Westminster. Should the preceding week be selected the Kamloops association will have grounds for a protest. This will leave nothing for Victoria but the initial week of October, and local directors do not desire to bring the show on in that month owing to the uncertainty of the weather.

As can be seen by the above, the next show equally as credible. A communication from Kamloops announces the dates selected by that association, and suggests that the Westminster fair be held during the last week in September, and the Victoria show in October. This is just what the local association doesn't agree to. The success of a show largely depends upon the weather, and the directors are not willing to take the risks of agreeing to dates in October. Therefore, it is Chilliwack and Victoria vs. Westminster and Kamloops. But there is to be some why the dispute should not be settled amicably and satisfactorily to all concerned. A meeting of delegates from Victoria, Westminster, Chilliwack, Kamloops and Agassiz might be arranged to take the matter up and draft a schedule. Such a scheme would not only be in the interests of the respective associations, but the large exhibitors would then be able to show their stock, etc., at each of the provincial shows.

The appended letter to Mr. Swinerton from the Kamloops association clearly outlines the position of that society.

Kamloops, B. C., Dec. 16th, 1904. Robt. H. Swinerton, Esq., Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir:—At a special meeting of our directors the question of arranging exhibition dates for 1905 was fully considered, and a very decided opinion expressed that it was inadvisable to alter the date of our show had, viz., the week previous to New Westminster fair; but to prevent clashing of dates like last year, it was suggested that Westminster fair be held during the last week of September and Victoria fair during the first week of October we would be agreeable to fixing our dates for the third week in September, or the week immediately preceding to the date of our fair; by this arrangement we would have a complete circuit, Kamloops, New Westminster and Victoria. This seems to us the only feasible way to arrange matters to give fair play to all concerned, although the fair dates then, September 29th, 21st and 22nd, are rather early, yet we would be satisfied. A committee has been appointed to immediately proceed in hope of being able to lay it before our directors, but as there will not be a meeting for some time I beg to say that I think the plan outlined is a good one, and would draw your attention to the fact that in the case of the falls being held much earlier than formerly. Our fair day is fixed for Labor Day, on account of its being a public holiday, thus giving us a chance to get up a fine show. Although there was some misgiving last year about its being so early, it turned out to be the most successful we have yet held. I would like to hear from you further as to the suggested meeting of delegates.

Yours faithfully, L. A. AGARIZ, Secretary.

It has been announced that the National show of next year will be held on the 14th, 15th and 16th of September. That of the Islands agricultural show will take place just before the local association fair. As the dates of the latter have not been agreed upon, the Island society has left the matter in abeyance.

GOES TO JAIL FOR KISSING.

Mobile, Ala., Dec. 29.—James Robinson was sent to jail yesterday for 30 days for an assault. The offense for which he was committed was kissing a young lady against her will at Bayou La Batre, this county, during a party.

WELL PREPARED PLANS FOR FUTURE

ADMIRAL TOGO TO CONFER WITH MINISTERS

The Mikado Bestows Presents, Including Watches Worn by Himself, on the Naval Heroes.

Tokio, Dec. 30, 10 a.m.—The Emperor has presented Vice-Admiral Togo and Kamimura with a number of articles, including watches, formerly worn by himself.

Vice-Admiral Togo has declined the recreation tendered him by the municipality of Tokio, on the ground that the time is not yet ripe for such a function.

Vice-Admiral Togo will devote his time in Tokio conferring with Marquis Ito, president of the privy council; Admiral Yamamoto, minister of the navy; Vice-Admiral Iijima, assistant chief of general staff; Rear-Admiral Saito, vice-minister of marine; and other members of the imperial staff, upon the plans for future conduct of naval warfare.

Vice-Admiral Togo also attended the funeral of a number of officers and crew members who were killed at Port Arthur while serving under him. He read an eulogy upon them.

Vice-Admiral Togo addressed the spirits in the following words: "As I stand before your spirits, I can hardly express my feelings. Your personalities are fresh in my memory. Your corporate existence has ceased, but your passing from this world has been in the gallant discharge of your duty by virtue of which the enemy's fleet in this world has been completely disabled and our combined fleet holds undisputed command of the seas.

"I trust this will bring peace and rest to your spirits. "It is my agreeable duty to avail myself of my presence in this city, whither I have been called by our Emperor, to render a report of our successes to the spirits of those who sacrificed themselves so importantly in the attainment of so important a result as that above referred to."

RUSSIAN QUARTERS SOUTH OF MUKDEN.

Mukden, Dec. 31.—Nemirovitch Danchenko, the famous Russian war correspondent, who has just returned from an inspection of the quarters occupied by the Russian officers and privates at the front, says:

"I could hardly imagine a greater contrast than afforded by the tired army after the battle of Liao Yang and the army now resting south of Mukden. The men live in dugouts, and most of the officers in huts above ground. Aside from the fact that there are only five officers to a hut, and that the latter contains more decorations, there is little difference between the men and officers' quarters. Everybody is well fed and comfortable. The dugouts are all well-sheltered and have a stove with sleeping quarters. The men are well clothed, warm underclothing of Chinese manufacture, and the Chinese soldiers have more than can be had in Russia. Each man has a pair of boots, and one of the officers' such company. The water is pumped twice weekly. The separate sanitary houses are always supplied with hot water and there is no dampness in the bathing quarters.

"The officers and men partake of the same fare, which is distributed each day in big copper pans. Every man has a ration of a pound of meat and two, and a half pounds of bread, with tea twice daily. There are short rations of sugar, but the only shortages observable were sugar. Everyone would appreciate books and papers. Every printed bit is read, even the advertisements. The postal facilities are poor. Since the forward have been reserved for military and news, private telegrams have all been forwarded by mail from Irkutsk.

"There is little sickness owing to the care taken with drinking water. A general at each of the military companies have used water from the Shakhe river. Water parties go to the banks unarmed. There is a general truce with water parties of both sides, and much chat is exchanged across the river. The temperature is six degrees below zero (Fahrenheit), and is expected to be colder."

DR. CHADWICK ARRIVES.

Declined to Talk of Indictment, Saying He Has No Authoritative Information.

New York, Dec. 31.—Dr. Leroy Chadwick of Cleveland, who under indictment in Cleveland with his wife, Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, for uttering a forgery, reached here to-day on the steamer Pretoria, of the Hamburg American line.

When asked for an interview, Mr. Chadwick explained brusquely, "I decline to talk on any subject." Later, he was informed of his indictment by a trembling messenger. Dr. Chadwick said: "I have heard nothing of this matter, and will say nothing until I get some authoritative information."

HANDED TO CITY.

Comptroller of Chicago Receives Money Found in the Troqueux Theatre After Fire.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—The money found in the Troqueux theatre after the fire has been turned over by City Custodian Dewitt C. Creigh to Comptroller McGinn, the required year of holding for claimants having passed. The box of coins and the envelopes containing charred bank notes and bits of bills, are valued at \$250, and will go to the police general fund. Many of the coins were worn or crushed until almost unrecognizable.

TO FRUSTRATE A CORNER.

Agreement Reached Among Pig Iron Merchants of Great Britain.

London, Dec. 31.—The pig iron merchants of Great Britain have concluded an agreement whereby in the new contracts specified brands of American pig iron will be tenderable against speculative contracts in the United Kingdom and fourteen American brands are listed, of which ten are from Alabama and four from Tennessee. The new arrangement will allow the delivery of American pig iron instead of British pig iron in an attempt to establish a corner in the market.

THE FATAL RIOT IN POLAND.

Assassins of Colonel Was Shot Dead—Many Persons Wounded During Fight With Troops.

Berlin, Dec. 31.—A letter to the Lokal Anzeiger from Cracow describes the attack recently made with dynamite on the Russian church at Bazon, Russian Poland. The church walls and the graves were destroyed.

A military force surrounded all the public buildings in the place within an hour and a half, and a crowd numbering 1,600 persons, gathered at the scene singing revolutionary songs. A red flag was hoisted and a cry was heard of "Long live independent Poland!" Pistols were fired.

Presently a military force appeared under the command of Col. Buleff, who rushed in a state of agitation from the officers' club and ordered the troops to fire on the crowd. A workman shot the colonel dead, and the adjutants bayoneted the assassin and then bayoneted him with the butts of their rifles. Many persons were wounded, and numerous arrests were made. Order was finally restored towards morning.

At Lusk and other towns troops guard the churches to prevent their being destroyed. A special to the Lokal from Chelowa, Russian Poland, where a monument to Emperor Alexander I. was recently destroyed by dynamite, says the ferment has been completely quelled and the searching houses at night for anarchists.

BRITAIN AND STATES.

