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### ATLANTIC GALES CLAIM VICTIMS

#### Crews of Four Oyster Boats Are Lost Off Coast of Virginia

#### GULF SCHOONER MISSING

#### Minor Mishaps to Shipping— General Blockade at At- lantic Ports

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 24.—Four oyster schooners are believed to have been lost in today's storm off Browns shoal. The body of one of these vessels, was swept by a Newport News dock in a heavy current this afternoon. The sea was so high that the body could not be caught.

With the temperature down to 22 degrees, the Virginia and North Carolina coasts were swept by a storm, accompanied by blinding snow. The wind blew at 80 miles an hour at Cape Henry.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 24.—A despatch from Tampico, Mexico, says: All vessels arriving at this port during the past few days report unusually rough weather. Much anxiety is felt here for the schooner North Eagle, 12 days out from Key West, of which no tidings have been received.

Hull, Mass., Jan. 24.—In the north-west gale and snow storm today the large three masted schooner Fortuna, Capt. Leighton, bound from Newburyport for Boston to load copper, for Norfolk, went ashore on Levis Island. The crew were landed safely.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24.—Shipping on the Delaware river was completely tied up today by the storm which has swept over the coast. For the first time this winter not a vessel arrived at this port since the heavy snow storm on the river.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 24.—With the wind blowing 85 to 90 miles an hour, a heavy fall of snow and the temperature continually dropping, Newport today is in the grasp of the first real blizzard of the winter. All shipping is badly crippled. Steam train service is delayed and trolley lines were tied up by the storm. At 11 p. m. no word had been received from the Nantucket Lightship, No. 68.

### JACK LONDON'S VOYAGE

#### Will Leave San Francisco Again on Steamship To Bring Him From Tahiti

San Francisco, Jan. 25.—Jack London, who left here last May on a seven-year trip around the world, to procure material for literary work, and for whose safety fears have been entertained, returned to San Francisco today on the steamship Mariposa from Tahiti.

London is accompanied by his wife. He says that he came back to attend to business. He will leave again on the Mariposa on February 1.

The 50-foot boat in which London is making his trip, was left at Tahiti for repairs to the engine. "We had absolutely no adventures," said London, "and the reasons for our delayed arrival at the Marquesas islands, which delay gave rise to the reports that we had been lost, were simply trouble with our gas engine, and because we spent some time cruising among various islands."

#### British Visitors.

New York, Jan. 25.—Sir Alan Johnston, the British minister to Denmark, and Lady Johnston, who were called to America by the serious illness of Lady Johnston's father, arrived here today on the steamer Merika. Lady Johnston's father is James W. Linchot, of Washington.

#### Blaine Banker Arrested

Vancouver, Jan. 25.—O. C. Mathes, the alleged absconding cashier of the Exchange bank, of Blaine, was arrested at Ashcroft today by Sheriff Williams, of Bellingham. They will return to Blaine tomorrow. Mathes, having given assurance that he will attempt to settle the affairs of the bank.

#### Sovereign Bank Shareholders

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 25.—Officers of the Sovereign bank are besieged with letters from shareholders from all over the country, anxious as to the fate of the capital invested in the shares of the bank. They seek for information as to the ultimate value of their stock holdings, but the reply sent back is that it is impossible at present to state with any degree of accuracy what dividends will be paid when the assets are liquidated.

#### Portugal's Unrest.

Lisbon, Jan. 25.—One of the government organs issued today charges that the abortive effort made to overthrow the monarchy and proclaim Portugal a republic was the work of opposition parties, the members of which realize that they are facing defeat. Their object was to force the government to postpone the approach of the elections. These tactics, however, did not succeed," the newspaper declares. "The cabinet is now ready to restore the constitution, and it fears neither the elections nor parliament."

#### Y. M. C. A. Has Decided to Build a Home for Factory Boys on the north- west side of Chicago.

### CHICAGO STREET RAILWAYS

#### North and West Side Companies Are Sold at Auction to the New Corporation

Chicago, Jan. 25.—The property of the West Chicago Street Railway company and that of the North Chicago Street Railway company, which have for several years been operated under the name of the Union Traction company, were today sold at auction to the Chicago Railway company, a corporation formed to undertake the reorganization of the two systems. The price paid was \$2,000,000.

The sale was the outcome of the traction litigation which has dragged in the courts for years and has blocked the way to improvement of street car service on the north and west sides of the city. The decision of the supreme court of the United States, handed down on Thursday, was the last step in the court proceedings, and the property was at once turned over to the reorganization corporation.

It is said that the company will spend \$12,000,000 for new equipment and in rebuilding the lines.

#### Threaten to Strike

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 25.—A strike of street railway employees is threatened if the company refuses to arbitrate the matter of the dismissal of President Theaker, of the local union.

#### Canada and Newfoundland.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 25.—Sir Robert Bond, premier of Newfoundland, has notified the government that he will shortly visit Ottawa to discuss relations between that colony and the Dominion. It is thought that the subject to be considered is in reference to the fishery dispute with the United States, having been referred to the International Tribunal. It is thought that advantage will be taken of Bond's presence here to consider the question of Newfoundland entering the Dominion.

### PROMINENT PRIEST DEPRIVED OF RANK

#### Father Petroff Feels Heavy Hand of Church Because of His Politics

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—Father Gregory Petroff, the most noted priest in the Russian church, next to Father John Sushinski, was deprived of his rank today, and handed over to the civil authorities for judgment before a civil court. Alleged grounds for the church and state was contained in a letter he addressed to Archbishop Antonius, Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, and which was widely circulated in Russia and America.

Father Petroff's career as a pulpitor was one of the most brilliant. He exercised authority over his classes, multitudes thronging to hear him. At one time he was a great favorite at court, and frequently led the family worship of the Emperor. Since the beginning of the revolutionary movement he had fallen into disfavour on account of his liberal political views, and has been kept under surveillance, condemned by the Holy Synod to three months' internment in a monastery on account of the Christian-Socialistic doctrines advocated in his paper, "God's Truth." He is now, however, he was elected by the constitutional Democrats to the second duma.

### ORE PRODUCTION

#### Shipments and Smelter Receipts at Kootenay and Yale Points For the Past Week

Nelson, Jan. 25.—Shipments of the mines and receipts at the smelters of south-eastern British Columbia districts for the past week and year-to-date were as follows:

Shipments—Boundary, week, 19,075; year, 47,321; Rossland, 5,394 and 22,347; East of Columbia river, 3,309 and 11,000; total, 27,734 and 80,668.

Smelter Receipts—Trail, 18,075; 47,321; Trail, 15,141; 19,975; Northport, 1,629; 7,050; Marysville, 675; 2,355. Total, 25,500; 76,681.

#### Fruit Men Punished

Picton, Jan. 25.—At the instance of the fruit division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, H. E. Groff and F. D. Underdonk, of the firm of Groff & Underdonk, Tranton, have been fined for selling illegally packed and packed apples, and A. E. Brown, of Ameliasburg, and W. Miron, of Northumberland, buyers and packer respectively, were convicted and fined the costs of the court.

