

MANY SUBJECTS FOR CONFERENCE

Proposals from the Overseas Dominions to be Considered at Next Imperial Gathering in London

ALL HEARD FROM EXCEPT CANADA

Questions of Imperial Council and Imperial Council of Appeal—South Africa and Trade Preference

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The government has brought down the correspondence with the overseas dominions setting out proposals for discussion at the approaching imperial conference.

New Zealand suggests an imperial council, with representatives in all parts of the empire, a secretary for imperial affairs instead of a colonial secretary, and with separate departments for the self-governing dominions and the crown colonies. It is also suggested that the high commissioners be raised to the status of ambassadors.

South Africa proposes that matters relating to the self-governing dominions be placed directly under the president of the council. New Zealand, on the other hand, suggests considering the replacing of trade preference by contributions, classed as imperial, national and local. These suggestions, however, were withdrawn by cable of February 10, since when General Botha has cabled that the imperial preference will not be withdrawn.

Australia raises the question of the Dedication of London, regarding that the committee were not consulted, and requesting a similar action in regard to the supply and the destruction of neutral vessels in time of war.

Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, Colonial Secretary, hopes that the conference will meet fifteen times between the coronation, May 22, and June 22. Its first business will be to decide whether it will sit privately, as last time, or whether the press will be admitted. The "All Round" route with a state car and a line across the continent will be among the subjects considered.

Newfoundland proposes a line of steamers subsidized by Britain, Canada and Newfoundland to link up the three countries. Another topic will be an imperial council of appeal, with New Zealand and Australia suggesting representation of the overseas dominions in it.

The home government raises the following questions: The status of British Indians, labor exchanges, a uniform design for stamps and the expunction of undesirable aliens.

Canada has no special proposals, but would welcome suggestions for a uniform naturalization law. Commenting on the conference programme, the Daily Mail says: "The British government seems altogether lacking in constructive ideas. There is still too much the air of frigid stepmother which Mr. Chamberlain strove so earnestly to abolish."

The Morning Chronicle, commenting on the absence of the Canadian proposals from the conference programme says Canada is well pleased with the empire as she finds it.

In referring to the absence of the Canadian proposals from the conference, the Times says: "There are good reasons for this cautious attitude. Canada is extremely busy with her own affairs. The country is developing more rapidly than the most sanguine dared to hope a few years ago. These propitious conditions naturally produce a comparative lack of interest in external imperial affairs. Another motive for not taking an active part is the desire to avoid any step that might disturb certain political susceptibilities at home. But the principal reason is that imperial preference, in which Canada is keenly interested, is barred out."

of being Dorothy Arnold, the missing New York heiress. She arrived there last week and gave her name as Dorothy Wilcox. At the hotel where she registered she asked for work, but said she had never done any work. She was extremely nervous, and her location, as well as her likeness to the published picture of Dorothy Arnold, aroused much suspicion. When arrested she admitted she was Dorothy Arnold, but later denied this. She had several suit cases and an apparently well filled trunk. She is in the new hospital at Sand Point and the officers are in communication with the officers in New York.

CONSPIRACY IN PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Feb. 18.—The Munda reports that the authorities have discovered a secret meeting place where a conspiracy has been hatched to overthrow the mayor and recall King Munda. Fifteen arrests have been made, including a lieutenant in the army.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK

Tremor of Considerable Duration Recorded Here—Telegraphic Confirmations of Seismic Unrest

A pronounced earthquake shock of considerable duration was recorded on the local seismograph shortly before noon yesterday. The centre of the seismic unrest is stated by Mr. F. Napier Denison, of the local meteorological office to have been somewhere in the South Pacific ocean, distant between 3,000 and 4,000 miles from this point.

Telegraphic dispatches were received last night from London, Ottawa, Washington, St. Louis and New Orleans regarding the same shock. Dr. Klotz, the observer at Ottawa, stated his belief that an interruption of the Australia-New Caledonia cable had been caused by the tremor but this was denied by the Pacific Cable board in Vancouver.

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TO PRESS BILL THROUGH HOUSE

Programme in Regard to Reciprocity at Ottawa, as Stated by Minister—Attitude of Manufacturers

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—"We are going to put the reciprocity bill through as speedily as possible, and to do this it will be kept steadily before parliament all next week."

"There will be long sittings so that the list of speakers can be expeditiously worked off and a vote reached."

This statement was made by a member of the cabinet, Laurier's cabinet this evening following an all-day session of the ministers.

"We have decided," the minister continued, "that the manufacturers' attack on reciprocity is not going to do the harm which was at first feared. The duty on manufacturers' articles was scarcely touched by the bargain. I have come to the conclusion that the 'dog' in the manger' attitude of the manufacturers will react against them. The fear they express, that if free trade is conceded in agricultural products, the duty on manufacturers' articles will receive the same treatment, is so far fetched that it is regarded with contempt. If the indiscreet gentlemen at Washington had not started annexation talk, the manufacturers' campaign in Canada would have been dead and buried before this. However, the great majority against the Bennett resolution and the able way Mr. Taft is handling the situation is having a wholesome effect on Canadians. We are going to put the reciprocity agreement through."

Strong Brick Company

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—It was learned today that application has been made for the incorporation of a new brick company, with an authorized capital of \$2,000,000. Very strong financial interests are behind this enterprise, and the company was secured control of extensive clay and shale deposits, upon which development work will begin at once.

Big Meteor Falls

TACOMA, Feb. 18.—A terrific report that was heard for many miles around Tacoma, followed by the impact of a heavy body that shook the ground throughout the country, occurred at 12:44 yesterday. The explosion caused a sensation throughout the city. Rumors spread that dynamite in use for blasting at the reservoir and city excavation works had exploded, that the Dupont Powder Works had blown up, that there had been a cataclysm on Mount Rainier partaking of the nature of a monstrous avalanche or earthquake. The cause of the explosion remained a mystery until tonight. While Tacoma was still wondering what had caused the explosion, and while searching parties were out in various directions in Pierce county, word came from Centralia, attributing the report and shock to a great meteor seen at the exact time of the explosion. All are men of high standing and creditability.

PLAGUE CLAIMS MANY VICTIMS

Official Estimate Places Number of Deaths in Manchuria at 65,000—In Reality Much Larger

THOUSANDS MORE INSIDE GREAT WALL

No Chinese who Contract Disease Recover from Attack—Several Doctors Included in Death List

PEKING, Feb. 17.—The viceroys of Manchuria estimates the fatalities in Manchuria from bubonic plague at 65,000, while the foreign offices believe that inside the great wall there have been 4,000 more deaths. It is the general belief, however, that the number of deaths will be nearly double the official estimate.

The success which the anti-plague commission working below Mukden has achieved has been a surprise and a cause of gratification to the foreign legations and foreigners generally.

The Chinese railway, though it is losing heavily, continues its curtailment of the traffic in the Manchurian districts of Aihui and employed by the government in building levees. The financial drain on the government is most severe, and it is believed it will be forced to negotiate more extensive loans than had been contemplated.

None Recover

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—That none of the plague-stricken people of China recover was reported to the American National Red Cross society in a telegram received today from Shanghai.

The Japanese have checked the plague in South Mukden, but the remainder of Manchuria is being ravaged. The pestilence is spreading in Shantung. A dozen doctors are dead. Reports from Peking say that 250 more Chinese have died daily. The frozen ground makes burial impossible. The people have finally consented to the cremation of 4,000 bodies.

Thirteen Drown

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A collision of the Essex coast yesterday morning resulted in the sinking of the steamer Mount Park, Cadiz for Yarmouth. Thirteen of the crew are reported drowned.

Joseph Rockefeller Dead

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 17.—Joseph D. Rockefeller, cousin of John D. Rockefeller, died at his home here today at the age of 90 years. Mr. Rockefeller was born in Pennsylvania, and was one of the pioneer merchants in this city. For many years he lived in Cleveland, Ohio.

Want Tariff Revision

DENVER, Feb. 17.—A resolution was introduced in the senate today asking President Taft to call an extra session of Congress to revise the tariff laws. The resolution declares that the present tariff laws are discriminatory and preferential and are "unjust alike to the masses and to the industries of this state, in that they tend to prevent competition and afford protection to monopolistic corporations which are inimical to the common good."

Zelaya's Turn Now

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—A private telegram received here from Managua, Nicaragua, said the country was in a state of unrest and a general uprising against the Estrada government was brewing. For several weeks members of the Zelayista junta here, many of whom fled Nicaragua when the Estrada revolutionary forces captured the capital, have been planning another war in that country. Jose Santos Zelaya, formerly president, who is now in Belgium, is believed to be supplying funds for the purpose of harassing the government of Nicaragua and Guatemala. That money is being expended for this purpose by the junta here is an open secret.

Liner's Rough Voyage

PORTLAND, Feb. 17.—Bounded and buffeted about by howling seas off the mouth of the river while bound out and returning to Portland, the Oriental liner Hercules, Capt. Wilhelmson, arriving from Hongkong and way ports has had an experience which leads her officers to arrive at the conclusion that this is pretty much of a storm swept coast.

When two days out from the river en route to the Far East the Hercules encountered a terrific gale, which threatened to put her out of commission for awhile. A comb smashed in the door leading into the room of J. Farrow, the second mate, picked up the furniture and many of his personal belongings and carried them into the sea. A life boat was torn from the davits

and set adrift. The door into the room of Third Engineer Sem was smashed into kindling wood and the room was flooded to the ceiling. Fortunately he found the scuppernate ways in, other parts of the steamer at the time, they might have been swept overboard. A stovepipe emerging from the forecastle was carried away.

Wills of Church Dignitaries

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The wills of the late Archbishop Ryan and the late Bishop Whittaker were probated this afternoon. The personal estate of the archbishop, valued at \$4,021, is left to his successor, together with the furniture and library at the archiepiscopal residence. The estate of Bishop Whittaker, valued at \$85,000, is to be divided among numerous relatives. The will directs that within ten months all his written sermons and sermon notes be burned, and that no portion of that shall be published, given away, copied or preserved.

OUT OF MISSOURI

Armour Packing Company Gives Notice That It Will Withdraw From Business Operations in Missouri

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—Officials of the Armour Packing Company served notice today that the company will withdraw from business operations in Missouri.

What reasons prompted the decision were not stated. The company is one of the defendants in a contest pending in the supreme court of the state. The Republic Co. also attempted two years ago to circumvent a state proceeding by cutting the state, but the supreme court, in sustaining the suit against it, directed that its property be held against any claims likely to be made. The case was not appealed and a bond covering cost furnished.

REBELS AWAITING FEDERAL ATTACK

Report of Navarro's Advance on Mexicali Keep Them in Camp

MEXICALI, Feb. 18.—While false alarms of appearing federal kept the insurgents outposts in excitement today, the leaders and men were worried over the appearance of a more dangerous foe—one of more concern than brass-banded and fresh meat are at a premium in the rebel camp. But the insurgents managed to procure supplies of both today and their commanders, Berthold and Leyva, decided to hold their strong position here for another day or two to await the expected attack of the government army said to have been sent from Chihuahua or Sonora.

Rebel sympathizers at Yuma sent word to the insurgents today that Navarro, who left Juarez several days ago, was expected there tomorrow en route to give battle here. Prior to the receipt of this message, the rebels had numerous reports of federal advancing from the eastwards. Trains on the Inter-California Railway were run from Yuma as far as Packard, four miles south, where the train was destroyed by the insurgents Thursday. Every time the smoke of a locomotive appeared on the horizon, the rebels made ready for action.

There was no nervousness apparent among them, however. They regard their position here as almost impregnable. In front and on both flanks east and west, there are the protecting ridges of the old Colorado overtop, while the rest of the American territory on the north. Captain Conrad S. Babcock, commanding the United States cavalry, stationed at Calexico, informed Berthold and Leyva today that he would permit Calexico to be used as a backdrop for bullets. But Leyva in a polite note replied that Captain Babcock should tell that to the Mexican federalists. He would not be the attacker, he said, and if stray bullets struck down American lighters, he would not be responsible.

Marine Officer Disappears

VALLEJO, Cal., Feb. 17.—Stricken with grief over the death of his father, Rear-Admiral Matthews, Capt. Arthur J. Matthews of the Marine Corps, has disappeared, and all efforts to locate him have proved unavailing. Captain Matthews received the message of his father's death the first of this month, and was greatly upset, shutting himself away from his associates. He obtained a three days' leave of absence on February 3, and left Mare Island, where he had charge of the naval hospital. He was seen the next day in San

EXTRA SESSION IS PROBABLE

Chances of Canadian Reciprocity Bill Passing U. S. Senate Before Adjournment Regarded as Small

MANY MEASURES STAND IN WAY

No Authoritative Announcement as to President's Intentions—Senator Jones Introduces Substitute Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—An extra session of congress looms very large and probable tonight. Unless President Taft and the friends of the Canadian reciprocity agreement are able to bring upon the senate and avert the expenditure of time, those who hope for an agreement—or its friends—it is difficult to see how the senate can reach a vote before adjournment.

Ahead of the Canadian agreement for consideration in addition to ten general appropriation bills, are measures affecting these subjects: Popular election of senators; Senator Lorimer case; permanent tariff board; general age pensions; congressional apportionment; fortification of Panama canal. Not one of these can be sidetracked without a contest. Back of each is a group of determined senators insistent that a vote shall be taken. Some of the measures must be left unpassed or the Canadian agreement will die. The foregoing is the opinion of the republican leaders of the senate. Those who hope to avoid an extra session by getting a vote on the McCall bill see their chance for success growing less and less as the day of the session draws near.

The senate committee on finance today decided to give hearing on the McCall bill on Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday the bill will be considered in executive session, and the consensus of opinion is that it will be reported later than Thursday. Even though the McCall bill should be given to the senate on Thursday, there is grave doubt as to whether consideration for it could be brought about.

There is no enthusiastic advocate of the McCall bill on the republican side of the chamber. Should a Democrat come forward as its champion, his efforts would probably prove ineffective, as his motives would be sure to be attacked on the ground that he was seeking to embarrass the Republicans.

Substitute Offered

Senator Jones of Washington today presented an amendment to the Canadian reciprocity bill in the form of a substitute which would provide for the levying of such taxation as is demanded by the necessary expenditures of the government. It was introduced by request, Mr. Jones indicated that he would favor the proposition, because, if adopted, it would take the tariff out of politics.

Under the plan suggested, the secretary of the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year would make an estimate of the amount of revenue that should be raised from customs duties for the following fiscal year in order to meet the expenditures for that year, and any deficit of the present year. The secretary also is directed to estimate the probable value of imports of articles on the dutiable list and determine what percentage the estimated revenue to be raised bears to the estimate of the dutiable imports. It is further provided that there shall be collected for such years customs duties on all dutiable imports equal to such percentage of the same.

Francisco, but there all traces of him were lost. Descriptions of him have been sent to police headquarters in all the coast cities.

Russia's Naval Plans

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.—The government has approved the construction of four battleships by 1915.