Russian Newspaper Comments on the Rumors of an Alliance.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 31.—The Russian newspapers are beginning to discuss the British and the continental reports of an alleged Anglo-American alliance, but consider that they have not any solid foundation, and that they represent more the desire of the press to create such an alliance in prospect than the deliberate purpose of the United States to abandon her traditional policy, which has been a standing agreement in the past.

One paper remarks: "It is a touching sight to see Jonathan stretching across the sea to John, but both including in his joyous laughter, which seems to have escaped European observation."

GENERAL UPRISING FEARED.

Ex-Governor of German Southwest Africa Thinks There Will Be More Trouble.

New York, Dec. 31.—A Berlin dispatch to the Times says that the ex-governor of German Southwest Africa, has just arrived at Hamburg. In an interview he said: "I am convinced that I could win the natives by kindness. At the same time, had I had 10,000 men instead of 400, it would have been better."

"The colonel admitted that a general uprising of the natives of Africa may be feared."

LAND FOR FARMERS.

American Firm Buys Fifty-Four Thousand Acres Near Calgary.

Winnipeg, Dec. 31.—An American firm has purchased 54,000 acres of land from the Canadian Pacific, east of Calgary, which will be settled with good farmers. It comprises a portion set aside by the company as being too high for irrigation purposes. The transaction involved \$250,000 and was presided over by the late Mr. Belsker, president of seven different banks in Minnesota and Dakota.

A NEW COMET.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The naval observatory here was notified last night by cable from Kiel, Germany, of the discovery of a comet by Bornyell, of Marselles, ridge ascension one hour four minutes south, declination ten hours 30 minutes. This comet was immediately tracked upon and observed by Messrs. Hammond and Wright, of the naval observatory. Observations will be continued every clear night.

"BEER OWN WAY."

Maxine Elliott and Company at the Victoria Last Night.

A crowded house welcomed Maxine Elliott and Company last evening in "Her Own Way," a drama written especially for that beautiful and talented actress by its author, Elsie Fitch. The parterre, balcony and gallery were packed with Victorians. But on the whole what the show was not the treat many expected, it must be acknowledged that the play and its suits the lady for whom it was written.

It is played in a novel manner. A juvenile's birthday party is the first scene and the effect of the bright juvenile chatter is altogether charming. The free and easy comments of the kiddies on their elders provokes much laughter.

"Her Own Way" is not new in its theme. There are the two lovers just created for one another, and the scheming villain who happens to be a member of the scheme and the happy reunion of the lovers.

Maxine Elliott as Georgia Carley showed marked improvement in her acting since her last appearance here with her husband, Nat C. Goodwin, in "When We Were Twenty-one." She retains the hearty and grace which have been her chief advertisement, but after all it can hardly be said that she is historically strong, although very pleasing.

Her support was capable, James Carley as Saml. Court, the millionaire, and Chas. Cherry, as Lieut. Richard Coleman, meeting the demands upon him in his satisfactory style.

Comedies are provided by the hairdresser, Miss Bella Shindler, a role that was taken by Geo. Lawrence. His descriptions of Christmas bargains, demonstrations of character sketching by hair, etc., were first-class.

STRIKE SPREADING.

This, Trans-Caucasia, Russia, Dec. 31.—The strike at Baku continues. The street railroads have suspended service, the electric light wires have been cut and the newspapers are not publishing.

The Pope on Friday received in private audience in his study Baroness Macdonald, wife of the late Canadian Premier. The Pontiff in this occasion spoke in French for perhaps the first time in a private audience. He asked Lady Macdonald to sit next to him, saying that her visit was at his house for him. The Pope said he knew how happy his wife had been ever treated the Canadian Catholics, and presented the Baroness with a medal bearing the pope's head on one side and his arms on the other side.

FIREMEN KILLED BY FALLING WALL

FATAL AND DESTRUCTIVE OUTBREAKS IN CHICAGO

Two Fire Fighters Were Crashed to Death—Property Loss Estimated at \$600,000.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—Two firemen were killed and two others and one spectator were injured by the falling of a portion of the wall at the West End car shops.

Another Blaze. Chicago, Dec. 31.—A fire, which destroyed \$600,000 worth of property, started in the seven-story brick building occupied by the Cash Buyers' Union. Spreading rapidly, the fire soon assumed large proportions. Fearing that the whole district was in danger, a second alarm was sent in closely followed by a series of extra calls for additional men and apparatus. When the fire broke out at the adjoining building, occupied by the Zeno Manufacturing Company, a four-story building, the firemen were directed to the roof of the adjacent building to fight the flames. Within a few minutes the flames had gutted the structure, and had spread to the Boston Rubber Paint Co. Then the flames carried by the brick walls of the building spread to 160 West Van Buren street, causing heavy damage to the Peninsula Store Co., which firm occupied the seventh floor. So fierce would the blaze become that sparks carried by the high gale were driven far over the district, and buildings blocks away caught fire. With a detonation that was heard for squares, an explosion in the basement of the Cash Buyers' Union building tore up the street and sidewalk, throwing firemen into the air and tearing live wires of the Van Buren street electric line down. Fortunately none of the firemen were injured. Crashing down through the frail walls of the structure adjoining, the towering walls of the Peninsula Store Co. exploded, and the Cash Buyers' Union tottered and collapsed.

OUTBREAK AT LITTLE ROCK.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 31.—The Cunningham planing mill, and the Little Rock Furniture Co. building were damaged by fire early this morning. The loss is \$150,000.

WILL PLANT TREES.

The Lieutenant-Governor and the President of Horticultural Society to Take Part.

The board of school trustees has arranged for the planting of a few more trees on the high school grounds, and it has been decided to carry this out on Tuesday afternoon on the day of the opening of the school for the coming term.

Sr. Henri Joy de Lotbiniere, Lieut.-Governor of the province, whose interest in forestry and arboriculture is well known in the Dominion, has expressed his willingness to plant one of the trees on the lawn. A request was made a little time ago that His Honor should take part in this function. To this he readily agreed, and intimated that he would gladly plant a tree of his own raising. The offer was gladly accepted, and His Honor intimated that he would plant one of the butternut trees grown on the grounds of the Cash Buyers' Union nursery, which was the outcome of a plant by him.

Fred. Pemberton, president of the Horticultural Society of this city, has also consented to provide a tree and plant it on the grounds on this occasion.

The ceremony will take place at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and it has been arranged that His Honor should be attended by a guard of honor composed of the High school cadets, with Capt. Cobbett in command. The members of the corps are requested to wear their uniforms.

The fact that the planting can be carried out in the middle of the winter in this city, while all Eastern Canada is wrapped in snow and frost, indicates in the clearest manner possible the advantages which British Columbia possesses over the other provinces of the Dominion.

VICTORIA CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE RETURNS.

With the returns approximated for the month of December, the figures showing the business done in the Victoria customs houses for the year just ending are as follows: The total revenue for the year will be found to be something less than that of a year ago, but this is not surprising in view of the increase in the Canadian entry tax, which has not yet paid to enter the Dominion, and also in view of the war in the Far East.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Table with columns: Month, Duty, Chinese, Other, Total. Rows for January through December (estimated).

EXPORTS.

Table with columns: Domestic, Foreign, Free, Dutiable. Rows for January through December (estimated).

IMPORTS.

Table with columns: Methyated Spirits, Other Receipts, Total. Rows for January through December (estimated).

The inland revenue collections for the year, ending December 31st, 1904, are as follows:

Table with columns: 1904, Spirits, Mett., Tobacco, Cigars, Raw Leaf, License, Methyated Spirits, Other Receipts, Total. Rows for January through December.

EMPLOYEES WHOSE TIME NOW EXPIRES

SEVEN LEFT NAVAL YARD SATURDAY

Also Eight or Ten Experts to Go Away—Believed That Squadron Will Be Enlarged.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Equaling in importance to the British admiralty as a naval base of great strategic value, second to none in the western hemisphere, may not yet be overlooked. Probably the most substantial evidence of this is that so far no definite pronouncement of the admiralty's policy with regard to the station has yet been made.

Concentration has been the order. Powerful flying squadrons have been organized, but in all the plans, proposals and suggestions, there has been no specific reference to equipment. This leads those who have been closely watching the situation to suppose that the reduction in the fleet will be only temporary.

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EDUCATION AND ITS ADVANTAGES.

To the Editor:—It is certainly gratifying to find that the people of Victoria are evidently taking a greater interest in the educational question than has hitherto been the case, and I venture to hope that so large and important a subject may receive the thoughtful consideration of every patriotic citizen.