#### Destruction by Dynamite.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 25.—Five hundred pounds of dynamite in a box car at the mining town of Hocking, two miles from Albion, exploded during a fire which started in a mining company's store early today. Five men and the \$60,000 worth of property were destroyed. The store was for five miles. Miners fought the flames, even when they knew the dynamite was in the car next to the fire and that an explosion was likely to occur at any time.

#### West River Pirates Suppressed

Beikin, Jan. 24.—Vice Admiral Sir Arthur William Moore, commander-in-chief of the British naval forces on the Chinese coast, has advised the British legation here that he is entirely satisfied with the assurance given him by the viceroy of Canton, regarding the future patrol of the West river, and consequently the British flotilla, which has been patrolling this river since December 2 for the purpose of suppressing piracy, was withdrawn yesterday. The paying off of the Siam indemnity by the Chinese also influenced Vice Admiral Moore to withdraw the flotilla from the river. The Canton officers have agreed to increase the efficiency of the Chinese patrol boats and place them under the command of an officer named Li Chun, who has been trained in modern naval methods.

### HARRIMAN'S HOLD MAY BE BROKEN

#### Union Pacific Control of Other Roads Attacked by the Government

#### AS AGAINST SHERMAN ACT

#### Railway and Loan Companies and Individuals Are the Defendants

Washington, Jan. 25.—Attorney-general Bonaparte today directed that a bill in equity be filed to get aside the control by the Union Pacific Railroad company and its subsidiary corporations of the Southern Pacific and the Los Angeles and San Joaquin railroads, also to have declared illegal the partnership by the Union Pacific or the Oregon Short Line of stock in the Santa Fe, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, all of said lines being competitors of the Union Pacific.

The attorney-general today issued an official statement to this effect, and after referring to the fact that the company is the defendant in the Sherman act, he stated that the investigation into the rate agreements existing between the various lines engaged in transcontinental traffic, says:

"From the evidence so adduced, and from independent investigation, the department has arrived at the conclusion that the stock holdings of the Union Pacific and its subsidiary companies in the other corporations mentioned above, are violations of the Sherman act. The department regards the suit as of extreme importance, as it is sought by means thereof to break up the substantial monopoly of transport which exists between the Missouri river on the east, and the entire Pacific coast south of Portland, on the west."

Aside from the railway companies above named, the other defendants in the suit are the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York, which is the depository of all the stock of the San Pedro roads under a contract which it is required to give proxies to such persons as may be named by Mr. Harriman and Mr. Clark for the following individual defendants, who are alleged to have conceived and carried out the conspiracy complained of: C. P. Harriman, James H. Hill, Otto H. Kahn, James Stillman, Henry C. Frick, Henry H. Rogers and Wm. A. Clark."

While naming the individual defendants, the statement makes no mention of any intention to prosecute any of these persons in any criminal proceedings.

### VANCOUVER PRICES

#### Reductions Reported in Many Lines of Provisions—Dealers See No Effect of Tight Money

Vancouver, Jan. 24.—The jobbing business in Vancouver is on the whole much better than last week. In the provision line there is still no indication of tight money. In meat, fruit, grocery and fish houses as well as in the grain houses the same reply is made to the query, "Is trade affected by tight money conditions?" The reply is that it is fairly easy, and collections fairly good.

Inquiries however in dry goods and boot and shoe houses gained the information that retailers were buying more cautiously than usual and that while there was no restriction in sales of staple articles, the same could not be said of what might be termed luxuries.

Local eggs are selling five cents cheaper owing to the dry weather of spring; they are now 35c and 40c wholesale. The fact that winter will soon be over has had an effect in fact upon all dairy produce, and butter has also declined. Ontario creamery is down two cents, and is selling at 26c and 28c. Other prices remain the same.

In fresh meats business keeps up remarkably well. In fact there appears to be a decided improvement in this line over a similar period last year. The only change is a reduction of 50c a hundred in live hogs, which is reasonable at this time of year. Hogs are now quoted at \$2.25 to \$7.

In the fruit market the only change is in oranges. There is an abundance in the market of all grades and sizes, and they run as follows in price: \$2.25, lowest grade; \$2.50, better grades; \$2.75, still better, and choice, \$3. Jade-pine oranges can now be purchased as low as 35c, which is likely as low as they will go. Pineapples have dropped 5c to \$3.50. The fruit business is very active.

In vegetables, the following new lines are quoted: Parsley, 50c; green onions, 40c; watercress, 40c; and radishes, 40c.

In fish, finnan haddie, cured, has dropped from 20c to 12 1/2c. Shad is out; pike has advanced from 15c to 20c, and frozen halibut from 7c to 8c. There are now offered for sale white fish at 20c; pickerel, 20c; mackerel, 20c, and goldeyes, 20c. The fish business is reported very active.

In the grain market the only change is in hay which owing to fine weather is in hay which owing to fine weather comes more easily to market. The best hay has dropped \$5 to \$20, and prairie hay has dropped \$2 to \$18.

#### Situation in India

New York, Jan. 25.—Replying to the message by cable inquiring as to actual famine conditions in India, and tendering help if desired, Lord Minto, governor general and viceroy, has sent the following cable dispatch to the Christian Herald of this city:

"Calcutta, Jan. 24. "Most grateful for generous offer. Will distribute any help American sends but distress is not yet so acute as to appeal to her liberality. Letter follows: (Signed) VICEROY."

### FISH ON HER DECK

#### Old Dominion Liner Swept by Waves That Brought Finny Spoil Aboard

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 25.—The steamer Jamestown, of the Old Dominion Steamship company, arrived here today after one of the worst experiences ever encountered by an Atlantic coast liner.

The steamer, arriving off Cape Charles light at 11:30 a. m. yesterday, with the wind blowing at a hurricane velocity and accompanied by a blinding snowstorm, was unable to proceed and drove to sea. She was then blown many miles seaward, and labored heavily in the heaviest of the sea until she was able to make the Virginia capes at midnight.

Mountainous seas washed the decks of the steamer, the severity of these being shown by the fact that the vessel's crew, when able to venture out, picked from the meshes of the three-foot rope netting beneath the ship's deck rail more than a score of fish, which had been caught therein.

One of these fish weighed eight pounds and was sent to be cooked for the crew's dinner.

The Jamestown, though delayed 15 hours in the storm, suffered in no way as the result of her severe experience.

#### Two Japanese Killed

Vancouver, Jan. 25.—While thawing powder on a spade at North Vancouver today two Japanese were killed by an explosion, and their bodies were destroyed by the flames that burned their hut.

#### Revolution Suppressed.

Port au Prince, Jan. 25.—The revolution has been suppressed, Jean Juneau, leader of the movement, has been captured at Deshaies and is being held close to Gonaives, and was at once shot by the government forces.

#### SORROWFUL ENDING OF OUIDA'S LIFE

#### Famous Novelist Dies in Abject Poverty and With One Attendant

Florence, Jan. 25.—Ouida (Louise De La Ramée), the novelist, died today at Villa Reggio, after a long illness extending over a long period. She died in most distressing poverty, her only attendant being an old servant woman, in whose arms she expired.

