

BANDITS' WORK AT VANCOUVER

Two Robbers Hold Up Street Car—One Slightly Wounds Conductor and Secures His Wallet

SECOND FLEEES WITH CAR CONTROLLER

Grocery Store in Suburbs Also Held Up by Two Armed Men and Till Rifled of Its Contents

VANCOUVER, Jan. 13.—Two bandits armed with revolvers held up a Grandview car at an unfrequented spot on Boundary road tonight. The conductor, James Barker, resisted one robber and the latter fired at him, the bullet inflicting a slight scalp wound and embedding itself in the woodwork of the car.

A second robber held up the motor-man at revolver point, and when the shot fired at the conductor rang out this bandit also fled, taking with him the magnetic controller and rendering the car useless. The other robber secured the conductor's wallet and a considerable sum of money.

Another daring hold-up occurred tonight when two men entered Mr. G. H. Vears' grocery store at the corner of Carl avenue and Keefer street, held up two assistants in the store at the point of a revolver and rifled the till of \$40. Two assistants were closing the store up for the night when the two men entered. One of them, a small thick set man of middle age, pointed a revolver at the two clerks, threatening to blow their heads off if they made a noise, while his confederate, a young man of medium height, went to the till and emptied it of its contents. They then rushed out of the store. One of the clerks rushed out after them, but they rapidly outdistanced him and were lost in the darkness. The assailants are believed to be the same men who held up the street car.

TOO MUCH ENGLISH

Sir Gilbert Parker Needs Babush at the Hands of Irish Emigrants of Arizona Pioneer's Home

PRESCOTT, Ariz., Jan. 13.—Sir Gilbert Parker, the English novelist and member of parliament, who has been visiting here, met with a unique rebuff today at the Arizona pioneer home. All the inmates of the home, many of them grizzled old survivors of the early days of Arizona, had been presented to the novelist, excepting James O'Donnell, a veteran, and one of the earliest settlers of the new state.

When O'Donnell was introduced he asked: "Are you English?"

"Yes," replied the visitor.

"Then I won't shake hands," announced O'Donnell, "I am Irish." "But I am half Irish myself," protested Sir Gilbert. "Shake hands."

"I never will shake hands as long as there is a drop of English blood in your veins," roared the pioneer. Sir Gilbert laughed good-naturedly, saying he would have a good story for E. O'Connor at home, but Major Doran, superintendent of the home, reported the incident to Governor Sloan and to the chief of staff of the army in Washington.

Mr. Armand Lavergne II

QUEBEC, Jan. 13.—Armand Lavergne, M. P., the young Nationalist lieutenant to Mr. Bourassa, who was operated on for appendicitis a few weeks ago, has had a relapse, and is very low, blood poisoning being feared.

Fuel and Food Short at Nome

NOME, Alaska, Jan. 12.—The coal shortage is becoming serious and in addition a meat shortage is threatened. Coal dealers say the supply of fuel will last only two months, and new supplies of coal and beef cannot be brought from Seattle until the opening of navigation in Bering sea in June. Most of the gold mines have shut down because of the coal shortage. Some of the larger companies are installing oil burners to enable them to run through the season, there being a plentiful supply of fuel oil in the camp. All saloons and the government buildings are using oil, and have given their coal to the people for distribution amongst the people to warm their homes. The cold has not been severe yet, the minimum temperature last night being 2 below.

G. F. B. Route Map

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—The application for the C. P. R. route map of the North Vancouver branch was postponed today by consent.

Barriester Prosecuted

WINNIPEG, Jan. 12.—Information was sworn out against John T. Huggins, a prominent barrister, charging him in connection with land he sold to Charles Wilband and Isaac Yennick. The land is located near Duck Lake, B. C.

BYLAW DEFEATED

Point Grey Electors Reject Proposed Arrangement With B. C. Electric Municipal Officers

VANCOUVER, Jan. 13.—The polling in the municipalities surrounding Vancouver took place today. Chief interest centred in the Point Grey bylaw, granting a new franchise to the B. C. Electric Railway for the operation of a street car line in the municipality. This measure, which excited vigorous opposition for the past three weeks, was defeated by a large majority. Reeve Weart was re-elected in Burnaby, and Mr. J. A. Kerr gained similar office in South Vancouver over his opponents, Messrs. Hodgson and McBride. In Point Grey Mr. A. Harvey was re-elected.

Vancouver Mr. May was successful over Mr. McNaught. In the Fraser valley municipalities all the outgoing reeves were returned by acclamation.

Recall in Tacoma

TACOMA, Jan. 13.—Recall charges against Mayor W. W. Seymour were filed with the city clerk today by Herman Martin and Thos. A. Telford. The filing of the charges has been timed so that the recall election may be held at the same time as the primaries of the general municipal election on April 2nd. The filing of these charges is taken to mean that charges will also be filed against Commissioner Benjamin J. Weeks, of the department of light and water. Among other things, it is alleged the commissioner devotes his time to private business and has placed the city under the old spoils system, or that his election was illegal.

TAKES REVENGE ON AGED FATHER

Texan With Whose Wife Young Boyce Eloped to Winnipeg, Kills Latter's Parent Deliberately

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 13.—A G. Boyce, father of the man who was recently arrested in Winnipeg, Man., charged with abducting Mrs. J. B. Snead, was shot and killed today by J. B. Snead, a banker of Amarillo, Texas, husband of the woman with whom young Boyce is said to have eloped. Boyce, who was 70 years old, was staying in the lobby of a local hotel when Snead walked in.

According to witnesses, Snead walked up to the elder man, who asked him, bystanders declared: "Well, what are you going to do about it?" Snead muttered something in reply, and then fired two shots quickly. He hesitated an instant as the older man fell forward, and then fired three shots into Boyce's side.

Boyce was dying when others in the lobby, which was filled with people, reached him. Snead immediately left the hotel, but was arrested a short time later as he was returning to the scene of the shooting. He refused to make a statement tonight. On his deathbed, Boyce made a statement declaring that he saw Snead once before today in the lobby of the hotel and avowed him.

The younger Boyce was arrested several weeks ago in Winnipeg, Mrs. Snead, who disappeared from a Fort Worth sanitarium and who was with him, also being detained. Mr. and Mrs. Snead were reconciled some days ago and returned to Texas. After the departure of Snead and his wife from Winnipeg, Boyce was released from custody, and today the local indictment charging him with abduction was ordered dismissed.

Still in Northwest

WINNIPEG, Jan. 13.—At Fort Worth, Texas, tonight, J. B. Snead shot and killed A. G. Boyce, father of the man who eloped to Winnipeg with Snead's wife, and who sensationally figured in deportation proceedings here last week. Young Boyce is in Edmonton district looking over land for ranching purposes. His disposition is such that he certainly will revenge his father's death.

Excitement in Spain

MADRID, Jan. 13.—Intense public excitement prevails over the refusal of royal clemency in the case of one of the seven men condemned to death by court-martial for killing a magistrate and two officials during the building strike riots at Cullera last September. Several deputations waited on the premier yesterday to solicit intervention with King Alfonso. The premier promised to summon a cabinet council to take the case under advisement. Deputations also waited on the king, who told them he would consult with his ministers. It is feared there will be a popular outbreak if the man is not reprieved.

Saskatchewan Rhodes Scholar

REGINA, Jan. 13.—David Neil Hosel, of Moose Jaw, was today appointed Rhodes scholar for Saskatchewan. He is a noted medalist in studies and a splendid athlete.

Caught in Ice

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Fifty-two passengers remained icebound on two lake steamers five miles out of Chicago harbor today, 72 hours after they ran aground on floating ice which made further progress impossible.

CHINESE CRISIS IS APPROACHING

Failure to Reach Settlement During Coming Week Likely to Usher in Reign of Terror and Bloodshed

REPUBLICANS FEEL SURE OF SUCCESS

Preparations to Advance on Capital—Proposed Arrangements for Safety of Members of Imperial Family

NANKING, China, Jan. 13.—The close of the fourth month, the outbreak brings the Chinese revolution to another turning point. The coming week will probably show whether order is to be restored or hostilities to be re-opened after a six-weeks' armistice. In the latter event the bloodshed and reign of terror probably will far exceed any previous period. A review of the situation to the south of the River Yangtze shows that the republican position has been strengthened materially. Dr. Sun Yat Sen is rapidly completing his provisional government and the organization of the different departments.

Since the organization of the republican government war minister Huang Bing has been extremely busy. Orders he has just issued show that preparations are completed for an advance of republican troops to the north if the armistice is not renewed. They will move forward along the front from Huan to Shanghai, converging on Peking.

The republicans assert that the finances are not giving them any anxiety. They have conceded everything possible to the Manchus, and that responsibility for the assumption of hostilities must rest on Premier Yuan Shi Kai.

The only differences now appear to concern the regulations governing the election of delegates to the national convention and the procedure of its sessions. If Premier Yuan Shi Kai insists on his conditions being accepted in their entirety peace will be impossible.

Transports Seized

SHANGHAI, Jan. 13.—The Republican government chartered today ten merchant steamers for the transportation of troops. Their destination is reported to be Chifu. Six of the transports are now at Wu Sung, taking on stores and ammunition. The transport will be escorted by six cruisers commanded by a republican admiral.

To Protect Imperial Family

PEKING, Jan. 13.—The Emperor Dowager, recognizing that the government is powerless without foreign financial assistance, of which there is no hope, has asked Yuan Shi Kai to conclude the best possible arrangement in connection with the retirement of the imperial family.

Premier Yuan Shi Kai, Hsu Shih Chang vice-president of the privy council. (Continued on Page Two.)

FEAR OF FLOOD AFTER FROST

Chinook Wind and Warm Rain Melting Snow in Oregon and Washington—Willamette Overflows

TROUBLE EXPECTED ALONG RIVERS

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 13.—Reports from Willamette River points and from Eastern Oregon indicate that the next 24 to 40 hours will bring flood waters to many localities. A heavy downpour of rain and a warm wind is melting the snow all over the state and in the foothills and mountain ranges. The Willamette River has overflowed its banks in several places, and navigation from Portland to points on the upper Willamette temporarily is closed because the locks at Oregon City cannot be operated on account of the high state of the river. No serious damage has resulted so far, either in the Willamette Valley or in Eastern Oregon, but the water rapidly is approaching the danger point in several places.

SEATTLE, Jan. 13.—A chinook wind is melting the snow in the mountains. Rivers are rising rapidly, and trouble is feared. Reports from the summit of the Cascade range say the snow, which was 11 feet deep, is disappearing under the influence of the warm winds. Transcontinental trains which had been held up three days by snow in the mountains began arriving today.

SEATTLE MAYORALTY

Five Men Get Their Names Before Voters of Primary Election—Former Mayor Gill Candidate

SEATTLE, Jan. 13.—With the filing of the nomination petitions of three candidates today there are now five men in the race for mayor, two of whom are Socialists. The men who filed today are former state senator George F. Cotterill, a Democrat, Dr. Edwin J. Brown, a dentist and Socialist leader, and E. W. Wells, a clerk in the city light department and editor of a Socialist paper.

The other candidates are former Mayor Hiram C. Gill, who was recalled last winter and then passed state tax commissioner, who it is believed will have the support of the Republican organization.

The municipal election is conducted on non-partisan lines, and at the primary next month all but two of the candidates will be eliminated, the two having the highest votes appearing on the ballot at the general election in March. The Socialists will hold a convention tomorrow night, when they will decide which of their candidates to support.

Dance from Toothache

CALGARY, Jan. 13.—Driven temporarily despondent by aching teeth, a prominent business man went suddenly insane on Eighth street tonight. He threw himself down and tried to beat his head against the pavement, all the while yelling "My teeth, my teeth." He was picked up and taken to a drug store, and a physician restored him to his senses.

SCHOONER CREW FACING DEATH

Seven Men and One Woman on Little Vessel Supposed to be Sinking Off Humboldt Bay, California

EUREKA, Cal., Jan. 13.—A crew of seven men and a woman are threatened with death aboard the American schooner C. A. Thayer, which lies to-night 20 miles off Humboldt bar, leaking badly and momentarily in danger of sinking.

Owing to the roughness of the Humboldt bar the schooner's calls for help so far have not been answered, as a heavy fog, combined with the rising sea, makes it extremely perilous for a tug to try venturing out. The schooner is too far distant for life savers to render aid.

The first intimation of the Thayer's plight reached Eureka at 7 p. m. when a wireless message was received from the steamer President reporting that the schooner was in distress and asking that a tug be sent to her assistance. The President, believing that aid would be despatched to the vessel, proceeded on her course. The Table Bluff government wireless station reported at 3 a. m. that the President had steamed off and that with her departure all communication with the sinking schooner had been lost.

The last message given by the President was that the Thayer was settling low in the water, and was in urgent need of help. A tug was prepared to go to the schooner's relief at the first news of the disaster, but it was found impossible to cross the bar while the fog held. The little boat is standing in readiness, however, to make a dash for the open sea the instant the mist clears away.

The Thayer left Gray's harbor nine days ago bound for San Pedro with 400,000 feet of lumber. It is judged by the meager wireless reports that the vessel struck one of the gales which have been raging off the coast recently, and that the heavy buffeting of the sea opened her seams. The trouble grew rapidly worse, and the vessel soon became waterlogged and unmanageable.

The Thayer is too far out to be in the course of vessels running into Humboldt Bay, but other coastwise vessels probably will be in the vicinity of the distressed boat some time tonight. Unless the tug here is able to clear the bar tonight, it will proceed to sea with the first streaks of daylight.

The Thayer was built on Humboldt Bay in 1895 and has been steadily engaged in the coasting trade.

Milder Weather

TORONTO, Jan. 13.—The eight-day cold spell reached its maximum at 7 a. m. today, when the thermometer registered 12 degrees below zero (official). By noon it had risen 21 degrees, between 9 and 10 o'clock going up a degree every six minutes, and at 10 o'clock tonight the difference from 7 a. m. was 32 degrees. Eastern Canada continues very cold and shows no inclination of a change.

Mr. Lawson's Successor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Chairman Stanley, of the house steel committee, received a telegram today from Thomas W. Lawson of Boston criticising and suggesting a further inquiry into the cost of armor plate furnished the government. Mr. Lawson said he spoke "on behalf of the multi-millionaires, the billionnaires and the soon-to-be trillionaires, the superior or upper classes of the United States."

SOCIALIST GAIN IN ELECTIONS

Secure Several Seats in German Reichstag Formerly Held by Other Parties—Details of Returns Given

MANY REBALLOTS ARE NECESSARY

Radicals May Recover Strength They Had Apparently Lost—Government Organ Gives Warning to Country

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—A late analysis of the situation gives some reason to believe that the Radicals, after the re-balloting, may return to the Reichstag in nearly their former strength. They will participate in 54 re-ballots, and it is estimated that their chances are good to win in 49, possible in 53. The victories would include four seats now held by the National Liberals, the Center and the Socialists. The Radicals are assisted in their fight by the fact that the National Liberals and the Socialists support them in preference to either the Center or the Conservatives, while the latter support them against the Socialists.

The North German Gazette today heads its column with warnings to the government and to all the non-Socialist parties to make strong efforts in the second ballots against the return of Socialist candidates. The Socialists, it says, exercise turbulent terrorism at home and build up a vision of the general fraternization of the peoples of the world. The foreign enemies and rivals of the German Empire, the newspaper continues, build their hopes upon the Socialists and will rejoice if they add to their victories in the second ballots.

"Our work for peace can only prosper if we keep ourselves strong and united as a nation. Among the first tasks of the new Reichstag will be the guaranteeing of our defensive powers, and the party calling itself internationalist is incapable of meeting this most important demand."

The election results, with only 47 districts missing, are as follows: Socialists, seats won, 61, a net gain of 24. Re-ballots, 113.

Conservatives, seats won, 32, a net loss of 13. Re-ballots, 67.

Centrists, seats won, 92, a net loss of 6. Re-ballots, 59.

National Liberals, seats won, 4, a net loss of 13. Re-ballots, 52.

Radicals, seats won, none, a net loss of 12. Re-ballots, 51.

The Socialist gains appear to be mainly at the expense of the Radicals, who are greatly disappointed at their showing.

Caught in Snowdrifts

PENDLETON, Ore., Jan. 13.—The body of John Narkaus, a rancher who was overwhelmed in a snowdrift near Wenah Springs, on Monday, was recovered last night and brought to this city.

NEW CABINET IN FORMATION

M. Raymond Poincare Accepts Position of Premier and Succeeds in Securing Several Colleagues

SOME PORTFOLIOS YET TO BE FILLED

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Raymond Poincare has practically succeeded in framing a new cabinet. As far as arranged up to midnight, the cabinet will be composed as follows: Premier and minister of foreign affairs—M. Poincare. Minister of justice—Aristide Briand. Minister of labor—Leon Bourgeois. Minister of war—Alexander Millerand. Minister of marine—Theophile Delcasse. Minister of finance—L. L. Klotz. Minister of the interior—Jules Steeg. Minister of public works—Jean Dupuy. Minister of agriculture—Jules Fams. Minister of colonies—M. Lebrun. The portfolios of public instruction, commerce and the various under secretariats remain to be apportioned, and suggesting a further inquiry into the cost of armor plate furnished the government. Mr. Lawson said he spoke "on behalf of the multi-millionaires, the billionnaires and the soon-to-be trillionaires, the superior or upper classes of the United States."

CAUGHT IN PORCUPINE

Toronto Stock Exchange Firm of E. R. Warren & Co. Is Forced to Suspend Payment

TORONTO, Jan. 13.—The stock exchange firm of E. R. Warren & Co. suspended payment today, with \$125,000 liabilities. The firm has been heavily interested in Porcupine shares, and a slump in these is said to account for the failure. Some time ago Mr. Warren joined a syndicate which bought the Davidson claim in the Porcupine district, and turned it over to a crown chartered company, taking stock in payment. The firm has since then been endeavoring to make a market for the stock, and failure to do so, due entirely to a general collapse of the Porcupine stocks, is believed to have been the final cause of their suspension.

Another factor in causing the suspension is believed to have been the drain of the New York office, which the firm has been maintaining at a big expense.

Victim of Frost

CALGARY, Jan. 13.—John Dawson, who was found badly frozen on the prairie on New Year's day, died at the hospital tonight. He did not survive the shock of the amputation of his arms and legs.

Fire at Lepor Colony

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 13.—The administration building at the Massachusetts leper colony on Penikese Island, at the entrance of the bay, was burned today, causing a loss of \$10,000. None of the other buildings were in danger.

FRENCH LINE WILL CALL HERE

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique Will Bring Large Steamers Through Panama Canal on Opening of Traffic

"The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique will have the first passenger and freight steamship line with steamers of from 7000 to 9000 tons register with speed of about 15 or 16 knots running through the Panama canal to the North Pacific; the Austro-American line and the Faber line will also have steamship lines running through the canal."

Mr. S. B. Fugazi, of Fugazi Bros. Pacific Coast managers for the three lines, who arrived in Victoria yesterday, to make investigations of the trade possibilities and port facilities to report to the French line.

"There will be a great shipping trade when the Panama canal opens," said Mr. Fugazi, "and many lines are preparing to enter it. The companies which my firm represents will send lines out to San Francisco soon after the canal opens, and will doubtless be the first passenger line in service through the canal. Steamers of the type of La Bretagne or La Champagne, vessels of over 7000 tons, about 560 feet long, now used in the Atlantic passenger trade, will probably be used. The line will on its establishment run to San Francisco, but I have not the slightest doubt that it will extend to the north, and that Victoria will be a port of call. Any steamship lines coming north must needs call at Victoria. The Austro-American line will probably send its steamers of Lauro, Alice, Argentine and Vesuvio of that type, and the Faber line would doubtless send steamers of the type of the Roma."

"I have visited Portland, Seattle and Tacoma en route to Victoria, and at all ports there is a brisk anticipation of the great development which will follow the opening of the canal, and energetic steps are being taken to make ready for this trade."

It will be an immense trade. Many lines are looking to it for business, and when the canal is open many new lines will establish without delay. The Scandinavian lines, the Swedish-Johnston owners, has had its representatives on the coast, and this company will establish a line. The Hamburg-American line is coming, and the North German Lloyd, which is practically already in the service with its Kosmos liners, will run through the Panama canal.

The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique will be early in this trade. Mr. Henri Halphen, the special agent of this line, who was recently in San Francisco, visited the canal, San Salvador and other Central American points, Mexican ports and he was convinced that a great business could be done. I look for the French company to be the first to send passenger steamers to San Francisco.

"There will be a big passenger travel. The emigrants from the Mediterranean for the Pacific coast will doubtless come in droves on the passenger steamers, and the Faber line, which will have a service from the Mediterranean will no doubt carry many. The south of Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey and the Oriental countries, Syria and the Levant generally will send droves of emigrants on these steamers. What rate can be given for this class of travel cannot be said at present, but it will undoubtedly be lower than the railroads can offer. The Faber line now runs from Naples and Marseilles to New York, and I have no doubt that a new service will be maintained to the Pacific coast direct from the Mediterranean via the Panama canal by this company."

G. T. PACIFIC TO ISSUE STOCK

Company Must Now Do Its Own Financing in Order to Complete Construction and Secure Equipment

NEEDS TO RAISE \$25,000,000

New Government Understood to Have Refused Further Aid from Public Treasury, as Applied for

OTTAWA, Jan. 13.—It is learned today through official channels that the Grand Trunk Pacific railway will seek legislation at the present session empowering the company to issue additional debenture stock, perpetual or terminable, up to a total of five million pounds. This means that following the change of government, the Grand Trunk Pacific is being called upon to do its own financing, without throwing additional burdens upon the country.

It is an open secret that the company wanted the government to help out, and it is evident from the movement now being made that the government declined. The company needs an additional fifteen million dollars to complete its railway, purchase rolling stock, construct branch lines, etc.

President Hays and the company preferred to get the money by way of a government loan, as they got ten millions three years ago. The new government being formed is to be less indulgent than the old, the company is a further issue of debenture stock necessary.