I understand that the position taken by some of the writers is to this effect: That the limit of free education shall be fixed according to the age of the pupil. This is a very reasonable suggestion, but I do not believe that a pupil shall not receive any further education after the age limit has been reached (at least at the public expense). If such limitation be set, the result would be deplorable. Let us take the age limit at 14 years. Now there are children who for many reasons would be compelled to leave school before completing the elementary studies, and as the average age of pupils now entering the High school is 14 years it is very obvious that we would have no High school at all sustained upon the free education principle.

It must also be remembered that the average age of entrance pupils is less than that which has ever been in the history of our public school, and this condition is the product of wise educational administration and the careful selection of teachers.

It is not necessary to limit the amount of free education which the government can be expected to give. It can be easily seen that the large percentage of our boys and girls would never complete the work in our public schools; or, in other words, the very elementaries of a good education.

We must not forget the fact that many a bright boy and girl is handicapped at the very commencement of education by the absence of the necessary preparation from time to time makes it impossible to reach the principal's class until 16 years of age. Then again, the children of comparatively poor parents are often kept home to assist in the home work, or to the struggle for a living; or, before the early boyhood days have passed away, and yet we find these parents honestly striving (even to the detriment of self-sacrifice) to secure for their own children the blessings of a good education, such as our schools afford.

It would be a crying shame, Mr. Editor, to give a child a right to his education, and then to deprive him of it by the operation of the law. It would be a far more commendable act on the part of the government to give every child the right to his education, and to see that it is not only to be secured, but to be maintained, and to see that it is not only to be secured, but to be maintained, and to see that it is not only to be secured, but to be maintained.

So far there has been no reduction in the strenuous staff or in the naval ratings, and no one in either department has yet been notified that his dismissal will be forthcoming. When some weeks ago it was announced that the station would be practically abolished, all were anticipating a change in the situation, and it is to be hoped that the situation will be improved, and the seeming hesitation on the admiralty as to what disposition they will make of the station will be taken as a good sign.

It was also stated a short time ago that the naval hospital would close in the next few days, but in the meantime to-day elicited the information that so far no orders to this effect have been received. The general aspect of the situation is not so gloomy as it was, and it is fully believed that the admiralty, on deliberating further on the station, will be able to make a good thing out of it.

Mr. Editor, does anyone wish to deprive our boys and girls of the fundamentals of a good and wholesome education? Will anyone dare to assert that the age limit shall be the basis upon which the instruction of our children shall be curtailed? I do not believe that any fair-minded and broad-minded citizen would vote for a return to conditions obtaining in England fifty years ago.

Mr. Sothy has a right to his opinion, but I can frankly say, that he has absolutely failed to appreciate the true spirit of the age, and especially along free educational lines.

The watershed of Victoria must ever be "Progress," and the curtailing of any of our educational institutions will mean its inability to stand in the front line of progressive municipalities.

There are those also who would provide an education compatible with the sphere in which the various pupils may respectively more, and would like to see Mr. Editor, this question, "What is the sphere of a boy or girl?"

It seems to me, that in this boasted land of freedom that a boy's sphere can only be limited by his ability, strengthened by an unblemished character, and that it is possible for him to discover that his sphere is in the councils of his country, and perhaps even in the cabinet of his minister, and such an honor is possible to the boy, born in the log cabin, upon the lonely plain or among the mountain peaks of the great western provinces.

Shall we say to the noble spirits, under the home-spun garment, that there is no opportunity in the world for them, and they must therefore work in the sphere of life in which it was perhaps their misfortune to be born?

I take it, sir, that the spirit of Canadian citizenship is not in accord with such a doctrine. It is in the sphere of life in which it was perhaps their misfortune to be born?

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VICTORIA'S

Building Activity

Years - City Other

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THE MOST DANGEROUS GAME.

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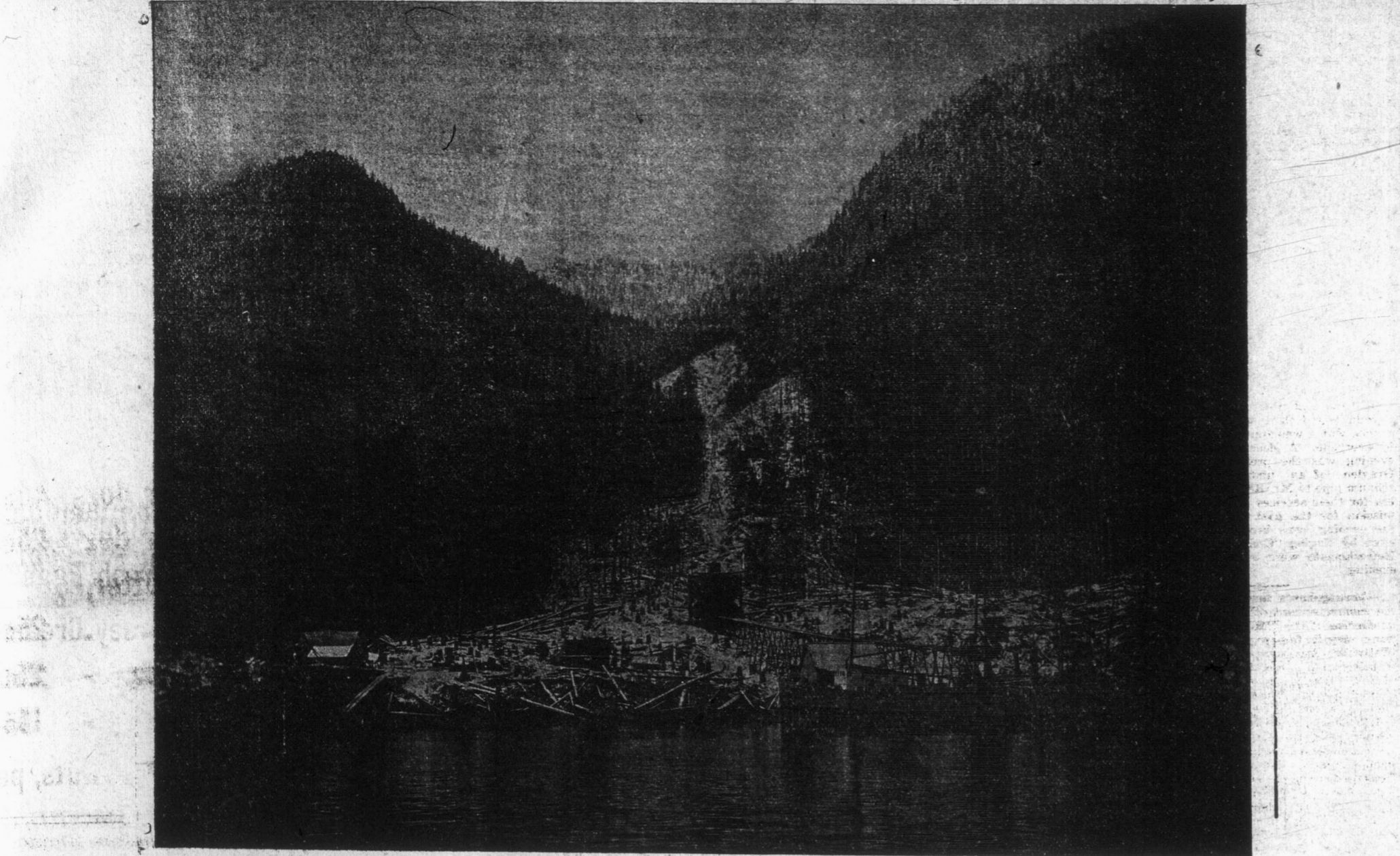
to-Saving Society... be seen by a... a native table... annual awards... are given only... ability to fulfil... the society. They... candidates for... proficiency. The... of the society... proficiency. Then... honorary cer... a bronze of proficiency, a... and the... society was not... and the awards... in the following... tests resulted in... In 1891, howe... successful competi... 29, whilst in the... over than 3,519... various degrees...

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COUNCIL

notice of the... council last night... I observed... that the coun... in a matter... the citizens as... fleet met with... If the dignity... the Dominion... position that... ally say that "a... adult person in... figure with the... I think it is... In future... ly mixed with... day home sup... have the man... in the hands... character, whose... of the admini... of the admini... of ability and... able to resist... in making the... actuated by the... and protection... whole, but it is... may have over... applicable speci... empire, which if... carefully to his... some measure... ture plans. Wise... or modify plans...



YREKA TRAMWAY AND MINE, QUATSINO SOUND.