She was completely blind of one eye, and the other eye was badly affected through her having suffered so much from exposure and privation. During the last few months of her life she was compelled at times to sleep in the open air, when unable to pay for a night's lodging.

The immediate cause of death is set down as asthma complicated by heart disease. Ouida had a passionate fondness for dogs, and up to the very last was surrounded by many of them, depriving herself of even the necessities of life in order to feed them. The minister of instruction had sent her on several occasions recently considerable contributions, which had been subscribed for her aid.

### AMBASSADOR BRYCE GOING TO OTTAWA

#### Consultation With Government Over International Questions

Washington, Jan. 24.—Mr. Bryce, the British ambassador, is going to Ottawa in connection with the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain regarding the fisheries. The most evident cause is the common desire of all people to govern themselves. But there is another element, and that is the Englishman's sense of duty, though just, is not lovable.

"He is superstitious, less than courteous, and treats the natives as a conquered race. They are now represented by men who have become highly educated and can fairly claim recognition, if not equality."

Dr. McKay, however, does not anticipate an immediate change in the rule has been just, and while the natives wish to rule themselves eventually they are not yet strong enough, and they do not wish to be rid of the British until they are able to stand against any possible invader.

#### About Players.

Viola Allen, who made a fortune for Liebler Co. in "The Christian," has returned to that management, and will appear within a few weeks in an adaptation of Henry Bernstein's "La Bercelle" ("The Fold"), which has been made by Louis N. Parker. Allen has just returned from Europe, where she went to confer with Mr. Parker and Mr. Bernstein.

#### Distress in Toronto

Toronto, Jan. 25.—Owing to the great distress in Toronto, a conference between the board of control and representatives of charitable institutions was held in the mayor's office yesterday, when the situation with reference to the unusual number of men out of work and the resultant distress was discussed at length. It was decided that the organizations should formulate some scheme for the division of the city into districts, and that better provisions should be made for looking after the poor. The city will increase its grants to these institutions if necessary.

#### Sign of Better Times

Chicago, Jan. 25.—That freight traffic conditions are recovering from financial stringency is the statement of several traffic managers and other railway officials yesterday. The improvement is said to be particularly noticeable in the traffic of the railroads of the Middle West, where grain shipments, almost suspended while the stringency in the money market was at its height, now are being made. While the statistics of all roads throughout the country for the last week showed that 320,000 of the 2,200,000 freight cars in service throughout the country were standing idle, and in consequence thousands of workmen have been thrown out of work, the railroad officials expressed the belief that the crisis has passed, and that no further reduction of the number of workmen will be necessary.

#### Potamine Poisoning

New Westminster, Jan. 25.—Charles Henry, for twenty years an employee of the Royal City Mills, died yesterday afternoon, presumably from potamine poisoning, following a meal of canned food, which he had taken while in company with his son, Bert Henry, one of the forward line of the New Westminster lacrosse team. The supposed contaminated food was eaten two weeks ago, and since that time Mr. Henry had been under treatment at St. Mary's hospital.

### FIERY SPEECH ROUSES FRANCE

#### M. Delcasse's Remarks on the Morocco Question Create a Sensation

#### BRACE PUBLIC SENTIMENT

#### Government Will Nevertheless Abide by Algeiras Con- vention

Paris, Jan. 25.—The dramatic speech made in the chamber of deputies yesterday by M. Delcasse, who spoke upon foreign affairs for the first time since his retirement from the foreign ministry during the crisis of 1905, has produced a sensation in political circles, where it is regarded as a trumpet call summoning France not to take a backward step in the Moroccan situation.

The allegation that France in a moment of panic consented to the Algeiras conference, when in reality Germany would not have dared to make war upon her because of her alliances and friendship has created a deep impression throughout the country.

M. Delcasse in his speech practically assumed personal credit not only for the British, Italian and Spanish entente with France, but also for bringing Great Britain and Russia together. A portion of the French press is of the opinion that M. Delcasse's remarks may bring a number of surprises, but majority of the newspapers advise prudence.

The cabinet reconsidered the situation, but it is not likely that M. Delcasse's discourse will alter the decision of the government to announce on Monday its determination to adhere strictly to the Algeiras agreement. Nevertheless the utterances of the former foreign minister undoubtedly will stir public sentiment in favor of more energetic action in Morocco.

M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader in the Chamber of Deputies, announced today that on Monday he would read his new book on the Moroccan question, which proves that the late Dr. Mauchamp was a secret intermediary between Mual Hafid and the French foreign office.

A telegram received from Admiral Phillibert says that Mual Hafid is reported to be at Chahr, thirty miles from Settat.

### BRITISH IN INDIA

#### Presbyterian Missionary Gives Opinions as to Causes of Present Unrest

Toronto, Jan. 25.—In describing the situation in India, Rev. R. F. McKay, secretary of Presbyterian foreign missions, in an address before the Empire club, said: "The people of India wish for this are not many. The reasons for this are not many to state. The most evident cause is the common desire of all people to govern themselves. But there is another element, and that is the Englishman's sense of duty, though just, is not lovable."

"He is superstitious, less than courteous, and treats the natives as a conquered race. They are now represented by men who have become highly educated and can fairly claim recognition, if not equality."

Dr. McKay, however, does not anticipate an immediate change in the rule has been just, and while the natives wish to rule themselves eventually they are not yet strong enough, and they do not wish to be rid of the British until they are able to stand against any possible invader.

#### AMERICAN CRICKET TEAM TO VISIT CANADA SOON

#### Famous Philadelphia Aggregation Will Try Conclusions With Teams in This Country

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 24.—The University of Pennsylvania cricket team, which made such a famous record last summer in England, will try conclusions with the Canadian cricketers here this summer. The team is being organized by Manager Keenan and Captain Lee at a meeting held in the university gymnasium last week.

Already offers have been received from Canadian colleges and clubs to play games, and in a short time a schedule will be arranged, including games with Toronto, Montreal and Quebec colleges and clubs. During the entire trip last summer the Pennsylvania team lost but one game, and because of this phenomenal record the athletic association of the university awarded them their varsity letter. Of this championship team, eight men are still in college, besides several substitutes, so the team should be good. It is believed that the Canadians are good as game as they did their brother English cricketers.

The team will leave the latter part of June, after the examination period is over, and will proceed immediately to Canada. The regular schedule will be arranged as not to interfere with the Canadian trip.

### LEMOINE'S DIAMONDS

#### Fooled Sir Julius Wernher With Gems That Came From His Own Mine in Africa

Paris, Jan. 25.—Henry Lemoine, the man who has tried to prove that he can make diamonds, has been bound over to trial on the charge of swindling. Bail was refused.

This action is an outcome of the court hearing last night, when M. Delcasse, a diamond merchant, testified that several of the diamonds which Lemoine gave to Sir Julius Wernher, of the DeBeers Mining Co., declaring he made them, had been sold to Madame Lemoine by DeHann. The witness selected these stones from some which were produced in court last night.

Immediately following the disclosure last night the president of the Jewellers' Association in Paris lodged a complaint of fraud against Lemoine. The morning newspapers say that the diamond mystery has been proved to be a comedy of legends, and interpret the identification of the stones by M. De Haan as an exposure of Lemoine.