MISSIONARIES SAFE

Party of Canadian Methodists Arrive at Shanghai After Prolonged Journey from Chungking

TORONTO, Jan. 13.—A cable received today from Shanghai from the Canadian missionary, F. Lewman, announces the safe arrival of 25 Canadian Methodist missionaries from Chungking in far western Sze Chuen province after a trip of 2,550 miles through the hottest centre of revolutionary activity. The party were fired upon repeatedly, but only one injured. For four months before leaving they had been besieged in Chentu, which is the capital of a province of seventy million people. It is feared that the valuable mission buildings of the Canadian Methodist church have been destroyed since the missionaries left.

Turkey's Politics

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 13.—The constitutional amendment bill has been thrown out of the chamber of deputies, the government being able to muster only 124 votes today out of the 188 votes necessary for its passage. The government will proceed with the dissolution of parliament. The Unionists think this is favorable for new elections. The parliamentary situation in Constantinople has been critical practically since the outbreak of the war. A bill was introduced in the chamber of deputies early in December providing that the sultan may dissolve parliament in time of war. This was attacked by members of the opposition, and stormy scenes have accompanied the debate. The Unionists decided to provoke a dissolution of the chamber at all costs.

Prize Fight Test

TORONTO, Jan. 13.—A test case to ascertain whether or not local athletic clubs which have been pulling on alleged prize fights weekly during the past six months are within their rights will be made by the police authorities next week, following a bout between Jim Flynn and A. L. Kubak on Wednesday night at Riverside rink. If the bout is against the law the chief of police is determined to stop them.

Farm Machinery for Siberia

SEATTLE, Jan. 13.—Twenty-seven carloads of American farm machinery are being loaded on the steamship Teucer and Strathloun for shipment to Siberia via Vladivostok. Shipping men scoff at the rumors that Russia contemplates exclusion of American farm machinery in retaliation for abrogation of the treaty between the two nations.

POWERS ARRESTED

Express Messenger Who Disappeared with \$70,000 Found in Winnipeg Suburb—Money Missing

WINNIPEG, Jan. 13.—At the home of a friend in St. James, a suburb in the west end of the city, detectives arrested this evening George Powers, the missing Canadian Express company messenger who disappeared yesterday morning with \$70,000, which he was entrusted with to deliver to the banks. He had only \$300 on him, and he was still under the influence of liquor and could not give a clear statement as to where he had "planted" the money. His whereabouts was found out by shadowing his wife. Powers is an American by birth, and is aged 32.

WILL SUBMIT CHANGES AGAIN

Labor Party Still Holds to Constitutional Alterations in Australia—Hatpin Evil in Sydney Dealt With

MELBOURNE, Jan. 12.—At the Ho-bart federal labor conference the dele-gation re-affirmed their adhesion to the constitutional alterations rejected last April, and the proposed changes will again be submitted to the elec-torate at the elections next year.

At Sydney, Mr. Beeby, a prominent capitalist has promised to advance money to the corporation to build workmen's houses, in order to coun-teract to some extent the high rents prevailing at the present time for homes throughout the city.

The municipal council of Sydney is drafting a bylaw dealing with the wearing of hats in public. This has become necessary owing to the common custom among the women of the city wearing these pointed instru-ments in such a projecting position that a number of persons lately have been seriously injured while forced into close proximity to women, as in public conveyances.

The New Zealand parliament has been called to assemble February 15, when the house will decide the fate of the Ward ministry. Neither party as a result of the recent elections has a reliable enough majority to carry on the affairs of the country.

At Waltham, a six-year-old child was found in bed with an infant. The discovery was made by a brother of the child, who found snake bites on her mouth, chin and nose. The wounds were cauterized, and it is believed the victim will recover.

CHINESE CRISIS IS APPROACHING

(Continued from page one.)

ch, and other government leaders, met this afternoon, and decided the best means for providing for the Emperor and the Empress Dowager, and also outlined the necessary communication that will be made to the republicans. The premier intends to remain in Peking, and maintain control pending final ar-rangement with the republicans. It is understood that the leading powers are ready to support Yuan Shi Kai, believing he is the one strong leader capable of grappling with the situation, especially in view of the discord among the republican leaders.

Dispatches from the provinces today report many murders, and the looting and burning of houses. Hundreds of women are committing suicide in fear of bandits, who are committing all kinds of atrocities.

Impossible Arrangement WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—This was a day of intangible and wild rumors and proposals in the Chinese capital, Min-ning.

later Calhoun called to the state depart-ment today. He said Yuan Shi Kai was reticent, and it was gathered that some of the Manchus had conspired what was regarded as an impracticable solution of the present deadlock.

This is said to involve the restoration of peace upon the basis of a monarchy in the north, and a republic in the south. The two alternatives would be merged into some form of govern-ment, its character to be determined by a plebiscite at some later date, when conditions become tranquil.

This merger is regarded as necessary to prevent a further division of China, and the various weakened sections and provinces by foreign pow-ers.

NOTORIOUS SCHOONER CARMENCITA WRECKED

Was Vessel in Which Capt. McLean Went to Make Fatal Raid at Cop-per Island Hookery

The schooner Carmencita, notorious as a seal raiding vessel, in which Capt. Alex McLean made his noted trip to raid the Copper Islands to be met with a fusillade from the Russian guards, which killed Walter York, one of his hunters, and wounded another, has been wrecked. The Carmencita came to Victoria in 1904, being outfitted by a San Francisco syndicate to sail under the Mexican flag on a sealing cruise. In-dictments were issued at San Francisco for those who outfitted the vessel and for her master on a charge of evad-ing the sealing laws. Under the name of Asapulco, the schooner went from Victoria to Bering Sea where the news that U. S. revenue cutters were after her was given on board by the crew of a whaler and they refused to proceed. The schooner returned to Victoria and was sold by auction to satisfy claims for wages. The vessel was afterwards purchased by G. W. Boermaker of Los Angeles and rechristened the Jennie Thelin, and later she became the Ramona. The schooner was wrecked on the rocks of Punta Maria, 150 miles south of San Quentin, Lower California. The crew of seven escaped and reached San Quentin.

"The Ghost," written by Jack Lon-don, was based on the exploits of the Carmencita and its daring skipper in the seal poaching "business" in the Bering Sea.

The schooner changed owners many times and recently had been engaged in the fishing and guano trade along the Lower California coast.

Trial of Wilde PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 12.—The trial of J. Louis J. Wilde, a banker of San

Diego, charged with the alleged em-bezzlement of \$50,000 from the Oregon Trust and Savings bank, commenced before grand jury Kavanaugh in the circuit this afternoon. It is believed that considerable time will be spent in securing the trial jury. Considerable friction has existed between the at-torneys for the opposing sides, and the trial promises to be somewhat sen-sational.

ACTIVE SUFFRAGETTES

Toronto Women Have now Organized Six Associations in Furtherance of Their Cause

TORONTO, (C. 12.—Suffragette as-sociation number six loomed up in the city today. The aim of the new organiza-tion is to educate women on the needs of the extension of the vote to them through public and private meetings. This was stated by a coteries of local suffragettes, who called a mass meeting of the sisterhood. There was a large at-tendance of fashionably dressed women who want votes, and practical steps were taken to put the new league into ac-tion. This makes the sixth suffrage so-ciety. The others comprise the East End suffrage association, Toronto suffrage suffrage association, Toronto suffrage social club and the Ontario women's league. Besides these there is the Cana-dian suffrage association which is a national organization.

VANCOUVER TO PEACE RIVER

Sir William Mackenzie Coming to Coast to Interview Premier McBride—Expectation Rife Over Railway Policy

While the country awaits with keen expectancy announcement by Premier McBride of his extended railway policy, it is unofficially expected that no definite proposals have as yet been made looking to the immediate construction of the much-desired connection between the coast cities and the Peace River district, in so far as the provincial govern-ment is concerned.

Alternatively a line promoted by Mr. Norton Griffiths, M.P., the English cap-italist, another behind which Sir Wil-liam Mackenzie and Sir Donald D. Mann are reported to stand, and the British Columbia & Alaska railway, already chartered by special act, and which has completed its reconnaissance be-tween Ashcroft and Lytton and Fort George, are currently reported as in the field, while it is the well under-stood intention of the Grand Trunk Pa-cific company to provide a direct connec-tion between Vancouver and its main line so soon as that line is completed, earlier action in this direction being prescribed by the terms of the com-pany's federal charter.

It is the fear that waiting will involve the loss of the Peace River and even more westerly trade to the merchants of Winnipeg and Edmonton that is in-ducing Vancouver and other mainland centres so energetically to press for a road which can be immediately con-structed.

While no definite proposals are as yet before the local government in this con-nection, the project is very much to the fore in connection with the premier's development plans for British Columbia, and as Sir William Mackenzie will be in Victoria for a conference with the first minister sometime within the week, it is quite possible that condi-tions may be altered before the close of the session.

Indefinite rumors of an amalgamation of the Norton Griffiths and the Mackenzie and Mann interests are even now in the air.

As to the British Columbia & Alaska Railway promoted and incorporated by Jean Wolkenstein, of New York and his Wall street associates, the provin-cial government will probably suggest when their application for a time exten-sion comes to be dealt with, that a similar solution of the problem might be found in rechartering a special char-ter to lease the company's equipment availing itself of the facilities of the general Railway Act of British Colum-bia, which is being found to operate most satisfactorily, being simple, con-venient and of marked public advantage in virtually eliminating the too common practice of charter-monopolizing of which the province has had considerable ex-perience in past years.

FIRE IN SYDNEY, N. S.

Explosion of Film Causes Destruction of Theatre—Hotel in North Sydney Burned

SYDNEY, N. S., Jan. 12.—The Uni-que Theatre was destroyed here by fire last night and with great difficulty the Sydney hotel was saved. Only a few people were in the theatre at the time and all left the building safely. The fire was caused by the explosion of a film. In five minutes the build-ing was in flames, and fifteen min-utes afterwards the theatre was in ruins. The Belmont Hotel in North Sydney was partially destroyed by fire last night. The building was gutted, and the loss will be heavy. A defective chimney caused the fire, which for a time threatened the whole town.

SAVING FOR DAMAGES

TORONTO, Jan. 12.—Captain A. E. C. Deacon, of Bedford, England, has en-tered an action against the Toronto Street Railway company to recover \$10,000 damages for the death of his wife. She was killed in an accident on King street east on Christmas Eve. He has also entered an action for \$5000 for injuries sustained by himself.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A report from

Buxley Heath, Kent, says that Sir Charles Tupper is slightly better.

REVENUE SHOWS LARGE INCREASE

For Nine Months Ending on December 31 is Fourteen Millions Greater Than in Previous Year

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—The monthly re-port of the finance department shows that the revenue for December, 1911, was \$11,595,083, compared with \$9,590,857 in December, 1910. For the nine months ending December 31, 1911, the revenue was \$90,482,947, as compared with \$85,655,838 in the corresponding period of 1910, an increase of \$4,827,114. The expenditure on current account was \$6,519,861 for the month and \$54,202,871 for the nine months, compared with \$6,855,288 and \$62,994,128 respec-tively in 1910.

The expenditure on capital account was \$2,445,159 in December, and \$18,938,254 in the nine months period, the corresponding figures in 1910 being \$2,680,305 and \$22,804,247.

The net debt on 31st December last was \$213,236,551, as against \$228,855,955 on December 31st 1910. On November 30, 1911, the figure was \$215,426,632. The government has asked Messrs. McIsaac, Calvert and Young, transcon-tinental railway commissioners, to re-sign. The construction of the road will be in the hands of Major Leonard and Mr. Macpherson, assistant com-missioner.

Canadian mineral production last year totalled \$105,000,000, an increase of 14 per cent. Gold production amounted to more than \$10,000,000, silver \$17,000,000, nickel \$11,000,000, and pig iron \$11,000,000.

NEW TUG WRECKED AT OAK BAY

Vessel Built by Coulson Brothers on Oak Bay Avenue Goes Ashore Soon After Being Launched

The new tug constructed by Coulson Brothers, of Oak Bay, with a view to entering the general towage business from Oak Bay, which has been an-chored there for the past eleven days, was driven ashore on Thursday night during a heavy squall, and will prob-ably be a total wreck. It is expected that the engine, which has just been installed, will be saved. The towboat, which was constructed in the garden shed of Messrs. Coulson on Oak Bay avenue, was taken on a truck drawn by six horses to the water at Oak Bay on New Year's day and has been lying moored there since being launched.

FRUIT EXCHANGE FOR PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Mr. R. M. Winslow on Results of Annual Convention of Washington State Agricul-turists—Advice for B. C.

Mr. R. M. Winslow, B.S.A., provincial horticulturist, has just returned from the representation of British Columbia at the annual conference of Washing-ton state agriculturists, held this year at Clarkston, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last. The most interesting feature of this convention, Mr. Winslow reports, was the announcement of the completion of arrangements for the setting in operation of an exchange for the handling and marketing of the fruit of all the affiliated associations of the Pacific Northwest states—including the Hood River, Rogue River and Yakima sections—this exchange being based on the California plan.

It is expected that this exchange will handle something over eight thousand carloads of fruit next season, or more than half the crop of the Pacific North-west. With this organization, there is no doubt that the growers of the neigh-borhood states to the south will make an even more aggressive and effective en-deavor than heretofore to secure pos-session of the western Canadian mar-kets, and again it is found a compul-sory object lesson of the urgent neces-sity for British Columbia fruit grow-ers adopting some similarly systematic and practical scheme for the co-operative handling of their product.

The exchange now arranged for by the neighboring American growers is the result of three years' organization activity.

During the course of the Clarkston convention many excellent practical addresses were delivered by experts in their several specialties. Mr. Winslow contributing a short talk on the pro-gress of horticulture in this province.

It is satisfactory to note that Brit-ish Columbians are ahead of their neighbors to the south in several ways in having a more effective and practical horticultural system for one thing, and the loss will be heavy. A defective chimney caused the fire, which for a time threatened the whole town.

WHITE ELEPHANT

New King of Siam Thought by Subjects to Be Sure of Good Fortune by Capture of One

HANGKONG, Jan. 12.—For a good many centuries the so-called "white elephant" has been regarded in Ceylon, Burma and India, and especially in Siam, as a kind of semi-sacrosanct animal, to be possessed only by kings, to be endowed with high sound-

ing titles, and to be treated with awe and veneration, while in bygone centuries the power of potentates in this portion of Asia was gauged to a very considerable extent by the number of "white elephants" they possessed. Rivalry for the ownership of them led to many sanguinary and bloody wars.

In the Kingdom of Siam, the King's own herd is not fewer than thirteen "white" ele-phants were captured in Siam, five of which still embellish the royal stables. These dis-covers and capture are supposed to bring luck upon the sovereign and his land, so that when seven rivers separate in Bangkok in June last that she had been caught up country it was generally accepted as a good omen for the new reign. The animal in question is no more "white" than any of its predecessors, but an absence of coloring matter in the skin of its trunk, suggestive of leprosy in a negro more than anything less entitles it to be classed among the sacred, or semisacred, beasts.

The animal is a male, of playful dispo-sition, about five years old, and standing about 5 feet, 4 inches high, adorned with a single short tuft on the off side. He was brought to Bangkok in a fine teak wood cage, the length of the cage being 12 feet, floating on a raft, and his progress furnished for the animal in the shape of a "white elephant" the royal stables. These dis-covers and capture are supposed to bring luck upon the sovereign and his land, so that when seven rivers separate in Bangkok in June last that she had been caught up country it was generally accepted as a good omen for the new reign. The animal in question is no more "white" than any of its predecessors, but an absence of coloring matter in the skin of its trunk, suggestive of leprosy in a negro more than anything less entitles it to be classed among the sacred, or semisacred, beasts.

The Brahmin court astrologers had pre-dicted that he was to lead a life of mis-ery and an unpropitious time, but as King Vajiravudh, who was to witness the land-ing, arrived about half past eight, the animal was not brought ashore till about 8.30 p.m. Then he was inspected by the King, the Brahmin court astrologers, and a number of other dignitaries of state came to see him, a number of pigeons were let go, and the animal, who did not seem to be able to understand it all, was taken off to his stable.

The procession escorting him was com-posed as follows: First came a strong de-putation of the 2nd Infantry, headed by a band, then a number of Laos drummers, and a big black elephant, in state trap-pings. A body of coolies carried a stack of umbrellas and other insignia of state came next, and then a number of golden umbrellas and other insignia of state came next, followed by a number of Brahmins, some of whom carried on a white garb, some of whom carried on a white garb, some of whom carried on a white garb, some of whom carried on a white garb.

When the two vessels came together six men were playing cards in the fore-castle of the Strathalbyn and four fire-men sleeping in their quarters above. After the impact all that was left of the fore-castle and the bow of the vessel was shattered like a egg, extending 54 feet aft, and above the water line. When the roster was called, one man of those sitting in the fore-castle was missing. He had been writing a letter home. His name was Jack Dwyell of the Shetland islands, Scotland. He was the youngest man on the ship, barring the cabin boys, his age being only 19. His body has not been recovered.

When the steamers met, with terrific force, the Strathalbyn was blown by the Strathalbyn and promptly answered by the steamer "Flyer." When the "Flyer" came alongside the lumber steamer, Pi-quet Beecher asked the name of the ves-sel with which they were in collision. He told the "Flyer" captain the Strathal-byn was not making water and that he needed no assistance. He asked to be reported as coming back to Tacoma.

The steamer "Virginia" backed away in-to the bay and also refused assistance. The damage to the Virginia consisted of a hole 12 feet long and 3 feet wide, be-tween the 24 and 26 foot loading marks. There are seven frames broken and prob-ably more. Her stem is bent and on her port side is a hole 12 feet long and about 3 feet wide.

The Strathalbyn was heavily loaded with 3,500,000 feet of lumber for Aus-tralia. The way in the Strathalbyn's side is a big one, extending almost the entire length of hold No. 1, which is filled with water. At first it was fear-ed that the vessel was going to founder, but beyond a list of 75 degrees she seemed able to keep above water un-til the damage had been repaired. It was estimated by the captain of the ship that it will be three months before the Strathalbyn can leave Tacoma again.

The American-Hawaiian steamer Vir-ginia is a vessel of 5,007 tons with a freight capacity of about 12,000 tons. She is a four-masted vessel, about 492 feet long and was built in the Atlantic. She formerly operated regularly be-tween Tacoma and the Hawaiian islands, returning via Salina Cruz and San Francisco. Recently she had been op-erating between Tacoma and Salina Cruz via San Francisco, and it is from a voyage to Salina Cruz that she is now returning.

The British steamer Strathalbyn is a new vessel belonging to the Strathalbyn, managed by Burrell & Son. She is a vessel of 3,492 net tons and is com-manded by Capt. Crear.

Failure of one of the vessels to re-ply to the other's signal is said to have caused the collision. The exact extent of the damage will be known until a survey is made at Tacoma today. Three Tree point is about half way be-tween Seattle and Tacoma.

PRIMITIVE SAVAGERY

Italian Raucher Near Santa Barbara Found Guilty of Murdering His New-born Child

SANTA BARBARA, Jan. 12.—John Reich, an Italian raucher, charged with the murder of his new-born babe, was found guilty of murder in the first de-gree by a jury today, with a recom-mendation of life imprisonment. He will be sentenced on Tuesday.

Reich was composed for a moment after the jury had returned its ver-dict, and then the import of their find-ing seemed suddenly to dawn upon him. He sprang to his feet and began to wildly swing his arms and cry out. He was surrounded and placed in a cell.

The crime for which Reich was con-victed was committed on November 3. Because, as he said, the cost of living was too high, and he could not send money to his parents in Italy, he com-pelled to support a family, he took his new-born baby into the rear of his house, dug a hole and placed it in al-live. He then covered it up and with his spade struck the infant a blow on the top of its head, crushing its skull.

Mrs. Reich, wife of the convicted man, is under indictment for murder, it being alleged that she gave her con-sent to the killing of her infant. The time for her trial has not yet been fixed.

GERMAN ELECTIONS

Members of Reichstag to Be Chosen by Voters Throughout Empire To-day—Party Prospects

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—A general election will be held throughout the German Em-pire to-day, namely, the members of the Reichstag. Rarely has an election excited more interest since the founding of modern Ger-many, and rarely has greater importance attached to the result.

The widespread dissatisfaction over the policy of the government in the Moroccan negotiations, a dissatisfaction which left it apparently without a single friend in the Reichstag, and the greater increase in the cost of the necessities of life which bears most heavily upon the wage-workers and all persons of small incomes, have created a situation in which the most acute political problems find themselves at a loss to predict the probable result of the polls.

It seems to be conceded that the parties of the Left—the Labour group, and the Socialists—will make gains, but their prob-able extent is uncertain.

The Reichstag just dissolved was elected in January, 1907, and sat for the five year term provided in the constitution. It was constituted following the elections of 1907, as follows: Right (Conservatives, Free Conservatives, Agrarian Associations), 113; Centre (Catholic, Poles), 129; Left (National Liberals), 55; Radicals, 41; Social Democrats (Socialists), 41; Scattering (particulate parties), 6.

COLLISION DID GREAT DAMAGE

One of Crew of Strathalbyn Killed and Two Injured when Big Vessels Met Head on in Puget Sound

Capt. W. H. Logan, special agent of the London Salvage association, left for the sound yesterday to make a survey of the damage sustained by the big steamers Virginia and Strathalbyn in the disastrous collision off Three Tree point, Puget Sound, and to arrange for repairs. One man was killed and two injured when the two steamers met head on with a crash that could be heard for several miles, shortly after 3 p.m. on Friday.

The collision was seen by those on board the steamer "Flyer." The sailor killed on the Strathalbyn was Capt. Dey-wood of the Shetland Islands, who was in-ill of the focolle writing a letter home, and injured men were firemen Wm. Urdom and J. Senruk, who were in their bunks, the former having a leg broken and the other was injured about the head, chest and shoulders. Capt. H. F. Beecher, who is a son of the noted preacher, Henry Ward Beecher, was pilot of the Strathal-byn.