HERO OF TWO BATTLES

Field Headquarters, Gen. Oku, Imperial Japanese Army, October 20.—The other day, just after the charge which led in the middle of an afternoon dislodged the Russians from the mud village of Entalmen, a letter came along. A voice from the letter said: "Don't you, messieurs? Looking down there was the captain of infantry, Matsui, who has shown the foreigners over the Scrub Hill position at the hills of the Outspred Fingers, Shusanpo, just a few days previously. Was he hurt badly? Where was the wound? It wasn't a bullet through the shoulder—not much. Never out of Japan till war came, he never, before the day he was detained to tell his story, had seen so many foreigners. (They were less than a score.) Nor, he added, at the veranda tea in Liao Yang afterwards, had he ever before heard a brass band. At the hills of the Outspred Fingers, he commanded two companies in the third division. On August 31st two regiments were ordered to march, and the worst end, of Scrub Hill. Wire entanglements ahead caused it to divide. To one side went Capt. Matsui with two companies; back of him remained another in reserve. Arriving at other wire obstacles, he cut them, and sent men forward to learn if there were more on the slope itself. While awaiting their report, the reserves, who had been told not to fire unless Matsui's command was in excess, opened notwithstanding on the Russian trenches. Russians, rising to fire back, discovered Matsui's men, and at the first volley shot down ten of them. Thus checked, Matsui took his men to a road, formed them in close order, and went ahead to where there were under-ground mines. Two of these exploded, then six more, and the whole little band was covered with dirt, but no man injured. The man who had been told not to fire, Matsui, seeing this, ran forward. Rifle fire kept up; Capt. Matsui was struck in the thigh. His men reformed, leaving the ditch, and he moved them forward up the hill to within 200 yards of the trenches. There the men stopped. Shrapnel from hills beyond the one they were climbing was dropping upon them. They tried again, and fell back; then threw up little earth shelters with the spades on their knapsacks. Couriers were sent to battalion and to regimental commanders for instructions. They did not live to return. Capt. Matsui was cut off; he must rely upon his own devices. He kept his men in their improvised shelters, many in the lee of the mounds of Chinese graves, till midday. No orders from his superiors, and his heart throbbed not improving, he then felt that he should attempt something. When he tried to get up his wound would not let him. As only one lieutenant was left to lead the men, the captain would not relinquish command. He announced to the lieutenant: "We will take our men up the hill." He rose, and started; then fell sideways on the hip that was not fit. A sergeant lifted him to a rock. The Russian rifles up the hill threw a sharp hail against the two companies. Some bullets passed through three men. The captain sang out that they must go on. Seeing what was happening the reserves back on the plain, and another battalion to the right, started to back up these two hard-placed companies, who were now charging, straining through sparse, knee-high scrub pine. They were dropping, dropping (I saw this change through a glass, but did not know who was making it at that time), growing fewer and fewer. At the top they arrived too weak to take the trench—out of 100 men only 11 remained. So they crept for protection under the Russian breastwork itself, and lay close. Every time a Russian head and rifle showed above on the rim of the breastwork, a Japanese would shoot. The Russians had to stay on their side and the Japanese had to stay on theirs; not four feet apart in space, they were separated from one another

GREAT JAPANESE LEADER

Field Marshal the Marquis Oyama, to whose brilliant strategy as commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces is largely due the great victory in the recent terrible battle with the Russians—one of the most terrible in history—is already being called Oyama the Great in Japan, and there is little doubt that his name will go down in history for many thousands of years. Oyama has shown that he is one of the cleverest generals of modern times; but it is singular to notice that he is one of those exceptional generals who have the extreme dislike for war. On the battlefield Oyama is the personification of bravery, and is one of the strictest disciplinarians in the whole of the Mikado's army, because he knows that strict discipline is necessary but he loves the soldiers who serve under him, and he knows when leniency and kind consideration are not misplaced. The Worn Out Sentry. Once in the course of the Chinese war, when he was strolling outside his tent preparatory to taking his evening meal, he noticed that the sentry who was pacing in front was wearing a particularly woebegone and disconsolate look, and he asked the man why he was so miserable. Then he discovered that through an unfortunate combination of circumstances the man had had an extra duty, and had to go without the little food that a Japanese private soldier needs for his sustenance. Oyama compassionately took his rifle from him and put it on his own shoulder, whilst he led the sentry into his own tent and set before him the food that had been prepared. And whilst the private ate it the marquis himself kept sentry-go until another soldier was sent to take up the duty. It was in the course of this same war that he and his own army, numbering about 70,000 or 80,000 men, performed some wonderful deeds of endurance. On one occasion he marched with his men through snow nearly three feet deep for thirty miles, and then fought a battle, won it, and marched fifteen more miles through the snow before camping out. He was in charge of the land forces upon which devolved the duty of capturing Port Arthur, and his scheme of operation on this occasion excited much comment and admiration on the part of foreign military critics. He split up his divisions into small sections, and with them attacked the fortress from many different points at the same time. It seemed to be a risky manoeuvre, but it was completely successful. Oyama was also in charge of the Japanese army that captured Wei-Hai-Wei—one of the most conspicuous successes of this war. On this occasion he spent several days in thinking out his plans, and when he had completely formed them he regarded them as so perfect that he said his own presence at the operations was not needed. Everything was certain to happen, and so it did. Oyama retired to some distance to watch the success of his scheme. He had divided his army into two wings, placing Gen. Kuroki, who has been very conspicuous in the recent engagements with the Russians, in charge of one of them, and Gen. Sakuma in charge of the other, and then he himself went and sat upon a high hill behind, whilst he watched them slowly and surely achieve success. Like an Irishman. The marquis, who is nearly sixty-two years of age, is less like a Japanese than any of the celebrated men of his country. It has, indeed, been said by Britishers who have seen him that he looks for all the world as if he had come from Killenny, and an English officer has described him as a "broth of a boy." The Japanese for the most part are very little men, and the officers of the army conform to the rule, but

ESKIMO TRIBE WIPED OUT

Mysterious Disease Carried Off Colony to a Man. One of the crew of the Canadian cruiser Neptune, now on duty in Hudson's bay, who was invalided to St. John, Nfld., from Labrador, recently reports that the ship while cruising in the northern section of that bay last month discovered that a whole tribe of Eskimos, about 200 in all, had perished in Nottingham inlet during the previous fall and winter, of some disease, the nature of which was unknown. The little colony of natives was absolutely depopulated and a row of stony mounds testified to the graves of the earlier dead, the later victims lying unburied in many instances, doubtless because the entombed frames of those still surviving were unable to perform this last office for their expiring companions. A terrible picture of desolation the settlement presented, with everything essential to domestic existence and the implements of the chase by which the Eskimos lived scattered around, and no human being about or any evidence of them except the grisly corpses lying around. A Mysterious Plague. The ship went to Southampton inlet and induced an Eskimo from the colony there to return with her and endeavor to solve the mystery, but this he was unable to do. He discovered from the casual trivial details which his eye could read that some disease had taken them off, but what the plague was that had proved so destructive to them he could not say. He took them, however, to the grave of the last man in the tribe, who, in his weakness and when he felt his end approaching, crawled to a cave in the hills behind the settlement and there buried himself alive, walling up the entrance with stones and lying down behind this barrier to die, so that the wolves might not mutilate his remains. The tragedy is still involved in mystery. Was It Bert-berl. A disease accompanied with swellings of the legs, and somewhat resembling the bert-berl of the east, was noted among the Eskimos of northern Labrador and Ungava last year by the mission doctors. It killed off many, and it is now thought that this may have been the disorder which exterminated the tribe in Hudson's bay; but how the disease was transmitted to the Eskimos in that remote inlet, hundreds of miles from these others and having no communication whatever, must remain one of those inscrutable problems which baffle medical science.

WAITERS TO ABOLISH TIPS

Members of Paris Union Wrought Up Clash With Police. Waiters in the cafes of Paris are demanding the abolition of tips. They wish fixed salaries. Members of the Waiters' Union held a meeting in the Bourse du Travail, Paris, and so excited was the discussion over doing away with the pourboires that the police called on the crowd to disperse. The waiters attacked the police and routed them, but the police received reinforcements and arrested more than 40. Agitation for the abolition of tips continues. The public is as greatly concerned as the waiters in the outcome. FIRST STRIKE IN TURKEY. A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Constantinople reports the first labor aggression in a factory of the tobacco region because enraged by the introduction of machinery and attacked their superiors, and threatened to strike unless their wages were increased. The police decided that a strike would be equivalent to a revolutionary movement, and that its instigators should therefore be arrested. As a result 220 persons are now in prison for their connection with the trouble. Two Paris painters who were accused of theft by their fellow-workmen were as a punishment painted—one black and the other white. They were then left to go home, but were arrested for disorderly conduct by the police, and locked up.