Wreck Story Erroneous

BOUEN, France, Feb. 17.—The report of the sinking of the Spanish steamer Aberona, which was brought yesterday by the captain of the Ollarguin, turns out to be erroneous.

Big Elevator Burned

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Fire destroyed the Calumet elevator, a six storey structure, containing 600,000 bushels of grain late tonight, causing a loss estimated to be \$100,000. Seven men were injured while escaping from the burning building, following an explosion of grain dust.

Secretary Makes Answer

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The secretary of the navy, George Von L. Meyer, filed an answer today to mandamus proceedings brought by A. Goldberg, of Vancouver, B. C., highest bidder for the condemned cruiser Boston. The secretary declared the navy department did not, and was not compelled to accept any bid for a condemned vessel offered for sale, but could dispose of such vessel according to its discretion for the best interests of the United States.

Secretary Meyer attacked

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Prussian Doctor Startles London by Saying there are Cases there—His Report is Not Credited

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The statement by the government expert, Dr. Kirschner, in the Prussian Diet today that "the plague is extraordinarily widespread, existing in America, Egypt and even Europe, there being several cases in London in the last few weeks," has startled the city.

Inquiry at the hospitals and among the medical authorities tonight failed to confirm this statement. Several doctors said they had no personal knowledge of such cases and were greatly surprised at the assertion.

Premier's Motion Carried

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the House of Commons today, after a nine hour debate, Premier Asquith's motion, appropiating the whole time of the House until Easter to the Veto Bill, in order to get it through before the coronation, was carried under closure, 195 to 138.

Cambridge University Election

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The bye-election today to fill the vacant Cambridge University seat resulted in a victory for Larmer Unionist. The vote was as follows: Larmer Unionist, 2,298; Cross, Independent Unionist, 322. The result does not affect the standing of the parties as it was a Unionist seat before.

Mining Men Will Come

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—One thousand of the world's leading geological and mining men will make a tour of Canada in 1913, said R. W. Brock, director of the geological survey, today. In 1912 the international geological congress will make Toronto its meeting place. But the main feature of the congress will be an excursion from coast to coast, on which members will size up the Dominion's mining resources and take impressions of its geology.

CHINA LIKELY TO SURRENDER

Not in Position to Resist Pressure Brought to Bear by Russia for Renewal of Treaty Made in 1881

ANTI-FOREIGN OUTBREAK FEARED

China is Following Usual Course of Delay in Dealing with Russian Note—Troops Said to be on Way

PEKING, Feb. 17.—The Chinese foreign board declines to make a statement concerning Russia's representations with regard to the III province in China. M. Korotwitz, Russian minister to China, has not been determined upon. It is not doubted here, however, that China's surrender will be complete.

According to reports, the Chinese are ranking under what are considered unfair clauses in the Russo-Chinese treaty in 1881, and often times not abided by its conditions, declaring that their interpretation of the treaty differed from that taken by the Russians.

The Chinese foreign office recently informed the Russian minister that it considered the treaty of 1881 one-sided and intended to renounce it after February 5, that being the termination of a decade, the treaty providing that it can be renounced at the end of any decade. Demands for the Russian minister presented to China a list of claims, including that of a definite treaty, which would be in two places where the boundary was disputed.

The foreign office, when pressed by the Russian minister, replied it would discuss these points at a conference over a new treaty which is being proposed.

M. Korotwitz then pointed out that the claims he had presented referred to the present treaty, which had not yet expired. The foreign office, however, has not further communicated with M. Korotwitz, who has repeatedly warned it that the St. Petersburg government's patience will not last indefinitely. The Chinese, not being sufficiently strong to cope either with arms or diplomatically with Russia, have indulged in their customary procrastinations, no member of the government desiring to incur responsibility for a contract from which there could be but one issue.

Therefore, the reply to Russia is, but framed on the advice of the counsellors.

The Russian and Japanese legations here are regularly in consultation on the Russo-Chinese situation. There is much anxiety here over the situation, both among foreign representatives and Chinese officials. It is feared that a demonstration by Russia would be followed by an anti-foreign outbreak, as masses of the people are already bitter over the plague and famine afflictions. A worse rising than that of the Boxers is held to be very probable.

Troops on Way

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Morning Post's St. Petersburg correspondent says that as there is no railway within 600 miles of the III region, Russian troops started several days ago on a long march. The correspondent says that as to the matter of proper provision for the troops by the time the ultimatum expires.

Against Municipal Bonuses

TORONTO, Feb. 17.—Colonel J. J. Craig, Conservative M. P. for East Wellington, will introduce in the legislature a bill prohibiting municipalities from granting bonuses to industries, particularly to manufacturing industries, iron smelting or refining works, beet sugar factories, rolling mills or grain elevators.

Gold Railway Lines

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—A St. Louis capitalist just back from New York today told of a secret conference on Thursday between E. T. Jeffrey, George J. Gould's chief adviser and Edwin Hawley. Intimations he received from them were vague. They merely said the two chief Gold lines would be separated, and that Hawley would figure in the new transaction before the plans were consummated.

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A SERIOUS OUTLOOK

We do not wish to be understood as forecasting the result of the applications that have been made to the court to declare the election of the Mayor and Aldermen invalid; but it is timely to consider what may be the condition that will be created if the court should hold that the elections were void. Unless there is something in the law that will save the situation, the city will in that event be without any municipal government and there will be no means of providing one, until the legislature shall make the necessary provision. New elections cannot be held, because there will be no body competent to make up a list of voters. We understand the statute says that a City Council shall remain in office until their successors have been elected—the Mayor is included in the term city council; but we are not advised whether this provision will extend to permit the Council of last year to continue the administration of affairs. Certainly there would always be a good deal of doubt on the point, and in view of the fact that the city is contemplating expenditure that will entail the issue of bonds to a very large amount, it is very undesirable that any doubt should exist as to the legality of acts done by the Council. It is an exceedingly regrettable thing that the city authorities in preparing the list did not pay heed to the advice given by the City Solicitor.

But we are not so much concerned as to how things got into this shape, as we are with the ways and means of preventing the occurrence of an exceedingly embarrassing, and, we exceedingly, wholly unprecedented situation. It seems to us that the Legislature will have to come to the rescue of the city, by providing some means whereby the government of the city can be carried on until a City Council can be legally elected. This might be done by directing the creation of a commission to act until a new list can be framed and an election can be held. Of course such a statute would not come into force until the necessity for it arose, and therefore it should not come into effect except upon proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. If the courts uphold the elections there would be no occasion to bring the proposed law into force. We suggest that as the Legislature is likely to be in session only a little less than a fortnight, and that it is hardly possible to dispose of the cases in the courts in that time, a provision for the emergency that will certainly arise, if the elections are declared invalid, ought to be made without delay.

MAKING A MISTAKE

Members of the Unionist party in the United Kingdom are making a very great mistake in bringing up in the House of Commons Canadian matters of a purely domestic nature. The Prime Minister was interrogated yesterday as to his knowledge of arrangements being made for a reduction of freight rates on merchandise carried from Canada to the United States, and vice versa. It can hardly be contemplated by any member of the British parliament that the government will interfere in a matter of this kind. A few days ago a Unionist paper called upon the government to "take drastic action" to prevent the consummation of the reciprocity agreement. Apparently there are some people in England, who if they could have their own way, would put Canada in leading strings. The people of this country would not stand such interference, no matter what their political affiliations may be. This is either a self-governing country or it is not. If it is self-governing it must be permitted to arrange its customs, schedules, and its railway rates to suit itself. It is difficult to understand what some people have in mind when they talk about Canadian affairs. The other day in our own House of Commons, a member suggested that the Senate should be abolished and that our laws should be subject to revision by the British House of Commons. This would be playing at self-government. Canada is advancing. She will ever remain within the Empire if permitted to do so, but in the matter of managing her own affairs her motto is, Nulla vestigia retrorsum.

Congressman Bennett outwits Congressman Clark in being an ass. He has moved a resolution asking that negotiations be opened with the British

ish government for the annexation of Canada to the United States. Such a display of insolence will be much resented in Canada.

The fire losses in the United States and Canada last year amounted to the vast sum of \$234,000,000. Doubtless by far the greater part of this could have been avoided by reasonable care. The people of this continent are wasteful in everything.

Newfoundland is enjoying a period of unusual prosperity, so said the Governor in his speech at the opening of the Legislature, and Newfoundland on that occasion enjoyed something that was quite unique, for we are told in a despatch that the speech was warmly applauded.

There has been no recent news as to the state of Mr. Lloyd-George's health. A Naples despatch of a week ago said that he was suffering from throat trouble and was not improving. Rumors went so far as to suggest that his resignation might be looked for.

The movement on foot to raise money for the starving millions of China, which has been started by local Chinese and regarding which the Bishop of Columbia has written us a letter, is a very praiseworthy one. We regret that the Dominion government has not yet seen its way to ask Parliament for an appropriation for this laudable object.

A new agreement as to sealing has been reached with the United States. According to an Ottawa despatch it provides for a temporary cessation of pelagic sealing. The details of the agreement will be awaited with interest. We assume that arrangements have been made for the compensation of the sealers, whose business will thus be destroyed.

If you want to go to Fort George you can do so now in a week, if the roads are good. Two days, if all goes well will take you to Queneau, if you drive fast, and four days will suffice for the remainder of the journey. There are six stopping places on the road between Queneau and Fort George. This is a decided improvement upon conditions in any previous winter.

The construction of the Inland Division of the Canadian Northern is an event of such importance to this city and the whole island that there will be general satisfaction at the decision of the company to make the turning of the first sod an occasion of public interest. The presence of the Lieutenant-Governor at the ceremony will lend interest to it.

And now the California fruit growers object to reciprocity because they say British Columbia apples will spoil their fall trade in home-grown fruit. According as you look at it, reciprocity will completely destroy every industry on both sides of the boundary line. We are not in love with the measure, but we never thought it quite as bad as that comes to.

It appears that we have had in the Governor-General's office, since Confederation one Baron, Lagary, one Viscount, Monk; five earls, Dufferin, Derby, Aberdeen, Minto and Grey; one marquis, Lansdowne, and one commoner, who by courtesy was called Marquis of Lorne. Our next Governor-General will be our first duke, although the Marquis of Lorne is now Duke of Argyll.

Mr. Champ Clark says he was only in fun. Strange notions some people have of fun. By the way, do you happen to know that Mr. Clark's real name is Beauchamp; but his democratic soul, or possibly it was his democratic neighbors, would not stand for a name spell that way and pronounced Beecham, and so he shortened it into its present inelegant and meaningless form.

Except for the purposes of showing that reciprocity with the United States would not lead to the growth of an annexation sentiment in Canada, we do not see what is to be gained by reference to Sir John Macdonald's views on this question, for since that distinguished statesman was in power conditions have changed so greatly in the Dominion that arguments, that were weighty then, cease to be important now. This whole question is one of business, not of loyalty, and we think it bad business to pay for something that we could get for nothing by the exercise of a little patience.

There is doubtless much in what Mr. G. E. Foster has said in regard to the exploitation of Canadian natural wealth by United States capital. This will apply especially to the lumber trade, but we are not quite sure how this idea will be taken by the public generally. It will undoubtedly have the effect of making the various provincial governments exceedingly careful to see that unmanufactured lumber is not exported from the country. The policy which the British Columbia government has followed in

This respect has been an admirable one and we have no doubt that it will be further strengthened if necessary requires.

The Toronto Globe is very much of the opinion that no man should cease to take an active interest in politics because he becomes a clergyman. As the editor of the Globe himself wears the clerical, we cannot feel any great surprise at this attitude on the part of his paper, from which we do not wish to be understood as dissenting. We quote some of its observations on this point: "A man who becomes a clergyman does not thereby cease to be a citizen, and as such he has the right to vote for the election of public men and to criticize their management of public affairs." It is the clergyman's right as a citizen to do his own thinking about affairs of state, and to tell his thoughts to his fellow-citizens in a respectful and persuasive way."

We hope there is nothing in the report in circulation that a public meeting will be called to consider the agreement between the city and Oak Bay in regard to water supply. The Private Bills Committee of the Legislature has the matter in hand, has heard all that can be alleged on both sides, and is endeavoring to reach a reasonable solution of the few minor points upon which an agreement had not been reached. To hold a public meeting under these circumstances would be an affront to the committee, and would greatly prejudice the interests of the city before the legislature. It is very desirable that Victoria should retain Oak Bay in its territory for water purposes, as long as there is not a water board for the whole area; but if unwise councils prevail in the city, the legislature may find itself compelled in the interests of fair-play, not to speak of public safety, to confer rights upon Oak Bay that will be prejudicial to Victoria.

ALLEGED TRUST

U. S. Government Takes Proceedings Against Manufacturers of Enamelled Ware

PITTSBURG, Feb. 16.—The merits of enamelling bath tubs by hand and later by special machinery were brought out in the hearing of the government against the Standard Enameling Manufacturing company of this city and fifteen other concerns, at the second day's session of the investigation as to whether the enamelled ware firms in the country are engaged in a conspiracy in restraining of interests from competition.

The government charges violation of the Sherman anti-trust act. During the conduct of the government's case recently Edwin P. Grosvenor, special assistant to the attorney general of the United States, closely questioned Edwin L. Waxman, assignee of three patents to facilitate the manufacture of ware industry. It was by means of these patents that the defendants managed to combine.

The government contended that the patents, while useful, were not essential, and that they were assigned to Waxman for the sole purpose of evading the Sherman anti-trust act by screening the real intent of the defendants.

C.P.R. Stock Breaks

MONTREAL, Feb. 16.—C.P.R. broke to 211 today, while Soo were stronger, the latter selling as high as 143 1/2.

U.S. Minister at Managua

MANAGUA, Feb. 16.—Elliott Northcott, the newly appointed American minister to Nicaragua, assumed his position today.

California Marine Law

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 16.—The assembly passed today the senate bill repealing the act making it a felony to entice seamen from vessels.

Arizona Must Wait

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—After a conference with President Taft at the White House today, delegate Ralph Cameron, of Arizona, said that the territory of Arizona could not become a state until after the convening of the next congress. He said that the vote of the people of Arizona on the organic act could not be certified and filed here before March 5th.

Poisoners Sentenced

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—A verdict of guilty was returned tonight against Count O'Brien de Lassy and Dr. Pantchenko for the poisoning of Count Vassili Boutourin. In the case of Mme. Muravieff, a verdict of not guilty was returned. The jury recommended mercy in the case of Pantchenko on account of extenuating circumstances. De Lassy was sentenced to penal servitude for life, and Pantchenko to fifteen years' imprisonment.

Grain Supplies

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Special cable and telegraphic communications received by Bradstreet show the following changes in available supplies as compared with previous accounts: Wheat, United States east of Rockies decreased 430,000 bushels; Canada decreased 173,000 bushels; total United States and Canada decreased 603,000 bushels. Afloat for and in Europe, increase, 1,700,000 bushels. Total American and European supplies increased 1,147,000 bushels. Corn: United States and Canada increased 2,441,000 bushels. Oats: United States and Canada decreased 523,000 bushels.

WEILLER BROS.