When the two vessels came together six men were playing cards in the fore-castle of the Strathalbyn and four fire-men sleeping in their quarters above. After the impact all that was left of the fore-castle and the bow of the vessel was shattered like a egg, extending 54 feet aft, and above the water line. When the roster was called, one man of those sitting in the fore-castle was missing. He had been writing a letter home. His name was Jack Dwyell of the Shetland islands, Scotland. He was the youngest man on the ship, barring the cabin boys, his age being only 19. His body has not been recovered.

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ESCAPE OF ADMIRAL'S CREW

Four Masted Cruiser Crashed Against Jetty at Astoria and Crew Jumped to Superstruc-ture—Vessel Total Loss

ASTORIA, Ore., Jan. 13.—The four-masted schooner Admiral, Captain Joseph Bender, forty-four days from Valparaiso for Grays Harbor, lies bot-tom up near No. six buoy at the en-terance to the Columbia river, after what probably was the most unique experi-ence which ever befell a deep water vessel in the history of Pacific coast shipping.

Driven off her course before a sev-enty-mile gale, and completely shut in by a fog, the Admiral early today crashed into the superstructure of the south jetty of the Columbia river about 500 feet from the end of the jetty, and paused in her meandering sufficiently long to permit Capt. Bender, his wife, their young son and the steward to make a landing on the shore end of the jetty, while eight members of the crew sought refuge on the outboard struc-ture. Later Captain Bender's little party was rescued by the crew of a locomotive which taking out a train load of rock beginning days' operations were surprised to see the little party huddled at the broken end of the jetty. It was the first time that the train crew had seen a disaster had to be above water, and Captain Bender and his family and the steward were placed on board the train and taken to Port Stevens.

SAVORS IN DANGER

Meantime the Admiral forced by the gate and heavy swells, finally forcing her way through the superstructure to the open sea beyond, where later she was picked by the bar tug Wallula, returning via Salina Cruz and San Francisco. Recently she had been op-erating between Tacoma and Salina Cruz via San Francisco, and it is from a voyage to Salina Cruz that she is now returning.

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ADJUDGED INSANE

SEATTLE, Jan. 12.—J. J. Harding, former supervising engineer for the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound railroad, was adjudged insane today and was committed to the state asylum at Steilacoom. Mr. Harding has the hal-lucination that he is to receive a \$50,000 pension from the Milwaukee rail-road and that he is to marry the Prin-cess Patricia, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, governor-general of Cana-da. The insanity is of such a nature that Mr. Harding sustained a fractured skull, and he is declared to be responsible for his plight.

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ALL WERE RESCUED

Later she broke from her anchorage and drifted across the mouth of the Columbia into peacock spit, where she commenced to go to pieces. All the captain's papers and the personal ef-fects of his family and crew were lost. It was several hours before the life-saving station reached the outer board-ers of the crew, who had taken refuge there. A dozen attempts were made to get the men off, and finally this was accomplished by means of a breeches buoy. The mishap, Captain Bender and three arrived here today. The only physical injury incurred by the disaster was sustained by the steward, one of whose feet was crushed by a timber.

KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE

LONDON, Jan. 12.—King George be-fore sailing from Bombay Wednesday in his

The Colonist.

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

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

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AN IMPORTANT INTERVIEW

We have a very interesting interview this morning with Mr. E. J. M. Nash, special agent of the Royal Mail Steam Packet company. Its importance consists in the fact that so high an authority on shipping realizes the great strategic prestige of the port of Victoria. Mr. Nash must not be understood as making any promises for his company, or as indicating what the details of their course of action will be. He spoke simply as one in search of information, and who for the purpose of eliciting it was willing to talk freely on all subjects connected with ocean transportation. The great value of what he said was his confirmation of the attitude taken by those persons in Victoria who have contended that the city may become one of the great ocean ports on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Nash says that the future of the port depends largely upon the railways. He was quite definite in saying that there would be no object for ships to go beyond Victoria if outgoing and incoming cargoes could be handled here as expeditiously and as cheaply as elsewhere. In other words, if the ocean carriers could unload their cargoes here and send them eastward as cheaply as from mainland points, ships would prefer this port to all others. This makes clear the pre-eminent importance of securing the best possible rail connection with the mainland. It is all a question of facilities. When we have an outer harbor here such as is contemplated in the plans for which \$500,000 has been appropriated as an initial expenditure by the Dominion government, no valid reason will exist why a great ocean liner should ever go past Victoria to unload a cargo destined for points on Canadian railways or why outgoing cargoes cannot be assembled here as cheaply as at any other place on the coast. Mr. Nash's remarks, although necessarily very guarded, and although they are not to be understood as expressive of the policy of his company, make it abundantly clear that this conclusion is correct.

In connection with foreign trade, the fact that the greatest timber area in the Northern Hemisphere will shortly be traversed from end to end by railways terminating at this city is convincing evidence that the great trade in this line to be built up on this coast may to a very large extent be handled from Victoria.

Mr. Nash's statement in regard to immigrants is of great interest. If it will be possible to carry immigrants from the United Kingdom to British Columbia via the Panama Canal for \$60 a head, the result will be remarkable. The country will settle up with unprecedented rapidity. The whole interview is exceedingly encouraging to those who are laboring for the advancement of Victoria, or who have invested in property here.

TRAMCAR SERVICE

Among the matters to which the incoming city government would do well to direct its attention is the present and future street railway service. Street cars are no longer a luxury or even a convenience only; they are a necessity. The B. C. Electric Railway Company has a valuable and useful franchise; it therefore stands in the position of a corporation controlling a public requirement. Hence it is the duty of those who represent the citizens in their collective capacity to employ all reasonable means to secure the best service that the company can be expected to give. This remark is not made in any spirit of hostile criticism of either the company or the municipal government. It is only a statement of something that every one will admit as soon as it is advanced. The B. C. Electric is a business organization. Its management is responsible to the stockholders whose investments they handle. If these do not show a profit, it will naturally be difficult to secure additional money for investment. But the public needs all the accommodation it can get. Thus at first sight the interest of the management and of the public would seem to be to a certain extent antagonistic, but such is not really the case. While the company owns the street car franchise, it is in the public interest that it should be profitable, because extensions and improvements are constantly needed and these are not likely to be provided by a company that is not making a reasonable profit upon what represents its existing investments. On the other hand, it is to the interest of the company to enlarge its service as much as is consistent with good business management, especially in a new

and rapidly growing community such as Victoria and its environs.

The above observations are mere truisms, and they are only made to lead up to the suggestion that the relations between the city and the company ought to be friendly, and yet the city government ought to press constantly upon the company the necessity of extending and improving its service. The reduction of the fares on the Esquimalt line shows what can be done by friendly pressure intelligently exerted. The City Council took no part in the agitation for this change, and yet it was a matter with which that body might very properly have concerned itself. The effect of well directed pressure backed by public opinion is very cogent. We have at present no particular thing in mind. As far as we know the company has no new plans in contemplation, and we have not yet given the subject sufficient consideration to propose anything new that seems to be more pressing than anything else. Our point is that the City Council ought not to wash its hands clean of the tramway service, because it is not municipally owned; but should take a very lively interest in demonstrating to the company the advisability of bettering the accommodation it is providing. This work ought not to be approached in any spirit of hostility, for that may defeat the object aimed at, but in a spirit of reasonableness, asking nothing which the company cannot be expected to do as a business organization with large investments in a prosperous and growing city. Practically nothing has been done in this direction by the city authorities for a long time. Whatever improvements have been made in the service have been either the result of a conviction of the company that the time was ripe for making them, or because of pressure exerted from other quarters. So far as we can now recall the City Council has been wholly apathetic. And yet this is one matter upon which it might well speak for the citizens.

B. C. TELEPHONE RATES

In explaining its position in proposing to raise its rates on business telephones to the Vancouver Board of Trade the B. C. Telephone Company claimed that such an increase was necessary owing to the fact that it was compelled to pay more wages to its employees. We are credibly informed that some eighty linemen in Vancouver will be affected by the increase, and each of these to the extent of 25 cents a day. Supposing that these men work a full thirty days each month then the total increase in wages paid them will amount to \$600 in that period of time. There are at a very conservative estimate 5,000 business telephones in use in Vancouver. As the proposed increase in rates is \$1 per month this will give the company from its Vancouver end alone, an added revenue of \$5,000 monthly. Yet out of this, as far as it is possible to ascertain, only \$600 of additional wages will be paid. In Victoria it is doubtful if there are more than thirty linemen, and it is natural to suppose that they, too, are to benefit through increased wages. But this increase, similarly to Vancouver, will be altogether out of proportion to the additional revenue which the company will secure.

There is no plausible argument which can be put forward that can satisfactorily explain the company's stand in the matter of increased rates. The growth in population has necessitated the expansion of the system, but the expenses of such growth will be met out of a largely increased subscribers' roll, and should not be laid at the doors of those who already use the service, and who have made its returns show such a substantial profit.

We are glad to see that the board of trade has taken up the question. It is one of such grave importance to the business community of the province that it is a subject which might also be considered by the government. There is little doubt that it will be eventually, as the agitation against any increase in the present rates is growing in volume daily.

SITE FOR PROVINCIAL JAIL

We had occasion a few days ago to point out the desirability of having a new provincial jail for this district established on one of the Gulf Islands. Commenting on this proposal it has been said that the inconvenience and cost of maintaining constant communication with an island jail was against the plan. It is rather difficult to see how this can be. The government has a launch which could be used for the conveyance of prisoners. Telephonic communication has been established with the Gulf Islands, and the line of communication could be easily linked up with whatever island the government might select. From our standpoint we see everything in favor of isolating those serving sentences from the rest of the community, and in no way could this be done better than establishing a jail on a small island where the possibilities of escape are reduced to a minimum. The residents in the neighborhood of the Topaz avenue institution are, we understand, petitioning the government to have the jail removed from that district, and there is

not the least doubt that the citizens are anxious that it should be placed at some point outside the city limits. Victoria is growing rapidly in every direction where expansion is possible, and if the jail is established anywhere in the immediate vicinity of the city the time may soon come when it will be again necessary to remove it further afield. The most simple solution would seem to be to select an island which shall be owned by the government, and where no communities can spring up in the immediate neighborhood. We think the feature as to the cost and inconvenience has been exaggerated. At all events the matter is worth the careful consideration of the government.

V. I. DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE

The Vancouver Island Development League had a very interesting session yesterday. This organization has done great work in the past and is in a fair way of doing greater work in the future. Several matters of very great importance were discussed at the meeting, and to some of these we shall give attention in later issues of the Colonist. For the present we only shall express what we know is the general opinion of the public, and say that the work of the League is fully up to the standard that was expected when the organization was formed, and that evidence is constantly forthcoming that its able secretary, Mr. Ernest McGaffey, is rendering the public very excellent service.

THE FORCE OF POETRY

Someone thought he could improve upon what was written, and so he changed the word "rack" in a Shakespearean quotation in yesterday's Colonist to "wreck" - "ut 'rack' was the proper word to use. At least, that is the word that Shakespeare used. When you see in the sky light fragments of cloud that are being hurried forward by the wind you are looking upon rack. Wreck is an old form of spelling wreck, which is a very different thing from rack. The error in spelling enables us to point out the beauty of the Shakespearean imagery. There has been a storm and the towers are cloud-capped. Here is the poet's first thought. Then he turns aside to speak of other notable things and how evanescent they are; but in conclusion his mind reverts to his first idea. To have said that the towers, the palaces, the temples and the world itself should pass away and leave not a wreck behind would be banal; but the immortal poet makes us think of the storm cloud dissolving in the air until there is not even a little scudding whisp of it left. There is nothing more exquisite in all poetry. It fills the mind with a picture more vivid than artist can paint. It is the ability to produce such an effect in a few words that distinguishes the poet from the mere versifier. When Tompkinson closed his wonderful word picture, beginning "Break, break, break" with the lines: "But the tender grace of a day that is dead Can never come back to me," he crowded a lifetime's experience into them; and when Elizabeth Barrett Browning, speaking of Napoleon, said that dying men whispered his name as God's, she told us in a line more of the feeling of the soldiery of France towards their Emperor than could have been said in a chapter of prose.

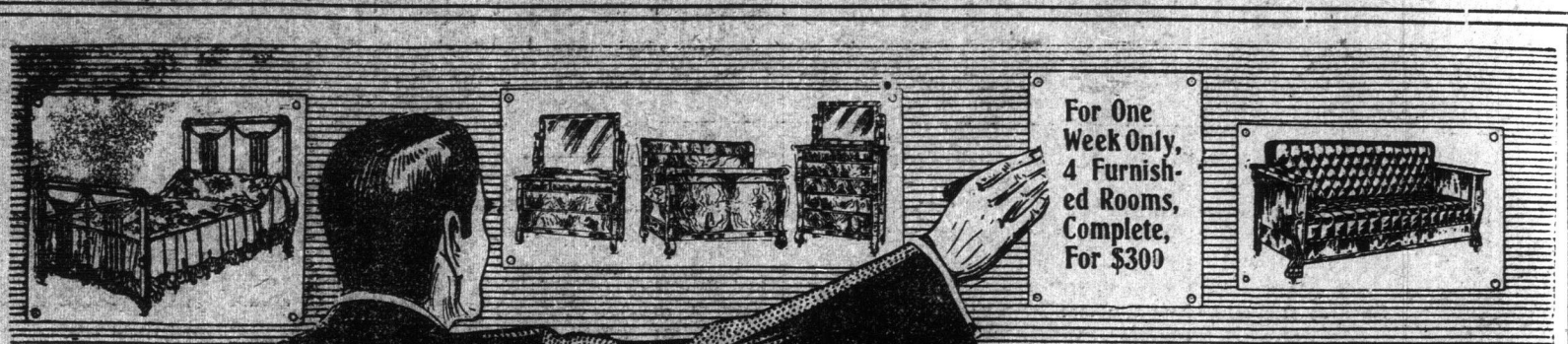
The Halifax Herald has our sympathy in its heavy loss from fire. Three new steamers two for fisheries protection and one for the coast protection service on the Pacific are provided for in the estimates. The sum appropriated for this service is \$410,000. We express the hope that these vessels will be built on this coast.

The King and Queen are on their way home again. We voice the sentiments of all true Britons everywhere when we express the profoundest satisfaction at the success which attended this unprecedented journey, and our hope that they will have a safe return.

A court in Missouri has decided that a divorced woman may "kiss in moderation without losing her alimony." Just what right has the fellow who pays the alimony to interfere with the oscillatory performances of his ex-wife. Is alimony in Missouri a substitute for kisses?

There will be general accord with the sentiment expressed by Mr. Cuthbert, alderman-elect, at the Board of Trade yesterday, when he said that the board, the Real Estate association, the City Council and all other organizations should co-operate to the best of their ability in everything calculated to advance the welfare of the city.

Some anxiety was expressed at the Board of Trade yesterday as to whether the \$500,000 for harbor improvements was simply for the inner harbor. We think no one need have any doubt on this point. This appropriation is only for the beginning of the great work of making Victoria a seaport of the first class. Plans are being prepared by Mr. Coste and from all we can learn will embrace a general system of improvements for the outer and inner harbor. The total cost will be upwards of three million dollars, and the work will be commenced within a short time.



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Your Home Is Furnished Complete on our Fourth Floor. Come See These Beautifully Furnished Rooms at This Special Price.

For One Week Only \$300.00 Come Tomorrow

We have furnished four rooms on our fourth floor at a special price of \$300, for one week only; starting tomorrow morning. The rooms consist of Dining-room, Parlor, Bedroom and Kitchen. Every piece of furniture is well made and of the best quality. This is your opportunity. Grasp it.

Here Is A List Of The Articles In Each Room

THE DINING-ROOM

- China Cabinet—Early English finish. Four shelves and mirror back. Glass door and sides.
- Buffet—Early English finish. Top 22 x 52. British bevel mirror 12 x 42. Two drawers at top. Large linen drawers. Two doors to cupboard.
- Extension Table—Early English finish. Six-foot extension. Round top.
- 5 Dining Chairs—Upholstered, leather seats. Arm Diner, upholstered, leather seat.
- Brussels Square—Size 9 x 9, pretty pattern.

THE PARLOR

- 3-Piece Parlor Suite—In mahogany finish. Upholstered seats. Set consists of Settee, Parlor Chair and Arm Chair.
- 2 Parlor Chairs—With upholstered seats. Frame in mahogany finish.
- Parlor Table—Mahogany finish.
- Parlor Cabinet—Mahogany finish.
- Velvet Square—Size 9 x 12ft. 6in., floral design.

THE BEDROOM

- Dresser—Golden finish. Top 20 x 36. British bevel mirror 18 x 36. Two large drawers. Oval shaped mirror.
- Chiffonier—57in. high, 30in. wide, 18in. deep. Five large drawers.
- Wool Square—Size 9 x 10ft. 6in.
- Full Size, 4ft. 6in. White Enamel Bed—With brass trimmings.
- 1 Pair Wool Blankets.
- 1 Pair Flannelette Blankets.
- 1 Pair Pillows, complete.
- Bedspread.
- A Famous McIntock Down Quilt.
- Spring for Bed.
- Excelsior Wool Top Mattress.
- Bedroom Table.
- Dressing Table.
- Arm Rocker—Cane seat.
- Bedroom Chair.

THE KITCHEN

- 4 Kitchen Chairs—Golden finish.
- Kitchen Table—With drawer.
- KITCHEN CABINET.
- Linoleum—Size 9 x 11.

A Shipment of Silver-Plated Ware

Just Arrived. First Floor

See this new shipment tomorrow. The new designs are beautiful. They are the very latest. Below we list the new arrivals only.

- Sandwich Plates, \$5.50 to \$4.00
- Bread Trays from \$6.75 to \$5.00
- Cake Baskets from \$9.00 to \$4.00
- Fruit Baskets \$9.00
- Sugars and Creams from, per pair, \$9.00 to \$5.00
- Bon Bon Dishes from \$6.00 to \$2.50
- Lemon Dishes, each \$1.50
- Individual Salt and Pepper Caster. \$2.00
- Crumb Brush and Tray, \$7.50 to \$6.00
- Candlesticks from, each, \$7.50 to \$3.00
- A. D. Coffee Spoons—All patterns, half-dozen in box \$2.00
- Berry Spoons—Plain. Each \$2.00
- Berry Spoons—Gilt. Each \$2.50
- Gravy Ladles, each \$1.50
- Pearl Handled Fruit Knives—In lined boxes, half dozen. From \$12.00 to \$6.00
- Fish Carvers, per pair, \$7.00 to \$6.00
- Fish Knives and Forks—Half dozen in case \$12.00
- Fish Knives and Forks—One dozen in case, from \$35.00 to \$20.00
- Dessert Knives and Forks—One dozen in case, from \$40.00 to \$25.00

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THE For seven Page 3 of this of extracts fr religions. T in the phrase them must ha similarity in them, and in other nations appears plain volved to the to us. The n Vedas would the Athanasia hist. We al glasses color ment. A sto tween an edu sionary. The incarnation of Hindu said h he had alway times became with express and the Hind ther from his Hindu was r wrong. It is misunderstan mon standpo there is notbi tianity in the carnations th of the Epistl follows: "Ge manners spal phets, hath in by his Son, w things, by wh insist, as som the Hebrew p spake to any thing that o Teacher told their fruits. ings, nor to t we assert tha other sacred v tures did not ance, nor the thistles of evil find it, and is The quota many lands ar been searching tations referre the great philo only strengthe the universal something of of the few g quest. He sa it was better if the right orde cannot hope persons thoug when he said, work of man, thought that molished the mean it that w lieve in a God creation of the that Herbert pothesis to e explainable. comprehending when we thin ness that best Hebrews He self chiefly w Who loved an or sorry and ancient Hebre all. The ancti thing, and as to reconcile th er is exhibit multitude of m Mediterranean the idea of a good and evil to grasp as it multiplied god as different fro Greece and Ro we are told the sonal Devil an see that in ou we reach tonc those attained religion in the in lands which Jesus atten derstanding w tions must be. In His infinite to trouble us v the nature of t instruction as ens came to b spirit and the spirit; He told divine law. H in heart shall s as taught by it the mysteries foundest thoug gives us a conc comprehend. mental talent Golden Rule. mythology or through Christ world may fir quest. At first very imposing

An Hour with the Editor

THE UNIVERSAL QUEST

For several weeks there have appeared on Page 3 of this section of the Colonist a series of extracts from the sacred writings of several religions. There is a great deal of difference in the phraseology, but all who have perused them must have been impressed with the great similarity in their spirit. We must, in reading them, and in reading the religious literature of other nations generally, remember that what appears plain and simple to us may seem as involved to them as what they understand seems to us. The most intricate statement from the Vedas would seem no more involved to us than the Athanasian Creed would seem to a Buddhist. We all see the truth through mental glasses colored by our education and environment. A story is told of a conversation between an educated Hindu and a Christian missionary. The latter was speaking about the incarnation of God in Jesus Christ, and the Hindu said he could readily believe it, because he had always been taught that the Divine at times became incarnate. The missionary forthwith expressed his horror at such a thought, and the Hindu declined to hear anything further from him. This is not to say that the Hindu was right or that the missionary was wrong. It is only related to show how easily misunderstandings arise for want of a common standpoint of discussion. It may be that there is nothing more inconsistent with Christianity in the Hindu belief of successive incarnations than there is in the opening verses of the Epistle to the Hebrews, which read as follows: "God, who in sundry times and divers manners spake unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by His Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the world." To insist, as some will, that the reference is to the Hebrew prophets only and that God never spake to any other people, is to assume something that cannot be proved. The Great Teacher told us that we should know things by their fruits. We do no violence to His teachings, nor to the true spirit of Christianity, if we assert that the grapes of truth found in other sacred writings than the Hebrew Scriptures did not grow upon the thorns of ignorance, nor the figs of righteousness upon the thistles of evil. Truth is truth wherever you find it, and is always divine.