Interviewed by one of the newspapers, De Haan said: "The amusing point is that the diamonds sold to M. Lemoine came from Wernher's own mine at Jagersfontein."

#### Ravages of Storm.

Nantucket, Mass., Jan. 25.—No storm in the last 50 years has caused so much damage on this island as the blizzard which raged all day yesterday and early today. Damage resulting in thousands of dollars' loss was wrought about the coast along the east water front property were swept away. The fishing fleet is demoralized. Dozens of the boats and launches are piled up on shore. Deep drifts of snow cover the entire island. There has been no communication with Siasconset for several days.

#### DISTURBING RUMORS FLY ABOUT LISBON

#### Government Says All is Safe— Dramatic Escape From Prison

Lisbon, Jan. 24.—The transmission of the following despatch was permitted by the authorities after due consideration: "Lisbon is filled today with disturbing rumors, but there have been no new developments in the abortive attempt of two nights ago to overthrow the monarchy and proclaim Portugal a republic."

The government today issued a statement declaring that it believes in the maintenance of order in Portugal is assured.

London, Jan. 24.—A despatch has been received here from Lisbon saying that Dr. Farmano Lopez, who was connected with the recent conspiracy to blow up Premier France with a bomb, made a daring escape today from the San Julian prison, a strong fortress at the mouth of the Tagus river. Because of the high social position of Dr. Lopez, permission was given a party of his friends to visit him in prison. This party went to the fortress in a motor car. As the auto drove up in front of the prison a terrible explosion was heard.

The commander of the prison, after a brief investigation, ordered that the party be examined and guards were posted about the fortress. A further examination was then made, but no explanation of the explosion could be found. The commander was then allowed to depart in their motor car. It was learned later that Dr. Lopez had escaped during the confusion following the explosion. Some one had passed him keys through the grate of the window of his cell. With these he unlocked the door and joined his friends.

It is supposed to have gone away in the motor car, and carried away heavy studded motor glasses and big coat.

The entire staff of the fortress, including the commander, have been arrested on suspicion of accepting a bribe to permit the escape of the prisoner, and a reward has been offered for the arrest of Dr. Lopez.

The steamer Amsterdam belongs to the Great Eastern company. She sailed from Harwich on January 21 with 56 passengers on board for Rotterdam. That same night she collided with the British steamer Axminster near Nieuwe Waterweg, and sustained serious damage. The crew of the Amsterdam were picked up by the crew of the other steamer. The missing passengers and crew of the steamer Amsterdam were brought in here safely at noon today.

#### PASSENGERS SAFE

Missing Boat of Injured Steamer Amsterdam Found Off Hook of Holland

Hook of Holland, Jan. 24.—All the missing passengers and crew of the steamer Amsterdam were brought in here safely at noon today.

The steamer Amsterdam belongs to the Great Eastern company. She sailed from Harwich on January 21 with 56 passengers on board for Rotterdam. That same night she collided with the British steamer Axminster near Nieuwe Waterweg, and sustained serious damage. The crew of the Amsterdam were picked up by the crew of the other steamer. The missing passengers and crew of the steamer Amsterdam were brought in here safely at noon today.

#### Fog at Southampton

Southampton, Jan. 25.—A dense fog interfered seriously today with the shipping at this port. The steamer Philadelphia, which should have sailed this morning for New York, was unable to leave before six this evening, and the departure of the other mail steamers was delayed.

#### Georgian Bay Canal

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 25.—An interim report made by Mr. St. Laurent, engineer in chief of the Georgian Bay Canal survey, shows that the approximate estimate of cost of the canalization of the French river from Georgian Bay to North Bay, a distance of 31 miles, is \$12,700,530. The plan contemplates a ship canal of a depth of 22 feet and provides for the creation of three reaches between Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing by means of locks and dams, the lift of locks varying from 22 to 24 feet. A full report is promised for March.

### THUGS OVERRUN TERMINAL CITY

#### Hold-Ups at Points of Guns Perpetrated Last Evening

#### TWO MEN LOSE VALUABLES

#### House in West End Ransacked By Burglar in Broad Daylight

Vancouver, Jan. 25.—Vancouver is in the grip of hold-up thugs, and the police are apparently unable to grapple with the situation. Almost nightly citizens are held up at points of guns and robbed of their money and valuables. Tonight in the midst of a dense fog two men were held up and robbed of \$20, together with watches and other jewelry. The hold-up men were both armed with guns, and their methods were of an unusually bold order. The men who were robbed were John Marshall and William Smith, the latter a Seattle man.

Nor are hold-up thugs the only menace with which Vancouver has to contend. Burglaries are being carried on in wholesale fashion, and particularly in the west end of the city, the residential district. This afternoon the sixth of a series of robberies was perpetrated in broad daylight, when the home of Wm. Drehan, on Comox street, was entered and jewelry valued at over \$500 taken. Mrs. Drehan had only gone into the backyard for a few moments, and returned to find that every room had been entered and the boxes and stand drawers rifled.

The city is overrun with hard characters, and despite the strenuous efforts of the police department, the criminals manage to get away with their booty.

#### Another Crime.

The provincial police, reinforced by city detectives, are tonight scouring the country and the vicinity of Gladstone, one of the city suburbs, for two armed thugs, who bound and gagged the proprietor of the small store at Gladstone, and his wife, brutally assaulted the latter, and then robbed the store of money, jewelry and other valuables of the man and his wife.

The act was one of the boldest ever perpetrated in this district, and the police are confident that they will soon be able to arrest the men who committed the outrage. The store is located in a lonely spot along the Westminster road, about three miles from the city, and the thugs were aided in their work by a dense fog. Entering the store, they locked the door and then went into the part where the man and woman were sitting. Covering both with guns, they bound and gagged them and made an assault on the woman. Completing their fiendish work here they ransacked the house and shop, taking all the money and valuables they could find, and then made their escape.

The town is overrun with criminals. A doorman at the Hotel Victoria tonight when two men were relieved of \$110 at the point of a gun. One of the victims was badly beaten



SEVENTEEN DAYS WITHOUT COMPASS

French Bark Swept By Combers Which Wrecked Apparatus

The French bark Pierre Antoine, which was sighted off the west coast of Vancouver some days ago with distress signals flying and was picked up by a tug sent to her relief by the Puget Sound Tugboat company, had a strenuous time off the island coast and on one occasion was almost driven ashore.

In a gale encountered near 36 degrees north latitude, January 6, every compass aboard the vessel was carried away or damaged beyond usefulness. The storm carried away or destroyed every lifeboat of the ship, swept sails and iron belt stays and the twin masts, twisted steel rails and other deck equipment into gnarled masses and otherwise mangled the hull.

It was the inventive genius of one of the vessel's mates that saved her from being badly distressed when the compasses were wrecked. The damage was done by a great comber which swept the Pierre Antoine from stem to stern.

Passing vessels bound for the scene of the alleged wreck of the British ship Heartfield, reported sighting a Frenchman with distress signals flying. The master of the Antoine saw these steamers and endeavored to signal them for another compass.