The Newest Bedroom Furniture



On our third floor one look will give you an idea of the immense stock of bedroom furniture we carry. The very latest in designs, mostly all new arrivals, the latest variety to choose from in the West. Nowhere is there such a stock to be found as here, all quality goods, beautifully made, the finest workmanship. We have bedroom suites, of all kinds of finishes that will suit any room. By paying attention to this wonderful variety of ours you will see how cheaply and beautifully we can furnish your bedroom with the best quality furniture at a few of the following prices. These are only a few quotations of the goods we have in this line.

Bedroom Suites

- Mahogany Dressers, top 22 x 40, glass 26 x 26, 2 small and 2 large drawers \$35.00
With Stand to match, size 18x30 \$14.00
We have also the same in dull finish.
Mahogany Dressers, glass 22 x 28, 2 small and 2 large drawers, with washstand to match. Price \$42.00
Mahogany Dresser, top 22 x 40, with round glass, 26 inches \$35.00
Washstand to match \$14.00
Mahogany Princess Dresser, in dull or polished finish, glass 18 x 38, top 21 x 40, 2 small and 1 large drawer \$32.00
Stands to match \$14.00
Somnoes at \$10.00
Mahogany Princess Dressers, shaped mirror 18 x 36, top 21 x 40, 2 small and 1 large drawer, with stand to match \$14.00
Somnoes at \$10.00
Mahogany Dressers, in dull finish, top 22 x 42, glass 28 x 28, 2 small and 2 large drawers. Price \$40.00
Stand to match \$14.00
Chiffoniers to match, top 20 x 32, glass 18 x 18, 2 small and 4 large drawers \$36.00
Mahogany Dresser, top 22 x 40, glass 22 x 28, 2 small and 2 large drawers, fancy shaped mirror. Price \$30.00
Washstands to match at \$14.00
Somnoes at \$10.00
Mahogany Dresser and Stand, fancy large mirror, 2 small drawers and 2 large ones \$60.00
Stand to match, with 1 long drawer and double cupboard \$14.00
Chiffonier to match, 1 small drawer, double hat box and 4 large drawers \$35.00
Mahogany Dresser, Colonial style, dull finish, 2 small and 2 large drawers, glass 24 x 30, top 22 x 40 \$45.00
Washstand to match, with 1 drawer and double cupboard \$18.00
Chiffonier to match, glass 16 x 22, top 20 x 34, 2 small drawers and 2 large ones \$37.50
Somnoe to match, 18 x 20, 1 drawer and cupboard \$12.00
Mahogany Dresser and Stand, Colonial style, dull finish, glass 30 x 40, oval shape, top 21 x 44, 2 small and 2 large drawers, very massive design \$75.00
Chiffonier to match, top 19 x 34, glass 18 x 30, 4 large and 2 small drawers \$45.00
Lady's Dressing Table to match, 22 x 34, top 19 x 34, glass oval shape \$30.00
Mahogany Dresser, dull finish, Sheritan style, Dresser 20 x 40, glass 24 x 28, 2 small and 2 large drawers \$35.00
Washstand to match, 19 x 30 top \$14.00
Chiffonier to match, 19 x 30 top, 16 x 16 glass. Price \$30.00
Somnoe to match \$12.00
Dresser, in mahogany, dull finish, Colonial style, 21 x 42 top, 28 x 30 glass, square mirror, 2 small and 2 large drawers \$35.00
Stand to match \$10.00
Somnoe to match \$8.50
Lady's Dressing Table to match, large English size, top 23 x 42, 3 large drawers and 4 small drawers and hat box \$24.00

- Dresser and Stand, mahogany polish finish, 24 x 30 glass, top 20 x 40, has 2 large and 2 small drawers \$35.00
Chiffonier to match, 18 x 30 top, 18 x 20 glass, 5 large drawers \$25.00
Princess Dresser in golden oak, oval shape mirror 18 x 30, top 31 x 40, same base with shaped mirror \$32.00
Washstand to match \$14.00
Somnoe \$10.00
Princess Dresser, in solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, extra large size mirror 26 x 40, top 21 x 42, 2 small and 1 large drawers \$35.00
Chiffonier to match, top 18 x 34, glass 18 x 20, 2 small and 3 large drawers and hat box \$28.00
Golden Oak Dresser, polished finish, 20 x 42 top, glass 24 x 30, 2 large and 2 small drawers. Price \$28.00
Washstand to match, 17 x 28 top \$9.00
Dressers, same base, with oval shape glass, 22 x 30 \$28.00
Solid Quarter Cut Oak, Golden Polish Finish Dresser, top 22 x 40, fancy shaped glass 22 x 28, 2 small and 2 large drawers \$30.00
Somnoe to match \$10.00
Washstand to match \$14.00
Dresser, solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, top 21 x 40, round mirror 26 in., 2 small and 2 large drawers \$35.00
Washstand to match \$14.00
Somnoe to match \$10.00
Either in the polished or dull finishes.
Dressers, in solid quarter cut oak, dull wax finish, oval shaped mirror 22 x 28, top 20 x 40 \$30.00
Washstands to match \$14.00
Somnoes to match at \$10.00
Chiffonier to match, with oval mirror 16 x 20, top 19 x 32 \$32.50
Princess Dresser to match, oval glass 16 x 34, top 19 x 42 \$28.00
Lady's Dressing Table to match, 18 x 32 top, oval shape mirror 16 x 20 \$20.00
Bedroom Suite, in birds-eye maple. Dresser 24 x 30, oval mirror, 24 x 45 top, 3 large and 2 small drawers \$50.00
Chiffonier to match, with oval shape mirror. Price \$50.00
Lady's Dressing Table to match \$35.00
Somnoe to match at \$16.00
Handsome Bedstead to match, which is full size, at \$70.00
Bird's-eye Maple Chair, with cane seat \$6.50
Rocker to match at \$7.00
Bedroom Table to match \$12.00
Bedroom Suites, in white enamel. Dresser and stand, glass in dresser 18 x 20, top 18 x 30, 2 large and 2 small drawers. For the two pieces, price \$36.00
Chiffoniers to match, 18 x 30 top, 18 x 20 glass. Price \$25.00
Lady's Dressing Table to match, 18 x 30 top, 18 x 20 glass \$16.00
Somnoe to match, top 16 x 16 \$12.50
White Enamelled Chair with cane seat, to match \$3.50
Rockers, in white enamel to match, with cane seats \$4.00
Bedroom Tables to match, \$6.50 and \$4.00



WEILLER BROS.

A notable feature in the regular respect it is similar in the Southern Hemisphere, North America and peninsulas and mountains, South America have coast lines, which minor indentations have been made that the heaping up of the and the contention could view the earth legged excess of water the figure presented globular. But be the no data that warrants the fact is as stated, expected to have an opinion of the Southern Hemisphere, the greatest width of Australia is 2,400 miles, and in miles. It is narrow Carpentaria, on the south, the d While, as has been continent is regular, consists of a series of form nor complemen While there are and like those associated with North America, along the eastern coast of the continental shelf, but there are the coast rises sheer interior is a great high, and in some places there are few rivers surface there are grass easily reached by an one day tracts, now may be made fruitful Australia is a great of which come to the west. Along the east volcanic, although the canoes. Down the the south for some range, varying from breadth, but nowhere vated summits being respectively. The land which, with its chief has a length of 2,400 its branches, waters tily made navigable for the north, west and of considerable volume. In the centre, which has its discharge into Eyre. There are several. Along the south coasts the and, indeed, there is that is devoid of parts of the interior is a year. Towards the tains are highest, thick and on what is known Range the snow melt to year. Thus we see tually speaking, the nents, being merely a one side and part of a thrown up, probably, great fracture in the which reaches all ro even the little exploric Continent showing great movement. Tasmania seems Australian mountain per cent greater in a and, and it consists of valleys, with mountain the highest peaks b feet. The shore line tively to the size of tennally upon the hi In connection with may be considered, al and has no structure Continent, from which miles of ocean. New large islands and nun length of the group greatest width 200 m ing 104,751 square m spects the most intere As has been said, 1,20 it from Australia, wh it from South America great empty ocean bot of the Antarctic Cont great vacant sea cuts Polynesia. In the m water stands this bea ing boldly from the tain summits. The co ably beautiful. It is ation of grandeur and ily towards the south chain forms the back ands, broken only by peaks of this range ris 10,000 and 12,000 feet, huge glaciers, whose s to all scientific observ tains are numerous lak largely volcanic, and boiling mud springs active volcanic moven this island there is a Zealand rivers are nun part are only mounta

An Hour with the Editor

THE EARTH

XX.

A notable feature of the Australian Continent is the regularity of its outline, in which respect it is similar to the other land masses in the Southern Hemisphere. While Europe, North America and Asia are characterized by peninsulas and many outlying groups of islands, South America, Africa and Australia have coast lines, which are free from any except minor indentations. A suggestion has been made that this difference is due to a heaping up of the ocean towards the south, and the contention has been made that, if we could view the earth from a distance, this alleged excess of water in the south would make the figure presented pear-shaped rather than globular. But be this as it may, and there are no data that warrant any definite conclusion, the fact is as stated, and it may reasonably be expected to have an influence upon the development of the Southern Hemisphere. The greatest width of Australia from West to East is 2,400 miles, and from North to South, 2,000 miles. It is narrowest between the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the north, and Spencer Gulf, on the south, the distance being 1,200 miles. While, as has been said, the outline of the continent is regular, it is not symmetrical, but consists of a series of great curves, neither uniform nor complementary to each other.

While there are no outlying groups of islands like those associated with Europe, Asia and North America, there is a fringe of inlets along the eastern coast. For the most part the continental shore is low and very uninteresting, but there are places on the south where the coast rises sheer from the sea. The whole interior is a great tableland, nowhere very high, and in some places below the sea-level. There are few rivers or lakes, but beneath the surface there are great underground currents easily reached by artesian borings, by which one day tracts, now little else than deserts, may be made fruitful. The greater part of Australia is a great granite basin, the edges of which come to the surface on the south and west. Along the east coast the formation is volcanic, although there are no active volcanoes. Down the east coast and around to the south for some distance is a mountain range, varying from 100 to 200 miles in breadth, but nowhere very high, the most elevated summits being 7,308 and 6,508 feet high, respectively. The largest river is the Murray, which, with its chief tributary, the Darling, has a length of 2,400 miles, and, including all its branches, waters that are or could be readily made navigable for about 3,000 miles. On the north, west and east coast there are rivers of considerable volume, though not very long. In the centre, which is known as the Barcor, has its discharge into a salt lake, known as Eyre. There are several salt lakes in the interior. Along the north, east and a part of the south coasts there is abundant rainfall, and, indeed, there is no part of the continent that is devoid of precipitation, although in parts of the interior it falls as low as 4 inches a year. Towards the south, where the mountains are highest, there is snow every year, and on what is known as the Great Dividing Range the snow remains unmelted from year to year. Thus we see that Australia is, structurally speaking, the simplest of all the continents, being merely a granite basin flanked on one side and part of another by volcanic rocks, thrown up, probably, at the same time as the great fracture in the earth's crust was formed which reaches all round the Pacific Ocean, even the little explored shores of the Antarctic Continent showing signs of the same great movement.

Tasmania seems to be an outlier of the Australian mountain range. It is about fifty per cent greater in area than Vancouver Island, and it consists of a series of plateaux and valleys, with mountains of moderate elevation, the highest peaks being a little over 5,000 feet. The shore line is much indented, relatively to the size of the island. Snow lies perennially upon the higher elevations.

In connection with Australia, New Zealand may be considered, although that group of islands has no structural relation to the Island Continent, from which it is separated by 1,200 miles of ocean. New Zealand consists of two large islands and numerous smaller ones. The length of the group is 1,000 miles, and their greatest width 200 miles, their united area being 104,751 square miles. It is in some respects the most interesting land in the world. As has been said, 1,200 miles of sea separates it from Australia, while 4,000 miles separate it from South America. To the south lies a great empty ocean bounded by the ice barrier of the Antarctic Continent, and to the north a great vacant sea cuts it off from the islands of Polynesia. In the midst of the vast waste of water stands this beautiful island group, rising boldly from the water to beautiful mountain summits. The coastal scenery is remarkably beautiful. It is described as "a combination of grandeur and soft loveliness," especially towards the southwest. A long mountain chain forms the backbone of the two chief islands, broken only by Cook Strait. Several peaks of this range rise to an altitude between 10,000 and 12,000 feet, and carry on their sides huge glaciers, whose size is a source of wonder to all scientific observers. Among the mountains are numerous lakes. The North Island is largely volcanic, and boiling springs, geysers, boiling mud springs and other evidences of active volcanic movement are abundant. In this island there is a small desert area. New Zealand rivers are numerous, but for the most part are only mountain torrents, pouring out

a great flood of water at one season of the year and becoming almost dry at another. The largest of them is 154 miles in length, and geologists suggest that these islands are the remains of a continent, which once extended all the way across the ocean to South America. The rocks are nearly all of very ancient formation.

DENOMINATIONALISM

Very much of the discord that has arisen in connection with religion during the past nineteen centuries has had its origin in the very natural differences of interpretation of certain passages of Scripture. Some of it, perhaps the most bitter part of it, either arose out of or was accentuated by the ambition of rulers, princes and other persons, who aimed at strengthening their power in this world by asserting a right to determine the future of men in the next one. Of more recent years, that is to say, during the last two centuries or so, the differences between the various religious denominations are more over matters of church organization, and the best means of attaining the common end that all denominations aim at. There is absolutely no difference between the objects of, say, Roman Catholicism, Anglicanism and Presbyterianism. Their points of disagreement are what, in one sense of the word, may be called political. Each aims at teaching its adherents to live a good life and to fit himself for a life that is to come. The same thing may be said with equal truth of all the other Christian denominations. This may seem like a very commonplace observation, but it is by commonplaces that public and individual opinion is shaped. The obvious thing is very often the first to be lost sight of. It is because this fundamental fact is so often forgotten that antagonisms arise within the Christian Church, and many people become accustomed to look upon religion as unworthy of the serious consideration of intelligent men. There is no use in disguising the fact that very many persons, excellent in every other way, good citizens, good neighbors, kind parents, and very estimable in their personal conduct, are irreligious in the sense that they attach no importance at all in their daily life to any kind of denominational Christianity, and yet are in an ethical sense of the term Christians.

In the Church of St. James, of Sydney, Australia, a serious dispute has arisen, which illustrates the idea that has been advanced above. The question at issue is the right of the rector to use "mediæval vestments" during the Communion Service. So intense is the excitement over it, that when the Archbishop preached about it—he is opposed to the use of the vestments—hundreds of people were unable to get admission into the church. No one pretends for a moment that the men who want the rector to wear the vestments are any better or any worse than those who do not. The issue is not, in point of fact, a religious one at all; it is not even a denominational question; yet it is safe to say that hundreds of people will be led, by reason of the dispute, to regard religion as a mere matter of millinery. They will not take the trouble to investigate the historical or other considerations, which influence some people to lay stress upon the particular way in which a certain thing is done. Thus, by reason of differences of opinion as to how certain things should be stated and certain other things should be done, there is discord in ranks that otherwise should present a united front, if the good results aimed at by Church organizations are to be accomplished.