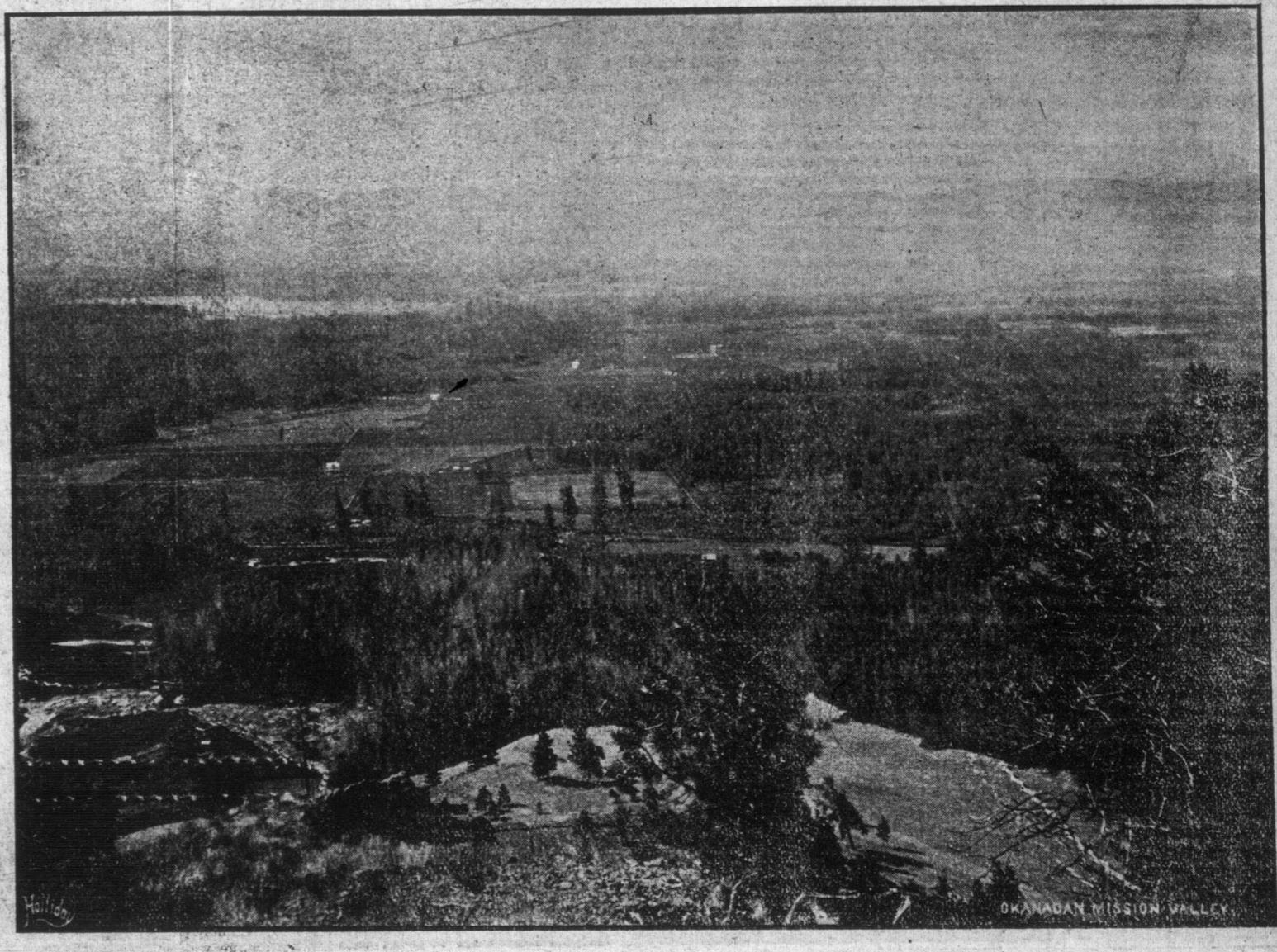
BIG ENGLISH UNIVERSITY

The big university at Birmingham will soon be an accomplished fact. Few people know of the establishment of this gigantic technical university at Bournebrook, a suburb of Birmingham. Five or six years ago, owing to the energy and public spirit of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the idea of a great local technical school began to take shape in the minds of the people and to-day there are thirty acres covered with the buildings, laboratories, workshops, machine shops, lecture halls, etc., which go to comprise the university. When the whole scheme is completed the establishment of this big school will have cost £5,000,000. Mr. Andrew Carnegie was one of the early donors, contributing £50,000, and he advised the promoters to study similar institutions in the United States. This was done and a report made regarding the main feature requisite in a school of technology. The basic idea was the union of theory and practice, and this is the idea which has been carried out in connection with the Birmingham institution. The buildings now erected consist of the great convocation hall and four blocks of buildings, two on each side of the main hall, this number is to be increased to ten. These four buildings are devoted to engineering and metallurgy. Some idea as to the size of the different departments may be gained from the electrical laboratory, which is 115 feet by 50 feet. This may be taken as the standard size. There will be departments devoted to engineering in all its manifold branches, machinery, pattern making and fitting shops, drawing, mining and its cognate branches. There will be separate and special laboratories for pyrometry; for the microscopic examination of metals; for electro-metallurgy; and

THE INDIAN TRADER.

The blow was a severe one. For days I had discoursed to the South Africans upon the moral and mental qualities which made the native of India so superior to the Kaffir. I had held him up as a model husband, a kind father, a faithful servant, and then— But hear the story. When the steamship Umvoti, of the Natal line, called at Las Palmas, we all went ashore—to escape the coal dust and the traders who swarmed the decks. There is no need to describe Las Palmas. It is a parasite port, a sort of lesser Port Said, which preys upon the passing passenger. At one of the hotels we found a dealer established in the hall, after the Indian fashion. The South African who was with me spoke Kaffir with a "click" which must have been perfect. "Very nice," he remarked, in that unwriteable language, as the dealer exposed a shawl. "That's very nice, indeed," returned the trader, speaking Kaffir as though he had been born in a kraal. The Colonial Blesley-man was surprised, and the dealer explained that he had come from Durban. But I felt I could not mistake the small round hat and the portly figure. "Baba! enclien hi!" (Very poor stuff!) I interposed, indicating his wares. "Nai, Sahib." He saluted almost to the ground, and explained in Hindustani that he was a very poor man, but his goods surpassed the goods of every other dealer—in fact, he gave me to understand he was the only honest man on the Grand Canaria. He was a Goanese from Bombay. "Sahib"—he smiled almost but also for experimental and research work. "This gives an idea of the size and the complete equipment already installed. It is worth up to date has been about £500,000. The establishment of this great institution will fill in British educational methods. In technical education Britain has been outstripped by both the United States and Germany, but it is said that the Birmingham University will be speedily followed by others in various parts of the kingdom. The question was asked: "What will the Birmingham University do?" perhaps the best answer would be: "Train future captains of industry." It is in the facilities for training students in applied science that this university seems determined to specialize. At the same time it must not be assumed that the general curriculum of the place is at all cramped, for every provision has been made for those who wish to study languages, commerce, medicine or pure as well as applied science.

When we sailed we had a mass meeting on deck no decide who had been "had." The steamboats valued our purchases, and passenger after passenger was pronounced swindled. I produced my shawl. "I only gave ten shillings for this," I said with careless confidence. "I bought it from an Indian." She glanced at it for a moment and frowned it lightly. "You could buy it in London for two shillings," she said. "Therefore, I say the Indian trader is without soul or sentiment, or decency or patriotism, or any feelings except love of price. He is not a human being; he is merely a dealer. In future, I avoid him. "Only twenty-five bob, Sahib"—the Los Palmas dealers always talk of "bobs" and "quills"—"to you." Again the accent was flattering. I hesitated. But the caution born of bargains with Bombay borbals and itinerant peddlars at hill stations prevailed even at such a moment. "Ten shillings," I said firmly. "Take it, Sahib." His smile was sad at the sacrifice he was making, but he bowed me for said long some. Who could blame the Indian by calling him emerald-fish? When we sailed we had a mass meeting on deck no decide who had been "had." The steamboats valued our purchases, and passenger after passenger was pronounced swindled. I produced my shawl. "I only gave ten shillings for this," I said with careless confidence. "I bought it from an Indian." She glanced at it for a moment and frowned it lightly. "You could buy it in London for two shillings," she said. "Therefore, I say the Indian trader is without soul or sentiment, or decency or patriotism, or any feelings except love of price. He is not a human being; he is merely a dealer. In future, I avoid him. The Russian department of commerce and navigation has decided to allow women to become employees in it as book-keepers and typewriters. For locomotive purposes last year England consumed 9,523 tons of coal, Scotland 1,700,708 tons, and Ireland 357,092 tons.