The quotations referred to show that in many lands and in different ages mankind has been searching for the same thing. If the quotations referred to embraced the writings of the great philosophers of antiquity they would only strengthen this conclusion, namely, that the universal desire of humanity is to know something of the Deity. Confucius was one of the few great teachers who gave up the quest. He said it was too difficult, and that it was better for men to confine themselves to the right ordering of their lives. At best we cannot hope to fathom the Infinite. Many persons thought Col. Ingersoll blasphemous when he said, "An honest God is the noblest work of man," and some silly people have thought that such an expression as this demolished the Creator. But Ingersoll did not mean it that way at all. He himself did not believe in a God, but believed the idea to be the creation of the human imagination, something that Herbert Spencer described as an hypothesis to explain what was not otherwise explainable. No one is capable of absolutely comprehending the Incomprehensible; we all, when we think of God, form him in the likeness that best suits ourselves. To the ancient Hebrews He was a Being who charged Himself chiefly with the care of their nationality, who loved and hated individuals, was angry or sorry and was capable of repentance. The ancient Hindu did not see God in nature at all. The ancient Hindus saw Him in everything, and as they were as unable, as we are, to reconcile the various phases in which power is exhibited in creation, they invented a multitude of minor deities. The Pagans of the Mediterranean countries did the same thing. The idea of a Supreme Being responsible for good and evil alike was as difficult for them to grasp as it is for us to grasp it, and so they multiplied gods and demi-gods. We are not as different from the ancient Pagans of India, Greece and Rome as we may think we are, for we are told that we ought to believe in a personal Devil, and in hosts of angels. Thus we see that in our search after the Unknowable we reach conclusions not very different from those attained to by those who popularized religion in the centuries that have gone by and in lands which we call heathen.

Jesus attempted to make plain to our understanding what the limits of our investigations must be, and it is an all-sufficient limit. In His infinite wisdom He did not attempt to trouble us with abstract speculations as to the nature of the Divine. He did not give us instruction as to how the earth and the heavens came to be. He told us that God is a spirit and that He must be worshipped in spirit; He told us that love is the fulfilling of divine law. He said that those who are pure in heart shall see God. Herein is Christianity as taught by its Founder infinitely superior to the mysteries of Heathendom and the profoundest thoughts of Pagan philosophy. It gives us a conception of the Deity that we can comprehend. There is no need of any great mental talent to learn how to observe the Golden Rule. There is no intricate system of mythology or theology involved in it. So through Christianity, rightly understood, the world may find the object of the universal quest. At first sight it does not seem to be a very imposing thing. That is why those who

have professed to teach it have wrapped it around with the swaddling clothes of dogma and ecclesiasticism, as though the naked truth was something not to be looked upon by every eye.

The universal quest will not be fruitless. The world will yet come to acknowledge the "truth as it was in Jesus," for the more any one studies His teachings, stripping them of everything that prevents them from being seen, the more clearly it appears that in Christ Jesus the world will find its Saviour. The old painters always depicted the Christ-child naked. They could think of nothing worthy to cover the little form. There is coming a day when the truth as taught by Jesus will be seen without human trappings, and the world will know it as the object for which it has been seeking through the centuries.

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

The Emperor Julian, usually spoken of as Julian the Apostate, was one of the most remarkable men whose life history records. When we read the story of his remarkable activity we seem to be dealing with two distinct persons. It seems difficult to believe that the retiring student, who won the admiration of the schools of Athens by his patient devotion to learning, could be the same man who crossed Europe like a whirlwind to meet the advance of the forces of Constantius, or that the theological disputant, who sought at Antioch to demonstrate that the old Paganism was better than Christianity, could be identical with the warrior who invaded Persia and threatened the very existence of that ancient kingdom. That the awkward student and the man, who, disdaining the protection of armor, went into his last battle and performed prodigies of valor until an arrow struck him down, could be one and the same person, seems out of keeping with experience, and when we read that he spent years of study at the great Grecian centre of learning, drove the Germans and their allies out of Gaul, led three successful invasions into the territories of the Northern Barbarians, accepted the title of Augustus and with mastery skill prepared to maintain his new honor against his former superior, reformed social conditions, well might overthrow Christianity and carried on a brilliant campaign against Persia and yet died at the age of thirty-two, we are lost in wonder, if not in admiration at his ability, versatility and activity.

Julian was no less remarkable physically than mentally, although in the former respect he was in some respect the reverse of admirable. He was of fine physique, strong and active, but as a youth he was awkward, and as a man he was uncleanly. He wore a heavy beard, which was plentifully colonized by insects; he boasted that his body was covered with hair, and it may be assumed that it was in no better condition than the appendages to his face. He used to display his hands black with filth to show that he was not effeminate. He wore his nails exceedingly long and never cleaned them.

He had been educated a Christian, but as he came to mature years he relapsed into Paganism. Hence his name, "the Apostate." This was, perhaps, not at all remarkable. Constantine the Great, the first emperor to identify himself with Christianity, was only a soldier, who gave little thought to anything except so far as it aided him to achieve universal dominion and maintained him in power. Constantius, who was nominally a Christian, was really a voluptuary, who, though he gave a formal recognition of the Faith, paid no attention to its precepts. The Christian Church was torn by the dissensions between the Arians and the Athanasians; that terrible prelate, Cyril, Nubian bishop of Alexandria, was waging persecution against the Neo-Platonists of Egypt, and endeavoring to wipe out philosophy in the blood of its adherents. The principles of Christianity had not influenced the lives of its most prominent adherents, and there was great reason for doubt if on the whole the new religion was in any respect whatever an improvement upon the old, so far as its effect upon the character and practices of its adherents went. Julian was a student of the ancient philosophers. He knew that Pythagoras, Socrates and Plato had sought to solve the mysteries of life; creation and the Deity, and that their lives had been noble and pure. There seemed nothing to be gained by forsaking the well-trodden paths, which had been followed for centuries and under which the nation had prospered, for the really untried ways of Christianity, whose adherents were not agreed to what it really meant. Finding nothing in the new religion, as then taught, which appealed to him, he abandoned it and adopted the ancient worship of the Roman people. Yet he was tolerant of the views of others and did not countenance persecution.

When Julian had been proclaimed Augustus by the soldiers in Gaul, where he had been living a life of abstinence, and had inculcated the many virtues among the people, finding that Constantius was unwilling to recognize his new title, he determined to make his position secure. Constantius was at that time carrying on a desultory campaign against Sapor, King of Persia, but he declared his intention of punishing Julian for his presumption. Julian was not a man to wait for an attack. Carefully disposing of his forces so as to render Gaul and Italy free from invasion, he took a body of 3,000 men and set out on a rapid march across Europe. He met with no oppo-

sition, principally because his great fame had preceded him, and his reckless progress created the impression that he was followed by an irresistible army. He crossed the Danube near Vienna and again at a point nearer the sea. Without pausing he traversed the Balkan range and entered upon the plain of what is now Turkey, only to learn that Constantius had died while preparing to oppose him.

Being now in undisputed possession of the crown, Julian advanced to Antioch, the eastern capital of the Empire. Here he found conditions that were very repulsive to a man of his simple, earnest and moral nature, for with all his gross physical habits, he was a man who lived a well-ordered life. In Antioch everything was given up to luxury and abandonment. In this city, where the Christians first received their distinctive name, vice abounded, not in a cruel form, indeed, but in those ways which appealed to the sensuousness of an Eastern people. The teachers of Christianity thought more of advocating their peculiar doctrines than of inculcating right principles of living. It is little wonder that the ascetic Pagan who had been a student of ancient learning, revolted at the exhibition of lax morality with which he was in every way confronted. He endeavored to correct the abuses which disgusted him, and as far as that could be accomplished by reforming the imperial court, he did so.

Pressure upon the eastern frontier prevented Julian from carrying out the social reforms which he inaugurated, and he put himself at the head of an army with the intention of overthrowing Persia. The campaign which followed was brilliant. He adopted the plan which had proved successful along the Rhine, when he was confronted by the Germanic tribes, and boldly crossed the Euphrates and Tigris to carry the war into the heart of the enemy's country. He was met by a plan of defence devised with as great ability as his attack, and carried out with equal promptness. Sapor ordered the inhabitants of the invaded territory to abandon their homes and take refuge in the walled cities, bringing with them as much of their supplies as possible. Then the whole land was laid waste, and Julian found himself without means of subsistence for his troops in a desolate region, upon which the fierce sun of summer beat with relentless force. Undeveloped in arms, his troops were no match for the desolation which they encountered, and though every effort was made to bring up supplies by way of the rivers, the source from which they could be drawn was limited, and there was nothing left but retreat. On the return march the Persians harassed the Romans, and in one of the skirmishes, when he had removed his armor to obtain relief from the intense heat, Julian was struck by an arrow. His death is said to have been marked by a splendid fortitude. After he had summoned his attendants around him and addressed them, he bade them good-bye, and then called to his side two of his favorite scholars, with whom he discussed the nature of the soul while his life ebbed slowly away. At length, asking for a drink of water, he moistened his lips, lay back upon his pillow and died. He named no one as his successor, and he left no children, his wife having died in childbirth.

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Jerusalem

This is a story of the time of Herod the king, who reigned in Jerusalem before and during the life of Jesus of Nazareth. It is a story of another Galilean, a young merchant, who came from Sepphoris, "the town that is perched on the hillside like a bird," to do business in Jerusalem on the eve of his wedding, and fell into the hands of Herod's spies.

Elazur, with his donkeys laden with oil from Lebanon, and ripe fruits from the sunny hillsides of his home, finds himself nearing the gates of the great Jewish city just as the stars are paling in the eastern sky. Though he has traveled all night, he feels no weariness, for his thoughts have been all with her whose beauty rivals that of the springtime garden flowers, and who is gentle and shy as the little white doves the worshippers bring to the morning sacrifice. No foreboding of trouble or danger comes to him as he nears the temple where the Levites, at the command of the captain of the guard, are opening the gates; and here he pauses to watch the preparations for morning service. A lamb is to be the principal sacrifice. "The altar of burnt-offering is purified, the piles of wood laid over the glowing coals take fire, the musicians fetch their instruments and uncover them. The guard is changed." All is done by torchlight. Some priests mount to the roof of the temple to watch for the first dawn of day. "When the sky is so bright that one can see Hebron to the southeast of Jerusalem among the mountains, they call out, 'Barkai ad-Hebron' (the dawn has reached Hebron), and at once the cry resounds: 'Priests, come to your ministry. Levites, come to your pulpits. Israel, come to your place.'" This last cry refers to the representatives of the people. A band of them, relieved weekly, helped with the sacrifices and passed the night in the temple.

Elazur takes up his journey. The town is beginning to stir, people are flocking into the streets and many of them eye with favor the tall, straight form of the young Galilean and the dark, handsome face, very much alight just now from his surfeit of inward happiness. All sorts and conditions take the morning air on their way to the different places of worship,

for there are hundreds of synagogues in Jerusalem. "The two fine gentlemen yonder, dressed quite in the Greek style, who are talking Greek to one another, go to the Synagogue of the Alexandrians. The worthy citizen, carrying his prayer-book and his phylacteries under his arm, attends the Synagogue of the Copper-smiths, where he pays for his seat, while the lady with her hair fresh from the hairdresser, and the bunch of roses, has no idea of hiding her rich morning costume behind the lattice of the woman's gallery in a synagogue; she trips toward the Temple Hill to let herself be seen in the Forecourt of the Women. The worshippers disperse in all directions; most of them look anxious, and if they talk or walk together, they look nervously about them. . . . Meantime the sun has risen. . . . Yonder Pharisee, overtaken in the street by the time for prayer, suddenly stops and binds his ponderous phylacteries on arm and forehead. The laborer, basket in hand, up in the fruit tree, stops his picking and prays in his temple of boughs. There is prayer on all sides. Only in Herod's palace silence reigns. The tyrant still sleeps, and his parasites walk on tiptoe. The nation prays, and wherever it prays it adds in thought to the spoken prayer an appeal for deliverance from tyranny."

Only Elazur, proud in spirit at all times, and with an added joyous dignity this morning, seems unimpressed by the shadow of evil that hangs over the great city. Some children at play, near the roadway, smile up at his pleasant face, and in return he laughs a greeting and throws them a handful of fruit. It is while they are scampering for it that a royal servant on horseback draws near, and his own heart full of the bitterness of malice and intrigue, is angered at the happy demeanor of the young merchant. He draws up his horse for a moment.

"Why are you not at the Synagogue?" he demands brusquely, and Elazur, wholly undaunted, replies with a smile, "I have made my prayers already."

"Then pray for a more civil tongue to your betters!" cries the servant, leaning from his horse and striking at Elazur with the broadside of his sword. The children scamper toward the shelter of the trees, but the young Galilean stands his ground, and looks fearlessly up into the frowning face above him.

"I have yet to speak with my betters this morning in Jerusalem," he replies quietly; "you are the only one I have had speech with." Perhaps he sees the little crowd of people coming along the road toward them, and feels safe in defying the royal servant. There are a score or more of donkey-drivers with their beasts, and the man on the horse, knowing they will take the Galilean's part, spurs his horse on, throwing back a curse to Elazur.

Later on, when the fresh morning breeze has all but died away, he reaches the marketplace, midway between the Palace of the Macabees and the Palace of Herod. Here he unloads his wares and gives his donkeys in charge of a lad who will care for them. His precious oil is in two great flasks behind him; in front of him he piles his fruits, watermelons, grapes, figs. Many come to buy, attracted more by the bright young face of Elazur than by the choiceness of his wares. While they have speech with him they seem to be imbued with something of his own buoyancy and merriment, for he makes a fresh joke with every newcomer, and there is a never-ceasing laugh about his corner of the market-place. In a thoughtless moment he mentions the name of Herod, carelessly, though not disrespectfully, and seeing the look of fear that immediately comes to the face about him, he asks laughingly why they tolerate the rule of a man who makes their lives such a burden. It is quite enough, the careless remark has been heard by one of the countless spies, and word is immediately sent to the market guard, who march through the crowd of frightened people and command Elazur to follow them.

He refuses. He explains that he spoke in jest, that he has nothing against any man in the world; and he stands up so bravely and speaks so honestly and clearly that the soldiers are fain to believe him. Then arrives the servant who had accosted him in the road, and gives such damaging, though lying, testimony that the soldiers can not refuse to arrest the young man. He defends himself against them, and his strength is so great that the two soldiers cannot move him from his place. The crowd closes in. The guards, afraid of creating a disturbance so close to the palace, and wholly in sympathy with the courageous young stranger, are not obeying their commands to the latter. "Closer still the crowd presses, the crowd that has listened to Elazur's merry jests, and bought his shining fruit and his golden oil, and then, all of a sudden, there is no Elazur, only a crowd of people, pushing now this way and that, with the two guards in the midst of them. A tall young figure, bent almost double, slips in and out among the stalls of the market-place, and makes its way to the gate, out of which it slips unnoticed, for there is another crowd at the great entrance, who knows nothing of the drama in which the young Galilean had figured. And by-and-bye the two guards make way through the people, who in turn leave the scene of what was almost a tragedy. Presently there is no reminder, except the scattered fruit and the overturned urns of precious oil; and Elazur is making all speed toward the hills outside the gates of Jerusalem.

Note.—The citations in the above article

are from "Jewish Artizan Life," by Franz De-litzsch.

THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM

Out in the garden this morning the primroses are in bloom and the crocuses and snowdrops are showing signs of impatience with the season, although it is only January. Of course there is a reason for this, and it is something after this sort. Certain flowers, and more particularly those that grow from bulbs, begin in Autumn to get ready for next year's bloom. Some time last November something told the crocuses that it was time to get their petals ready, for although it was growing cold out in the air, there would shortly come a time when they would be safe in coming out of their summer sleep and make the lawns vivid with their golden yellow. And they obeyed the whispered command. The petals were all folded up ready to be opened when the rain and the sun said it was time to do so. A few weeks ago, they thought the time had already come, and they thrust themselves out into the air; but Mr. Jack Frost said: "Not so soon, little folk," and back they went to their beds. Now they are coming out again, although they may yet be a little early. But in good time they will find everything ready for them; they will bloom for a few weeks and then retire to sleep the whole summer through. The snowdrops are also ready, and the narcissi, the hyacinths and the tulips are only waiting the word of command. They are not as impatient as the crocuses, these restless little sprites of the vegetable kingdom.

Probably plants are not intelligent. At least there is no reason to suppose that they think. And yet why is it that morning flowering plants always open in the morning and evening flowering plants in the evening? The light and heat may be just the same at both times of the day, but they never are deceived into thinking morning evening or evening morning. There are people who say that house plants know what is said to them, and that if you tell them that they are beautiful and you want them to do their best, they will respond; but perhaps this is only fancy and simply means that blossoms will reward intelligent care. And yet think of a cactus. It grows in very dry places, but it makes its skin so thick that it can retain all the moisture it manages to get from one source or another. On the other hand the plants that grow in moist places have thin skins. They have no need to take precautions against loss of water. If you pick a bouquet from the riverside, it will be withered long before you get it home; but if you pick one in a dry place, the flowers will hold up their heads for a long time. Of course you can, if you wish, dispose of the whole question by saying that this is the nature of the plants, but that does not explain anything. What is the "nature" of a plant? Where does the plant hide it? You cannot discover it with a microscope, and you cannot find any place where you think it might be. Take a lobelia seed in your hand. It is such a tiny thing that you may lose it if your breath blows upon it. You might subject that seed to all the learned men in all the universities in the world, and they might use all their appliances and they could not tell you whether the plant that will grow from that seed will be short and compact, or will send out long trailing branches that will hang down from your baskets or your window gardens. And even if there is some difference between the seed of a dwarf and one of a trailing lobelia, which an expert gardener can discover, neither he nor any one else can tell you why one trails and the other does not. Goldsmith, or was it Cowper, wrote of Nature that she

"In its shell russet and rude
Folds up the tender germ uninjured with inimitable art;
And e'er one flowery season fades and disappears,
Prepares the blooming wonders of the next."

This is really all we know about it; but when we learn that down in the tropics, where there is plenty sunshine and moisture, a plant will produce an abundance of leaves and relatively few flowers, and consequently relatively few seeds, while up in the north, where there is less moisture and less heat, the leaves are fewer, the flowers more numerous and the seeds very much more abundant, you will realize that a plant acts very much as you would with your intelligence. If you were sure that each seed you planted would produce a flower, you would only plant a few seeds; but if you knew that there would be a struggle for existence among the little plants and that only a few out of many would come to perfection, you would plant many seeds. Doubtless the plants are not intelligent, but they act very much as if they were.

A book on botany lies open on the table. It is very scientific. It has words in it that no one would dare to spell without looking in the dictionary, and he might not be sure of finding them there. It contains a greater pretence at knowledge than you can find anywhere else outside of a book on theology; but it cannot tell you why flowers that need bees to fertilize them know that they must be wide open in the morning so that their glowing colors may attract the busy creatures; while others are content to wait till night, when the moths are out in search of food.

OPENS DEBATE ON ADDRESS

Mr. H. H. Watson of Vancouver—Reviews Foreshadowed Legislation—Speaks Optimistically of Progress

The first business sitting of the third term of British Columbia's twelfth provincial parliament yesterday, was almost exclusively devoted to the addresses of mover and seconder in presenting the formal resolution in reply to His Honor's address from the throne, both Mr. Watson and Mr. Alexander Lucas being in excellent form and discussing current public affairs—without acceptance at any time of the latitude permissible in such a debate—as cleared-headed men of business and patriotic British Columbians and Brititers, in such a manner as to win for their remarks the concurrence and endorsement of political foe as well as friend. Upon the completion of the seconder's too brief address, debate on the resolution was adjourned by the Liberal leader, Mr. Brewster. Discussion is not expected to be at all prolonged.

The business as the first working day of parliament proved an interesting one preliminary. It is a most curious circumstance that not one notice of question, motion or private legislation as yet appears on the order paper, but on the floor of the house yesterday Mr. Findall presented the petition of Vancouver city for its extensive and complicated charter revision. Mr. Fraser (Cariboo), at the same time brought forward the petition of the British Columbia & Alaska Railway Company for various amendments in its charter. And there was also introduced by message from His Honor, brought down by the attorney general, a bill for the amendment of the consolidated statutes as presented by the revising commissioners, Messrs. Charles Wilson and A. P. Luxton, K. C.'s. This bill already has advanced to second reading, and after this has been given (on Monday probably) the law officer of the crown in charge will, while it is at the committee stage, explain each detail of minor change from existing statute law which the commissioners have reported to be desirable.

Re-elected Deputy Speaker

Mr. Hayward, of Cowichan, was yesterday re-elected by the house as deputy speaker, and Mr. A. H. B. Macdonald (Vancouver) vice-chairman of the house committees and chairman of the ways and means committee, both nominations being made by the mover and affably seconded by the opposition leader. In proposing Mr. Hayward, for the deputy speakership, the first minister commented that this procedure was now demanded under house rule No. 1, while he felt confident that the nomination would be readily endorsed by the legislature.

Mr. Brewster, in seconding, added that the house last year had enjoyed the advantage of Mr. Hayward's services as deputy speaker, and his discharge of the duties pertaining to the office had been so generally satisfactory that he had pleasure in moving the motion for the Cowichan member's resumption of those duties.

The resolution in reply to His Honor's speech at the opening of parliament was the first item appearing on the orders, and Mr. Watson, upon rising to discharge his pleasant duties as mover, was received with a true ovation.

Mr. H. H. Watson

Mr. H. H. Watson, member for Vancouver, in moving the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the legislature yesterday afternoon, made what was undoubtedly the best speech of his career as a representative of the commercial metropolis of British Columbia. For fifty minutes he held the close attention of the assembly. His speech was frequently punctuated by the applause of his fellow members and at its close he received many hearty congratulations on his able exposition of the progress of the province as a whole during the past twelvemonth. As was but natural, Mr. Watson paid special attention in his speech to the remarkable prosperity enjoyed by the city of Vancouver. However, with his usual unfailing courtesy, the member for Vancouver did not withhold recognition of the great development and progress of other cities of the province, notably Victoria, and his eulogiums brought forth audible expressions of appreciation from the representatives of the various ridings he honored in his remarks.