Yet no matter how earnestly people may strive to bring about complete Church union, there will doubtless always be different denominations until Christianity simplifies its creed, and its leaders teach that it is not simply a matter of belief, but an actual fact. Denominationalism arises from what was said last Sunday to be an attempt to define the indefinable. No one, except very ignorant people, thinks that any form of words that can possibly be devised represents exactly the relationship between the Three Persons in the Trinity. The Anglican Church in its prayer book attempts a definition, but beyond making it clear that in holding to the doctrine of the Trinity the Church does not abandon the monotheistic idea, it does not help any one to any understanding of the subject. Yet over abstruse and insoluble questions, over narrow shades of meaning, over the way in which certain things ought to be said or done, the bitterest strife has prevailed in the past, and today the usefulness of the Christian Church is impaired not only in Christendom, but throughout the world. As has been said above, there always will be denominational differences, but until these differences are completely submerged in unity upon the essential elements of Christianity and mutual respect and fellowship inspire all "who profess and call themselves Christians," the influence of religion upon the world will fall far short of what it ought to be and what it might easily become.

While speaking of this matter, mention may be made of what is disturbing many people in the United Kingdom just now. In the proposed change in the King's Declaration, the King is to be asked if he is "a faithful member of the Protestant Reformed Church by law established in England." It is pointed out that there is no Protestant Reformed Church in England, but a Protestant Reformed religion. The Act of Settlement provides that the King shall "join in communion with the Church of England as by law established," and it is claimed that so long as the King is a Protestant and able to join in communion with the established church, he meets the requirements

of the law. The further claim is made that a person need not necessarily be a member of the Anglican Church in order that he may "join in communion" with it. The claim is also made that the new Declaration will compel the King to be a member of the Church of England, which has hitherto been unnecessary.

SCOTTISH HISTORY

Darnley did not long survive the death of Riccio. He was taken ill of smallpox and seemed to be in a fair way towards recovery, when the house in which he lay was blown up by gunpowder, and the unhappy man was killed. The responsibility for this murder was in public opinion laid at the door of the Earl of Bothwell, who stood high in the favor of Mary, and indeed it was openly charged that she was privy to the plot, which led to Darnley's death. Bothwell was brought to a mock trial and acquitted. He thereupon seized the Queen and carried her to Dunbar. She publicly pardoned this outrage, and within a short time after married the man, whom every one regarded as the victim of her former husband. The act aroused the Scottish nobility to revolt. She raised an army, but it refused to fight for her cause, and she gave herself up to the Confederated Lords, as they called themselves. Her course was that of a person insane from passion. She refused food and with hair dishevelled and half-naked, she appeared at the window of her room and showed herself to the people. The Lords took her to an island in Loch Leven and compelled her to abdicate in favor of her infant son. She escaped and raised an army of 6,000 men, which met easy defeat at the hands of the Earl of Murray, who had been named regent during the minority of the young King James VII. Mary thereupon fled to England, and asked for the protection of Queen Elizabeth. The result was that she was thrown into prison, being removed from one place to another, until she was beheaded on February 8, 1587, in the forty-fifth year of her age. It is impossible even by the arguments, which were considered satisfactory in those days, to justify the execution of this unhappy woman. That Elizabeth looked upon her as one who aimed at securing the crown of England is not to be denied, but that there was any just ground of apprehension on this score cannot be successfully maintained. Mary's health was rapidly failing, and her ambition seemed to be completely broken. She seemed almost friendless. It might have been supposed that the King of France would have interfered on her behalf, seeing that she was Queen Dowager of that country, but he did nothing. Her own son had taken the direction of Scottish affairs in his own hands, and to him she sent a petition asking for aid. It was addressed to the Prince of Scotland, and those surrounding James refused to allow the bearer of it to see the King, claiming that there was no Prince of Scotland to receive it. Whether James knew of the message and was a party to its refusal must be left to surmise. She appealed to Elizabeth, offering to surrender all claim to the crown of Scotland and of England, and expressing a wish to be allowed to retire into private life, but this only brought upon her reproaches. She begged for a personal interview with the English Queen, only to meet with stern refusals. Her misery was heightened by bitter letters from her son.

At this time all England was aroused by a story of a plot formed by some English Roman Catholics for an uprising in favor of Mary and an invasion of the country by Spain. Her fate was sealed by the discovery of an alleged plan, headed by one Anthony Bottington, to place her upon the throne of England. After a trial, which was conducted in a manner that left no chance of acquittal, Mary was sentenced by a document alleging that "divers matters have been compassed and imagined, within this realm by Anthony Bottington and others, with the privacy of the said Mary, pretending a title to the crown of this realm of England, tending to the hurt, death and destruction of the royal person of our said lady, the queen." The sentence recited other offences in the same general terms. There was undoubtedly some ground to make charges against Mary, but the strength and position of Elizabeth were such that she could have safely taken a much more merciful course than that to which, after much delay, she finally gave her assent.

Much discussion has raged around the character and conduct of Mary. The weight of authority seems to be in favor of those, who contend that she was of a mind wholly under the sway of unbridled passion. Personally she was a woman of more than usual attractiveness. She was large and fully proportioned, and exceptionally graceful. Her vivacity and brilliancy were unquestioned. In her girlhood her hair was a golden yellow, but it turned to auburn and finally to brown, and at the time of her death it was plentifully streaked with grey. Her voice was very soft and sweet, and she sang well to her own accompaniment on the harp. She was well educated, and spoke several languages with fluency. Her tastes ran to literature, and she wrote several poems, none of them of any remarkable merit. Mary may be said without hesitation to have been physically a splendid specimen of womanhood, and intellectually to have been above the common level. But she was inordinately vain; she was susceptible to flattery; she, like her mother, was faithless to every one; she knew no law but her own desires. And yet for more than three centuries she has been one of the most notable characters in history. No one had more earnest champions than she;

none more bitter enemies. So far as Scotland was concerned, her reign was inglorious, and her influence does not appear in any instance to have been exerted for the benefit of her country.

Stories of the Classics

(N. de Bertrand Legras)

JASON AND THE GOLDEN FLEECE

Most marvellous of old-time legends is this story of Jason and that wonderful golden fleece which belonged to the talking that had carried Phryxos from Achaia to Kolchis, and had been hung in the sacred grove of oak in that latter country as an offering to the god Ares. Countless of the bravest youths of Greece had departed on a quest to secure the fleece as a gift for their sovereign princes, but of all the vast number that had sailed away for Kolchis, not one had ever returned to tell the tale of his adventures, for all alike had been overcome by the perils of the journey by sea or the insurmountable dangers by land.

But with Jason it was all very different for Jason, King Aeson's son had a very remarkable upbringing, having as an instructor no less a being than Cheison, the centaur. He had been taught all of the arts which go to make a proficient warrior, and had proved himself aptest of pupils. When he had reached man's estate he left Cheison's cave and went forth in search of adventure.

He came to the kingdom of Pelias just as Pelias was making the sacrifice of a black bull to his father Neptune. Now Pelias had dethroned Jason's father, who was rightful king of Iochis and the Speaking Oak in the forest of Dadona had prophesied to Pelias that he should lose his kingdom to a beautiful youth who should appear before him wearing but one sandal. Jason had lost one of his sandals while crossing a swollen stream on his way to Iochis, but knowing nothing of the oracle was greatly amazed at the hue and cry with which he was met by king and people. However, when he learned that one day the kingdom might be his, he was eager to know by what means he could procure it. Pelias set him a task which he trusted would prove far beyond his ability, namely, the finding of the Golden Fleece and the bringing of it to Iochis.

Nothing daunted, Jason consulted the wonderful Speaking Oak in the sacred grove, and learned from it how he should go about to embark on his expedition. He went to Argus, the shipbuilder, and desired him to build a galley with 50 oars. He cut a branch from the great oak itself and had it made into a figure-head for his ship, a marvellous figure-head which was no sooner completed than it was endowed with speech, and henceforth proved Jason's counsellor. The ship, which was called Argos was manned by 49 of the greatest heroes in Greece, Jason making the fiftieth. They set sail most auspiciously, and hope was high in every heart.

Many were the adventures which befel these brave youths; so many and so varied that it would be impossible to enumerate them all. But at length they came to Kolchis ruled over by King Aetes, where in the sacred grove, guarded by a terrible dragon hung the golden Fleece.

Aetes set Jason such different tasks to do that even with the aid of the speaking figure-head of his ship, he must have failed in their accomplishing had it not been for Media, the King's daughter, who was an enchantress, and besides this very alluring and beautiful.

Through her magic arts Jason was able to subdue the fierce guardian of the grove, and finally to procure the Golden Fleece, which he bore away with him to his ship, and speedily set sail for Iochis.

But the Argos bore another passenger now, no less a person than Media who had fallen in love with Jason, and begged to be taken away with him though Jason himself was difficult of persuasion, fearing treachery from a woman who had already shown him that she was beyond all scruple when it came to gaining her own end.

Meantime in Iochis, Pelias convinced, owing to the long absence of the Argonauts, that death and disaster had overtaken them, killed Jason's father and mother and their infant son. When Jason at length returned, his anger and grief were boundless, but he knew he could only outwit Pelias by the subtlest strategy. Again Media acted for him. She showed the daughter of Pelias how by cutting up an old ram and boiling it, she could turn it into a young lamb again, and persuaded them to try the same experiment with the old king, their father. Needless to say, Pelias was not rejuvenated, and upon his death Jason and his warriors assailed Iochis and captured it.

But Jason and Media went eventually to live at Corinth where their children were born; and where after ten years Jason fell in love with Glauke, daughter of the King. He repudiated Media who had served him so faithfully and made all arrangements to consummate the marriage with the new princess. But Media was not to be out-witted. She sent as a wedding present to Glauke, a poison-

ed robe, which, Glauke donning upon her wedding night, burnt her to ashes. Her father, Kreon, in trying to rescue her was also burned to death.

Thus was Media's revenge accomplished, but the Corinthians retaliated cruelly by putting to death her two youngest children.

As for Jason he was killed by a fragment of his own ship Argo, probably that wonderful figure-head, which fell upon him while he lay sleeping in its shadow on the shore.

Media's message to Jason on the eve of his wedding to Glauke:

"Jason, I heed thy cruel message well,
Now will I stay to vex thee, nor will stay
Until thy slaves thrust me thy love away.
Be happy! think that I have never been—
Forget these eyes, that none the less have
seen.
Thy hands take life at my hands, and thy
heart
O'erflow in tears, when needs was we should
part.
But for a little; though, upon the day
When I for evermore must go away,
I think, indeed, thou wilt not weep for this;
Yea, if though weepst then, some honeyed
kiss
From other lips shall make thy gray eyes wet,
Betwixt the words that bid thee to forget
Thou ever hast loved aught but her alone.

"Yet of all times mayst thou remember one,
The second time that ever thou and I
Had met alone together....
Thou knowest yet the whispered words I
said
Upon that night—thou never canst forget
That happy night of all nights. Ah! and yet
Why make I these long words, that thou the
more
Mayst hate me, who already hat'st me sore,
Since 'midst thy pleasure I am grown a pain.

"Be happy! for thou shalt not hear again
My voice, and with one word this scroll is
done—
Jason, I love thee, yea, love thee alone—
God help me, therefore, — and would God
that I
Such as thou sayst I am, were verily,
Then what a sea of troubles shouldst thou
feel
Rise up against thy life, how shouldst thou
steel
Thy heart to bear all, falling at the last,
Then wouldst thou raise thine head, o'er-
whelmed, downcast,
And round about once more shouldst look
for me
Who led thee o'er strange land and unknown
sea.

"And not in vain, O dearest; not in vain.
Would I not come and weep at all thy pain.
That I myself had wrought? Would I not raise
Thy burdened head with hopes of happy
days?
Would I not draw thee forth from all thy
woe?
And fearless by thy side would I not go
As once I went, through many unknown
lands
When I had saved thee from my father's
hands?

"All would I do, that I have done erstwhile,
To have thy love once more, and feel thy
smile.
As freed from snow about the first spring
days
Pray any more for kindly memory;
Yet shalt thou have one last gift more from
me.
To give thy new love...
When in god-like light
She shines, with all her beauty grown so
bright,
That eyes of men can scarcely gaze thereon—
Then, when thy new desire at last is won—
Then, wilt thou not a little think of me,
Who saved thy life for this felicity?"

HOW DARE YOU, BEN FRANKLIN?

By Poor Richard (Benjamin Franklin)
She that will eat her breakfast in her bed,
And spend the morn in dressing of her head,
And sit at dinner like a maiden bride,
And talk of nothing all day but of pride;
God in His mercy may do much to save her,
But what a case is he in that shall have her!

CONFERENCE OF THE POWERS

Lady (to her cook's intended)—I have been very much annoyed by your young woman recently. She has been serving us burnt meat.
Intended—Yes; I have been annoyed by it, too. Now, shall I turn her off, or will you?—
Flegende Blaetter.

LOVE OF THE RIGHT STAMP

A collector of postage-stamps, possessing 12,544 specimens, desires to contract a marriage with a young lady, also a collector, who has the blue Mauritius stamp of 1847. No other need apply.—Advertisement in the Figaro.

THE EXPERT

"Sure you're thoroughly competent?"
"Well, I ran over 13 persons in 11 months and never was caught."—Life.

TO DISCOURAGE FILIBUSTERING

Men Concerned in Fitting up Hornet Expedition are Indicted by Grand Jury at Request of Government

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—Indictments were returned today by the United States grand jury against Manuel Bonilla, leader of the revolutionary forces in Honduras, Lee Christmas, his chief lieutenant, Joseph W. Beer, and Florian David in connection with the alleged filibustering expedition on the Hornet, which sailed from here last December.

FINISH DEALING WITH ESTIMATES

(Continued from Page Three) The House adjourned at 6 p. m. until 8:30 o'clock.

Evening Sitting

When the House reassembled Mr. Williams questioned at some length the supplementary grant of \$100 for the entertainment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which he had merely touched upon before adjournment. He said that in the Dominion election two or three years ago the Conservative speaker had pictured Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a booter and a brigand, and when he came to British Columbia he (Mr. Williams) had expected to see them lock and key, and also lock up their children lest he should steal them. Instead they spent \$7,300 to entertain the Federal Prime Minister. He would like that explained. It was no doubt an astute move, as it got on the warm side of many Liberals in this province. But what excuse could be given for a grant of this nature? Either the Conservatives had misrepresented Sir Wilfrid Laurier or they had seized an opportunity to wine and dine themselves at the public expense. He asked the Finance Minister what was the excuse for spending the money, and Mr. Williams said there must be no justification. At least he was quite satisfied to put the construction on the silence of the gentleman opposite.