OKANAGON MISSION VALLEY.

1,000 Dozen Xmas Ties at 25c, 50c, 75 cand \$1.00 Just To Hand Raincoats, Overcoats and Suits; 1-5 off For Cash B. WILLIAMS & CO. Clothiers and Hatters. 68-70 Yates Street

A STUDY OF SIR WILFRID

Canada's Premier as Pictured in Los Angeles—Declines All Invitations to be Banquetted.

How a knight of the British realm travels "incognito" was demonstrated yesterday by Canada's greatest man, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who arrived in Los Angeles with the cold wave, says the Los Angeles Times.

To the reporters, whom he did not wish to meet, he was of about the same temperature.

Sir Wilfrid is the first knight who ever came "incog" to Los Angeles, unless an exception be made of H. H. Munroe, an employer of Prince von Bismarck who came here disguised as a gentleman.

One is uneasy and not at all sure what to look for in a nobleman travelling "incog." Romance of the day lead you to believe he may be swapping places with his own valet or something equally startling.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's kind of "incognito," however, only means: no hat and no reporters, no banquets, no trite speeches, no soaring oratory about "Canada's future."

Trying to inveigle the Canadian Premier into a chatty discourse on world topics is about as satisfactory as making love to a girl through a brick wall.

The most important thing he would say in a formal interview was: "I came here to rest, I do not wish to talk."

He said about the same thing to the Los Angeles Canadian press, who tried to give him a banquet here. He begged to be excused as he said he did not wish to break the rule of his present trip.

During a short walk about town yesterday, however, he talked pleasantly of commonplace topics.

They fell upon him. When he ventured out on the streets, a bery of newspaper photographers fell upon him.

One of them, having more or less of the remnants of a conscience, murmured a word of sympathy.

He will probably be awake nights wondering just what sarcasm lay in the Premier's reply he said, "Don't mention it; this is a free country."

Sir Wilfrid is a thin, cold man. When he said to a Times man yesterday that he expected to find Los Angeles a town of about 30,000, he gave him the impression that all of his expectations were as being 30,000, instead of 27,000 or 31,000.

He is growing gray about the temples and a little topped. He looks like Sir Henry Irving. He is characterized by a rather fascinating deliberation.

You do most of the talking, and after a silence, he says a few words when you feel instinctively that were the same topic to come up a year from that day, he would say the same thing—that his observation is finality.

He asked the Times man how big the city is, how many stores there are, where the shops are, where are points of interest, where it would be good to go during his three-day stay here, how much money the stores make.

Upon what he learned, he made no comment. Having learned what he wished to know, he went away with the ladies of the party, on a shopping tour after shops.

Those who are registered in his party are Lady Laurier, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Conlin, R. Bondy, and a few others.

They arrived yesterday morning from Santa Barbara over the Southern Pacific in his private car "Violet" and came to the Van Nuys in the hotel bus.

A Tremendous Worker. Once under the rather frosty exterior,

The Premier is said to be a man of affable charm. It is rare pleasure to hear him speak either in parliament or on the hustings—or as we would say, the "stamp." In French or English he has equal facility—and is superb. He is generally conceded to be among the first diplomats of the British realm.

Sir Wilfrid's health has been impaired by hard and almost ceaseless work.

He was a poor young man, not many years ago. It is even said that Mrs. Laurier's father was opposed to the match on account of the poverty of the struggling young lawyer. He has fought his way to the top by the most strenuous endeavor.

Sir Wilfrid is a son of the late Carlos Laurier and was born at St. Lin in the province of Quebec in 1841. He became Premier in 1896, after a career beginning in 1871 in the Quebec provincial legislature.

In 1890 he represented Canada at the Queen's diamond jubilee and on that occasion was created a Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and was sworn a member of the Imperial Privy Council. The degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford and Cambridge.

On visiting France he was invested with the star of the Legion of Honor.

His life has been characterized by the same constant energy, frankness of conviction, and regard for fairness that have placed him in the category with Theodore Roosevelt.

He has been helped much in his career by his charming wife, to whom he was married in 1868, and who was a Miss Zoe Lafontaine.

More Work Coming. After three days in and about Los Angeles the party will go to the Grand Canyon and then back to Ottawa.

He has a strenuous session of parliament before him.

At the last Canadian election he went before the country as the avowed champion of the "Grand Trunk railroad," which, with the government aid, was to construct a second transcontinental railway from Moncton, New Brunswick, to some point on the Pacific.

Laurier has been an important part in the settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute, has been for years an advocate of American reciprocity. After the failure of the joint high commission to bring about a reciprocity agreement, he even went to Washington to canvass the matter.

"Leaving discouraged," he said to a silence, he says a few words when you feel instinctively that were the same topic to come up a year from that day, he would say the same thing—that his observation is finality.

He is not in sympathy with Chamberlain's imperialistic policy.

Dinner Party. Sir Wilfrid and party spent the evening quietly at the Van Nuys, and after a rather sumptuously supplied dinner in the "Red" retired to their rooms.

The "Red" proprietor of the St. James hotel, Montreal, was a guest at the dinner. He has known Sir Wilfrid for more than twenty years, and says that Sir Wilfrid is the same man in temperament now that he was when he first met him as a young attorney. "His strongest trait," he said, "is his fairness."

"He is square all the way through, as you express it here in America."

prominent public man as M. P., postmaster-general, minister of trade and customs, chairman of committees, and speaker. He has declined high honors. A fine statue of Lator, by Mr. Nelson Maclean, a London sculptor, stands in the main thoroughfare of Ballarat.

Naturally, very few of those who took part in the fight at the Eureka stockade now survive. One of them is Captain John Lynch, the father of the "Colonel" Lynch who became a Boer officer during the South African war, who was elected for Galway, and was released from captivity a few months ago. For some years after the fight there were annual pilgrimages on December 3rd to the site of the Eureka stockade, and on those occasions Captain Lynch was the orator-in-chief. The site of the stockade is now a public reserve, and is the great show spot of Ballarat. A thousand medals were made by the late General Sir Hector Macdonald. The "Southern Cross" the rebel diggers' standard, is preserved in the Melbourne museum.

The 12th and 40th regiments were quartered in Melbourne, under the command of Major-General Sir Robert Nickle, K. C. B., one of Wellington's officers in the Boer war, who was rushed up to Ballarat, where he received with shots and showers of stones. At daybreak on December 3rd they attacked the Eureka stockade and carried it by storm. There was lamentable loss of life on both sides. The rebel diggers had chosen as their commander-in-chief a handsome, stalwart young Irishman named Peter Lator, a sort of one of Daniel O'Connell's colleagues in the House of Commons. Lator fought bravely in defence of the stockade until stricken down by a bullet in the left shoulder. Some of his men concealed him under slabs of timber until night-fall, when he was removed to the house of a Roman Catholic priest, where the wounded arm was amputated. For five weeks he was an invalid. He never recovered, and died on the 11th. Then a royal commission having reported strongly in favor of the removal of the diggers' grievances, Lator emerged from his hiding place and returned to Ballarat as the first member for Ballarat in the parliament of Victoria. For the rest of his life, thirty-five years, he was a

AUSTRALIA'S ONLY BATTLE-FIELD.

There has been only one appeal to arms in Australia, and its fiftieth anniversary occurs on the 3rd of December.

The cable tells us that elaborate preparations are in progress for the celebration of the jubilee at Ballarat, the scene of the fatal conflict between the insurgent diggers and the imperial troops. A long agitation for republican representation and the abolition of the noxious license fee, a monthly tax levied on all gold diggers alike, whether successful or the reverse, and collected in brutal style by mounted troopers, had a few of whom were ex-convicts, culminated in a mass meeting of the diggers on November 29th, 1854. At this meeting, amid a scene of great enthusiasm, the diggers made a huge bonfire of their noxious license fee, and thus bade open defiance to the authorities. A rude fort, called the Eureka stockade, was rapidly erected.