Prior to settling down to his speech, Mr. Watson took occasion to express the great pleasure he felt in seeing the Speaker, Hon. D. M. Eberts, once more in his chair enjoying his usual good health. He mentioned that thousands of the Speaker's friends throughout the province viewed with alarm his recent illness and that their spirits rose and fell accordingly in good and bad reports came from the speaker's illness. Mr. Watson expressed the hope on behalf of himself and his fellow members, that Mr. Speaker would for many years continue to enjoy his normal robust health.

In thanking the premier for the honor done him in asking him to place his motion before the assembly Mr. Watson stated that he regarded it as an appreciation by the premier of the importance of the constituency he has the honor to represent. Continuing Mr. Watson said:

Splendid Administration

"Let me say, Mr. Speaker, that the people of Vancouver will not value this courtesy any less from the fact that they consider a great deal of the prosperity which they are enjoying today is largely due to the splendid administration they have received at the hands of the government. I attribute, Sir, and unquestionably am right in doing so, the wonderful change from the unsettled and unsatisfactory condition of affairs that existed prior to the year 1903, to the wise administration of this government that we have received, to the fact that the most stable government things must have come from had to worse, capital would have shunned the province, and private enterprise would have suffered in sympathy with the precarious and unsettled condition of our public business. It is my hope, however, my intention to enter into a comparison of this government with those that existed in former years, sufficient to say that, for the reasons I have already stated, the people of Vancouver appreciate immensely the honor which has been conferred on them by having one of their representatives occupying the prominent position in which I find myself this afternoon.

submitted for your consideration. In grasping the importance of this subject the minister of lands has rendered the public a great service, and has again displayed the high administrative qualities which we have recognized from the moment he entered the cabinet. The timber wealth of this province is one of our greatest national assets. Expressing my individual opinion I think that the already efficient fire patrol service should be augmented by the establishment of wireless stations to report fires, and the work of such stations might be supplemented by the installation of telephone communication for the dissemination of information concerning outbreaks of fire. As one who has during the past year traveled a great deal through the province I wish to congratulate the minister of lands on the assistance he has played in posting notices to people in regard to the danger of the careless handling of fires in the woods. For my part I think that the government would be justified in enacting legislation providing for the severest penalties upon those convicted of breaking the laws governing the setting out of fires. I do not think it would be going too far to make such punishment equivalent to that provided for arson.

Will Win Approval

"In glancing over the policy of the government as outlined in the speech from the throne, Sir, which I am sure will satisfy every honorable member on the floor of this house, as well as the country at large, and as policy, too, which should, and no doubt will, win the frank approval of those honorable gentlemen who constitute the parliamentary opposition, I find a programme which I am sure will meet with the hearty approval of the people of British Columbia and one which will result in a great deal of good for the entire province.

"Many important events of provincial, national and imperial interest have occurred since the last meeting of the legislature. The coronation of His Majesty King George and his royal consort in London last June was the occasion of a spontaneous outburst of loyalty from the people of British Columbia. If the report that their majesties will visit this Dominion within the next year or two proves correct they can be assured of the most hearty welcome from Atlantic to Pacific.

"As Canadians and British subjects those of us who remained at home were delighted at the prominent part taken by Canadian, public men and Canadian soldiers in those proceedings. British Columbians, especially, read with pride of the public attention and honor shown and paid their official representatives, the leader of the government, and his colleagues, the attorney-general, during their stay in the British Isles.

"I think I express the sentiments of every Canadian when I say we all felt his Majesty gave gracious proof of his regard for Canada, and I am sure we all regard us his illustrious uncle, the Duke of Connaught, to fill the high position of governor-general. I should think it would be eminently fitting that this assembly adopt an address of welcome to be duly forwarded to his Royal Highness.

"We are not unmindful of the distinguished services rendered by his predecessor, Earl Gray, and the great interest that he took in British Columbia, while it is a matter of common knowledge that he has acquired considerable property in the Okanagan, as well as in East Kootenay and that constituency so ably represented by Mr. Carson of Golden.

"At this juncture Mr. Watson took occasion to express his sincere regret at the death of the late Col. Richard Wolfenden, one of the pioneers of British Columbia and for many years secretary of the legislature.

"Mr. Brewster, in seconding, added that the house last year had enjoyed the advantage of Mr. Hayward's services as deputy speaker, and his discharge of the duties pertaining to the office had been so generally satisfactory that he had pleasure in moving the motion for the Cowichan member's resumption of those duties.

Expansion of B. C.

"A survey of the provincial revenue collected from all sources for the fiscal year which ended on March 31, 1911, continued Mr. Watson in discussing the financial position of British Columbia, shows expansion in every direction. It is a splendid reflection of the increasing prosperity of British Columbia and a triumph for the sound and prudent administration of that great financial department so ably presided over by Hon. Mr. Ellison. The gross revenue from all sources for the year referred to reaches the vast total of \$10,492,892.77.

Mr. Watson here quoted extensively from the figures of revenue for the past few years which were incorporated in the statement of public accounts presented to the house by Hon. Mr. Ellison on Thursday afternoon. These figures have already been published.

"Indications point to a still better showing during the current fiscal year," proceeded Mr. Watson, "as I am given to understand that the timber and coal receipts for the nine months ending December 31 last show a most satisfactory increase. In regard to the minerals output the figures for this industry show a decrease on account of the recent strike at Fernie, though, with the settlement of the trouble, and the encouraging aspect of the silver-lead industry in the Slokan, the mining outlook for the coming year is very bright.

"With the revenues of the province never in better shape than they are today I think that the administration is fully justified in presenting the substantial programme outlined in the speech from the throne. In doing so the first minister and his colleagues have again displayed their progressive and consistent statesmanship that has done so much in the past to ensure confidence and financial stability from one end of the province to the other; as well as to earn the gratitude of businessmen, irrespective of party affiliations.

"A single instance of the government's solicitude for the people was the appointment of a royal commission to investigate the province last summer, and whose report will soon be laid before the house. I am hopeful that their recommendations will receive full consideration and that any inequalities that may have existed in the past as regards taxation will be abolished and reductions of taxation will be effected wherever possible.

Our Legal Friends

"Our legal friends in this house, as well as outside, will no doubt find subjects for rejoicing in the fact that the consolidation of the provincial statutes has been effected.

"I am glad to note that Hon. Mr. Taylor is also making splendid progress with the development and improvement of Strathcona Park on Vancouver Island. Too much importance cannot be attached to the desirability of preserving this great beauty spot. I do not think that many years will pass before the fame of Strathcona Park as one of the most beautiful regions of the world will be attracting thousands of visitors annually.

Visit to Ottawa

"All the papers dealing with the recent visit of the premier, the attorney general and the minister of lands to Ottawa to discuss various provincial matters with the federal authorities, will be laid before this assembly. I am sure you are all pleased at the complete success of their mission, and in regard to which the first minister will doubtless have much to say later in his confidence at a later juncture. It is a matter of common knowledge that until the recent Dominion election British Columbia could not even secure common justice at Ottawa. However, times have changed and it only required an explanation of the position of British Columbia by the visit of our premier, and his colleagues, that a speedy solution of the matters in dispute between the two governments for so many years could be speedily reached on a basis of honor to both. One result of this mission is that the vexed question of the administration of water within the Dominion has been amicably settled and all possible difficulties of water records will be avoided. I understand that a bill will be introduced this session making all these complex matters clear by the transfer of the water administration in this belt to the provincial authorities.

"I think that you will all agree with me that the government has displayed broad constructive statesmanship in its decision to extend the railway policy so successfully inaugurated several years ago. The fruits of that policy are already apparent in the railway activity prevailing on Vancouver Island and on the mainland. The Canadian Northern Railway is making remarkable progress and we are assured that the coast and prairies will be linked by the new line before the end of 1913, well ahead of the time fixed on by the premier when he brought down the policy which resulted in the building of this line. The expenditure of the Canadian Northern Railway in British Columbia last month amounted to \$750,000 and the indication of the distribution of money is already stimulating every line of commercial activity. The C. P. R. is also doing its share in opening up Vancouver Island; it has built the Alberni branch which was opened a few days ago to traffic and it now proposes further extension of the line to the north in the direction of Campbell River and on to the northern extremity of the island. At the same time the Canadian Northern is steadily reaching out from Victoria by another route which will open up equally rich regions. The possibilities for the development of Vancouver Island are almost inconceivable.

New Railway Policy

"I am sure that when the premier takes this house into his confidence on his new railway policy it will be found to be of the greatest importance to the province as a whole. The premier has already publicly intimated that arrangements will be made so as to ensure the construction of the railway from the coast through the great northern hinterland to the Peace River in the near future. It is to be noted that the proposed line to the coast has not been slow to appreciate the possibilities of the proposed line. Public bodies have with one accord declared in favor of a railway through the center of the province to the wheat fields of the Peace River district. A line such as is proposed will serve the double purpose of opening up the interior and providing a fine outlet for the surplus produce of the millions of acres of land within British Columbia on the eastern side of the Rockies. Edmonton is looking with longing eyes in the same direction.

The superior advantages offered by a short rail haul along the natural water grade to this coast are obvious and I look for the products of the entire Mackenzie river basin to seek their way to this coast. In probably 10 years' time we shall not only have such a free farm land on the prairies. Then British Columbia will come into her own and there will be a great trade to the lands of this province—such another as there has been to her cities during the past few years. Our hinterland is rich and there is a water grade from it to the coast and I look for the time, and it is not far distant, when all the products of that country will seek the coast for distribution.

"Thanks to the foresight of the minister of lands, the newcomer will find large areas of surveyed lands available for either pre-emption or purchase. These are ready for any great body of settlers that may take place. For country boasting of such a wealth of natural areas as does British Columbia, this province last year made a poor showing in the importation of \$14,000,000 worth of foodstuffs. I hope that condition will not exist long; I hope that British Columbia will soon be in the proud position of being able to export all the foodstuffs which it is possible to grow in these latitudes.

Vancouver to Nelson

"I am heartily in favor of the extension of the government railway policy in the direction of securing direct railroads between the coast and the southern interior by means of a line across the Rocky Mountains. The Kettle Valley line is an important work under its contract with the government but I would like to see a railway from Vancouver to Nelson that would shorten the time of the journey between the two places by 12 hours as compared with the present schedule. Such a railway would be of great advantage to the coast cities of British Columbia.

"While I am not oblivious to the splendid progress made by Victoria and other cities of the province—and in passing I wish to congratulate Victoria on the very satisfactory arrangement that has been effected regarding that city's sewerage system, I am sure that the Songhees-Indians, who are so friendly and well disposed towards the white race, are not so ready to afford the most generous treatment to the aborigines. I see the Indians have set up what I consider a preposterous claim to the ownership of the lands of the province and that they are aided and abetted in their efforts by some white people who are so well acquainted with the true state of affairs in this connection as they might be. But, Sir, while I agree with the action of the government in dealing with these matters in a generous spirit I think that the Indians might as well make up their minds that they have no right to the white race; they cannot hope to compel the white race any more than the weak can run against the strong. I do not like to appear uncharitable but it appears to me that the problem has only one solution.

"Referring to the progress which has been made by the cities of British Columbia during the past year I truly congratulate the people of this province on the pride in the remarkable strides made by the city of Vancouver; I am not one of those who believe that the growth of any city menaces the future of any other community, and I am sure that the same sentiments are entertained by the members of this house. I should like to see the city of Vancouver, in an earnest and judicious manner, not abroad that the city of Vancouver owes its progress to a real estate boom, and that a period of reaction if not of financial stringency, is bound to set in sooner or later. Such an idea is due to a misapprehension of the facts. The phenomenal growth of Vancouver is due to more far-reaching economic causes. Vancouver is a seaport and an industrial centre. It is the western terminus of the C.P.R. is the prospective terminus of the Canadian Northern railway as well as the Canadian portion of the Great Northern railway. We are also on the eve of the completion of the G.T.P. George. These are some of the reasons why Vancouver is a prosperous city and why she is destined to become a great city in every sense of the term. The rise in property values was only incidental under the circumstances. Some eastern publications have been particularly free in criticising the advance in values and have been disposed to regard with a certain amount of cynicism bona fide transactions that have taken place in Vancouver within the last few months. It would seem that if a phenomenal rise in real estate values is to be taken as an indication of impending disaster the city of Toronto will be in the same boat with Vancouver."

Metropolitan Centre

"Speaking still of Vancouver, Mr. Speaker, that from a city of less than 45,000 people less than six years ago, Vancouver has become a metropolitan centre of over 60,000 people, with almost 50,000 additional population within the limits of the area now designated as Greater Vancouver and sharing in the same complex life as the parent city on the shores of Burrard Inlet.

"Our prosperity is revealed in countless ways. The statistics prepared by municipal, provincial and federal officials all tell the same story of a wonderful and increasing prosperity. I will deal with some of these figures in the briefest outline, for the subject is not one that could be dealt with within the limits of my speech this afternoon.

"The total assessed values of Vancouver for the year just ended reached the magnificent figure of \$192,501,000, as compared with a total of \$158,000,000 for the year 1910.

"If we turn to the record of bank clearings, a true barometer of financial and industrial progress, we find an equally wonderful showing. Bank clearings in Vancouver increased from \$444,985,000 to \$548,484,000, or at the rate of \$103,500,000, and compare favorably with the gross total of \$552,444,000 for Seattle, and \$557,484,000 for Portland, two larger cities, for the same period.

"Our building permits for 1911 showed a value of \$17,652,000 as compared with \$13,150,000 in the previous year, an increase of thirty-three and a third per cent. and look very imposing alongside Seattle's \$17,481,000 and compare favorably with Toronto and Winnipeg.

"The revenue from the city waterworks likewise shows an increase of \$100,000 over 1910.

"The healthy condition of real estate is also reflected in the books of the Land Registry office at Vancouver; the total revenue for the past year was \$289,237, or an increase of 30 per cent. over the revenue of 1910.

"The returns from customs revenue in Vancouver show the phenomenal increase of \$2,000,000 for the year; the receipts of the year just closed were \$7,422,000 as against \$5,422,000 in 1910, and as it goes Mr. Speaker, all of which shows that I have already intimated that the great growth of Vancouver—a growth which it is difficult for some people to understand—is fully justified by existing conditions.

"I wish to congratulate the minister of education on his efforts on behalf of the University of British Columbia. The clearing of the site at Point Grey is well under way and I understand a grant will be asked in order to ensure the formal opening of the university for the fall term of 1912. I see no reason why British Columbia, thanks to the splendid endowment, should not possess a seat of higher learning that will enable us to educate our young people at home.

And now, Sir, just a brief reference to the census returns supplied us a few months ago. It will be apparent to everyone that the West is increasing in population in greater proportion than the East, and I would not be surprised, familiar as I am with the spirit that prevails in the western provinces, to find that men with iron in their blood, that in the course of one or two decades the West will control the destinies of Canada. And that being so, it behooves us to see that there is no surrender of our rights under the British North America Act, and that we get our increased number of members and senators in the federal house.

In conclusion I say that British Columbia is worthy of the best that the greatest of our public men can do for her. This is a country of imperial possibilities and it is not a matter of great congratulation that at this juncture her affairs are in the hands of strong, capable men, men of courage and foresight. The foundations for the future are being laid and it is essential that they should be broad and deep. And now, Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in reply to the speech from the Throne." (Applause.)

Mr. Lucas

The member for Yale, who also was received with an enthusiasm indicative of the general popularity among his fellow legislators, joined with Vancouver's second member in expressing his deep sympathy with Mr. Speaker Eberts in his recent severe illness, and expressed in felicitous terms his pleasure at seeing the veteran parliamentarian who presides over the deliberations of the assembly restored to his usual good health. He too, extended his thanks to the premier for the honor which had been conferred upon him in placing the seconding of the reply to his honor's address in his hands, an honor which he modestly he took rather as a compliment to the riding which it was his good fortune to represent. He congratulated the second member for Vancouver also upon the able and very comprehensive manner in which he had dealt with the speech from the throne and commented appropriately upon its contents seriatim. So complete and sufficient had Mr. Watson's contribution to the debate been, indeed, that for his own part he might almost be content to sit down with the sincere expression that he seconded all that had been uttered by Mr. Watson—as well as the formal resolution.

"However," Mr. Lucas continued, "I may be permitted to deal very briefly and retrospectively with a few of the outstanding events of the year just ended, and note what appear to me to be the relations of those events particularly to our national and our provincial progress. Deservingly conspicuous among these events must be noted the coronation of His Majesty King George, at which great ceremonial in all parts of the empire were represented in the city of London, and none we may be sure with greater tact and adequacy than British Columbia. The coronation and the manner in which its celebration was joined in by the representatives of all the outlying portions of the empire impress me as directing attention to the tendency, now more marked than ever before, of the British Dominion toward the achievement of truly imperialistic ideals. The appointment of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught as representative of His Majesty in this Dominion is also a notable event in the same connection—as a long step toward the accomplishment of sympathy throughout the British Empire. For myself I cannot compare myself as a disinterested any more than such a condition as any party of the empire being at war with a foreign power and any part or unit in the empire regarding itself as disinterested any more than such a condition as any party of the empire being at war with a foreign power. It is my own opinion that all parts of the great empire should contribute in fair proportions toward national defence, and the inevitably necessary in this will come about naturally and more rapidly when imperial federation has become a fact accomplished than could be otherwise possible.

Agricultural Industry

"Concerning the marked and gratifying progress of our own country, I fully agree with my colleague from Vancouver city has said. There is, however, one great industry which has not shown that degree of desirable progress which might have been hoped for and expected—this comment applying not only in British Columbia but equally in the sister province of Ontario and in many of the states of the Union to the south. Indeed the condition of the agricultural industry is found to be such that not long ago some 15 or 16 of the American states met to discuss the situation in its realities and attempt to formulate some plan through the development of which the agricultural industry might be made more attractive and its development promoted, instead of the congestion of the cities being yet further accentuated. What progress conditions in this industry are may be judged from the fact that the returns of the late census show that Ontario, while growing and developing rapidly in other directions, is virtually at a standstill in the domain of agriculture. Although this is described as the 'backbone industry' of any stable country, the difficulties attending a consist largely in general lack of scientific methods as applied to farming, the generally limited financial resources of those who till the soil, and the necessity for the introduction of co-operative principles in profitable marketing. Attention to those being neglected agricultural practices especially great strides in this province of British Columbia, our soils and market conditions being so peculiarly favorable, despite which we do not yet produce in British Columbia even sufficient for our own consumption demands. This condition it is an axiomatic economic fact that it should be our determination to remedy at the earliest opportunity.

"In connection with the recent visit of the prime minister, the attorney general and the minister of lands at Ottawa, congratulations are also in order, to the people of this province, as a first result is already in evidence in the giving to us of what is practically control of the lands of the railway belt. Under provincial administration, to secure which necessary legislative enactments will undoubtedly be introduced, we may look for such official action as will greatly stimulate development and the influx of a large body of desirable settlers, together with an immediate and satisfactory adjustment of all water right differences.

Railroad Construction

"It is perhaps superfluous for me to say that I am in hearty accord with the enunciated principle of the government in encouraging railway construction and the resultant growth of population and productive industries. I thoroughly believe in the building of railway systems to serve every important section within the province. We all remember well, when legislation was promised for the promotion of construction of the Canadian Northern Pacific, how we looked for it with the keenest interest. That legislation has now been enacted and we have already seen the results of the result. It is visible today in active construction operations virtually in all parts of the province, west to east, and perhaps nowhere more conspicuously than in my own riding of Yale. We cannot but contrast the rapidity of progress that is being made by the Canadian Northern Pacific in this province with the progress which the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific has gone forward, and we cannot but note the evidence of superior wisdom displayed in the contract made by this provincial government to that demonstrated in the federal bargain under which construction of the G. T. P. was secured. I hope to see railway construction continue wherever arteries of communication are needed for development of the latent resources, even to the most remote confines of British Columbia, so that all the country may speedily be brought into touch with the commercial centres of the Pacific coast.

Victims of Gold

"With respect to the estimates which will be offered to the house this session, I believe from such information as I have been able to gather that adequate and ample provision will be made for the requirements of this growing province. The district which I have the honor to represent is, I feel, rapidly advancing with as great rapidity and success as any in the province. From Agassiz, Ashcroft, along the main line as laid out, this development may be attributed no doubt in part to C. N. P. construction, but in the Nicola district, the present progress and prosperity is the natural outcome of the development of the rich coal fields, which, now being taken, are taking an important place as contributors to the fuel necessities of the country. When the minister of works and the finance minister confer upon the estimates, I feel assured that the district of Yale will receive its fair share of the expenditures requisite for the development and continued prosperity of all parts of British Columbia. I have great pleasure, Mr. Speaker, in seconding the motion."

The Estimates

"The debate at this juncture was adjourned by Mr. Brewster, who will continue when the house meets again at 2 o'clock on Monday.

HAD EXPLOSIVES IN SUIT CASE

Narrative of Ortie McManigal's Operations in Pittsburg and Buffalo Given to Indianapolis Grand Jury

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—Description of how Ortie McManigal, with a suit case full of explosives and time fuses, sneaked about the streets of Pittsburg, Pa., and Buffalo, N. Y., and other men who pointed out "open shop" jobs that were to be blown up, together with photographs of wrecked places which were forwarded to John J. McNamara, were presented before the grand jury in its investigation into the dynamite conspiracy.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12.—Olaf A. Treitman, E. A. Clancy and Anton J. Johnson, labor leaders of San Francisco and J. E. Munsey, of Salt Lake City, were arrested here today on two new federal indictments, which charged them with having conspired to bring to this state the dynamite used to blow up the Los Angeles Times building on October 1, 1911.

The arrests were expected. There were four counts in each of the two new indictments. Bonds, however, were fixed at \$2,000 for each of the defendants, and were furnished.