Health Act

Hon. Dr. Young moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Health Act. He said that owing to the rapid growth of the cities it was found necessary to have more strict supervision over the buildings being put up and used as cheap lodging houses. The bill also dealt with places of amusement, as there had been such a multiplication of cheap theatres and moving picture shows that a lot of rickety old buildings had been fixed up for that purpose and these required more careful inspection. The bill also gave the department authority to inspect and supervise theatres, billiard rooms, and similar places. Conditions in such cities were such that in order to keep up with twentieth century methods more rigid inspection was absolutely necessary. He thought the Government had had power to inspect slaughter-houses, but there their authority ceased, and if meat became bad before it was sold they could do nothing. This bill gave them power to inspect butchers and their shops also, and the Government were also to have authority to superintend the construction of boarding-houses. Outside of this there were no radical changes in amendment to the Health Act. The bill simply conferred on the Provincial Board of Health the powers he had mentioned. The bill passed second reading unopposed.

The Premier moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Constitution Act.

He said its sole object was to provide for uniformity in the Department of Ministers of the Crown. At present all the cabinet officers except the one in charge of the Lands Department and the President of the Council were styled Ministers, and this was intended to give the title of Minister also to the gentleman in charge of the Department of Lands. It had been found that because of the frequent use of the title "Commissioner" in connection with so many government offices, many mistakes were made, and mail was often mislaid, and therefore there was good reason to change. The bill provided that in connection with the Department of Lands the Minister of Lands Act to harmonize with those that were being made in the Constitution Act.

Both bills passed second reading.

Hon. Dr. Young moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act. Herebefore this work, he explained, had all been in the hands of

the Registrar-General of Titles, and there had been great neglect in the observance of these registration rules throughout the Province. Today a course in registration of births, marriages and deaths was necessary in carrying out sanitary regulations, and in acquiring a knowledge of conditions of the Province. It might be met. Physicians also desired to have an idea of the causes of death, the diseases prevalent in different localities, and the best means of curing them. In these matters there was collaboration between the different Boards of Health in different countries, and for this reason the Government had determined to reorganize the registration department and place it in charge of the Board of Health.

Accurate Registration.

He continued that there was need of more accurate registration in all respects, not only from a medical, but also for legal reasons. Very often the question of the date and place of a birth, marriage or death was necessary in matters of law, and it was essential that accurate records should be kept. The duty of recording births lay on the physician or the nurse in charge, or failing these, it devolved upon the parents; but he had found in Victoria that there were at one time thirty per cent more deaths of infants registered than there were births, which showed very clearly that the registration of births had been neglected. It was his intention, under the new conditions, to bring those who neglected this duty to time, and he also found a great laxity among the clergy who performed marriage ceremonies and were called upon to record them. As an instance of this he told of one clergyman who had had occasion to call on the Registrar of Titles on some other business and had then taken the occasion to register marriages he had been solemnizing in the past twenty-five years. He intended to do this in future, and if not, he had a penalty clause that would enforce it.

The bill passed second reading unopposed, and by permission of the House was read in committee of the whole and reported complete without amendments.

The remainder of the evening session was spent in consideration of various private bills, the following being advanced: The bill to incorporate the Victoria Stock Exchange, which adopted the bills of the Naas & Skeena Rivers Railway Co., Portland Canal Short Line and Naas & Peace Rivers Railway Co., considered in committee with progress reports, incorporation bill of the B. C. Wheat & Employers' Liability Insurance Co., similarly dealt with, and bill to amend the Legal Professions Act, given third reading.

Canada's Resources

Mr. Williams moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Constitution Act. He said that the Premier had been accused of converting the resources of the people of British Columbia into a private property, and he had been accused of converting the resources of the people of British Columbia into a private property.

Talk on Fruit Industries

Touching upon the fruit industry, Mr. Shatford said that with the assistance rendered by the government, the people of British Columbia had just got this industry into good shape. A little over the "Okanagan" and "Fraser" valleys were held by ranchers with large bands of cattle; but the people who lived there realized the fertility of the soil, and they had been provided with thousands of acres of fruit lands, and if they could only be brought into cultivation, so options were secured on these large holdings and companies were formed to construct and install large irrigation systems, but their work was not finished, and the land was sold. They found that it was then necessary to plant trees and care for them until they were producing staves; and just as they were getting things going, they found the government at Ottawa doing its best to set back the industry. It was not necessary to do this at this time, as Canada was enjoying great prosperity as a result of the policy conducted by the Conservative National Party, and while their friends went out of office could say nothing too bad about it, when in office they had appropriated the land, and the people also said that Canada's natural resources had been a great country to the south. This he thought was a mistake. The Americans were large exporters, and so were we, and therefore our best market was across the water. He liked to associate with the people from south of the line, but when it came to business, he certainly knew where the best market was to be found. He believed that the tariff arrangement were looked at, and if it would be found, as the Premier had said, that the United States would get none of the best of it.

Mineral Resources

Speaking of mining, he said that he was very glad to see that the provincial output was increasing yearly. He thought the mineral resources of his own district were wonderful. He had more than one occasion brought them to attention. In the early sixties, Granite Creek, at one end of his constituency, and Rose Creek, at the other, were among the first districts to attract mining men; and today the Nickel Plate of his district was among the largest gold producers of the province. He had also some large coal fields in the locality of Princeton, considerable mining had this year been done, while at Granite Creek, there were considerable developments in progress. However, in the last mining report issued by the government that the map had shown the Hedley camp. He had brought this to the attention of the Provincial Mineralogist, but for some reason that official had seen fit to ignore it, and so he was now bringing it to the attention of the government.

Railway Construction

Turning next to railway construction, Mr. Shatford said that the building of

he considered that his duty lay between his obligations to his constituents and the Premier's feelings; but he was sorry to hurt the Premier's feelings, but he felt his duty to his constituents was more important.

Mr. Shatford

Mr. Shatford did not wish to let the opportunity pass without making a few observations. Since the House had last met, the Premier had taken into his cabinet the Hon. Mr. Ross as Minister of Lands, and he desired to congratulate the Premier upon the choice he had made. He had had the pleasure of sitting with Mr. Ross in parliament for the past eight years, and knew him well by his side in the committee on Private Bills, and he knew that Mr. Ross had always been diligent and faithful, and he felt sure that the Premier had made no mistake in his selection. He also congratulated the Finance Minister on his Budget speech, and highly eulogized the member for Yale upon the speech that he had delivered during the afternoon session. He had never had a better maiden speech in this House. He also congratulated the government upon the solidity of conditions in British Columbia today. The member for Alberni had been greatly disappointed in not being able to attend, and he was taking credit to himself for the presence brought about by natural conditions, but he desired to take issue with him on that point.

In a demonstration of the correctness of his position, he thought that the businesslike character of the evolution of Provincial conditions from the virtual bankruptcy faced by the Province when the McBride government assumed control, to the happy conditions of today, with the country's credit established, investment eager and active industries flourishing and all the country prosperous and progressing.

The revenue had increased about 450 per cent in seven years, and it was a gratifying circumstance that the amount derived from direct taxation was about 30 per cent of the revenue, while last year from the same source it amounted to only about 25 per cent. The expenditures had also grown in proportion, during the last few years, and if the House examined the votes for the various departments of the public it would note that every provision had been made and the government had been very vigorous in providing for those public works which tend to the upbuilding of the country and the wellbeing of the people. In 1904 the province had a public works vote of \$400,000, and this year a much larger amount would be noted in the provision of \$5,500,000 under this head. It was necessary to have a large amount set aside for works of this kind, in order to open up the country as it should be opened up.

Coming as he did from a mining constituency, he could appreciate the value of good roads. Nobody knew better than he did the prospect, who had been hampered by the lack of roads, and he had been hampered by the lack of roads, and he had been hampered by the lack of roads, and he had been hampered by the lack of roads.

Mr. Shatford

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Mr. Williams here rose and informed the House that he had not attended any of the meetings of the Liberal party.

Mr. Shatford: I am afraid the gentleman's memory is as defective as his hearing. This afternoon he accused the member for Ymir of interrupting him, and when that member denied it, he turned his gun on me. But I am not in the habit of interrupting, and I may say I did not interrupt on that occasion. He said that I had interrupted over my district and spent ten minutes in doing so. Let me tell him I do not interrupt the district.

Mr. Williams: "Did you tell the road foreman in your district that all supplies should be bought from Shatford's?"

Mr. Shatford: "No, sir; that is absolutely untrue. I have never advised a foreman or anyone else to buy from Shatford's Ltd. And if the hon. gentleman would look at the Public Accounts for the year ending March 31, 1910, he would find that they bought more goods from other firms in the district, though Shatford Limited is one of the largest firms doing business there. My friend should not be so reckless in his statements. He says he has not been over Newcastle district. Certainly not. He comes down here and spends six weeks in every year, and draws all his money for it. It is true I spend my time going over the roads in Similkameen, and I intend to do so. I said when I was first nominated that if elected to this House I would do my best to obtain a fair share of money for roads and bridges in the district, and I claim I have done my duty in that respect. To show that the people appreciate my efforts, I would mention the hon. gentleman that a few years ago he and a Liberal candidate made both a case to issue with me on this question. During the campaign it was made an issue that I was too accused in road matters. I did and do try to keep in touch with the needs of the district, and the people showed that this is what they want. I was returned with a big majority, and the Socialist candidate got twenty-seven votes and the Liberal candidate (Mr. Smith Curtis) was snubbed under. Now, the Socialist shall ever near from him again. (Laughter and applause.)

Public Works Policy

It certainly do support the policy of the Minister of Public Works, and I believe that any money spent under his hand will be spent in a businesslike manner, and while I support him, I expect that he will accept recommendations from me, and I can assure the hon. gentleman that these recommendations will be made in the public interest. He made in British Columbia, and am therefore in a position to advise the government with regard to all public works in connection with the district. In conclusion, let me say that British Columbia has made splendid progress in the last few years, and her trade has increased almost three million dollars, and while the government may not claim all the credit for this gratifying state of affairs, still we must give considerable credit to the men who have made it possible. The Government has done a great deal of good work, and I have no doubt that it will continue to do so in the future. (Laughter and applause.)

Fireproof Safety Deposit Boxes to Rent. TERMS FROM \$4 PER ANNUM. Pemberton & Son. FORT AND BROAD.

the Kettle River Valley, like the Canadian Northern Pacific, and the V. & E. would mean much to the people of British Columbia. In his own constituency they had been greatly disappointed in the Great Northern, and in the years they would have their railway through to the Coast, but for some reason they had been disappointed. He regretted that to delay the government had extended their charter for five years, as he considered that three years should have been sufficient. He was in the Kettle River Valley railway, and he was in the Kettle River Valley railway, and he was in the Kettle River Valley railway.

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funny Mr. Clark was. Hon. Mr. Phillips: "No; but sometimes the court buffoon speaks things that mean much, and it may be that Mr. Clark is the court buffoon in this case."

The President of the council continued to fight against United States tariffs. It was not fair to the Northern nation, and the time might come when Canada might turn her forces over the border and take the country to the south; but it would be a reversal of history for the south to take the north. He might follow from this reciprocity treaty. He continued that he would not, however, deal at greater length with this matter.

Under the wise policy of the McBride government he looked to see the time not far distant when the whole taxation of the country would be derived from its natural resources and not one cent need be taken by direct taxation. He had had many a friendly bout on this subject with the late Capt. Tatum, who said once that such a state of things could not be brought about. But shortly before his death, Capt. Tatum had told him that he had had reason to change his views, and he believed that this would be done. He (Mr. McPhillips) believed that such a result would certainly follow the wise policy of the Conservative government—a policy in which he believed they had the people behind them.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite: "You say the people are behind you. Don't you mean that the people are after you?" (Laughter.) Hon. Mr. McPhillips: "I do not see the point my hon. friend is driving at." Mr. Hawthorthwaite: "Well, I understood you to say that the people were behind you. Do you not mean by that that the people are running after you?"

Hon. Mr. McPhillips said that he could not yet see what his hon. friend was aiming at, but he knew that the government was carrying out the wishes of the people and had their approval. Notwithstanding the arguments adduced from the small and narrow opposition, and the violent language they used, the government was still impregnable. The object of the government was a splendid one, and the wise utilization of the natural resources of the country. The member for Alberni said the government was spending their capital, but he was not speaking of the government's capital, but of the people's capital. He was not speaking of the government's capital, but of the people's capital. He was not speaking of the government's capital, but of the people's capital.

RUSSIA DEPENDS ON U.S. TREATY

Details of Events which led up to Crisis in Far East Brought by Canadian Pacific Steamer Monteagle

That Russia relies on an old treaty between America and China, under which China cannot place restraint on foreign trade, in her ultimatum, which is being followed by an armed demonstration in Ill and Mongolia, was the news brought by the steamer Monteagle yesterday. The Dalokaya Okraina, a Russian paper published at Vladivostok, says: "There is no doubt a storm is approaching, which will soon burst between Russia and China, with disastrous results."

The Vladivostok paper received by the Monteagle says: "According to the treaty concluded in 1844 between China and the United States of America, the former country cannot place any restriction on foreign commerce, including Russian trade, by means of either monopoly or other measure. In virtue of the treaties concluded in 1858 and 1881 between Russia and China, the former could enjoy all the rights of the most favored nation, and Russian merchants could deal in goods of any origin in every populated district in Mongolia. For that reason, long ago there were established many Russian firms dealing in tea in the Ill, Tarbagatai and Sistanak provinces. This trade was conducted by Russian merchants, and the Chinese officials secretly participated in the business, making great profit by their deals. Later, however, they have been endeavoring to take this trade out of Russian hands, and the outset several attempts were made to place obstacles in the way of Russian trade, but last April a joint-stock company was officially organized, monopolizing all trade in tea in Tarbagatai and Sistanak provinces. This company was actually checked. Besides this, the Chinese authorities did not act fairly towards the Russians in the Altai province, the capital of which is Sharam. The Chinese government, the chief of the province since 1905, has repeatedly refused to render any judgment, when misunderstandings occurred between Russians and Chinese, and issued an order prohibiting Chinese to sell or to lease to Russian firms. Finally, in 1908 he ordered all buildings belonging to Russian subjects to be confiscated. After this a Russian consul was sent to negotiate, but the Ambern consul refused to deal with him, saying that he had no instructions from Peking while the Chinese government at Peking assured the Russian authorities that instructions had already been issued. According to Article 10 of the treaty, concluded at St. Petersburg, Russian consuls have the right when travelling to avail themselves of the government's postal establishments, but the Ambern flatly refused Russian consuls permission to use these establishments. The correspondence between the Russian government and Peking did not produce any satisfactory results, and the Russian ministry of foreign affairs decided to open a Russian consulate at Shara-Sume. The Chinese government decidedly opposed this measure, stating that there are few Russians at that town and they have also no right to settle at Kobo. However, according to Article 10 of the St. Petersburg treaty, a Russian consulate can be opened at Kobo, and in virtue of Article 13 of the same treaty Russians can, at all towns where consulates are established, build their own houses, shops, warehouses, etc."