CONFIDENCE RETURNS

Successful Issue of Railroad Securities Indicates Much Better Financial Tone

New York, Jan. 24.—What was regarded in Wall Street as the first real test of the investment market since the panic was made recently by the public offering of \$1,000,000 New York Central equipment notes by J. P. Morgan & Co. and the results declared eminently satisfactory.

Within less than two hours after the opening of business it was learned that over half the issues had been subscribed for. The demand came from all sections of the United States, and it was understood that the issues were almost completely taken up.

It was admitted that the price at which the notes were sold, making them yield 5 1/2 to 7 1/2 per cent, was an attractive one, but until recently even the highest grade of investment securities went begging for a market.

In line with the gratifying results attending the New York Central offering, it also became known that the block of bonds purchased last week from the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway company by Sawyer & Co. had, to a large extent, been placed with investors.

These announcements simply confirmed the belief which has been growing for the last fortnight in the development of a more substantial bond market than has been witnessed in a long time. It did not appear, however, that the new issues created an artificial figure had dulled the growing appetite for the older investment securities.

This persistent demand is in accordance with anticipations of the best informed interests, who have contended for some weeks that with the coming up in money and the slackening in business, necessitating a less amount for use in that channel, the market would show absorption of the better grades of securities with which the market has been glutted for a year or more.

Bankers generally were elated with the demonstration of the absorptive power of the investment market, as exemplified in the sale of the New York Central equipment notes, and said that they believed the amount of free money in the country would be sufficient to pretty well clear up the bond situation.

Will he never, nevermore Come in smiling at the door, With the rapt look that he wore When his task of love was o'er? Will he never stoop and say, 'For his step, his laugh, his tone Like a flute note softly blown.

MINISTER HAYASHI DELAYS STATEMENT

Awaiting Reply From Washington—Restriction is Strongly Enforced

Tokyo, Jan. 25.—The programme of today's session of the diet, which included the speech of Foreign Minister Viscount Hayashi regarding the emigration question, was suddenly changed and the speech was postponed until January 26. It is expected that Viscount Hayashi will outline definitely the plans of the government for the restriction of emigration to the United States and Canada.

It is understood that the postponement was due to the fact that a reply from the United States government to the memorandum of Japan was expected to be handed to the Japanese foreign office this afternoon. Since the delivery of its last memorandum, the Japanese government has issued the most stringent instructions to all governors and other officials concerned in the regulations of future emigration along the lines of the future definite policy of restriction, which includes the prevention of emigration of laborers to the United States and Canada, except under given conditions, which will be satisfactory to the governments of both of these countries.

The order bearing on emigration to the Hawaiian Islands has created consternation among the emigration companies who expect to institute a virulent attack upon the foreign office policy in this respect. Viscount Hayashi, however, is determined not to yield, and says that the Japanese government having given a promise will not renege from it, regardless of political pressure.

Washington, Jan. 25.—It is learned at the state department that the department's communication to Ambassador O'Brien, relative to the restriction of emigration to the United States from Japan, went forward two days ago, and its receipt has been acknowledged by Mr. O'Brien. The fact that the debate in the Japanese diet was adjourned till the 30th instant will consequently afford the ambassador ample time to prepare Secretary Root's views for submission to the Japanese foreign office, and for the latter to arrange for the presentation of the subject to the diet. The state department is well satisfied with the treatment accorded this subject by the Japanese government, and particularly with the spirit exhibited in the instructions given to subordinate officials in regard to the reason that in its view the subject is not so much one of regulation as of the execution of the restrictive measures in a proper spirit.

HEAVY FIRE LOSS IN PORTLAND, MAINE

City and County Building Destroyed, With Many Valuable Records

Portland, Maine, Jan. 24.—The five-story city building, in which were located the county offices as well, and which cannot be replaced for much less than the value of the building, was destroyed by a fire which broke out in the city electrical department in the third story early today. The insurance, which was at first supposed to be \$1,000,000, is only \$31,000, a number of policies, having expired.

The fire was the worst in the state since the great conflagration in Portland in 1866, when the city business and residential sections were almost completely wiped out. Death was absent from the fire, a fact considered very remarkable, as there were more than 700 members of the Western Main Knights of Pythias in the city hall when the flames were discovered. Only a few persons were hurt. Chief Engineer Melville was the only one known to be seriously injured. He was able to direct the fight against the flames though being supported by two assistants.

The financial loss is estimated at \$1,000,000, but this sum will not cover the loss of the papers and documents in the registry of deeds, where everything was destroyed. Other city departments were swept clear of everything by the flames with the exception of the city clerk and the city treasurer's offices. The money and securities in the latter are believed to be intact although it will be almost impossible to ascertain definitely until the vaults have cooled sufficiently for an examination to be made.

One of the most valuable libraries in the state, the Greenleaf collection, was completely destroyed, with a loss of \$10,000. When the flames were discovered, Wm. A. Turner, chairman of the meeting of the Pythian body was met in the hallway by three men who accompanied him with the condition of affairs. Coolly he entered the auditorium and ascended the stage interrupting the rites of investiture which were going on at the time. He calmly informed the country swayed members of the existing conditions, saying there was no need for hurry, himself supervising a system of orderly departure which proved effective in averting a panic and bringing out more than 700 persons without injury.

Couldn't Get at It. An Irishman who had just united with the Catholic Church in a small town, was careless enough to let the priest catch him coming to a saloon with a jug under his arm. The priest wanted for him to come by and said: "Pat, what is it you have in that jug?"

"Whisky, sor," answered Pat. "Smiling sweet it belongs to?" asked the good man. "To me and me brudder, Molke, sor."

"Well, say, Pat, pour yours out, and be good man." "I can't mine's at the bottom," answered Pat.—Judge.

FJI TRIES TIMBER FROM THIS PROVINCE

Probable That Government at Suva Will Use Local Product Exclusively

The government of the Fiji islands has ordered a sample shipment of timber from this province, and if it answers the requirements of that colony, a considerable export trade from this province thither is likely to arise.

Some time ago a letter was received from A. Mahaffy, the colonial secretary of that colony, asking details from the provincial government with regard to the prices of various grades of timber and manufactured lumber. The provincial government replied and enclosed price lists obtained from most of the mills of the province.

The department of public works at Suva have now ordered from the British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading company, instructions for a sample shipment according to advice received yesterday by the provincial department of lands and works. The order includes 40,000 feet of rough timber, 21,000 feet of dressed timber, 336 feet of T. & G. shingles, window and door sashes and venetians of various sizes.

LIFEBUOY PICKED UP AT CARMANAH POINT

Marked L. A. Homer of London—Has Been in the Water for a Considerable Time

Advices have been received by the marine department that R. Daykin of Carmanah point has found a lifebuoy on the beach four miles east of the Carmanah point lighthouse, marked "L. A. Homer of London" the letters, the buoy itself being white with a blue ribbon with white letters, the buoy itself being in the water for a considerable time. The shipping lists of Great Britain do not include any vessel of the name given.