Operations at Seattle

SEATTLE, Jan. 12.—The identity of two men and a woman who visited James B. McNamara when he was in hiding in Seattle, proceeding to the dynamiting of the Lyons building on August 31, 1910, is being investigated by detectives in connection with the government dynamite investigations at Los Angeles and Indianapolis. It was learned today that a man answering the description of James B. McNamara lived six weeks in a room in a cottage in the rear of 1020 Sixth avenue, which he engaged from Arthur McCormick, McNamara, who gave his name as Feta Petrovitsky, refused to allow a chambermaid to enter his room.

"My attention was first called to the peculiar actions of the man by the accumulation of mail postmarked Chicago and addressed to J. M. Boyce and J. B. Eric, said Mr. McCormick today. "When I asked him if he knew to whom they belonged he said they were his.

"While he was there he had three callers, two men and a woman. The woman came only once, and then in company with one of the men. The men called several times.

"When he gave up the room I made a search and found an alarm clock with wires fastened to the alarm. This clock is now in the possession of District Attorney John D. Fredericks of Los Angeles. Several pictures were sent to me by Mr. Fredericks, and from them I was able to identify my roomer as James B. McNamara."

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12.—Although assailed from every angle in an all-day siege, the testimony given by J. Mansell Parks against Bert H. Conners, in the Hall of Records dynamiting trial, withstood today all the attacks of the defence. No important contradiction was obtained on any point concerning the alleged conspiracy with which Parks swore he was connected, and the prominent labor leader, who was concerned, and before the end of the day, Joseph Davis, counsel for the prisoner, said the witness' testimony was "dangerous to Conners." Court adjourned until Monday, and the state announced that it still had ten more or less important witnesses to call.

MR. CARNEGIE FINISHES

Tells Steel Trust Investigating Committee of Some of His Activities in Political Life

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Andrew Carnegie concluded his testimony today before the "Steel Trust" investigating committee.

He admitted that in 1900 he contributed \$15,000 to oppose the policy of Imperialism and the annexation of the Philippines, that he assailed Wall Street and branded "stock jobbers" as "parasites," and urged Roosevelt trust policy in preference to that of President Taft, and asked congress to consider carefully that proposal.

After a day of examination on many subjects, Mr. Carnegie was subjected to a fire of questions which put him on his mettle. Chairman Stanley elicited from him an attack on stock-jobbing, which probably will influence legislation, he proposed by the committee, and Representative McCulluddy, of Maine, took the ironmaster over some unexpected political jumps.

Victims of Gold

BIGGER, Sask. Jan. 12.—On the evening of January 8, Mrs. James Sydney and her daughter, three years old, were frozen to death, while going from a neighbor's house to their own home, a distance of about one mile. The Sydney family lives about ten miles south of Biggar.

VANCOUVER PILOT

Captain Andrew Christiansen of Victoria Chosen from Among Talley Applicants

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 12.—Captain Andrew Christiansen of Victoria has been appointed a pilot by the pilotage board of Vancouver. He is a native of this province and has navigated the inside passages of British Columbia all his life. He has been in the employ of Robert Dunsmyth and Company, the C. P. R., and latterly with the Vancouver Tug and Barge Company. There were over thirty applicants for the position.

There are now about twenty-five white settlers in the Pemberton-Kendal district.

PORT ALBERT TO

Government for Incorporation Proposed by Decided Upon

An executive decision of importance to the west coast of Vancouver reached yesterday afternoon, when it was decided that the petition for Port Albert, which letters patent the earliest possible date.

This petition since been held up through the streets of the old residents of that miles distant from the terminus of the Esquimalt agitated for "mum" Albert, or, falling in of the proposition. Executive decision of the two reached some time ago, this was found to finally the district grew somewhat influential delegation to "Victoria by petitioned to urge as possible the immediate action. This decision by the Executive on Tuesday was followed by a telegram from Alberni, sides of the case, indicated above, yesterday communicated parties by Port Alberni, it fifth city to obtain Vancouver Island, getic citizens both it will in a few second only to V. Great development way enterprise, it are now making plan for the district. The Canada has already complied with the town, and ern Pacific has through to the new city. The has installed a local past few months, expected that the Victoria and other inaugurated the plan.

When the influx from the threes of election, among the ing the attention of the provision of sewerage services, streets of the town enthusiastically future growth of as Port Alberni were for mail and Canada, and the O. nounced.

Apart from the sources of the district to make it a bern's aspirer to be portan seaports of cific seaboard.

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HAD EXPOSURE WAR EN

German Soldier Caught as of His Advertiser Troop

The steamer Mead yesterday morning, the story of the capture of a German soldier, when engaged in the rebels. He was decapitated by British Hankow. Bernhart experiences, said:

"I offered an \$100,000 to let me go for fortifications, and I to the division commander for that I had been for a istion commander sketches he drew with dence and the imidial against him. He also had an excellent age and they probe movement before. Only thing that saved and arrested as in the employ of Robert Dunsmyth and Company, the C. P. R., and latterly with the Vancouver Tug and Barge Company. There were over thirty applicants for the position.

There are now about twenty-five white settlers in the Pemberton-Kendal district.

VES CASE TO BE A CITY

Government Grants Request for Incorporation - Limits Proposed by Deputation Are Decided Upon

An executive decision of very great importance to the development of the west coast of Vancouver Island was reached yesterday by the Provincial cabinet...

Finally the citizens of Port Alberni grew somewhat impatient and sent an influential delegation, thirty-five strong to Victoria by special train...

When the infant city has emerged from the throes of its first municipal election among the urgent duties awaiting the attention of its council will be the provision of adequate water and sewerage services...

German Soldier of Fortune Caught as Rebel Spy Tells of His Adventures with Imperialist Troops

The steamer Mexico Maru, which arrived yesterday morning, brought the story of the narrow escape of a soldier of fortune, Walter Bernhardt, a German, when engaged in espionage for the rebels...

Asked what he was doing about Hankow he explained that after serving considerable time in the artillery service of the German army he came out to China and for a while was in the imperial maritime customs service...

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 11.—The schooner John Harvey went ashore at Winnipic Point, four miles from Cabot's, last night in a hurricane and is a total wreck. Two of the crew perished through exposure.

DID NOT OMIT VICTORIA PORT

Mr. E. J. M. Nash Denies Vancouver Report of His Summing Up of Great Coast Harbors

Absolute denial of the statement published in an interview in a Vancouver paper to the effect that he had named a list of Pacific Coast ports, which did not include Victoria, as the important ports of world-wide significance in future trade development...

"What about Victoria, Mr. Nash?" "Well, what about it?" "Why, you were quoted in the Vancouver papers yesterday as excluding Victoria from the list of ports on the Pacific seaboard that were possessed of world-port possibilities..."

In conversation, he explained to the Colonist representative that the object of his visit to Victoria and the other leading shipping ports on the Pacific seaboard was to place before the company which he represents a report upon the prospects of each of them in connection with the influence of the Panama Canal...

Having been in practically all the cities on the coast prior to coming to Victoria, Mr. Nash is a great optimist in regard to the future of the shipping industry on the coast. He gives credit to all the places he has been in for one or other special features, but, of course, at this time it is impossible for him to say definitely in which of them the Pacific coast headquarters of the company will be located...

Gen. Li Yuan Hung "Li Yuan Hung is a good general, but he can't have his own way. He is hampered by the revolutionary leaders in Shanghai who know nothing about military matters and they send him orders that are impossible to carry out..."

He also intends calling upon the Board of Trade and obtaining from that body the data regarding the tonnage, etc., that has passed through the port during the past year. Of course, he will also take into consideration the projected government improvement in connecting with the Mr. Coyte, the government engineer, was recently in the city. All these things will be weighed in the balance, not against the claims of the other cities for the trade of the future, for as a matter of fact he conceded that Victoria, located where she is, could not very well be passed over...

Speaking of the development of the shipping of the Pacific coast as a result of the Panama Canal opening, Mr. Nash stated that immediately the passage was opened there would be a great rush of individual steamers, just as there has always been in connection with the establishment of other trade routes. That will probably prevail for a few years, until the larger companies get into line with new steamers, after which the evolution that has marked the shipping of the older countries and the older routes will be repeated...

Spilled ballots, 41. The bylaw carried. High School Loan—\$275,000. For: 2108. Against: 2109. Spilled ballots 38. The bylaw carried.

Parks Expenditure For: 1115. Against: 1114. Spilled ballots 14. Bylaw defeated.

Charitable Institutions Bylaw For: 1423. Against: 1425. Spilled ballots 83. Bylaw carried.

Public Library Bylaw For: 1815. Against: 1816. Spilled ballots 76. Bylaw defeated.

Water Works Loan—\$200,000 For: 2199. Against: 2198. Spilled ballots 30. Bylaw carried.

Civic Centre Bylaw For: 1376. Against: 1377. Spilled ballots 133. Bylaw carried.

Shortening Hours For Sale of Liquor For: 1761. Against: 2097. Spilled ballots 190.

Abolition of Ward System For: 1973. Against: 1975. Spilled ballots 84.

Government by Commission For: 1873. Against: 1236. Spilled ballots 660.

Mr. John L. Beckwith is mayor-elect of Victoria. By a majority of 48 votes out of a total of 417 votes cast he was returned at the head of the poll yesterday, defeating Mr. A. J. Morley after a campaign which, by reason of his many stand taken upon public matters and his absolute avoidance of large city wards, gave him the confidence of the majority of the electors...

Of the eight bylaws, six were carried and two defeated. The most important of these, that to ratify the contract with the Westholme Lumber company for the construction of the Sooke Lake development work at a figure of \$1,159,795; that to raise \$275,000 for the new high school; that to raise \$200,000 for sewer extensions; that to raise \$200,000 for water works extensions, were carried by very large majorities.

The first two being measures to authorize the striking of an annual rate for the respective purposes for which they were submitted instead of, as at present, taking the money needed for the several purposes from out of general revenue.

Of the three referenda, two carried—that referring to the abolition of wards and that to the establishment of government by commission; while the referendum on the question of curtailing of the hours within which liquor should be sold was defeated.

FOR ALDERMEN Ward One: 1913 1911. Robert Beard 379. George A. Okell 370. 259. Robt. L. Ledingham 211. George Oliver 186.

FOR ALDERMEN Ward Two: 586 622. W. H. Russell Humber 527. John Weston 514. 414. Total ballots cast, 947, last January, 1142; spilled ballots, 6, last year, 19.

FOR ALDERMEN Ward Three: 516 491 561. Alexander Stewart 491. William A. Gleason 481. 691. Charles Stewart 321. Total ballots cast, 833, last year, 970; spilled ballots, 11, last year, 8.

FOR ALDERMEN Ward Four: 307 284 166. Joseph H. Baker 307. Herbert Cuthbert 284. Angus McKewen 166. William Baylis 164. F. Leroy 76. Total ballots cast, 586, last January, 591; spilled ballots, 7, last year, 20.

FOR ALDERMEN Ward Five: 610 434 452. Robert J. Porter 610. John Dilworth 434. Alexander Peden 451. 452. Total ballots cast, 995, last January, 934; spilled ballots, 7, last year, 15.

THE BYLAWS To Ratify the Sooke Lake Contract For: 2246. Against: 2246.

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BRADFORD, Eng., Jan. 11.—The lock-out of wool combers at Bradford has been averted. The lockout was expected to follow a strike of 1500 combers and the strikers tonight decided to return to work on the masters' terms.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS The Laurels, Rockland ave., Victoria, B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Musket, Esq., assisted by Mrs. J. G. Gies, Esq., Oxford. Three and a half acres extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, cadet corps, etc. Terms, \$100 per annum September 15th. Apply Headmaster.

LAND NOTICES RENEWAL LAND DISTRICT. Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum over and under following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the corner of the lot bounded by the Strait of Juan De Fuca, marked W. T. southeast corner post, thence north 89 chains, thence east 89 chains, thence south 89 chains, thence west 89 chains to point of commencement.

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OPENING OF LEGISLATURE

Picturesque Ceremony at Buildings is Attended by Many Prominent in Life of British Columbia.

Brief and exceedingly business-like, despite their old-time ceremonial character, were the proceedings of yesterday incident to the inauguration of the third session of British Columbia's twelfth parliament...

As showing through and clearly dominating all the picturesque symbolism and historical allusions ever in evidence the spirit of optimism concerning self-reliance...

Excellent Arrangements

Nothing could have moved with finer precision and quiet order. To the gratification of all, Mr. Speaker Eberts had sufficiently recovered from his recent indisposition to bear with his accustomed dignity and tact his principal part in proceedings inaugurating another session of the house...

A single regretted and unanticipated circumstance in connection with the day's proceedings was to be noted in the many vacant seats of the assembly...

Functional in Attendance

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor arrived almost upon the stroke of three, attended by his secretary, Mr. Muskett, his personal aide de camp, Captain Tyrwhitt-Drake, and his official staff...

Speech From the Throne

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislature: It is with pleasure that I welcome you to the third session of the twelfth parliament of British Columbia.

Having completed his term of office as His Majesty's representative in the Dominion, Earl Grey, on his return to the motherland, takes with him the warmest regard of the Canadian people.

will be presented to you in due course. The consolidation of the provincial statutes has been completed, and the result of the work of the commissioner will be laid before you.

Following the report of the forestry commission, legislation has been prepared providing for a department of forests, and a bill will be submitted dealing with the conservation and administration of the timber wealth of the province.

During the past year work has been proceeded with under the direction of the minister of public works in connection with the development of Strathcona park. You will be asked to place a seal on the estimates to provide for a vigorous prosecution of the undertaking during the coming season.

During the year the first minister, together with the attorney-general and the minister of lands, visited Ottawa to discuss with the Dominion authorities various important questions affecting the province. The papers dealing with these matters will be placed before you.

As one of the results of this conference with the federal government, it has been arranged that the administration of the water in the railway belt will be carried on under the water board of the provincial lands department. A bill to give effect to this agreement will be submitted to you in due course.

The rapid growth of the business of the province has called for a necessary increase in public works. Under the authority of the legislation passed last session, a contract has been awarded for the much-needed extension of the parliament buildings, and the work is now proceeding.

Owing to the increased demand for transportation facilities, measures will be placed before you designed to further encourage the building of railways in the province.

It is interesting to note that substantial progress is being made with the preliminary work leading up to the establishment of a provincial university. Land clearing operations are under way at the university site, and steps are being taken to give effect to the provisions of the act.

You will be asked to provide a sufficient grant to permit of a formal opening of the university at the fall term of 1913.

The public accounts for the past fiscal year and the estimates of expenditure for the coming year will be duly laid before you.

I feel assured that these and all other matters submitted to you will receive your most careful consideration, and that you will be guided in your deliberations by what you believe to be in the best interests of the province.

Upon His Honor's withdrawal with his official company—interesting motion pictures of his arrival and departure were, by the way, secured by the provincial photographic expert for exhibition—Mr. Speaker Eberts resumed the chair; prayer was offered by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, and the customary pro forma resolutions marked the inauguration of the sessional business proceedings.

First Bill of Session

As precedent would seem to have ordered, the first bill of the year was introduced by Attorney-General Bowser, and took its initial reading, this being a merely technical measure amending the act which governs the administration of small estates of the insane. Returns were also brought down by Finance Minister Ellison of the public accounts for the last fiscal year, and by Hon. Dr. Young of the fortieth report of the department of education, the report of the provincial sanitary inspector, the fourteenth report of the provincial board of health, and the yearly report of the Hospital for the Insane over which Dr. Doherty presides.

NE TEMERE DECREE

Members of Quebec Legislature Question Government in Regard to Rumored Legislation. QUEBEC, Jan. 11.—Two questions were put in the house regarding the "ne temere" decree which is likely to cause considerable interest. Mr. Godfrey Langlois, member for St. Louis division of Montreal, has placed with the clerk the following questions:

Archduke's Palace Damaged

VIENNA, Jan. 11.—A considerable portion of the palace of the Archduke Frederick in this city was burned today and a great many valuables and paintings were destroyed. The fire started in the apartments of the Archduchess Isabella, wife of the Archduke Frederick.

CRUISER'S HARD TRIP

Japanese Warship Found Returns to Japan With Epidemic on Board After Encountering Typhoons. News was brought by the steamer Mexico Maru that the Japanese cruiser Doki which returned to Yokohama shortly before the Osaka Shosen Kaisha liner left the port with Prince Fushimi, who represented Japan at the coronation ceremonies at Bankoku on board, had a stormy passage and after being severely buffeted by a typhoon put into Hongkong with but 100 tons of coal. The cruiser put into Camran bay after being storm-beaten for several days, for shelter from the storm.

FIVE DOLLAR DOMINION NOTES

Minister of Finance Announces That \$4 Issue Will be Recalled—New Printing Contract to be Let

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—The house spent the day in real work, disposing of government legislation and voting over four millions of estimates chiefly in the civil government list, that is payment of the Ottawa civil service. The discussion was discursive, the important points being Minister White's statement that \$5 Dominion notes will be issued, the same minister's statement that tenders for the printing of Dominion notes are to be called for, Minister Hughes' announcement that the government will build its own small armories, and Hon. Mr. Monk's announcement that legislation will be introduced to improve the position of the engineers in the government service.

The house took up a bill amending the Quebec harbor commissioners act, which was given a second reading and passed through committee. The bill abolishes the present commission of nine and substitutes one of three, to be appointed by the government on the model of the Montreal board.

Hon. Mr. White announced that the \$4 bill had been issued last autumn because of need for currency and the plate for it was ready. It will be withdrawn and \$5 Dominion notes substituted.

The contract for printing notes with the American Bank Note company expires on October 1st next, and the government will advertise in a couple of weeks for tenders. The basis will be a five-year contract, and advertisements will be issued in Britain as well as in Canada. Firms tendering must be prepared to establish a plant in Canada.

Hon. Colonel Hughes announced that the militia department henceforward will undertake the work of erecting armories costing less than \$5,000, the public works department being too busy.

The opposition fought over an hour on the proposal to increase the salary of Colonel W. P. Anderson, chief engineer of the marine department, from \$3,550 to \$4,000, on the ground that other officials of the colonial department had the latter figure. Colonel Anderson has been in the service since 1875, and ranks high as an official. The opposition claimed that this was a violation of the civil service act. Hon. Mr. Monk plainly said that Anderson had been held back by political prejudice. After a long debate the vote was passed 57 to 37. In the course of this debate Mr. Monk said that he would introduce at the next session legislation to improve the position of engineers in the government service.

It was announced by Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, tonight, that the government had decided to grant the request of the Farmers' bank of the affairs of the bank. A royal commission is to be issued, clothed with ample powers for probing the whole fraud from beginning to end. The decision of the government was reached without any further representations from the bank sufferers, although a number of gentlemen concerned in the appeal recently made were in Ottawa today. The commission has not yet been named, but will consist of one man, probably assisted by counsel. The commission, it is understood, will be issued at once.

ORDER AGAINST SEALING

Japanese Ordinance Published Bringing Four Nation Treaty Into Effect. The Japanese government has issued an ordinance forbidding the sealing as a result of the four-nation treaty which came into effect on December 15 last. The ordinance reads:

Article 1.—The catching of seals and sea otters in the Bering, Kamchatka and Okhotsk seas, and the North Pacific Ocean, lying to the north of the 30th degree of north latitude, including the Sea of Japan, is prohibited.

Article 2.—Persons catching seals, or using, or causing to be used, land, buildings and articles for the purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding 200 yen (\$100). This provision also applies to persons who have imported or caused to be imported to the dominions of the empire sea otters, seals or their furs caught in those waters.

Article 3.—Persons who have resisted or otherwise impeded the exercise of the official duties prescribed under article 3 of the Sealing Regulations, or who have made a false statement thereof, shall be punished with detention or a fine not exceeding 50 yen (\$25).

FOREIGNERS IN DANGER IN CHINA

Robber Bands Beginning to Move Country Following Stoppage of Pay of Troops. According to advices brought by the steamer Mexico Maru, which arrived today from the Orient, grave disorders are anticipated in Central China as a result of the lack of funds of both Imperial and revolutionary forces. With the stoppage of payment in consequence of the lack of funds soldiers are deserting in numbers and in less than two months' time it is expected that large bodies of soldiers will start marauding on their own and foreigners, who have not made their escape, will probably suffer. The outlook is considered serious by officials, and when the Mexico Maru left Japan troops were being ordered to China to protect Japanese. In Shensi the greatest anxiety prevails. Taking advantage of the truce Yuan Shi Kai hurled a big force into this province to clear away the insurgents menacing the Imperial advance. The mob element has been rioting at Kian and elsewhere with the result that much alarm was felt for the 75 foreigners still in Shensi. The Hoochi Shimbun reports that 37 of these are being escorted out by Imperial troops and the fate of the remainder is uncertain. A letter from Pakhoi dated December 8th says the whole district is in the hands of brigands, and Linchow, city was plundered by 5000 robbers and looters, the place being burned and hundreds of girls kidnapped and many women attacked. The brigands are also fighting with each other for the loot. One band which captured 25 girls was attacked by a larger band and many of the captured girls were killed, their bodies being brought to Pakhoi strapped on wheelbarrows. Peking is panic stricken owing to captures of rifles and revolutionary bands. A plot to assassinate Yuan Shi Kai was nipped in the bud. The plotters had a store of rifles near the Tungshu gate, and fifty revolutionaries concerned in the plot were arrested.

ELECTIONS HELD IN OTHER CITIES

Mr. James Findlay Chosen Mayor of Vancouver by a Large Majority—Mayor Dier in Ladysmith

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 11.—By a majority of 1308 votes, Mr. James Findlay defeated today Mayor Taylor, who has held office for the past two years. The election was fought chiefly on civic questions.

Only one woman figured as a candidate for public office, Mrs. P. McNaughton, who was elected as school trustee. A fairly heavy poll of women voters was recorded.

MANITOBA

NANAIMO, B. C., Jan. 11.—The municipal elections here today passed off quietly, the inclement weather no doubt being responsible for several absences from the polls. In the mayoralty contest Ald. John Shaw was elected over his opponent, Thos. Hodgson, by a majority of 23, the vote standing: Shaw 455, Hodgson 432.