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Moonchild's Christmas resent

It was Christmas Eve in Macleod. The sun was shining brightly and the warm chinook wind was rapidly melting away the snow. "A regular old-timer's Christmas," the senior staff sergeant said, as he looked out of the window of the sergeants' mess. The Northwest Mounted Police in the post were having a lively time preparing for the morrow; liquor was plenty and duties few. "No respect of persons here," said the sergeant just then. It was lunch time in the mess and the N. C. O.'s were enjoying themselves heartily. Several of the sergeants on detachment were for Christmas, and the chairman looked around upon twenty or so fine specimens of the British soldier as they were to be met in that year of grace, 188— or, for that matter, now. Those old faces, Miller and Popper, were once more in the front line. It was lunch time in the mess and the N. C. O.'s were enjoying themselves heartily. Several of the sergeants on detachment were for Christmas, and the chairman looked around upon twenty or so fine specimens of the British soldier as they were to be met in that year of grace, 188— or, for that matter, now. Those old faces, Miller and Popper, were once more in the front line. It was lunch time in the mess and the N. C. O.'s were enjoying themselves heartily. Several of the sergeants on detachment were for Christmas, and the chairman looked around upon twenty or so fine specimens of the British soldier as they were to be met in that year of grace, 188— or, for that matter, now. Those old faces, Miller and Popper, were once more in the front line.

stripped off their wet garments and sat close to the fire endeavoring to get warm and to dry their clothes. A flask, which one of the men somehow discovered was in his wallet, strictly ordered, helped out the water to a hot party. It was a most miserable night. There was no sleep for anyone. It was too cold for that, the fire hardly kept them warm, and "mean as hell" were the night air. Last dawn came, and before sun-up Miller and his men mounted and on their way. They were hungry; not a biscuit was to be found among them, but they did not give a thought that the business they were on would not take very long now and they could hold out till evening anyway. Christmas greetings were joyfully exchanged by the detachment. Miller, who was watching Moonchild's Christmas box which Miller carried in his pocket.

There were, but when the temperance editor of the local paper was discovered at reveille vainly endeavoring to climb the flagstaff in the square, under the impression that it was the staircase of the hotel, little remains to be said of the party. Shortly afterwards, Moonchild was tried and suffered the penalty of his crime, Miller having before that day received the right to don an extra choker for the able manner in which he had presented that worthy with his Christmas present.—A. E. K. in Canadian Military Gazette.

"No rest for the wicked," remarked Miller as he rose from the table, casting a regretful glance at the room and at the numerous bottles flanking the place. In a few minutes he returned, not in the very best of temper, to judge by his face. "There's a pretty go," he exclaimed. "The O. C. has got news that Moonchild is caught just across Droumford Ford on the Kootenay, and I've to take a night trip to get it."

As Miller came upon the camp he noticed a great light so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side. This light must be visible at a distance of at least two miles. On the port (left) side a red light is carried, constructed under the same conditions as the green light on the starboard side.

On the starboard side she carries a green light so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side. This light must be visible at a distance of at least two miles. On the port (left) side a red light is carried, constructed under the same conditions as the green light on the starboard side.

"Sergeant Miller to report to the Major in the orderly room, please," he said. "No rest for the wicked," remarked Miller as he rose from the table, casting a regretful glance at the room and at the numerous bottles flanking the place. In a few minutes he returned, not in the very best of temper, to judge by his face. "There's a pretty go," he exclaimed. "The O. C. has got news that Moonchild is caught just across Droumford Ford on the Kootenay, and I've to take a night trip to get it."

On riding to the river's edge, Miller discovered that the water was rising clear in the middle, there being a gap of about fifteen feet in the ice, and that it would be impossible to cross the flood there. In fact, it was an extremely fortunate thing that the water was rising, for it was before and attempted to cross. Had he done so there was little doubt but that the whole party would have been swept down the river. Presently, however, the conversation turned to the murder of Heyburn, a constable, by a Blood Indian rejoicing in the peaceful name of Moonchild.

A sailing vessel carries the red and green lights (sidelights), but not the white masthead light. Open boats and fishing boats of less than 20 tons register (net), when under way and having their nets, trawls, dredges or lines in the water, are not obliged to carry the red and green lights, but must in lieu thereof have ready a hand lantern with green glass on one side and red on the other, which can be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision. All fishing vessels of 20 tons and above must show the same lights as other vessels, whether steam or sailing.

"How's that?" inquired the rest. "Well, the Major says that there are a lot of young bucks around his tepee and that I must avoid trouble by coming on the camp first at dawn, before the tepee is waked up. That means a long ride to-night."

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NEWSBOYS DINED

AT THE HOTEL DAVIES

THEIR THIRD ANNUAL BANQUET LAST NIGHT

About Hundred Guests, Old and Young, Assembled at Hotel Davies—Enjoyable Affair.

The third annual newsboys banquet at the Hotel Davies last night was a huge success, in fact it was a veritable triumph. It was given by the Colonist, the Times and Richard Hall, M. P., having been responsible for its two predecessors, and like the annual functions of the various fraternal organizations it has become so pronounced and important a custom in the eyes of the little paper, that when the time arrived they were full of enthusiasm and prepared to admit them, that were those on Yates street, eagerly peering through the windows at the inviting tables conveniently and attractively arranged by the proprietors.

There were about ninety boys present, besides representatives of the staffs of the two papers, Hon. C. E. Pooley, a member of the directors of the marketing paper, was chairman. On his left were Richard Hall, M. P., and R. E. Gonnell, and on his right Mayor Barnard, and John Nelson, managing director of the Times.

The boys were under the supervision of Mr. Saragison, and circulation managers Ellis and Wyde, of the Colonist and Times respectively. This large family gathering was not demonstrative and healthy, and if at times it was difficult to restrain the ardor of its members there was no criticism offered because of the elegant entertaining circumstances. The menu was excellent, the proprietors of the hotel providing a right royal repast. Did it receive an adequate measure of justice? Well, rather. Each dish disappeared like mist before the sun, and on every glowing countenance was written the advertisement "Lots of room, let the good work go on."

"Who will, I said, eat a thing else breakfast," said one urchin with his mouth full of turkey as he turned in his chair and made a target of another youngster's head. "I'm sure you're a quite true of more than one lad, for all knew that the banquet was to take place last night, and they were prepared to give a good account of themselves. Nothing was allowed to go by default, and Mrs. Davies can be pardoned the perennial smile of satisfaction she wore in view of this eloquent compliment to the catering.

After the youngsters had polished off everything in sight the chairman rose to propose the health of His Majesty the King. This was responded to with enthusiasm, and the singing of "God Save the King," which was followed by a demonstration little short of appalling. It lasted several minutes, and had the doors been open it would have been heard as far away as Mount Tago.

Richard Hall, M. P., then addressed the boys briefly. He alluded to the two previous banquets they had enjoyed, and was glad to see that they enjoyed the third equally well. He said they might look forward to one every year, and although the daily papers might not last forever, they would be here for many years to come. (A demonstration, the longest and heartiest.) He also expressed the hope that some of the boys when they grew up would give banquets to the newsboys themselves. He now that had the right kind of stuff in them to reach the top of the ladder. (Applause, whistles, and yells lasting several minutes, mingled with proposals of "more for Dixie.") He then gave them an opportunity to give vent to their enthusiasm by calling for cheers for the two papers and Hon. Mr. Pooley. These were given with bonnet reports, accompanied by a fusillade of bonnet reports, waving of paper caps, the wild flourish of knives and forks and the rattle of crockery.

Hon. Mr. Pooley, who received a similar ovation when he rose, said he hoped the boys would display throughout their lives the same enthusiasm and energy they had shown during Mr. Hall's remarks. He also hoped they would attend to their duties in a way that would win the respect of their employers and friends, and that when they assembled around the festive board that year it would be with appetites as good, if not better, as they had shown tonight. (More cheering.)

He then wished them good-night, and the lads dispersed. Previous to the short speeches just referred to, Hon. Mr. Pooley read the following self-explanatory letter from Sir Henri Joly:

Government House, Victoria, B. C., Dec. 29, 1904. To the Manager of the Colonist, Victoria: Dear Sir—Thank you for your kind invitation for next Thursday. If I ask you to excuse me for this time it is with regret, as I have just such a pleasant recollection of the evening spent with the boys of the Colonist and Times, and I wish you success as well as to the boys.

APPOINTMENTS IN CURRENT GAZETTE

EXAMINING BOARDS FOR THE COLLIERIES

FOR THE COLLIERIES

A List of Examiners for Next Year—New Companies Incorporated and Other Notices.

In addition to the appointment of Dr. G. L. Miller to be a commissioner of the peace, and Daniel Donahoe, of Vancouver, as superintendent of the reformatory, as announced in yesterday's Times, the current issue of the Provincial Gazette contains the following: Herbert Guernsey, of Grand Prairie, Yale, to be a justice of the peace. Francis Henry Corson, of Revelstoke; William R. Reid and Fred Humerforth, of Arrowhead, to be commissioners of the peace, and Daniel Donahoe, of Vancouver, as superintendent of the reformatory, as announced in yesterday's Times, the current issue of the Provincial Gazette contains the following: Herbert Guernsey, of Grand Prairie, Yale, to be a justice of the peace.