The department of marine has also been advised that the report that the Swiftsure bank beacon, which drifted away some weeks ago, and to replace which, a new one was established, was blown up by a mine, is untrue. Jolliffe, had drifted to the south of Tatoosh was in error. The news was received by wireless from Pachena via Tatoosh, and the mine was east of Pachena instead of near Tatoosh. Investigation showed that the buoy was the American striped buoy which has been recovered by the marine department for the United States lighthouse service, whose assistants often bring derelict Canadian buoys to this port.

GRIPPE AFFLICTS CZAR'S HOUSEHOLD

Children All Stricken With Disease—Czarivitch Has Ear Trouble

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—An epidemic of influenza has attacked the Imperial family. Grand Duke Alexis Nikolaevich, the Emperor's only son, and his four sisters have all been stricken. The condition of the heir is complicated by an inflammation of the ear, and Prof. Simanovsk, a specialist in such cases, has been summoned to Tsarskoe Selo to attend him.

The Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna, daughter of Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovich, and fiancée of Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, also is down with the disease. She thought the infection was brought to the palace on the occasion of the recent Christmas tree celebration. At that time the children of the Grand Duchess, who were dressed and mingled freely with the soldiers of the guards.

DOMINION EXHIBITION PLANNED FOR VICTORIA

Agricultural Association Committee Memorialize Ottawa Government

At a general meeting of the rebuilding committee of the agricultural association held at the Victoria Hotel, on account of the Alaska Yukon exposition being in Seattle the same time, which would practically insure the success of the Dominion exposition here. But this is a long-legged one, and continues to stalk about the world on the stilt supplied to it from Printing House Square.

And just as in the interval between the raid and the war, Germany had not been guilty of the anti-British action imputed to her, so also during the course of the great struggle her government and her Emperor—apart from her press—could not have been more friendly or considerate; this, too, in the opinion of the committee, had been wounded to the quick by the seizure of one of her mail steamers, the Bundesrath, which caused Lord Salisbury to express his amazement at the Bundesrath's though the emperor left its abiding mark on the public feeling of the German people.

The Emperor's Friendship. But in spite of the irritation thereby caused, the Kaiser stood nobly by the side of the British, and when he came to Europe's aid, he declined to receive the Boer generals except on conditions flattering to our feelings as victors in the war; he conferred the Black Eagle, the Order of Prussia, on Lord Roberts, the hero of that war, and greater than all, he interposed between us and European intervention on behalf of the Boers.

My authority for this statement is based on the combined avowals of M. Lissar, the Russian minister at Pekin, and Sir Frank Lascelles, our own Ambassador at Berlin, who said to Bishop Wilkinson: "After Cronje's defeat, the Czar approached the Emperor and proposed to offer mediation. The Emperor, knowing that England would not wish it, declined to move. Sir Frank repeated, again and again, how friendly the Emperor was to England."

IS THE KAISER FRIEND OR FOE?

English Writer Asks the Question and Quotes From Emperor's Speeches

"The worst of being an Emperor," the Kaiser is said to have once remarked, to Lord Lansdale, "is that one has to hear such a lot of humbug." Now, at this juncture, the stupidest of the Kaiser must seem the eternal cry of a certain section of the press in this country that he is building a great navy with the express object of wresting from the dominion of the sea, and replacing our world power with that of Germany. We have already seen that the visits of the Emperor to this country, and his mother, have been more frequent than those of any other living monarch. Are his political sentiments towards us as friendly as his personal visits have been? We have seen that he has a man not doubtless judged by his acts more than his words, but as far, at least, as the latter are concerned, the Emperor has never left anything to be desired. All his speeches, toasts and addresses, have been full of compliment, flattery, and fidelity to the alliance that was symbolized by the marriage of the Kaiser to the daughter of the Emperor of the United Kingdom.

In the same historic place on Wednesday next the Kaiser will be able to claim, with perfect truth, that he has kept his word, and that the peace between these two nations, which, as your lordship mentioned, has so long been seen side by side in the defense of liberty and justice, is now a fact. In the same historic place on Wednesday next the Kaiser will be able to claim, with perfect truth, that he has kept his word, and that the peace between these two nations, which, as your lordship mentioned, has so long been seen side by side in the defense of liberty and justice, is now a fact.

The Kruger Telegram. The most serious item on the debit side of the Kaiser's account with us was undoubtedly the Kruger telegram, but even this was not so much a deliberate blow aimed at us as a disastrous blunder. Moreover, it was a blunder which has been forgiven by the British government and people, but the gang of British raiders, whose action that government itself was the first to repudiate, and whose depredations have been a victim of his own impulsiveness, for his message was not uncontrived by any of his ministers, least of all by his Chief Secretary, who had counseled him against it. It was, moreover, it is always forgotten that Kruger himself had been imploring the Kaiser for help, and that His Majesty had been spoken by the Kaiser in reply. As it proved, the reply was most unfortunately worded, and became the cause of a world of future trouble. Undoubtedly the truth about the incident is that the Kaiser, in his intimate friend of the Emperor, when he said:

"I think myself that if His Majesty had realized really what the feeling of the country to us much proportionate would eventually be, I do not think he would have sent it. But it is perfectly certain, and I have His Majesty's assurance, that the Kaiser was nothing of any kind, and that the Kaiser's meaning antagonistic to England or Englishmen."

"The Emperor's telegram to Kruger," said the younger creation, "was followed by an attempt on the part of Germany to stir up France and Russia to intervene," while the Times itself, so recently as two years ago, committed itself to the statement that the annihilation of the Russian fleet did not suit Germany's calculations, "since it removes one of the factors upon which she counted for such a long time, and which Europe has reserved with it."

Although the Kaiser has proved himself a first-rate business man and a first-rate diplomat, he is not a first-rate enemy. On Mr. Rhodes rising to take leave of the Emperor after his famous interview with him at Berlin, His Majesty said, "Mr. Rhodes, I wish you were a German. Why do you wish you were a German? Because, Mr. Rhodes, if you were a German, I would ask you to become director of my foreign affairs."

Mr. Rhodes thanked the Emperor for his compliment, and ventured to express the wish that the Emperor had been an Englishman. "Why so?" "Because," said Mr. Rhodes, "if you had been an Englishman, I would have suggested to Your Majesty the desirability of becoming my business manager," and the Kaiser declared that this was one of the finest compliments ever paid him.

There are some who see the intriguing hand of this imperial business manager in every international pie from Tangier to Peking, frustrating peace conferences by his hypocrisy and playing other cantripes. But there is nothing in the past record, apart from the formal error of his Kruger message—for which he so nobly atoned during the war—to show that there has been any serious discrepancy between his acts and his protestations of friendship for "Land and Leute" of his mother.

Eighteen months later—in June, 1904—the King paid the Kaiser a semi-state visit at Kiel, while in 1906 and 1907 the monarchs again met informally at Kronberg and Wilhelmshohe, respectively, on the occasion of the Kaiser's journey to Marlborough. It is to return these separate visits, by one of a ceremonial magnitude equal to all the three, that the Emperor and Empress are coming to England on their winter tour.

His father, when in exile here, was more popular than the Kaiser himself, and a little North Pole trip. His father, when in exile here, was more popular than the Kaiser himself, and a little North Pole trip.