Aldermen were elected in the different wards as follows: South Ward—Jas. Young, Geo. Cavallay, Wm. J. Ferguson, Middle Ward—H. Shepherd, H. McKenzie, A. F. Busby, North Ward—Alex. Forrester, Wm. Grieve, J. R. McKinnell.

School Trustees: Thos. Hodgson, Alex. Forrester, the school bylaw passed by a large majority.

LADYSMITH

LADYSMITH, Jan. 11.—In the most exciting election contest ever held here, Dr. R. E. Dier was re-elected mayor by an overwhelming majority against Mr. W. Ward. The vote polled was especially large, and the greatest enthusiasm was evinced.

There were no bylaws or referenda. Mayor-elect Dier polled a heavy vote in each ward, and his election was never in doubt. This result is taken as an excellent testimonial to Dr. Dier's popularity as chief magistrate last year. His opponent, Mr. Ward, is a highly respected resident, a retired merchant of the city.

The aldermanic results contained some surprises. They were as follows: Middle Ward Messrs. Daniel J. Matheson, Colin J. Campbell and William Baird; East Ward, Messrs. Murdoch Matheson and Thomas Turner; West Ward, Messrs. Patrick Malone and William Siler.

As school trustees Messrs. I. E. Lowe and Harry Hughes were successful. Mayor Dier pledged himself to support the adoption of a three-dollar wage per eight-hour day for laborers in civic works.

Mainland Cities

NELSON, B. C., Jan. 11.—The municipal elections today were keenly contested and created greater interest than for years past, and it is estimated that at least fifteen thousand dollars changed hands as the result. Mayor Harold Selous was defeated by J. E. Annable, by 76 majority. Mayor Selous had been elected the three previous years.

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Jan. 11.—Robert Gaw was elected mayor today, defeating Fernand Lequin.

FERNIE

FERNIE, B. C., Jan. 11.—Fornie elected Mayor A. W. Bleasdel, over Thomas Beck by a majority of fifty.

Sixth Victim Dies

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—C. A. Boulet, the fifteen-year-old son of Dr. Jos. Boulet, of 115 Beaudry street, Quebec, died today as the result of injuries sustained in the wreck of the C. P. R. Express at St. Vincent de Paul on Monday last, making the sixth victim. He was the only first class passenger on the Quebec train that was seriously injured.

The Business Outlook

When time has allowed us to see it in proper perspective, the year 1911 will show little but the most favorable developments from the point of view of Canadians. With immigration at its height, England still pouring in money, and the West pouring out grain, albeit somewhat tardily after a winter somewhat with railway extensions being rushed and building breaking all records; with our factories working overtime and our farmers prosperous, there is no reason to enter the new year with misgivings.

United States Tariff

It is not possible, then, that the country has grown so great that business can no longer be destroyed by any talk of revising the tariff; if that revision is to be held down to business methods, such as are being pursued by Mr. Taft? We think there is ground for very careful thought in this suggestion, valuable equally to our democratic friends, who would reduce the tariff greatly, and to our high protection friends who assert that any tariff revision is death to American industries.—New York Herald.

Breeding Manes

The Insurance Act has been the great question at issue in the North Ayrahath election, and we interpret the result as a condemnation of the reckless haste of the chancellor of the exchequer and the way he has thrust his scheme down the throats of "his" beneficiaries. But it is not the Insurance Act alone which is being thrust upon the country. All through the autumn the government have been developing their legislative programme for next year, and have been trying to stimulate an artificial appetite for the good things they are going to lay before the people. Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment and Disendowment, and a great Electoral Reform Bill, which is to sweep away all electoral qualifications and admit millions of men—and perhaps women—to the registers; such are the three courses of the coming feast. But they are exciting nausea instead of provoking appetite.—London Telegraph.

STRIKE CONTINUES

Cotton Companies and Operatives Stay Apart on Open Shop Question—An Offer Declined

MANCHESTER, Eng., Jan. 11.—Employers in the cotton trade expressed their determination to insist on the open shop system, but the workers' union will not allow the workers to be employed in the mills, and the result will be that the strike is far from unshakable. The employers are understood to be ready to grant an increase of wages if the operatives will guarantee never to strike again on the non-union question. The men have declined this offer, but will agree to a six months' "truce," during which work shall be carried on and the open shop question be left to the council of the general federation of trades unions, which today to give the cotton operatives financial aid.

DOCUMENTS MISSING

Books and Records Wanted in Trial of Packers are Searched For Without Success. CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Books and records showing the allowances used in figuring the cost of fresh meats, which were inspected by a federal grand jury investigating charges of rebating against the packers in 1909, can not be found in the files of the defendants for use in the trial of the ten packers charged with conspiracy in restraint of trade before United States District Judge Carpenter. Three accountants paid by the packers testified today that they had searched for the records in question and had been unable to find them. They said they believed the documents had been destroyed.

It is expected that the defense will make a determined effort to prevent the books bearing on the manufacture and sale of fresh meat from going into the record of the case, on the ground that the books of a corporation cannot be used as evidence against its officers in a criminal proceeding.

FIRST REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR

Steps Taken Toward the Establishment of System in Provincial Work—Enforcement of Rules. The first—indeed one might fairly call it an interim or preliminary—report of the Provincial Sanitary Inspector, Dr. Davis, whose function it is particularly to oversee the conditions as to sanitation, water supply, etc., in construction, leasing, fishing and similar camps throughout British Columbia, was yesterday presented to the legislature by Hon. Dr. Young. In it Dr. Davis sketches hastily the steps taken toward the establishment of a sanitary system by the inspector, and says:

"Judging from my limited experience during the past few months, it appears that the sanitary conditions in railway logging, mining, and other camps throughout the province are not, upon the whole, satisfactory. In many instances, however, where proper attention has not been paid to yearling disposal of garbage, etc., although in every case the responsibility for the camp has at once been accepted by the campers. In this connection, I should like to state that in every instance I have visited, the water supply has been met with nothing but kindness and courtesy from those responsible for the operation of the various camps."

"From the reports received from the outside, and as well as my personal experience, I find that, with very few exceptions, the water supply is generally good. In a number of what may be called permanent camps there have usually been sanitary arrangements which have been occupied by the men themselves. These buildings are usually well built, complete, and fairly sanitary. The question of the ventilation of bunk-houses is a somewhat difficult one. The usual method is by leaving a space in the roof or gables, but during wet and stormy weather the ventilation of the smaller bunk-houses presents a serious problem. In many instances, the men sleep, and unless the windows and doors are kept open, which is impossible in bad weather, the atmosphere becomes very close."

"This department proposes to enforce the rules by every means at its disposal. While it is not intended to bring about any necessary changes in such a manner that healthful conditions may be maintained, it believes that the health of the men is the first consideration. I propose to have a sanitary committee in each camp, the members of which shall be appointed by the departmental rules and regulations will be permitted. Contractors are to be treated with the same care as the treatment of an injured man. The department does not believe that there is any reason why the men should be kept for hours without medical attendance. Larger contractors are perfectly able to pay attention to the health of their men, and it seems to be a consideration of the first importance that it is clearly impossible for one medical man to properly attend to the men in the various camps situated several miles apart. I have now under consideration the question of formulating a regulation which will make it compulsory for all camps to keep on hand a complete first-aid equipment, with simple directions for its use. Now that the winter of the service has been organized, it will, I hope, be possible in the future to maintain a better supervisory system, and to ameliorate the conditions under which a large and unorganized body of workers live."

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Cresca Capon in Jelly—whole bird—tin.....\$2.50
Sweetbreads and Mushrooms, tin.....50c
Puree de Fois Gras, tin \$2.50 to.....25c
Pate de Fois Gras, jar \$1.00 to.....50c
Green Turtle Meat, tin \$1.50 | Filet of Soles, tin.....50c
C. & B. Sardines, in oil, tin.....35c
Jockey Club Sardines, tin .50c | Andre Sardines, tin.....25c
Trefavene Sardines, tin.....25c
Skipper Brand Sardines, tin, 30c or.....25c
Olaf Brand Sardines, 2 tins, 30c or.....25c
Giraffe Sardines, tin.....25c
Billet, Genuine French Sardines, 3 kinds, tin.....20c
Augulla Ammarinate—Eels in vinegar, very delicious—imported direct from Italy, tin.....\$1.00
Steen Figs in Brandy, bottle.....75c
Grudd Figs, in glass, \$1.00 or.....50c

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HOW BILLY

Four men in sport, and had a great sportsman known big game the phrase run question of ner horror of losing been dwelt upon

"It seems to me from sure if he "But, if a fell?" said the man. "You see often believe w where the misc "Hum! I'm mine," said the "I feel sure again came the men aren't so s A ripple of, and the host sa please; and, if nerve."

A chorus: "Well," said Bludkins, the confirmed backer, at any rate, have County Uppon heard of Billy S Bludkins no fully slipped his "And now," his chair with yarrn:

"Colonel W. County Uppon Army some ten story. The great spent in India, v service, and ha many a hard-f services, too, ha yet he had neve his merit. At le ways said. As fe thought of grun duction had for the Army for a knew that he w proved no will with him all th such a love ca successful. Wh Bludkins smi went on.

"Sometimes, soldier would a Cloreham was a good billet, and duffer he really had a clever w had made her h did certainly so as he wondered have gone if h clever wife. Hi and he had bee well content, in for him to retire on the family Scottish forbear the Plantation spent his leave h was ever 'B few parts of hi he didn't know units of his own

"To his love, tense passion fo found himself he of youth. As his used frequently talkin' about? A huntin'."

"Therefore, v India, it was th that he found h the comfortable park sloping do Lough. He cou remainder of hi hunt, at any rat not much use. mornings after h watched the wh and gradually e He looked on th tion, and mutter of your eternal

"Then he we out with the preached and pr fitness. 'Yes,' a fit, my boy; not you, so long as y nerve; yes, kee enjoy yourself."

"It would ha agined Billy S had cultivat h His valor was and nerve. Nev had—if ever ma courage of the h

"Well, Billy, sons with the U Ballyruppan Har

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

HOW BILLY SCOTT LOST AND FOUND HIS NERVE

Four men had finished dinner, and the talk—much good talk—had run altogether on sport, and had lingered over many an adventure by flood and field; for these men were great sportsmen. Two of them were well-known big game hunters; while all were, as the phrase runs, "great hunting men." The question of nerve had been discussed, and the horror of losing that precious possession had been dwelt upon.

"It seems to me," said the host—and the Irishman of the party—"that one may be far from sure if he has really lost his nerve."

"But, if a fellow's lost his nerve, can't he tell?" said the unimaginative man.

"It by no means follows," replied the Irishman. "You see," and his eyes twinkled, "we often believe what our friends tell us. That's where the mischief is!"

"Hum! I'm jolly sure I'd know if I'd lost mine," said the other.

"I feel sure you would, but then"—and again came the twinkle—"you see, we Irishmen aren't so sure of things."

A ripple of well-fed, after-dinner laughter, and the host said: "But don't forget the port, please; and, if I may, I'll tell you a story of nerve."

A chorus: "By all means!"

"Well," said the host, and he looked at Bludkins, the oldest man in the room and a confirmed bachelor, "well, Bludkins, you, at any rate, have been over to Ireland, and know County Upplodown, and, of course, have heard of Billy Scott, probably know him, too?"

Bludkins nodded an assent, and thoughtfully sipped his port.

"And now," said the host, leaning back in his chair with a retrospective air, "for my yarn:

"Colonel William Scott, of Ballyinch, County Upplodown, had retired from the Army some ten years before the date of my story. The greater part of his career had been spent in India, where he had seen much active service, and had borne himself gallantly in many a hard-fought fight. The value of his services, too, had been freely acknowledged; yet he had never been rewarded according to his merit. At least this is what his friends always said. As for the soldier himself, he never thought of grumbling because no great distinction had come his way. He had entered the Army for the best of all reasons: He knew that he would love it; and this love had proved no will-of-the-wisp, but had remained with him all through. Surely no man with such a love can be considered anything but successful. What do you think, Bludkins?"

Bludkins smiled impartially, and the story went on.

"Sometimes, it is true, this simple-minded soldier would find himself wondering why Clorham was now a major-general with a good billet, and he thought of what an awful duffer he really was. Bloreham, true enough, had a clever wife; and people said that she had made her husband. He knew that wives did certainly sometimes count, and he smiled as he wondered how much higher he would have gone if he, like Bloreham, had had a clever wife. His profession had been his wife, and he had been content with his spouse—well content, indeed. So, when the time came for him to retire, home he came to settle down on the family estate of Ballyinch, which his Scottish forbears had been granted, during the Plantation of Ulster. He had always spent his leave here, and here to all his friends he was ever 'Billy Scott'; while there were few parts of his fine, prosperous county that he didn't know as well as he had known the units of his own regiment."

"To his love for soldiering he joined an intense passion for the chase; and wherever he found himself he hunted with all the first ardor of youth. As his old housekeeper at Ballyinch, used frequently to say, 'Is it the Colonel ye're talkin' about? Agh, he's just clean daft about huntin'!"

"Therefore, when he turned his back on India, it was with very well contented spirit that he found himself settled permanently at the comfortable manor house in the beautiful park sloping down to the shores of Rangford Lough. He could now enjoy himself for the remainder of his life, or as long as he could hunt, at any rate; for if a man can't hunt life's not much use. So thought Billy Scott, a few mornings after his arrival at Ballyinch, as he watched the white mist rising from the lough, and gradually enfolding the whole demesne. He looked on the scene with infinite satisfaction, and muttered, 'Ah! This is good! None of your eternal sunshine here!'"

"Then he went blithely upstairs to have a bout with the dumb-bells, for he always preached and practiced the gospel of physical fitness. 'Yes,' he would say, 'keep yourself fit, my boy; nothing like it! Falls won't hurt you, so long as you're fit; and you'll keep your nerve; yes, keep your nerve, and be able to enjoy yourself.'"

"It would have been difficult to have imagined Billy Scott minus his iron nerve. It was the guerdon that he prized, and that he had cultivated by every means in his power. His valor was a rare combination of pluck and nerve. Never reckless, never flustered, he had—if ever man had—to perfection the cool courage of the hunting field."

"Well, Billy hunted for three or four seasons with the Upplodown Foxhounds and the Ballyuppan Harriers, and found life pleasant

in every way. Why shouldn't he, with half a dozen good horses in his stable, good health, and good friends? At the beginning of the fifth year after his return home, a frosty morning made it doubtful if he would be able to get to the meet of the harriers at Flintagh. Nothing annoyed him more than indecision and uncertainty, especially in hunting affairs. So, when old Macmoran, his faithful head man, said, 'But, shurely, sor, ye wouldn't be thinkin' of startin' for the hunt a mornin' like that!' Billy rather testily replied: 'What on earth's to stop me? One night's frost never stops hunting.'"

"'Aye, but it's a hard wan, sor, an' ye'll see that afore ye go very far, so ye will.'"

"Then master and man walked down the avenue, Billy trying to drive his stick into the white, rime-covered banks, studded with rare shrubs."

"'An' ye see that now, sor! That's what I toul't ye!'"

"'Oh, it's not so bad, at all,' said Billy, when, after many vain attempts to pierce the turf, he at length succeeded. 'See that!'"

"When they reached the main road—a more sheltered spot—Billy pretended to find it perfectly right; and even Macmoran was forced to admit, 'Well, I wouldn't like to say that ye couldn't make the meet.'"

"An hour afterwards Billy, mounted on his good chestnut mare—the best one in his stable for such a day—was picking his way carefully along. And on arrival, rather late, at Flintagh, he found the Keen Master, Farleigh White, with only half a dozen of his followers around him."

"'Why, I thought you were never coming, Colonel. I was just going to start.'"

"'The roads are fearful; can we hunt all right?'"

"'Hunt?' said Farleigh, 'of course we'll hunt! Only a bit of bone in the ground.'"

"And then hounds, followed by the small field, moved off to draw the Haddens, a tiny strip of land, lying in an extremely sheltered position."

"The sun was now out, loosening the frost's grip, and warming and cheering horses and riders; and the Master exclaimed, 'What's wrong with this?'"

"In a very short time a hare was raised, and hounds went away in full pursuit, their beautiful cry ringing through the clear frosty air, and making Farleigh exclaim, 'They talk about music! That's the music for me!'"

"As often happens in a frost, hounds were running well, and a very pretty hunt took place; and Billy Scott, as usual, was right bang in front. Galloping through an open gate, he turned sharp to the left, down a steep slope—too fast, as he afterwards admitted; for, like a shot, down went the mare—slipped up on the frosty patch—and rolled clean over her rider. Well, when they got Billy straightened out, he looked uncommonly bad. It was a frightful fall. However, after three weeks in bed, and a good change of air, he seemed as well as ever. But he wasn't; for he couldn't ride a yard. Billy had completely lost his nerve. His fall had been one of those shaking, crumpling disasters—fractured ribs, internal injuries, and all that sort of thing. As Farleigh White said, 'He'd got the stuffing knocked out of him.' But probably much of his nervous trouble came from so many of his friends telling him that they hoped he would find he hadn't lost his nerve. While others, who themselves never had any to lose, persistently and pleasantly assured the poor fellow that he would find his 'nerve all gone'; one man, in particular, bringing to his recollection the well-known case of young Rouse-thorne, one of the hardest of the hard, who took a fall just like yours, Billy, and never afterwards could jump a fence to save his life!"

"So, when next season came round, Billy went out to hunt in no very blithesome mood. He—whose thoughts, with autumn, had always eagerly turned to the raptures of the chase—now felt himself shaky and depressed, as he mounted his big brown horse, and rode off to find the harriers at Killyseagh Cross Roads."

"It was a glorious morning, with a temperature more like early September than that of October. A slight frost now altogether dispelled by the powerful sun gave a delightful air. Signs of an unusually late, but well-garnered, harvest were still all around. And Billy, an ardent lover of Nature and the countryside, felt himself grow fitter, as his eye wandered over familiar objects and found fresh beauties all around. And, as the firm rhythmic walk of his favorite hunter rang on the hard, smooth road, his 'malaise' seemed to disappear; yet before he had been a quarter of an hour amongst his friends at the meet his doubts and fears had returned, and he was altogether ill at ease. But jumping, to any wild extent, is unnecessary at the opening days of harriers. Then, after a good lunch at Sam Farrell's, and just when Billy Scott was beginning to feel much happier, the field said that they had done enough jumping for a beginning; so hounds went home. Well, of course, Billy now went out regularly, but somehow or other his nerve improved very little; and, whether he was with the harriers or the Upplodown Foxhounds, it seemed to be much the same thing. The once determined horseman went about looking for 'the best place' in every fence. What everybody had foretold had really happened, and Caspar Frant—a discerning critic if ever there was one—said, 'He'll never be worth a rap!'"

"But Billy was by no means done yet!

Bludkins, don't forget the wine, you're drinking nothing! Another cigar, Somers? Tufton, just a soupon more, and I'll soon finish. But, you remember Miss Swynnerton?"

"'Ah, a nice girl,' said Tufton, and his voice had a faint sound of regret."

"'Well, Mabel Swynnerton came over to stay with the O'Reillys. She was just the sort to get on well in Ireland. No side, you know, full of fun, and a thorough sportswoman. Not in her first youth, of course.'"

"'None the worse for that!' murmured Bludkins."

"'But she was quite charming; and so clever that she didn't seem a bit clever. She and Billy soon became great friends; but if sport was good, Miss Swynnerton was in the first flight, and Billy, he was still looking for the best place!' Their friendship, though thus broken, seemed to flourish. And Joe Hudson, a confirmed bachelor himself, remarked, 'Gad, it might have been a match if Billy hadn't lost his nerve!'"

"It soon became evident that Billy was becoming more and more devoted; in fact, he was in love. And now—one couldn't help being amused—made frightful attempts to ride in his old form, but only when the adored one was out. If she wasn't on the scene, he went off early; there was always something wrong—his horse was short of work, or important affairs called him homewards. But when the lady was out, he carried a 'do or die' look, and actually managed to ride as hard as any of us; but only for a few fields at a time. After the ardor came the dreadful chill, the inevitable search for 'the only jumpable place.'"

"'Don't speak of it,' said Bludkins; 'I do that searching myself now.'"

The others laughed and said, "Nonsense, old fellow!"

"Still, sometimes Billy went wonderfully, and then Caspar Frant said that 'he'd come all right'; but there was nothing permanent about his performances—mere flashes of his old valor, struck out of his funk by Miss Swynnerton's presence. And now the time was approaching for the lady's departure. She had enjoyed three months of exceptionally good sport; had got very fond of jumping banks and stone walls; and had made herself popular with everyone—rich and poor alike. You see," and the quizzical smile came to his eyes, "when she saw anything she hadn't seen at home it wasn't always, 'Oh, how dreadfully Irish!' No Saxon condescension about her!"—as Farleigh White said."

"Well, a week before her departure, the Upplodowns met at Rinalto, not far from the Kennels. Bludkins, you remember a hunt breakfast there?"

"'Rather! A real Irish welcome you get. It's in the air!'"

"'Yes, the Barrys live for sport and hospitality—a fine generous diet—and very well they look on it! There was a big field out that day—towards the end of February, and that great specimen of an Irish gentleman, Dick Barry, was busy welcoming all with winning smile and voice. Everyone was cheery, many exuberantly happy, although the weather was a shade soft; but that's nothing in Oppodown.'"

"When all were mounted, a long stream of riders filed slowly through the park and on to the Ballyinch road. Rory Home, the Master and huntsman—keen as mustard; tactful as a grande dame in her salon—then jogged off to draw the small covert at Drumness, where that good fellow, Jim Wood, always had a fox; and the whole field quickened its pace, Billy Scott and Miss Swynnerton riding together at the end of the cavalcade."

"'Now, Miss Swynnerton, please don't do anything rash; remember it's a nasty cutting country round here.'"