Russia's Sharp Gaze

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Graph's St. Petersburg correspondent points out that the Russian is desirous of restoring relations with China. Russian government is anxious to friendly relations with China stand upon a firm basis. China denies violation of and, on the contrary, asserts that she herself violated the famous secret treaty of 1858. China is willing to continue respondent to refer this to arbitration, and says United States possesses all on this subject. American converts of Russia are desirous of reciprocity in the present crisis. The greatest curiosity is which Japan and the United States will play in the present of Russia carry out her threat. The Times, in an editorial even on Russia's own behalf, at issue with China, importance to world will play in the present of Russia carry out her threat.

Farmer Bank Affair

TORONTO, Feb. 18.—The meeting before Referees Andrew against the provisions of the Farmers' Bank Act have been discontinued. It will be made by Mr. Williams.

SENDS NOTE TO. Insists on Fulfillment of Which Provides for Concessions in Mongolia and Mongolia. THREATENS SEIZURE OF TERRITORY. China Expected to Avert Hostilities—Intervention of Power including America.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—Relations between China and Russia have been strained. According to instructions from the Russian government, the Russian consuls in Mongolia and the provinces of Manchuria have been ordered to be immediately opened at Kobo and Cuchen. Due respect of the local Russian consuls. Russians to enjoy the acquire real estate and erect in Mongolia and the extra provinces. Russia's demonstration in Mongolia, China is expected to intervene in the town of Kuldja.

Washington Surprise

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Chinese incident comes as a surprise to the diplomatic service in Washington, although it was expected that the Chinese would demand a concession of jurisdiction in Manchuria in connection with commerce. The situation is understood to be that the Chinese government is not prepared to meet such a concession. It is pointed out here that the government cannot act until the American could interfere. It is pointed out here that the government cannot act until the American could interfere. It is pointed out here that the government cannot act until the American could interfere.

SHOT BY ROBBER

Dining Car Conductor Badly Wounded by Intruder—Supposed Assailant Arrested. COLFAX, Wn., Feb. 16.—Sheriff G. E. Carter of this county arrived here today with a man giving the name of John W. Burns, and who the authorities claim has confessed to the shooting of D. L. Reader, a dining car conductor, at Lewiston Junction on Monday. The man gave his age as 22 years, and said that his parents live in Marshall county, Indiana, near Walkerton and Tyner. He said he walked from Lagrange, Ore., to Eliparis, and crossed the river to Lewiston Junction. According to the alleged confession, the man claims he was very hungry, and seeing the dining car on a sidetrack, broke into it; that while in the act of getting something to eat, the car door was opened by the conductor. In opening the door, the conductor pushed it against the man, and this he said to claim discharged his revolver. The bullet, which wounded Reader over the heart, passed through the panel of the door.

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RUSSIA SENDS NOTE TO CHINA

Insists on Fulfillment of Treaty Which Provides for Special Concessions in Manchuria and Mongolia

THREATENS SEIZURE OF TERRITORY

China Expected to Yield and Avert Hostilities—Possible Intervention of Powers, Including America

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—The strained relations between Russia and China have finally resulted in a decisive action by the Russian government. According to instructions, M. Kropotkin, the Russian minister to China, has presented to that government a note bearing on the treaty of 1881, which China had seemed disposed to abrogate. The note contains six points, and Russia insists on compliance on pain of complete cessation of friendly relations. These points follow:

1. Russia's right to impose import and export duties unlimited, except in the fifty-first zone, which is duty-free.
2. That the extra-territorial rights of Russians in China should not be infringed; that legal suits involving Russians and Chinese shall be considered by a mixed jurisdiction.
3. That Russians shall enjoy special privileges of trade and duty-free commerce in Mongolia and the extra wall provinces.
4. That Russian consulates can be immediately opened at Kobdo, Khami and Cuchen.
5. Due respect of the local authorities for Russian consuls.
6. Russians to enjoy the right to acquire real estate and erect structures in Mongolia and the extra wall provinces.

Russia's demonstration against China is expected to consist in seizure of the town of Kuldja.

Washington Surprised
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Russo-Chinese incident comes as a great surprise to the diplomatic service in Washington for, although it was known that sharp issues had arisen between Russia and China over conflicting claims of jurisdiction in Manchuria and in connection with commercial privileges in Mongolia, the situation was not regarded as critical and it generally was believed that in view of the favorable conditions existing in China as a result of the frightful famine and the terrible ravages of the plague, Russia would generously defer pressing her claims to the extreme at this time.

That war will not result from the latest movement of the Russian government is the confident belief in diplomatic circles here, for it is generally understood that the Chinese are totally unprepared to meet such a foe as Russia at this juncture. So it is expected that China will appeal to the powers, including America, for fair play. What amount of support she will receive cannot be foretold.

It is pointed out here that our own government cannot act until it has examined the contentions of both sides. Before America could interfere in behalf of China, it must first make sure that the latter is guilty of such a disregard of her treaty obligations as would warrant the Russian menace.

Should it be found that there is ground for such action, it is entirely possible that the state department may be inclined to avert war or the more discreet of her treaty obligations as would warrant the Russian menace.

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SEALING TREATY IS SIGNED

Canada and United States Make Agreement for Suspension of Pelagic Sealing in Bering Sea

The sealing treaty between Canada and the United States providing for a suspension of pelagic sealing for an indefinite number of years has been signed, and as soon as the consent of Japan to enter into a similar treaty is secured the schooners will be ordered from the seas. The difficulty in providing for bringing the treaty into effect lies in obtaining the sanction of Japan in the arrangement. Owing to the fact that Japan is not a party to the Paris agreement of 1894 the Japanese sealing vessels are not bound by the regulations which govern other sealers and the industry provides profit for a fleet of nearly fifty Japanese sealers, of which 35 vessels went to Bering Sea last year, a fleet seven times the number of the vessels sent from Victoria.

The Japanese government has found strong pressure brought to bear upon it by the sealing interests in Japan, and has been unwilling to join with Canada, the United States and Russia in the treaty concerning which, according to reports from Ottawa, Canada and the United States have agreed. Pressure is being brought to bear by both the United States and Great Britain upon the Tokyo government to endeavor to secure the consent to the treaty, but until this is secured will the treaty be put into effect. The purpose of the treaty would be destroyed unless Japan entered into it.

The treaty arranged between Canada and the United States provides that Canada is to give an interest of 25 per cent. in the profits from the seal herds of the Pribyloffs, and Canada is to provide compensation for the sealers whose industry is destroyed.

Russia's Sharp Game

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent, discussing the Russian difficulty, points out that the treaty of 1881 will expire in August, and that Russia is desirous of re-casting her relations with China. But while the Russian government is anxious to restore the friendly relations of fifteen years ago, China's standpoint has undergone a change.

China denies violation of the treaty, and on the contrary, asserts that Russia herself violated the far more important secret treaty of 1895.

China is willing, continues the correspondent, to refer this latter point to arbitration, and says that the United States possesses all the data on this subject and the United States is desirous of reconciling the parties in the present dispute.

The greatest curiosity is manifested in diplomatic circles as to the role which Japan and the United States will play in the present crisis should Russia carry out her threats.

Joachim Miller Dying

OAKLAND, Feb. 16.—It was announced tonight at the hospital where Joachim Miller, the poet, is under treatment, that while there was no hope of ultimate recovery, the patient was better. The fever had gone down and he was resting easily. The acute symptoms of intestinal trouble was diagnosed as a part of a general breakdown due to old age. The poet's brother, George Melvin Miller, of Eugene, Oregon, is in attendance at the bedside, and Juanita Miller, Joachim's daughter, is expected here from New York tomorrow. It is stated that while the patient may live for days, the end may come any minute.

Farmers Bank Affairs

TORONTO, Feb. 16.—The civil proceedings before Referee J. A. McAndrew against the provisional directors of the Farmers Bank of Canada have been discontinued. Application will be made by Mr. William Laidlaw,

ANOTHER FIGHT WON BY REBELS

Army of Governor Vega of Lower California Badly Beaten and Forced to Retreat Toward Ensenada

GOVERNOR RECEIVES SERIOUS WOUNDS

Federal Authorities Preparing for Active Campaign in Chihuahua District—Madero's Cabinet Chosen

MEXICALI, Feb. 16.—Rebels in full retreat, the army of Governor Vega of Lower California is hurrying back tonight toward Ensenada by way of the Cocopa mountain pass, southwest of here. That Vega himself is seriously wounded was confirmed today when American army surgeons stationed at Calexico received positive information that he had been shot in the neck and another his leg, causing serious wounds. In a litter pierced like a sedan chair he is being carried southward by his men.

Simon Berthold, second in command of the insurgent forces in Mexicali, left early this morning with about ten men, and it is supposed that he is in pursuit of the retreating regulars. The main body of the rebels remains entrenched in the arroyos washed out by the Colorado river during its last rampage. They are awaiting the arrival of the federal army which is believed to be on the way from Sonora by way of Yuma. It is understood here that these troops are being sent to the place where the break of the Colorado river into the Rio Abasco is being closed by Colonel Oberon at an expense of about a million dollars. They are supposed to protect that work from molestation by insurgents.

For Active Campaign
CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 16.—An officer of the war department today confirmed the assertion that an active campaign against the insurgents would be undertaken at once, with Juarez and Chihuahua as headquarters. He said that martial law was declared at Juarez to permit the army officers to handle cases in a more active and aggressive way.

No Rebels Near Juarez
EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 16.—Small cavalry scouting parties under Colonel Rabago returned to Juarez tonight after spending the day scouring the country in the immediate vicinity of that city. They were unable to find traces of any insurgent bands and reported that no attempt was made to approach Guadalupe, the present headquarters of the insurgents. General Navarro tonight declined to confirm the report that he would lead an expedition against Guadalupe tomorrow. However, today's scouting operations showed that the country to be clear for several miles in that direction, and it is believed a force of the Guadalupe is contemplated by the federal government.

Insurrectionary action tonight stated that Francisco I. Madero is selecting cabinet members for his provisional government, but is keeping their names secret for the present.

WILL APPLY TO MANY COUNTRIES

Minister Fielding Explains Position of "Most Favored Nation" as Regards Concessions in Agreement

PROVISIONS OF FRENCH TREATY

Opposition Speakers Give Attention to Champ Clark's Remarks—Debate to Last for Fortnight

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—In the House of Commons Sir Wilfrid Laurier, replying to a question, said that a treaty was signed by Britain and the United States, Canada being of course a consenting party for the cessation of pelagic sealing during a term of years upon terms which are mutually satisfactory.

Colonel Hughes suggested that the flag be flown from all buildings on St. David's Day as a tribute to Welshmen.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, promised consideration and added that he had directed the architect to schedule the year upon all public buildings in border cities, including seaports. Replying to a question as to what favored nation countries would be affected by the reciprocity arrangement, Hon. Mr. Fielding said:

"France is a favored nation to a limited extent, that is in respect of the list of articles specified in schedules 'B' and 'C' of the French treaty. Twelve countries: the Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela, are accorded most favored nation treatment generally. These are consequently enjoying the benefits of the French treaty. As respects dutiable schedules in the agreement with the United States, the concessions to be granted to the United States are largely the same as those granted France and favored nations and countries."

"Respecting a large part of the list, therefore, no additional advantage would be enjoyed by such countries. There are, however, a few articles in the French schedule, which under agreement with the States are made free or dutiable at lower rates. In these cases the advantages granted to the United States will extend also to France and the favored nations and countries."

In the cases of a few articles which are not to be found in the French treaty, favored nations and countries will be entitled to receive concessions on the same terms as the United States, but France will not be so entitled. Although not arising from any agreement, in no case has any advantage been granted to any foreign country that did not exist at the same time to all parts of the British Empire. In a few cases wherein the rates to be established are lower than those already enjoyed by British subjects, the reductions will apply to such countries."

To keep pace with the rapid progress of legislation on the reciprocity agreement at Washington, the government decided today to insist upon a continuation of parliamentary debate on the question instead of postponing it until next week.

The opposition continued to use the Clark speech as a club against the government, despite the explanations from Washington. Their arraignment of the Liberals on the ground that they were about to take a step that would lead to the breaking of the ties that bound the empire together was met by a patriotic response from the government side, when Hon. William Pugsley, minister of public works, announced that thereafter the British flag would be unfurled every day on all public buildings in the Dominion.

Houghton Lannox, Conservative, attributed to the United States the ulterior motive of seeking to separate Canada from the mother country with a view of eventual annexation.

"This is the scheme of a great political combination," declared Mr. Lannox. "It was put up by Sir Wilfrid Laurier concurred in by Asquith and promoted by Taft. Each has something selfish at stake. Laurier wants something to make the people forget the blunder of his naval policy; Asquith wants to kill the Chamberlain preferential propaganda, and Taft is out to get a good thing."

Judge Warburton, Liberal, denounced the conspiracy charge against President Taft, Premier Asquith and Sir Wilfrid Laurier as insulting and absurd.

J. E. Armstrong, Conservative, said that by the reciprocity agreement the Canadian government had sold Canada out.

The debate will be continued on Tuesday, and will last a fortnight.

OPEN FOR SETTLEMENT

Secretary Billings Deal with Unappropriated Lands in Several National Forests

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Secretary of the Interior Billings has ordered opened to settlement, under the provisions of the Homestead laws, on April 15, 1911, and to thirty-one months later, the unappropriated lands in the 4,907 acres recently eliminated from the Sun Dance national forest, Wyoming, and the unappropriated lands in the 11,100 acres eliminated from the Holy Cross national forest in Colorado.

The unappropriated lands in the 58,785 acres eliminated from the Tolyabe national forest will become subject to settlement under the provisions of the Homestead laws on April 15, 1911, and to thirty-one months later.

The lands eliminated from the Sun Dance forest are located in Crook county, Wyoming; those from the Holy Cross forest are in Eagle county, Colorado; and those eliminated from the Tolyabe forest are in Nye and Lander counties, Nevada.

In Honor of King Edward
MONTREAL, Feb. 16.—Zionists of Canada in honor to show their deep appreciation of the friendly attitude of his late Majesty King Edward VII. to the Jewish race, and his lifelong friendship for many leaders of the Jewish people, have purchased a tract of land in Palestine, which will be named after King Edward, and which will be colonized with Jewish settlers under the direction of the Jewish National Fund. It is intended that by the purchase of the name of King Edward will be perpetuated in Palestine. In addition to this land purchase, a certificate has been issued by the Zionists testifying to the facts connected with the purchase. This certificate is to be presented to King George, by a Jewish deputation, chiefly composed of Canadians. The certificate is now being exhibited here.

EXTRA SESSION MAY BE NEEDED

Prospects of Reciprocity Measure Passing Through Senate at this Session not Regarded as Good

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Canadian reciprocity measure will be considered by the Senate committee on Finance at a special session to be held on Saturday. It is not likely that the bill will be reported to the committee in one day, although all its members are agreed that action shall not be delayed unnecessarily. Senators Lodge and Smoot, who are members of the committee, assured President Taft today that the bill would not be introduced in committee, regardless of how much opposition there might be to it.