Adam Faust, farmer, of the second concession of Howick, committed suicide by jumping into a well.

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THE WORLD'S FUR TRADE. Some interesting facts regarding the world's fur trade are given by Vice-Consul Burrell, of Magdeburg, Germany. "Occasionally one hears the fear expressed that the fur-bearing animals are becoming extinct. The fur trade of America is larger today than ever before. It is true that the fur-bearing animals have been exterminated as a fur-bearing animal, and the beaver is also nearly extinct in most countries. The sea otter, which formerly furnished 100,000 furs annually, yields not 400 at the highest, and the seal also seems to be rarer, as the number of seal skins has decreased from 400,000 to 10,000, but other fur-bearing animals have taken the place of these, and the dimensions of the American fur trade are at present greater than they have ever been. More money is now earned on skunk, muskrat and fox furs than ever before on beavers, sea otters, seals and other rare furs. The depots in the United States and Canada have taken the largest part of the furs they receive to the three famous fur markets of the world—London, Lepsic and Nizhni Novgorod, leaving itself is done by expert fur brokers.

"In London the furs are sold by auction, and an average of \$5,000,000 worth of raw furs are disposed of there annually. The principal sales are at Nizhni Novgorod, Russia, takes place in August. There all the Asiatic furs, such as ermine lambs and Astrakhan, Mongolian goldskins and Siberian sables, ermine, rare squirrel furs, and although in very small quantities, otters and seals are sold. The Lepsic market and England, the 'messes' last two weeks and is an interesting relic of mediaeval times, which still retains its importance.

Germany takes the foremost place in the coloring of all sheepskins which is attributed to the composition of the German river water and to the properties of the German clay. There are sent annually to the sales at Lepsic and Nizhni Novgorod 200,000 English fox skins, 500,000 German fox skins, 300,000 Russian fox skins, 90,000 American red fox skins and 100,000 Alaskan fox skins of all sorts."

Monarchs in Exile. England has always been the haven of political refugees and royal pretenders, and as a rule they have found their appreciation of the country's hospitality by refraining from criticizing their hosts or saying anything that might jeopardize their position as mere tolerated outsiders.

But the Duke of Orleans overstepped the bonds some years ago and made a violent and uncalculated attack on the late Queen Victoria. In the end, writes the London correspondent of Town and Country, he was obliged to leave the country and did not return until he made a most abject apology. This little incident, which is not endeared to the British people, who look upon him as a person of no account, but since his return he has behaved very well and has lived the life of an ordinary country gentleman, amusing himself intermittently with the issue of a pronouncement to "his people" or a little North Pole trip.

Butcher's Inference. One day Emperor Francis Joseph was entering a village in his domain on horseback, and was met on the outskirts by a butcher who had gone out in hope of catching an early morning frost. The Emperor, who was asked the butcher the name of the village, replied: "Well, I ought to," replied the monarch, puffing out his chest. "I have shaved him often enough."

"Ah, and you are the court barber," said the abashed butcher in awestruck tones, as he doffed his cap and backed to the roadside.—Washington Post.

SECURE LENING AND B Two Steamers Ch August C. P. Pacific Ser

TO REPLACE VESS Braemar Well Kn Having Been On Dodwell Li

The C. P. R. is reported to have chartered two steamers, the Turtur and the Braemar, to replace the Orient, having taken over the Braemar from the Orient. The Braemar is a freighter of 2,361 tons, with a small auxiliary engine, and is commanded by Capt. McNair. The Turtur is a freighter of 2,361 tons, with a small auxiliary engine, and is commanded by Capt. McNair. The Braemar is a freighter of 2,361 tons, with a small auxiliary engine, and is commanded by Capt. McNair.

The R. M. S. Empress yesterday afternoon four o'clock, having arrived until Friday afternoon arrival of the tardy O brought across the Atlantic by Capt. Porter. The Empress was delayed here and she here until about noon yesterday afternoon. She was delayed here and she here until about noon yesterday afternoon.

CAPT. FERRIS IS ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR S. Co., Levese P

Capt. F. E. Ferris, who was promoted to the position of assistant superintendent of the Pacific Steamship company, has resigned to accept the position of superintendent of the company. He was promoted to the position of assistant superintendent of the Pacific Steamship company, has resigned to accept the position of superintendent of the company.

Capt. Mikkelson is now returning from a tour of duty in the Arctic. He was promoted to the position of captain of the company. He was promoted to the position of captain of the company.

Duchess of Bedford's Commission. The Duchess of Bedford has been appointed to the position of Duchess of Bedford's Commission. She was appointed to the position of Duchess of Bedford's Commission.

Capt. Einar Mikkelson, who was promoted to the position of captain of the company, has resigned to accept the position of superintendent of the company. He was promoted to the position of captain of the company, has resigned to accept the position of superintendent of the company.







The Colonist.

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AN IMPERIALIST

We devote a good deal of space this morning to a paper read before the National Defence Association by Mr. A. J. Dawson, who requires no introduction to Colonist readers, and the discussion which followed it. It is not our intention to make any detailed reference to the arguments presented by Mr. Dawson as to the duty of the people of the United Kingdom to provide for the land defence of their country. It has always seemed to the Colonist that advice from the other parts of the Empire's realms on this subject will carry weight only so far as we have in our respective countries done our share towards the military problem in the United Kingdom.

But it is of Mr. Dawson in another sphere of activity that we wish to say a few words. He is an Imperialist in a sense and in a sense of the word, and it is well that there should be such men. In a recent issue of the Illustrated News, Mr. G. K. Chesterton specifically defined that there is such a thing as the British Empire. Mr. Chesterton is so much given to antithesis, and sacrifices so much to it, he has such a vein of peculiar humor and so strong a sense of the satire, that his readers are never quite sure whether or not they ought to take him seriously. We are inclined to think that he is in a sense representative of a class of writers to whom the idea of a British Empire is nothing more than a practical fancy of some well-meaning enthusiast. Mr. Dawson, Imperialist is more than an idea; it is a passion. He does not think that he is in a sense representative of a class of writers to whom the idea of a British Empire is nothing more than a practical fancy of some well-meaning enthusiast.

THE GOVERNOR'S POSITION.

Lieutenant-Governor Dunsen sent the following letter to the Secretary of State: "Victoria, B. C., April 29, 1907. 'Sir—I have the honor to inform you that I proposed to the Legislative Assembly in the province on the 15th inst. at which time I assented to a number of bills, duplicate copies of which I am forwarding today by registered mail. I have thought it expedient to reserve for the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor-General, bill No. 30, an act to regulate the immigration into British Columbia. My reasons for doing so are that this bill appears to be but a modified form of other acts dealing with the same subject which have already been disallowed, and should it become law, might seriously interfere with our international law and federal interests.

"(Signed) JAMES DUNSMUIR." This is a letter from an officer of the Dominion government to the authority to which the British North American act makes him accountable for the manner in which he exercises the powers vested in him as such an officer. The reasons set out therein were not the result of advice given either by his responsible adviser in this province or by any member of the Dominion government. His only conclusion is that His Honor acted upon his own understanding of the meaning of his instructions. There remains, therefore, the open question: Has a Lieutenant-Governor the right to construe his own instructions? Until this has been answered the position will not be cleared up, and it seems to us that the proper person to answer that question is the Premier of Canada.