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KEPT UP FOR MORE THAN FOUR YEARS

REMARKABLE STORY OF A FAITHFUL DOG

Was Shot While Still Looking for the Return of His Shipwrecked Master.

There is perhaps no more wonderful story of romance or pathos told in Stetson Thompson's books of animal life than that which now comes from Quatsino concerning a fine Newfoundland dog, belonging to a shipwrecked party, which landed on the northern shores of this island four years ago. All who have been here since the time mentioned will remember the terrible experiences of the Pervian barque Libertad, which on November 28, 1898, was wrecked in latitude 49, 20 N., and longitude 128, 40 W. Struck by one of those wind storms which sweep the coast of the Pacific northwest in winter season, the Libertad was rendered powerless, almost completely wrecked. Her seams opened in the steering and rigging she received, her rudder was carried away, and with six feet of water in her hold, the condition of the crew was a pitiable one. But these sufferings must have been borne, for the timely assistance of Capt. Hanson, of the Flying Dutchman, as he was called. Peter Anderson and Fred Nicols, who were prospectors in the time of the time, every one might have perished.

The unfortunate crew landed at Cape Cook and subsequently made their way to Winter Harbor, Quatsino. The men were prospectors, and the dog was brought to mind by the adventure of Philip Nordstrom, who has recently been up to Cape Cook on a prospecting expedition. He is the first prospector, it is said, to exploit that part of the coast for many years, and probably this accounts for his meeting the very dog in question.

There has been informed, there were eleven members of the shipwrecked crew. The dog belonged to the captain. When starting out from Cape Cook he had a fine white male, which he had named "Whitey." The dog had been ashore again and was left behind, the boat with its heavy load proceeding to Winter Harbor. The dog was picked up by the steamer Queen City. But it was with much reluctance that the fine Newfoundland was deserted. Last year Philip Nordstrom and two others went down the coast to Cape Scott prospecting and they saw this dog. By this time the animal had become somewhat wild. The men called and whistled, but it was a long time before it came up to them. It refused to make friends but would return to the rocks where it was wont to sit looking over the sea, where the last glimpse had been seen of the shipwrecked crew. The dog was very tame, and the faithful animal, it is said, kept up this lonely vigil for more than four years. The prospectors took pity on the dog, and the dog was shot by the only white man he probably had seen since the memorable day the captain and crew embarked for Winter Harbor.

A rumor has reached Quatsino Sound that the Grand Trunk Pacific is going to come down Knight's Inlet after all. By ferry to the island by way of Tom Bluff, and then by a cable across the bay, crossing Johnston Strait. A harbor at the entrance to Quatsino Sound gives them the most westerly terminus of any other point, putting them in communication with the coast of the Queen Charlotte Sound and the many difficulties of navigation to the east of the Queen Charlotte and the small islands to the north and west. The Grand Trunk Pacific, in position of the north end of Vancouver Island, projecting right out into the Pacific, offers such a good opportunity for an ideal terminus for the Grand Trunk Pacific, and has been concluded to seriously consider it.

It is reported that some capitalists wish to develop the fisheries of Quatsino Sound. The cannery at Winter harbor will, it is said, be enlarged to a capacity of 5,000 cases of salmon, which run into the bay in the fall. The cannery at Cape Scott is also being enlarged, and careful observation of the last few years that this many cases of good red salmon can be obtained, besides a number of the best of the fish. The cannery at Quatsino narrows will also receive consideration. The extensive halibut banks extending along the shore in this vicinity offer good opportunities for increasing the number of boats. The Quatsino people are going to agitate for a light on Entrance Island.

Two parties have lately been in search of elk on Quatsino Sound. They failed to find any, but they did find a number of moose. The Quatsino people are going to agitate for a light on Entrance Island.

LOCAL ORGANIZATION To Make Arrangements For the Convention of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

The resident members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, together with a number of those living in the district, met last evening at the Grand Hotel for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the convention, which will be held here in July. A local organization was effected, and H. R. McBride, manager of the Grand Hotel, was asked to act as honorary chairman. W. F. Robertson, provincial mine assessor, was elected chairman, and W. M. Brown, local assessor, was elected secretary. The members decided to meet on themselves to meet the necessary expenses. Representative bodies and citizens were asked to give monetary assistance to aid in the project. Two years ago over 300 members attended the excursion to Mexico. It is quite probable that this number may be increased in this instance, as there is a great desire on the part of many of these mining men to visit Alaska, and this presents a very favorable opportunity for carrying out their wish. There are only about half a dozen members of the Institute residing in Victoria. This is a very large membership

A PROCTOR WON

Victor in Driard Handicap Billiard Tournament Which Closed Last Evening.

The Driard handicap tournament in which there has been manifested a great deal of interest by devotees of the cue was terminated last night. The victor is A. Proctor, who, although a comparatively new hand at the game, has shown unusual skill and steadiness. The first game was between Jas. Anderson, scratch, and H. Howson (100) and was won by Mr. Howson by 250 to 198. Mr. Proctor (75) then tried his luck with the winner, and although the latter had the advantage of a handicap the younger man won by 250 to 234. The results of the tourney, therefore, are as follows: Proctor, first, and winner of the cue; H. Howson, second, and Jas. Anderson, third.

This tournament has been so popular, and has attracted so many competitors, that it has been decided to hold another to be known as the "New Year Tournament." The game will be to three hundred points, and prospective players are requested to enter without delay.

UNITED STATES CORPORATIONS. E. B. Whitney Says Congress Has Power to End Them.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Edward B. Whitney, of Dec. 30, declared to-day before the American Political Science and Economic Association that congress has direct power to put an end to the United States Steel Corporation, the anthracite "Coal Port" and similar other corporations. In a paper upon "Governmental interference with industrial combinations," he asserted that a law forbidding as competitors engaged in interstate commerce to engage in a productive industry would prohibit such "agglomeration." His paper was read before a joint session of two associations, and this was followed by a discussion. Other speakers were Hon. G. E. Foster, Prof. Adam Short and A. W. Flux.

MR. SARTORIS PLAYS THE MATCH-MAKER "Marriage, sir, is being completely undermined," said Mr. Sartoris. "It will last our time," said Mr. Chapman, yawning. "I don't believe in it," said Mr. Sartoris. "I don't believe in it," said Mr. Sartoris. "I don't believe in it," said Mr. Sartoris.

ANCIENT JOKES. Old-Time Wit Preserved by an Historical Society.

What is regarded as the most valuable collection of ancient jokes in existence has just been presented to the Missouri State Historical Society by W. H. Thompson, of near Columbia. These are in 108 volumes, one for each year since 1705.

REACHED LONDON. Chief, In Commander Kartzo's boat destroyer, with the Associated staff of the "Port Arthur" haustion not men. The rem had been doing five days and they reached there. In the case saw everything had long been spoken to them, answer, only of ammunition the seeking of had long been and during the forts had not the fire of the "The Russes" firing not more hundred shots when the ass



Fresh Sedlitz Powders. Our Sedlitz Powders are invariably fresh; prepared from the highest quality of materials in exactly the proper proportions; thoroughly mixed, they will be found far superior to the usual Sedlitz Powders. 25c. and 50c. per box. CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist 88 GOVERNMENT STREET, Near Yates St.

THE Tye Copper Co., Ltd. Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores. Smelting Works at LADYSMITH, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C. Convenient to E. & N Ry or the sea. CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, THOS. KIDDIE General Manager Smelter Manager.

MINCE MEAT Currants, 3 pounds for 25c Raisins, 3 pounds for 25c Peel, 2 pounds for 25c Mince Meat Apples, Baked and Fresh Spices and Nice Mincing Apples. Extra Choice Apples, \$1.00 a Box.

Mowat's Grocery, 77 Yates Street. Free Silverware With Every Sale. Land Registry Act. In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate Certificate of Title to Subdivision No. 10 of Lot 121 A, Victoria City.

G. R. LAWRENCE. Please take notice that should you fall to meet your portion of the expenditure assessment work for year ending Sept. 11th, 1904, on mineral claims Cascade and Forest King, on head waters of Chemungus River your interest in same will be forfeited in time and as provided for by Statute in this behalf. As R. SHERK.

NOTICE. We, the undersigned, being petitioners for the incorporation of the District of Victoria, Lake and South Island into a Municipality, hereby give notice of our intention to apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for Letters Patent under the Public Seal incorporating the District of Victoria, Lake and South Island into a District Municipality (excepting the Indian Reservations) under the name of the Corporation of the District of Victoria, Lake and South Island. ANDREW STRACHAN, J. STUART YATES, W. M. GELBERT, NOTICE.

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