From present indications, the bill will be returned to the Senate about Wednesday, and certainly not later than Thursday. It may be that no report either in favor of the bill or adverse to it may be made upon it, chiefly for the reason that the objections which the members of the committee hold to the measure, lead them to desire to amend it. If it has to have such an amendment, it may be that the members of the committee feel that it would be better to submit the whole matter directly to the Senate without recommendation, all members reserving the right to pursue whatever course their individual opinion may suggest. However, all this may be changed when the committee meets.

Senate leaders are not sanguine of reaching a vote, and many of them are inclined to believe that an extra session cannot be avoided.

FOR CONVENIENCE IN NEGOTIATIONS

Prime Minister of Commonwealth Suggests Establishment of Secretariat—Labor Troubles Multiply

MELBOURNE, Feb. 16.—The need for a secretariat as a channel of communication between the Overseas Dominions is strongly advocated by the prime minister of the Commonwealth, Mr. Fisher. He intends to take up the subject at the meeting of the Imperial conference in London. His idea of the work of the secretariat he makes clear in the following statement: "I think the prime ministers of the Overseas Dominions should negotiate direct through the secretariat with each other, the British prime minister, Mr. Asquith controlling the work of the organization."

Industrial unrest is everywhere making its presence felt throughout the Commonwealth. Every day some new bodies of employees throw down their tools with some fresh demand upon their masters. Because forty non-union men were employed by leading harveste companies in their factories, 1500 men struck work this morning. The manufacturers decline to dismiss the non-unionists at the bidding of the union, neither will they compel them to join the union. The factory owners have large orders on hand and many contracts for the Argentine, but they consider they must resist labor aggression at all hazards. The workers are therefore lying idle. The employers generally are becoming alarmed at the numerous strikes throughout the country, and it is seriously suggested that the masters in all trades should unite to form a combine and precipitate a general lockout. This, it is felt, would mean the assertion of the masters' power.

CURTAIN RUNG DOWN ON RACES IN SOUTH

OAKLAND, Feb. 16.—The curtain was rung down on the racing game in California when the last event was run at Emeryville today. Owing to the fact that the anti-racing bill having gone into effect, the meeting which was originally scheduled to continue for 100 days, was brought to a close after it had gone 82 days. More than 6,000 people were on hand today to witness the sport and much enthusiasm was aroused. There was a sensational feature to the racing when Azo, quoted at 40 to 1, closed with a rush and won the Adios handicap from Feather Duster and Jack Falme. Turfmen will scatter to various sections of the United States as well as to Mexico and to Canada.

Emperor William Better

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The condition of the emperor is greatly improved and he has accepted provisionally an invitation to the ball to be given Friday evening by the Imperial chancelor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg.

To Wear Mantle of George IV.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Times hears that King George has decided to wear at the coronation the imperial mantle worn by George IV. Instead of that worn by Edward VII. The mantle is made of the finest cloth of gold and surrounded with a deep fringe of pure gold threads.

Mrs. J. J. Nelson, of Port Angeles

Washington, is the guest of Miss Parvillie, at the Empress Hotel.

Cured Meats, Etc., At

Copas & Young

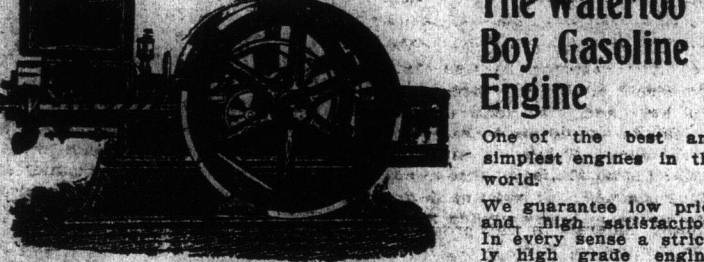
Well known Live and Let Live prices. Try them for value.

- Extra Large Navel Oranges, per dozen 25¢
- Navel Oranges—any size—per case \$2.65
- Maconochie's English Marmalade, 4 lb. tin 45¢
- Thompson Seedless Raisins, 4 lbs. for 25¢
- Maple Flavor Syrup, quart tin 25¢
- Mild Cured Hams, per lb. 20¢
- Royal Breakfast Bacon—by the side—per lb. 25¢
- Jellied Hocks, per lb. 25¢
- Selected Picnic Ham, per lb. 17½¢
- New Hallowi Dates, 3 lbs. for 25¢
- California Honey, per comb 20¢
- Ram Lal's Pure Indian Tea, 3 lb. tin \$1.00
- Robinson's Patent Barley or Groats, per tin 25¢
- Canada First or St. Charles Cream, large 20 oz. can for 10¢

Call and see Mrs. McDonnell and try a cup of Suchard's Delicious Cocoa—served free all this week.

Copas & Young

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The Waterloo Boy Gasoline Engine

One of the best and simplest engines in the world.

We guarantee low price and high satisfaction. In every sense a strictly high grade engine.

Don't buy a gasoline engine until you investigate the "Waterloo Boy."

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Don't Let the Price

of a one-dollar bottle of Bowes' Fat Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil stand between you and good health. It is the best general system tonic and re-builder we have ever sold, and we daily recommend it to all who are the least run down, thin, weak or nervous. It is a most palatable combination, readily taken even by those with a very weak stomach. A grand remedy that will make you strong and hearty.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist
1228 GOVERNMENT STREET.

The Store That Serves You Best

FRIDAY--FISH DAY

FINNAN HADDIE, 2 lbs.	35¢
No. 1 LARGE MACKEREL, each	50¢
RED SALMON-BELLIES, lb.	20¢
LABRADOR HERRING, 6 for	25¢
MELCHNER HERRING 6 for	25¢
OOLICHANS, 50 lb. keg \$5; 2 lb.	25¢
ANCHOVIES, per keg	50¢
NORWEGIAN STOCK FISH lb.	25¢
KIPPERS, 2 lb.	25¢
SMOKED SALMON lb.	20¢
DRY SALT COD, lb.	10¢
NORWEGIAN LARGE HERRING 4 for	25¢
OLYMPIA OYSTERS, jar, 60c or	20¢
MORGAN'S EASTER OYSTERS	85¢

SPECIAL TODAY

BAYLES LUNCH HERRING, jar, 15¢
BAYLES SWEET PRESERVED MIDGET GHERKINS, bottle, 30¢

These are quality goods and grand values at these special prices.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.
Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street
Tels. 50, 51, 52 Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590

Miss Amy Bailey, very becomingly attired in a tailored suit of grey cloth with togue of blue velvet. Mr. Chas. E. Bates, brother of the groom, fulfilled the duties of best man. Mr. Taylor presided at the organ, the choir being in attendance. The happy couple were the recipients of many beautiful presents, and after partaking of a very dainty supper at the home of the groom's mother, Mrs. Bailey, Galedonia avenue, they left for their future home at Inverness, B. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Fetch were hosts last evening at an "At Home" given to the Welsh Society of the city held in the Sir William Wallace Hall. The occasion synchronized with the monthly meeting of the society, and resulted in a thoroughly enjoyable evening being passed. Mr. and Mrs. Fetch proved very entertaining hosts, the former giving a highly interesting talk on "A Tour through North Wales," illustrated by stereoscopic views, while Mrs. Fetch helped largely in fostering the camaraderie which prevailed. There was a large attendance.

SUPPLY MOTION PASSES HOUSE

Member for Yale in Maiden Speech Makes Interesting Contribution to Budget Debate—Night Session

The motion that supply be granted to His Majesty based in the provincial legislature Thursday evening, the day that witnessed the inauguration of night sittings seeing also the disposal of the Budget...

Mr. Miller (Grand Forks), in moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Legal Professions Act, explained briefly and plainly the effect of the bill...

Admitting that he was still somewhat at sea with respect to the meaning or purpose of the bill, Mr. Parker Williams said that he had looked for a more informative explanation of its intent from the proposer...

As a result of land sales during the past few years many people had come into British Columbia, a large amount of money had been invested, opportunities had been created and revenues had been made...

Reasons For Prosperity The member for Alberni had said that the prosperity of British Columbia was in no way attributable to the development policy of the Government...

Mr. Alexander Lucas, Yale's new member, rising to continue the debate, was received with hearty applause. He said, preliminarily, that it was not his intention to especially mention the Budget speech...

Conditions in Skeena Touching upon the public works appropriations of the year, Mr. Manson said that while \$225,000 had been voted for the Skeena district, this was still altogether insufficient...

Wise Timber Policy The House would recollect that this Government had been responsible for the inauguration of the present policy in connection with timber, and in many other ways the Government had unquestionably displayed sagacity...

Queen Charlotte Islands With respect to the future of the Queen Charlotte Islands, the member took occasion to direct the attention of the Minister of Lands to the fact that much difficulty had been occasioned through the overlapping of pre-emption and license...

Another matter worthy of attention in connection with its influence on the provincial farmer was the great development of the fruit growing area in the neighboring states...

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At the present time companies were in existence in this Province which made it their business to buy up land at \$2.50 an acre, instal irrigation works, clear and plant the land, and then sell it to the actual settler...

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The question which he desired to particularly refer at the present time was the somewhat unfortunate position of the average farmer of the province. It had been said that British Columbia was very largely not producing more than 50 per cent of its actual requirements in food commodities...

To facilitate the bringing of land under cultivation, the member thought that some business provision should be made so that the actual settler might obtain money sufficient for the development of his holding by way of long term payments...

As for the growth of Skeena district in a commercial way, its contribution to the Provincial revenue for the past year amounted to \$123,342. Prince Rupert's contribution being \$71,442, that of Hazelton division \$22,000, timber licenses adding \$200,000, and coal licenses \$100,000...

The rapid growth of this important town was but another illustration of the rapidity of development in the district which it was his pride to represent.

With respect to the future of the Queen Charlotte Islands, the member took occasion to direct the attention of the Minister of Lands to the fact that much difficulty had been occasioned through the overlapping of pre-emption and license...

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At the present time companies were in existence in this Province which made it their business to buy up land at \$2.50 an acre, instal irrigation works, clear and plant the land, and then sell it to the actual settler...

It is heard for two years afterwards, the fact is that owing to changes of ownership and names of streets, it is difficult to follow the movements of many voters, but with the post-office under the control of the Dominion government it would not be hard for that department of the government to do so...

Mr. Lucas continued that there was one thing he must admire about the member for Alberni, and that was his nerve. Fancy a Liberal who could come to the House and talk about the land for the people and the people for the land...

Mr. Williams said that the member for Alberni had left a few things to be noted, and that was why he rose to address the House. He dealt with the appropriation of the district that did not keep pace with the grants for other districts in this province...

The evening session witnessed the conclusion of Mr. Williams' address, followed by the speeches of Mr. Shatford and Hon. Mr. McPherson, the motion for supply then passing with a division, and the house at once adjourning into committee...

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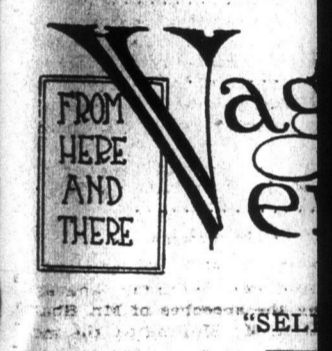
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FROM HERE AND THERE. (Contributor) 'Thou Egot!' said one, 'I heeded, for he was a roamer, I went over My youth was my God, The creed that my soul...

The world's broad highway I sought The themes not begot I tolled in the ways of it Their joys were my own yoke, And mine was their m...

I brought then my songs And sang to that heart 'Thou Egot!' cried he, 'Thou singest thyself. So I heeded, for he was...

I strove with the pale scan Of forest Stygia O'er lone wailing seas, Where man never was, I sped, and I learned...

A song of the forest's cry A song of Death that kn A song of a mountain's w With pall of cloud, w Whose heart, the abyss w And thus, were the song...

'Thy youth was thy God The creed that thy soul Thy song is of fetters, a Thou singest of night, a Is thy heart now wax...

When lol at his bidding knee, And searched he the 'Thou Egot!' he cried— true, Thou singest thyself—a I heeded, for he was...

Victoria, B. C. GHOS By Alfred O, creep in by candle-ligh When all the world is Out of the cold winds, o Where the nettles wave O, creep in, lifting the late So quietly that no soul And, at those embers in a Quietly, light one care You should not hear it, h And light the candle an The old familiar room To see the old books u And lovingly take one And hear—O, strange t So patiently underground The ticking of the clock

The Primary Ideal of the Christian Ministry

By The DEAN OF COLUMBIA

[A sermon preached in Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, Sunday, February 6, 1911, on the occasion of the installation of the Rev. A. Silva White, M.A., Rector of Nanaimo, as Canon.]

St. Mark III. 14: And Jesus ordained twelve that they should be with Him, and that He might send them forth.

One of the most needful things at the present time for us all, whether clergy or laity, is that we should have a clear, definite idea of the aim and object for which the Christian ministry was instituted and appointed by Our Blessed Lord.

The modern idea of the Christian ministry lays stress almost entirely upon its active side. In the opinion of both laymen and clergymen the ideal parish priest must be a man of great and sustained activity. If he does his duty he must be busy from morning until night. Busy in study reading and acquiring information which he must pass on to his people, busy visiting, busy organizing, busy with clubs, guilds and societies, busy with boys' scouts and boys' brigades, busy preaching, busy lecturing, busy with a hundred and one details of modern parochial life; and when he has done all, then he is pronounced by his brethren of the clergy and by his people to be an ideal parish priest.

Not for one moment do I pretend that it should be otherwise. The rector or clergyman of today must, if he be faithful, perform all the above and many like duties, for Jesus did and does call unto Himself men and ordain them in order that He might and may send them forth to work.

But having said this, I want to call your attention to the fact that after all this was not the primary or the chief purpose for which the ministry was instituted by Christ.

It is not for this purpose that Our Lord

primarily and chiefly calls men, and has called them year by year, and added them to the ranks of His ordained ministers, who stretch back link by link to the days of the apostles, and through the apostles to that day when He went up into a mountain and called unto Him whom He would, and they came unto Him and He ordained twelve that they might be with Him.

"That they might be with Him," here we have the primary and chief purpose stated for which Christ has appointed and does appoint divers orders of ministers in His Church.

They are ordained to be with Him. The ideal priest is and must be, chiefly and above all things, a man of God. He will not be inactive, but he will not be active at the expense of forgetting that his ordination calls him chiefly, primarily to a life of prayer, meditation and communion with God; he will not be forgetful that he must not, dare not, act until he has gained the power to act by being frequently day by day alone with Jesus. Perhaps an older generation of clergy than ourselves understood this better than we do, they may not have had our activity and rush, but there was a calm, a peace, a dignity, a sweetness, gentleness and power about them which impressed people with the sense that they were men of God, and their influence was, I venture to think, greater and more far-reaching than our own.

"He ordained twelve that they should be with Him, and that He might send them forth."

Historically these two ideals of the Christian ministry as ordained primarily for a life with Christ, and as ordained for active service, have both been emphasized and insisted upon at all times in the Church of God. Both are fundamentally true, and the ideal priest is the one in whose life a perfect, harmonious blending of the two is to be found, but as the perfect

ideal is rarely met with, we find the parochial clergy, as a rule and as a whole, insisting upon and upholding the ideal of work and activity.