"'Oh, that's all right, and you must remember that I have only two more hunts in dear old Oppodown; so I must make the most of my time!'"

"'I say, Miss Swynnerton,' said Billy, nervously fumbling at his reins, 'You know, I'm awfully sorry you're going.'"

"'So am I,' said the lady, apparently only interested in the hounds, just now entering the covert. 'In this they had been but a few minutes, when a fine fox was viewed away. And Miss Swynnerton held her breath, and her heart beat fast and the color rose to her face, as she listened to the hounds' opening burst. Then she turned her thoroughbred bay and jumped out of the narrow lane, in which the crowd were surging and swaying. It wasn't a nice place, but Billy was with her in a moment. When I saw them I thought there he was all right now! Hounds were running beautifully, over quite an easy country for the first fifteen minutes. They then ran through a very big bank country, and falls were frequent. And I saw Billy stopping to look for the best place.' He remembered, once more, that his friends said he'd lost his nerve! But Miss Swynnerton was going on straight as a bird. And now I believe what happened was this: Billy was soon jogging along the road, feeling—in every sense of the word—very much out of it. Now, he saw cattle moving on a distant hill, and he pushed towards them through a gap, and over a few easy fences, until he came to a very wide brook. That was out of the question!—no man in his senses would jump it, he said. It was the dreaded Ravenet river, the Oppodown Whissendine. He ambled along its banks for half a mile. There was no best place here! But what was that sound? Surely someone in distress. And, as he approached the spot, he heard a spashing

and floundering. 'Some damned fool in here!' said Billy."

"'Help! Help!' and loud cries came from the river. And now he saw a sight which made his blood run cold. There, in the river, wedged up by her horse against the further bank, was Miss Swynnerton!"

"'Oh, Colonel Scott, please do try and help me! Can't you? Won't you?'"

"'I will!' shouted Billy. He never thought of the best place! He cantered back nearly a hundred yards, then turned, sat down, and drove his good horse hard at the wide river."

"'Well over, indeed!' murmured Miss Swynnerton."

"'Billy was off his horse in a second; then unsaddled him, took the girths and joined them together, put one end round a tree, and slid down the steep bank into some four feet of water.'"

"'Well, after a great deal of hard work he managed to extricate Miss Swynnerton, and then, aided by some country people, her horse was got out. Neither a pin the worse for their dip.'"

"Soon the lady and her rescuer were both mounted again. Very cold, and feeling half drowned, they started off across country—a bee line—for the O'Reillys, Billy never giving a thought to any fence. He afterwards told me that when he had safely, and apparently so easily, jumped the big river, he suddenly felt a great rush of happiness and extraordinary exhilaration: for he was certain he'd found his nerve. He was his old self again!"

"'Well, Miss Swynnerton prolonged her visit, owing to a chill after her fall, and before next season she had become Mrs. Scott.'"

"'Ah, I remember,' said Tufton, softly."

"'And,' continued the host, 'Billy's had the best of nerve ever since.'"

"'But, it seems to me,' said Bludkins, 'that he found his nerve because he'd never lost it!'"

"'Perhaps so,' said the host, lighting another cigar and smiling, 'I offer no explanation.'"

"'Ah,' remarked Somers, emerging from profound thought, 'after all, women can do a lot for us!'"

Bludkins and Tufton—the old and the young bachelor—looked uncertain."

And the host—watching the blue smoke wreathed round the top of the pink lamp-shade—seemed doubtful, too; but at last he said, "And they do!"—Hugh Henry in Billy's."

SHOOTING AND FISHING ROUND DELHI

There is a lot of small game shooting round Delhi, and as there are plenty of small fields and ponds, duck and snipe afford sport in addition to the usual "dry" shooting at partridges, francolin, hares, pigeon and quail. The ancient brick walls of Delhi Fort give harborage to great numbers of blue rocks. We used occasionally to have an afternoon at them. The modus operandi was to get together half a dozen guns or more, and station them at various commanding points on the walls. This kept the pigeons on the move, and we used generally to get seventy or more between us in a short time. There are also green fruit pigeons to be got, and the small stock pigeons. These latter are like a lesser and paler edition of the blue rock, but they differ entirely in their habits from rock pigeons, feeding in the morning and afternoon, and at dusk retiring to roost in trees."

The shooting round about the Kutab—a triumphal tower some eleven miles from the Ajmere Gate—used to be quite good; there were plenty of the handsome little red headed jungle bush quail, numbers of grey partridges and hares, and a few blacks. Then there were generally to be found some flocks of the common pintail sandgrouse, while painted sandgrouse were always to be got by searching the scrub covered hillocks. The Kutab is in the midst of countless ruins for this was the site of one of the ancient cities which preceded modern Delhi. There too is the famous inscribed iron pillar, about sixteen inches in diameter. The last time I saw this I was much amused with the antics of my sals, who, with his back to the pillar was endeavoring to make his hands meet round it. Success in this acrobatic feat was regarded as great medicine."

Nine miles from Delhi is Okla, the head of the canal. Here there is a pretty and comfortable bungalow, in which leave can be obtained to stay a day or two. Along the banks of the river, in the tamarisk jungle, a good many black partridges can be got by patient beating. There are also duck, teal and geese on the river there. One day we shot among other things at Okla several red crested pochard. Besides shooting at Okla there is excellent fishing in the pool below the weir. The large predaceous fish take a spoon or minnow in the evenings just where the overflow runs in a little stream into the big pool. I used to get very good sport with a fly rod and diminutive spoon. There are also enormous fresh water sharks which may be taken with a live eel on strong tackle. In the direction of Ghaziabad and Dadri, and round about the Hindan River is some very fair shooting, including black buck, but the heads are poor. Near Ghaziabad there is a long reservoir for storing water for the railway. This pool holds large rohu and white carp; there are some big murrals in it. I caught fish upto 12lb. in this



tank, and no doubt there are much larger ones. A friend who was fishing there one evening caught a 5lb. murrals on paste, rather an unusual thing to happen as they are predaceous fish. In the Ghaziabad diocion is the village of Salempoor. Here I had some fairly good sport with black and grey partridges and also shot a fine specimen of the jungle cat in broad daylight, as it was hunting some partridges along the side of the little irrigation canal. I also see by my notes that I got a lesser florikan, and four green pigeons at Shahdara, not far from Ghaziabad."

There is interesting ground out along the Alipur and Rohtak roads, where can be found plenty of grey partridges and hares. Behind the ridge and well to the north of Delhi is the great plain, where the camps are always pitched. Camp life in the winter is cold work in Northern India. Of course the important Government officials, native chieftains, and so on, have very glorified camps—tents like houses, with floors and fireplaces—and these are comfortable enough in the cold. The ordinary officer's tent is however a very chilly affair when nights are frosty."

Close to Delhi there are some charming, half wild gardens. They are called after the princess whose dowry they once were, the Roshnara Gardens. In this little park there is a small lake fed by an irrigation canal. It has an islet in the centre, and though nowhere more than 7 feet to 8 feet deep, holds large robu and white carp. I have in this pond caught myself, and seen caught by others, fish up to 18 lb. in weight. No shooting is of course permitted in the gardens, but while fishing I have watched green fruit pigeons climbing about in the pipal trees like parrots to get the ripe figs."

FLEUR-DE-LYS.

A POT-SHOT

Jerry Horton is one of the living exponents of the creed that a rifle is the only gun for your true sportsman. He consistently and persistently maintains this position in spite of all evidence to the contrary. So when four of us went for a week's camp in the Rainy River country up northwest, naturally Jerry took along his old '88 repeater."

The old '88 of Jerry's deserves a word of mention, for it was in a class by itself. It was of an ancient and venerable model and of a standard make, but the victim of many years' continued neglect. Its barrel was rusty and its mechanism rickety and it was "leaded" beyond all power of mere words to describe."

To say the least, it was an erratic shooter. I've seen Jerry drive a nail with it at a hundred yards, and I've been present on other occasions when he failed to hit the end of a log, four feet in diameter, at a hundred feet. The bullets were quite as likely to strike sidewise as otherwise, and the havoc wrought in a squirrel when one of those soft slugs struck it while turning end over end was something harrowing to see."

One day Jerry and I were returning from town with tobacco, coffee, salt, and other supplies; I, being the bearer of the sack, was unarmed. Jerry carried his ancient and cherished rifle. As we climbed a hog-back ridge covered with straggling pine, I spied a dead tree—gaunt reminder of some bygone forest fire—upstanding some two hundred yards to the right of our course. On its topmost branch sat a hen partridge."

I stopped like a pointer and gave Jerry a "s-sst" of warning. Partridges are palatable when properly cooked, and we had the cook at camp who could do it."

"'We want that bird,' I told him."

So we made a careful detour and approached within seventy yards of the dead pine, unobserved. We then discovered a second bird—a young one two-thirds grown—perched on a limb four feet below the hen."

"'Jerry,' I whispered, 'if you ever shot that old-blunderbuss of yours to kill, this is the occasion.'"

"'You go ahead and shoot,' he returned. 'You're a better shot than I am. Go on—try your luck!'"

As time was precious and he was stubborn, I took the gun. I laid its aged, rusty barrel across a log and drew a careful bead on the young partridge; he was a plump youngster and my mouth watered for him. It was an easy shot—had I possessed a dependable gun. Second after second passed while I sighted and Jerry held his breath and waited in suspense. Then—hoping for the best—I cracked away and—down tumbled the hen, torn into a tangled mass of skin, gore, and feathers, from her perch four feet above. And far across the valley we watched a whirling speck, receding and presently vanishing, as the young bird split the afternoon breeze."

"I believe I'd 'a' shot the young un, if I'd been you," said Jerry.—E. E. H. in Outing.

The Third Week of Spencer's 34th January Sale Opens on Monday With Remarkable Bargains in Dresses, Millinery, Linens, Silks and Dress Goods

A Clearance Sale of Tweed Outing Hats on Monday

REGULAR \$5.00 VALUES MARKED DOWN TO \$1.00
There are many shapes to choose from in this assortment. Some with suede trimmings, others trimmed with feathers and peasant wings. A few plain hats are included. See the View Street windows for a display of these hats. Regular \$5 values on Monday for \$1.00

Clearing Out Over 100 Dresses at \$6.90, \$12.90 and \$18.75, Monday

Values \$12.50 to \$65

Our policy in these semi-annual sales is well known. Every garment in the ready-to-wear section is to be cleared out regardless of the price obtained. Monday will see placed on sale, the greatest values in Afternoon and Evening Dresses we have seen. You will find all sorts of dresses in the assortment.

Ribbons at Half-Price and Less, Monday

Dresden and Fancy Stripe Ribbons—These are 6in. wide, and may be had in a variety of patterns and colors. Regular 50c values on sale Monday at 25c
Plain Taffeta Ribbon—In a full line of colors. They are 6 and 8in. wide and are our regular 35c values. Special sale price 10c
Terry Ribbon Velvets—Six inches wide and all colors to choose from. Regular 50c values. January sale price 15c

Women's Underwear, Regular \$1 Values for 60c, Monday

Women's Vests—These are an entirely new line that has been delayed in transit and just come to hand. They have high necks, long sleeves and are neatly finished with lace and ribbon. It was our intention to sell these at \$1.00, but having a heavy stock, we will clean them out at, per garment 60c
Women's Vests—With high necks and long sleeves. All sizes are here, and drawers may be had to match. Colors white and grey, and regular 65c and 75c values on sale today at, per garment 40c
Women's All-Wool Vests—With high neck and long sleeves. Colors white and grey. All sizes, and drawers to match, per garment, \$1.00 and \$1.25
Women's Vests—With long sleeves and high necks. These are made of a mixture of wool and cotton, and may be had in all sizes. Colors white and grey, and drawers may be had to match. Per garment, 25c and 35c
Women's Fleece-Lined Vests—With high necks, long sleeves, and colors white and grey. Per garment, 45c
Women's Combinations—These have high necks and long sleeves. Colors white and grey. Special value, per garment \$1.15

The Values of the \$6.90 Dresses Range from \$12.50 to \$20

Panama Cloths, Muslins, Chiffons and Nets are the materials, but the styles are so varied that description is impossible. All are remarkable values, and all sizes are here.

The Values of the \$12.90 Dresses Range from \$25 to \$35

Your choice from a great variety of styles in Panama Cloths, Muslins, Chiffons, Nets, Silks and Satins. There are so many patterns and colors in these materials and such a wide variety of styles to choose from that you are sure of finding a garment that will please you.

The Values of the \$18.75 Dresses Range from \$35 to \$65

All our high-grade Dresses are included in this lot. Every model is of the very latest and most popular style. Refinement in design and excellence of materials are well combined in this line. You must see them to appreciate their value.

25 Soiled Dresses at \$6.90 and \$12.90

Besides the above, 25 Soiled Dresses will be cleaned out at \$6.90 and \$12.90. These prices are a mere fraction of the regular prices.

Silks of Every Description at Specially Low Prices, Monday

Colored Silks—This line includes colored messalines, colored taffetas, black and white striped, and black and white checks. These are all our regular \$1 values, but on Monday we will clean the mout at, per yard 50c
Black Taffeta Silk—Regularly sold at \$1 a yard, is marked for Monday's shoppers 65c
Black Chiffon Taffeta Silks—These are 40in. wide, and are worth \$1.50 a yard. On sale Monday at, per yard \$1.00
Black Messaline Silk—40in. wide, and good value at, per yard, \$2.50. January sale price \$1.75
Black Peau de Soie—36in. wide, and sells regularly at \$3 a yard. Special for Monday's shoppers, per yard \$1.50
Cream Chiffon Taffeta—40in. wide, and valued at, per yard, \$2.00. Will be sold on Monday at, per yard \$1.25
Colored Spanish Lace Waists—There are six only in this line, in colors royal and corise. Regular value \$8.75. On sale Monday at \$3.75
Stencilled Silk Blouses—In the kimono style. There are only four in this lot, and are regular \$6.75 values. On sale Monday at \$3.75
Embossed Tunic Waist—This is an exclusive waist, in cream color. This is a \$8.75 value. On sale Monday at \$3.75

Monday in the Dress Goods Department

\$1.00 DRESS GOODS FOR 50c

This line includes Colored Broadcloths, Serges, Cashmeres, Poplins and Black and White Checks. Regular \$1.00 values. On sale Monday at 50c

\$1.50 VALUES FOR 75c

A wide range of Venetian Cloths, Bedford Cords, Panamas, Ottomans, Cashmeres and Satin Cloths. Regular \$1.50 values. On sale Monday at 75c
Navy Serge—With a hard finish. A pure indigo dye, and warranted not to spot. It is 50in. wide, and our regular \$1.50 value. On sale Monday at, per yard 75c
Coating Serge—In cardinal only. This is 72in. wide, and our regular \$2.00 value. Monday's sale price, per yard \$1.25

January Sale Values in the Linen Department, Monday

Linen Tray Cloths—Size 18 x 27: is hemstitched and finished with two rows of drawn work. Regular \$1.50 values, on sale Monday at \$1
Linen Squares—Finished with hemstitching and drawn work. These have fancy centres and sell regularly at \$2.50. Size 30x30 Monday \$1
Damask Table Cloths—There are only 25 of these left: they are 22x24 yards and are hemstitched ready for use. Monday's special, only \$1.50
Bleached Table Damask—54 inches wide and sold regularly at 45c a yard: on sale Monday at 35c

Unbleached Table Damask—Regularly sold at 45c a yard and 52 inches wide. On sale Monday at 35c
Unbleached Table Damask—72 inches wide and regular value 85c a yard: on sale Monday at only 75c
Pillow Slips—About 120 dozen made of good cotton. Special on Monday at, dozen, \$1.50
Hemstitched Pillow Slips—There are 90 dozen to clean out on Monday at, per dozen ... \$2
White Dimity Bed Quilts—There are 50 only in this lot: regular \$1.50 values on Monday at \$1

Printed Linoleums, Furniture Covers and Remnants of Carpet

AT A GREAT PRICE REDUCTION MONDAY
Printed Linoleums—Here is one of the largest stocks that has ever been displayed in the history of the Spencer store. They include all the newest patterns and colors on the market. On Monday we are placing on Special Sale 700 square yards of this material in carpet and floral designs, and a variety of color combinations. They are 2 yards wide and sell regularly at 45c, 55c and 65c. Special on Monday, per square yard 35c
Couch Covers—Made of heavy tapestries, in a great variety of colors and patterns. They are finished with heavy knotted fringe and sell regularly at \$2.50 and \$3.75. Special sale price for Monday's shoppers \$1.00

Special Inducements from the Men's Furnishing Department

Men's Union Flannel Shirts, with turn-down collars attached and button down points. These are imported and may be had in light and dark fancy stripes. Special value for Monday, per garment \$1.50
Imported Union Flannel Shirts—These are the best grade and have an ordinary collar band. Two separate double shaped collars to match with each shirt. They come in checks and stripes and have soft cuffs. All sizes are here and no more appropriate shirt can be had for the present season's wear. Per garment \$3
Penman's Underwear—Men's shirts and drawers in all sizes and made from a medium weight lambs' wool. A warm and comfortable garment at, each \$1.35 and \$1
Men's Shirts and Drawers in natural wool and a heavy elastic rib. All sizes are here and no better quality can be desired by even the most expectant purchaser. Regular \$1.25 value on sale Monday at, per garment 85c

Monday in the Whitewear Department

SOME SPECIALLY GOOD VALUES IN SKIRTS AND NIGHT GOWNS

Women's Night Gowns, made of good cotton in the slip-over style. The neck and sleeves are finished with a two-inch edging of torchon lace. Special value for Monday's shoppers 65c
Women's Underskirts, made of good strong cotton, and has a tucked flounce edged with a two-inch torchon lace. Regular 75c value on sale Monday at 50c
Women's Skirts—These are made of a good cambric, have a deep flounce of tucked lawn and is finished with a six-inch frill of embroidery. Regular value up to \$1.25 on sale Monday at 85c
Women's Drawers, in all sizes and made of a superior white cotton. These are finished with a wide frill of tucked embroidery. Special for Monday, per garment 50c

Men's Suits and Overcoats at Tempting Prices on Monday

Clearing Out of Odd Lines of Men's Suits—Monday should be a busy day in the Men's Clothing Section and every man who requires a useful suit at modest price should avail himself of this money saving opportunity. There are fancy worsteds, tweeds and serges to choose from in a great variety of colors and patterns to choose from and every suit is well tailored. Regular \$8.50 to \$18.00, on sale Monday at \$5.75 and \$7.75
Great Values in Men's Overcoats—These come in cravenettes, heavy and medium weight tweeds, meltons and beavers. All the newest and most popular styles, and shades are included in this lot, and as all sizes are here there is no chance of being disappointed. There are plain and two-way collars and full length or three-quarter length coats to choose from. Regular \$12.50 to \$22.50 values are marked for Monday's selling at \$13.50, \$10.75 and \$7.75

Dress Trimmings and Veilings at January Sale Prices

Silk Fringes—In all the latest colorings and in a variety of widths and qualities. Prices start at \$3.50, and range, according to quality, down to 25c
Gold and Silver Fringes—In a great assortment of widths and qualities. Per yard, \$1.50, 50c and 40c
Gold and Silver Beaded Trimmings—This line includes all the newest ideas in trimmings, and come in widths from 3/4 to 1 1/2 in. There are so many patterns and qualities that it is impossible to describe them all. Prices start at \$10.50 and range down to, per yard 30c
All-over Laces—Closely resembling Limerick and Irish laces. A great many patterns to choose from, at prices varying from \$9.75 down to \$1.50
New Veiling—In black and colors. All the newest designs are included. Per yard 35c
New Ruchings—Packed in neat boxes, six pieces in each box. There is white and an assortment of colors to choose from. Per box, 25c and 15c
New Ruching—In a large assortment of colors, white and black. Per yard, 35c and 25c

January Umbrella Values

WOMEN'S UMBRELLAS AT \$1.00, AND \$1.50
Women's Umbrellas—With good cotton covers, steel frames and rods. These have cherry wood handles, and are good value at \$1.00
Umbrellas—With fine cotton covers, steel frames and rods and handles neatly ornamented. Sale price \$1.50
MEN'S UMBRELLAS
Men's Umbrellas—With strong cotton covers and light but strong steel frames. These are fitted with a spring self-opener and natural wood crook handles. Price, each \$1.00
Umbrellas—With fine cotton covers and natural wood handles. These have strong steel frames and rods, and are a specially good value at \$2.00

Rubber Hot Water Bottles

English Reinforced Rubber Hot Water Bottles—These bottles will last 4 or 5 years. Each, \$2.50, \$2.25, \$1.85 and \$1.65
Lambwool or Plush Covers, extra 35c, 30c 25c
Veno Star Seamless Rubber Bottles—2 quart. Price \$2.00
3 quart \$2.25
Purity Rubber Bottles—2 quart \$1.75
3 quart \$2.00
Spencer's Special Red Rubber Bottle—2 quart. Price \$1.75
3 quart \$2.00
NOTE.—Duché fittings for these to make a combination fountain syringe, each 75c

Women's Gloves at January Sale Prices

Perrin's Marchioness Glace Kid Gloves—In colors grey, tan, brown, slate, heaver, green, black and white. A specially good value for today's shoppers, per pair \$1.00
Perrin's Dogskin Gloves—In tan only. Per pair \$1.00
Trefousse Dorothy Glace Kid Gloves—In all the leading shades. They are 2-clasp length, and good values at \$1.50
Trefousse Dorothy Suede Gloves—In colors black, brown and slate. They are 2-clasp length, and will be cleaned out at, per pair \$1.50
EVENING GLOVES
Kayser Silk Gloves—16-button length, and come in colors white, cream, pink and blue. Per pair \$1.25
Kayser Silk Gloves—In pongee, pink, blue, white and cream. They are 20-button length, and represent specially good value at, per pair \$1.75
Trefousse Dorothy Glace Kid Gloves—12-button length \$2.50, 16-button length \$3.25, and 20-button length, per pair \$3.75

DAVID SPENCER, Limited.

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