Taking the parochial clergy as a whole during all the many centuries of Church history, the great Day of Judgment will, I think, reveal the fact, that as a rule and with but comparatively few exceptions, they have ever proved themselves a hard-working set of men and nobly upheld the ideal of activity and service.

But side by side with the ideal of ministerial activity as witnessed to by the clergy of the parochial system, the complementary ideal of the ministerial or clerical life as a life of contemplation, prayer, communion with God, has also been continuously witnessed to and upheld, e.g. by the monastic and cathedral systems.

So far as the Anglican Church is concerned, the monastic system pure and simple passed away and ceased to influence the Church from the days of the Reformation, but not so the cathedral system; it remained and passed into the new life of the old Church to carry on and uphold the ideal which the ancient monastic and caputular bodies ever strove to set before themselves and the world.

That ideal is expressed and contained in the first clause of the text, "He ordained twelve that they should be with Him."

If the parish priest tended to lay this stress upon the clause which tells us that Jesus ordained men that He might send them forth, the member of a caputular body was reminded by his rule or canon that primarily and chiefly Jesus ordained men to be with Him.

The canons of our ancient cathedrals were and are a body of men bound by rule or canon to be men of prayer, meditation, communion, and intercession, men who spend much time alone with Jesus and who, whilst their paro-

chial brethren fight in the valley below like Joshua against Amalek, do themselves imitate Moses' example and pray for victory to crown the efforts of the Israel of God. Most thankfully can we assert that the caputular ideal has never been abandoned or lost sight of in the cathedrals of the old land, notwithstanding certain changes and modifications of rule consequent upon the Reformation.

In a new country like Canada it is, under present conditions, impossible to reproduce in its fulness and completeness the cathedral system of the old land, but notwithstanding its present imperfect character, we may well be thankful that it has come to us to uphold in a new and rapidly growing land the ancient ideal that the ministers of Christ are ordained chiefly and primarily to be with Him. For the chief danger of the present day, more especially in new lands, is lest God should be crushed out of our everyday thought and life.

Men are so busy that they have no time to think about God, no time to pray, no time to read their Bible and prepare themselves for eternity; even the clergy are influenced and affected by the modern spirit of rush, and so we of all people have need of being reminded of the higher and highest ideal and purpose of life, the ideal to which our cathedral system witnesses, and strives to attain so far as possible under the new and hampered conditions of life in a country like Canada.

Prayer, meditation, communion, the being alone with God, the listening to Him and hearing Him speak, this is the life which is upheld by the cathedral system, the life which it lays and enjoins upon the members of its chapters. Day by day, as the bell tolls for morning and evening prayer or for the celebration of the Holy Eucharist in the early morning, it reminds all that there are far higher interests in life than the quest for gold, and that Jesus has

called and set apart His ministers to be with Him, and to offer prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks on behalf of their brethren.

Whilst the great body of the laity are necessarily at work day by day carrying on the business of life, morning by morning, and evening by evening the cathedral clergy are praying to God to prosper the work of their hands, and to defend and keep them from harm and danger alike to body and soul.

Who can estimate the value of such spiritual services?

At present, of course, we are but at the beginning, it is the day of small things; but may God grant that the day may not be far distant when upon this site the Churchmen of British Columbia will erect a stately building worthy of God and of the Church, when, ashamed of building themselves beautiful houses and leaving the mother-house of God in this land in its present primitive and dilapidated condition, they shall vie with each other to do honor to Him from whom all blessings flow; and when attached to it there shall be a body of canons, freed from the burdens of parochial life to devote themselves to a life of study, meditation, prayer and communion; a life with Jesus, who is the source of all knowledge, wisdom and power.

Meantime let us who are charged with the task of laying the foundations and battling with the necessary limitations of the day of small things, let us lay the foundations as well and as carefully as we can; let us be as true to our ideal as possible, let us remember that we are never fulfilling more truly the purpose of our ordination, never doing better work for ourselves and for others than when we are upon our knees, alone with Jesus praying for our brethren, and learning from Him the secret and the power whereby we may draw all men unto Himself.

Wagrant Verse

FROM HERE AND THERE

(Contributed)
"Thou Egot!" said one, "of thyself say naught."
I heeded, for he was old.
A roamer, I went over land and sea,
My youth was my God, and my Liberty
The creed that my songs extolled.

The world's broad highway I traversed, and
sought
The themes not begot of me,
I toiled in the ways of the stranger folk,
Their joys were my own, and my own their
yoke,
And mine was their minstrelsy.

I brought then my songs to that ancient man,
And sang to that heart grown cold.
"Thou Egot!" cried he, with the pride of yore;
"Thou singest thyself. So begone, once more!"
I heeded, for he was old.

I strove with the pale mountain gods that
scan
Vast forests of Stygian awe,
O'er lone wailing seas, through lands forgot,
Where man never was, where his God is not,
I sped, and I learned their law.

A song of the forest's infinite gloom;
A song of Death that knows no tomb;
A song of a mountain's imperious woe,
With pall of cloud, with thrall of snow,
Whose heart, the abyss where Song lies dead;
And thus were the songs to the sage I fled.

Thy youth was thy God, and thy Liberty
The creed that thy songs extolled,
Thy song is of fetters, a song forlorn;
Thou singest of night, and a hopeless morn.
Is thy heart now waxen old?"

When lo! at his bidding, I crouched at his
knee,
And searched he the depth of my eyes.
"Thou Egot!" he cried—"yet thy songs were
true,
Thou singest thyself—as we all must do."
I heeded, for he was wise.
—ROGER HAGAR.
Victoria, B. C.

By Alfred Noyes
I creep in by candle-light,
When all the world is fast asleep,
Out of the cold winds, out of the night,
Where the nettles wave and the rains weep!
O, creep in, lifting the latch
So quietly that no soul could hear,
And, at those embers in the gloom,
Quietly light one careful match—
You should not hear it, have no fear—
And light the candle and look round
The old familiar rooms;
To see the old books upon the wall
And lovingly take one down again,
And hear—O, strange to those that lay
So patiently underground—
The ticking of the clock, the sound

Of clicking embers . . . watch the play
Of shadows . . . till the implacable call
Of morning turn our faces grey;
And, or ever we go, we lift and kiss
Some idle thing that your hands may touch,
Some paper or book that your hands let fall,
And we never—when living—had cared so
much
As to glance upon twice.

But now, O bliss
To kiss and to cherish it, moaning our pain,
Ere we creep to the silence again.

THE GREY NORNS
By Edwin Markham
What do you bring in your sacks, Grey Girls?
"Sea-sand and sorrow."
What is that mist that behind you whirls?
"The souls of tomorrow."

What are those shapes on the windy coasts?
"The dead souls going."
And what are those loads on the backs of the
ghosts?
"The seeds of their sowing!"

"TRAILING CLOUDS"

By John Lazarus
As a drenched, drowned bee
Flings numb and heavy from the bending
flower,
So clings to me
My baby, her brown hair brushed with wet
tears
And laid laughterless on her cheek,
Her soft white legs hanging heavily over my
arm
Swinging to my lullaby.
My sleeping baby hangs upon my life
As a silent bee at the end of a shaver
Draws down the burdened flower.
She who has always seemed so light
Sways on my arm like sorrowful, storm-
heavy boughs,
Even her floating hair sinks like storm-bruised
young leaves
Reaching downwards:
As the wings of a drenched, drowned bee
Are a heaviness, and a weariness.

ROAD SONG

By W. G. Tinckom-Fernandez
Come from the murk of your city streets to the
tent of all the world,
When your final word on Art is said, and your
flag of Faith is furled;
When your heart no longer gives a throb at
the first faint breath of spring—
Ah, turn your feet to the ribbon-road with a
chorus all may sing!

When the sandaled Dawn like a Greek god
takes the hurdles of the hills
And the brooding earth rubs sleepy eyes at the
song some lone bird trills;
Where the brook like the silver scythe of a
moon awaits your warm caress—
Ah, these are the gifts that the high gods fling
to mortals in duress!

When the blood-red sun swings low in the
West, and an end comes to desire,
When the candle-gloom of the low-ceiled room
is bared to a pine-log fire,
And the tales of men are told anew till the
Huntress leaves the sky—
Ah, these are the gifts for the sons of men to
set their treasure by!

Then give me the clear blue sky overhead, and
the white road to my feet,
And a dog to tell my secrets to, and a brother
tramp to meet—
And the years may take their toll of me till I
reach the weary West,
Where I lodge for good in the world's own inn,
a wayworn, waiting guest.

LAMENT FOR ADONIS

As, for Adonias!
See, he is dying,
Delicate, lowly,
Slender Adonias,
Ah, for Adonias!
Weep, O ye maidens,
Beating your bosoms,
Rending your tunics.
O Cytherea,
Hasten, for never
Loved thou another
As thy Adonias.

See, on the rosy
Cheek with its dimple,
Blushing no longer,
Thanatos' shadow.

Save him, O Goddess!
Thou, the beguiler,
All-powerful, holy,
Stay the dread evil.

Ah, for Adonias!
No more at vintage
Time will he come with
Bloom of the meadows.

Ah, for Adonias!
See, he is dying,
Fading as flowers
With the lost summer.

—John Myers O'Hara's new translation of
"Sappho."

HIPPOCRENE

Thus contend the maidens
In the cretic dance,
Rosy arms that glisten,
Eyes that glauc;

Cheeks as fair as blossoms,
Parted lips that glow,
With their honeyed voices
Chanting low;

With their plastic bodies
Swaying to the flute
Moving with the music
Never mute;

Graceful the orchestric
Figures they unfold,
While the vesper heaven
Turns to gold.

—John Myers O'Hara's new translation of
"Sappho."

KNOWLEDGE

By Charles Hanson Towne
So many Aprils went away
Before I learned one little part
Of all the joy each fragile day
Hid in its heart.

So many Summers hastened by
Before I caught their secret spell,
And read in bloom and leaf and sky
Life's miracle.

Would that Youth's eye could see the
grace
And wonder of the drifting years . . .
Grown old, their loveliness we trace
Through blinding tears.

TIDINGS

She wrapt herself in linen woven close,
Stuffs delicate and texture-fine as those
The dark Nile traders for our bartering
From Egypt, Crete, and far Rhoece bring.

Love lent her feet the wings of winds to reach
(Whose steps stir not the shingle on the beach)
My marble court and, breathless, bid me know
My lover's sails across the harbor bow.

He seemed to her, as to himself he seems,
Like some bright God long treasured in her
dreams;
She saw him standing at his galley's prow—
My Phaon, mine, in Mitylene how!

THE LITTLE GHOST

The stars began to peep;
Gone was the bitter day;
She heard the milky eyes
Bleat to their lambs astray.
Her heart cried for her lamb
Cold in the churchyard sod;
She could not think on the happy children
At play with the Lamb of God.

She heard the calling ewes
And the lambs' answer, alas!
She heard her heart's blood drip in the
night
As the ewes' milk on the grass.

Her tears that burnt like fire
So bitter and slow ran down:
She could not think on the new washed
children,
Playing by Mary's gown.

Oh, who is this comes in
Over her threshold stone?
And why is the old dog wild with joy,
Who all day long made moan?
This fair little radiant ghost,
Her one little son of seven,
New 'scaped from the band of merry chil-
dren
In the nurseries of Heaven.

He was all clad in white,
Without a speck or stain;
His curls had a ring of light,
That rose and fell again.
"Now come with me, my own mother,
And you shall have great ease,
For you shall see the lost children
Gathered to Mary's knees."

Oh, lightly sprang she up,
Nor waked her sleeping man;
And hand-in-hand with the little ghost
Through the dark night she ran.
She is gone swift as a fawn,
As a bird home to its nest,
She has seen them lie, the sleepy children,
'Twixt Mary's arm and breast.

At morning she came back;
Her eyes were strange to see,
She will not fear the long journey
However long it be,
As she goes in and out
She sings unto her self:
For she has seen the mothers' children,
And knows that it is well.

—Katharine Tynan, in The Spectator.

St. Valentine's Day

Love and Lamentations
By H. Sheridan-Bickers

I don't know what's come over men and
women. They do everything except fall in
love. They're all getting so clever and wary.
They must be caught in their childhood or in
their dotage, if anything is to be made of them
nowadays.

The boy and girl of today sneer at valen-
tines; or send each other insulting caricatures,
which are vulgar without being funny.
St. Valentine's Day used to be the excuse
for sending one of those vague messages coined
by calldom for the discreet declaration of its
youthful exotics. Apparently the sentiment of
yesterday was the daughter of today's sati-
ety. Anyway, no one sends me a "valentine"
nowadays; and I still retain some charm—
if I am married!

Alas! 'tis an unromantic age. The "most
beautiful woman in the world"—vide the Press
agent—is proposed to by cable, and accepts by
solitor.

True, there are sentimental valentines—to
be sold! But the object of the sentimental val-
entine of today is to over-capitalise the sender,
and to get the girl to take all the shares. How
many of we modern-day romancists have found
that, if we would walk in the Garden of Love,
we must pay the entrance fee? Why can't we
just send a valentine as an I. O. U.?

Woman no longer falls into her lover's
arms; he falls into her hands. She just asks
him to dinner, and he promptly falls "in the
soup." After this fishy "entree" into matri-
mony, each waits impatiently for an early "re-
lease" and takes the first "trifle" that offers.
A Divorce Glace intervenes, and the man is
blamed if he takes the chance to "desert."
Then, to add insult to injury, their "friends" in
return offer them both the cold shoulder!

St. Valentine's Day is consodered to the
sacrament of Love. Let us confess our love,
and take its sacrament together on that day, if
on no other. Send your valentines, you shy
young lovers; and let this message light your
hearts with the joyous flame of love's con-
sciousness. Is your beloved beautiful? If so,
she will seem a thousand times more beauti-
ful. Is your face a failure? No face is a fail-
ure which is loved by even the lowliest thing
alive. The unloved beauty is but Dead Sea
fruit, that its bearer must devour in exile—
the exile of the soul. Where love is, ugliness
cannot be.

Let each St. Valentine's Day be a mission
of beauty—let its messages be as sunshine on
a Sahara of souls. For the knowledge of love
is an oasis in the desert of life. No woman,
who is loved, is plain. In fact, no woman who
is capable of living can be plain: she can but
have missed the art of being beautiful. Lovely
women catch men; but only loving women
keep them.

If you, dear lady, would keep your husband,
go on sending him valentines of cheerfulness
and charm after marriage. And if you, my
dear fellow, would see your wife smiling and
happy, send her some valentine of love and
consideration every day of the year. Don't
wait for February the Fourteenth: any day is
St. Valentine's Day to the married lovers.

"So shall our love bridge space, and bring
The tender breath
Of sun and moon and stars that sing
To gladden Death."

"I see your cheek grow pale and cold,
Then flush above.
Kiss me, dear heart: that I behold
The birth of Love."