Mr. Ross sheds light. Mr. Duncan Ross, M. P. for Yale-Cariboo, seems to assume that he has the right of citizenship upon all the rest of mankind. It is not clear that he is, and he has the pleasure of his acquaintance, that he was in any special degree qualified for this important, difficult and self-imposed task, and the manner in which he sets out to discharge it indicates that his ways are the ways of the scavenger. He seems equipped for the handling of political filth, and takes pleasure in the process. Last year he made himself obnoxious to all right-thinking people by precipitating a discussion, which did more to injure the standing of public men before the people of Canada than anything that has occurred in a generation. This year he

resumes his tactics, but in this instance takes care to insulate his propensities with the breadth of a continent separating him from the objects of his malice. His attack upon Mr. W. B. Bowser was grossly false. Mr. Bowser so conclusively answered him in the House here that Mr. W. B. Bowser was "tricky politicians" as his advisers, is worthy of some reference. We do not say that Mr. Bowser was "tricky politicians" in that transaction, although we should not have thought of applying such an expression to him, if Mr. Ross had not given it to us. A telegram has been read in the House from the Secretary of State to the Lieutenant-Governor. It was as follows: "Your premier, Mr. McBride, assured me that the bill entitled Act to regulate immigration into British Columbia would not receive assent, but would be passed in the House here. Can I rely on this assurance?" While this telegram, being entirely ex parte, cannot be held to bind Mr. McBride to its exact language, let us take it, as we have a right to assume the Secretary of State intended it to be taken, namely, as a statement that Mr. McBride would lead to the Lieutenant-Governor intended to reserve the Bill, and a request to be informed if this would be done. We point out first that Mr. McBride, speaking as premier of British Columbia, had officially informed the Secretary of State that the Bill would not receive assent, but would be passed in the House here. At the present time the city is isolated from most of the whole of it as far as useful highways are concerned. We have not begun to see the development of the province and one of its chief commercial centres ought not to be without a highway road to the other parts of the island that can be used for the purpose of all kinds. It is true we have a railway, and it is true that it may have more than one; but the best of railways cannot take the place of highway roads. There does not appear to be any close and firm connection mind that the proposed highway is necessary. The only question raised is as to the matter of cost. We do not as yet know what it will stand in the way. We believe that the cost of the highway is not too much to ask, when we consider that the whole of Vancouver Island is to be developed. The expenditure upon it would be altogether for labor, and at the present time labor is more available than it is likely to be in the country for some years to come. It would be economical to have the work begun at the earliest possible day.

A JAPANESE VIEW. The Japan Weekly Gazette, published in Yokohama, discussing the relations of Japan and Canada gives what is apparently the view of an able observer from the ground. The Gazette tells us that the government of Japan has "proved unyielding in the matter of not suffering any discrimination at the hands of a treaty power." It points out that the powers in the past have insisted to the full upon the recognition of their treaty rights in Japan, and holds that as "Japan has entered the higher plane of political evolution," she is right in insisting that the same treatment shall be extended to her as that which is accorded to the nations which cannot be successfully disputed. The Gazette admits that Japan ought to recognize the possibility of embarrassment arising out of a great influx of Japanese into Canada, but protests that her government cannot enter into any contract for their exclusion, because that would place her "on a different footing in an endeavor to gain a position from that occupied by any other Oriental power sending emigrants there." The Gazette protests against the surrender by Japan of any treaty rights.

THE MILL BAY ROAD. A delegation representing the City of Victoria, the British Columbia Constabulary immediately interested, waited upon the government yesterday to urge the construction of the road on the west side of Finlayson Inlet and Saanich Arm. As is generally understood, the Lands and Works Department has been looking upon the feasibility and cost of the proposed road, and also into the desirability of making some improvements upon the present road. Mr. Scott has an alternative proposition. The delegation discouraged any suggestion in the latter direction, and pointed out that any suggestion to make the Sooko Lake road serviceable would result in the loss of the money spent on the proposed road. It is impossible to improve the grades sufficiently to make it at all useful for vehicular traffic by any but the lightest conveyances. It was also pointed out that there is nothing between Goldstream and Sooko Lake to encourage the belief that people would buy land and live along the road, but, on the contrary, it was pointed out that if the road were improved, the road would always pass through an unsettled country. On the other hand, it was demonstrated that the proposed road would have no grades that would be an obstacle to traffic, that it would be a scenic road of the first rank, that along it numerous residences would be constructed, that it would be a serviceable road for all kinds of traffic, that it would lead to the utilization of a very considerable area for various purposes, and that it would be a work for the general development of Vancouver Island. It was also pointed out that these considerations fully warrant the government in appropriating even \$100,000, if necessary, for the construction of such a highway, but the hope was held out that, when further investigation had been made, the cost might be found to be much less than the figures suggested.

MR. ROSS SHEDS LIGHT. Mr. Duncan Ross, M. P. for Yale-Cariboo, seems to assume that he has the right of citizenship upon all the rest of mankind. It is not clear that he is, and he has the pleasure of his acquaintance, that he was in any special degree qualified for this important, difficult and self-imposed task, and the manner in which he sets out to discharge it indicates that his ways are the ways of the scavenger. He seems equipped for the handling of political filth, and takes pleasure in the process. Last year he made himself obnoxious to all right-thinking people by precipitating a discussion, which did more to injure the standing of public men before the people of Canada than anything that has occurred in a generation. This year he

regarded the real estate tax in the unstarred districts, but the organized municipalities have not been able to lower the rate. Therefore it was claimed that these municipalities have a right to urge the expenditure of some of the revenue derived from the natural resources of the province in a public work calculated to be of very great advantage to them. The claim made on behalf of this proposed highway are correct, a very large amount of taxable property would be located along it within a very short time. We have given some consideration to this phase of the question, and are very confident that such anticipations would be fully met. One of the great attractions of this part of the province is its beautiful suburban drives, but none of them surpasses what the new road will be. Finlayson Inlet and Saanich Arm are a series of inland roads, and when once their shores are made accessible by a good highway, it is as great an advantage to them, as the people will make the most of it. The run into the city by motor would occupy only a very short time. There we take the position that by expending the money necessary to build the road, the government would be making an investment that after a few years would lead to the return to the treasury of a very considerable sum every year in the way of taxes.

But apart altogether from this aspect of the case, such an expenditure can be justified on the ground that it ought to be a serviceable trunk highway road connecting Victoria with the remainder of the Island. At the present time the city is isolated from most of the whole of it as far as useful highways are concerned. We have not begun to see the development of the province and one of its chief commercial centres ought not to be without a highway road to the other parts of the island that can be used for the purpose of all kinds. It is true we have a railway, and it is true that it may have more than one; but the best of railways cannot take the place of highway roads. There does not appear to be any close and firm connection mind that the proposed highway is necessary. The only question raised is as to the matter of cost. We do not as yet know what it will stand in the way. We believe that the cost of the highway is not too much to ask, when we consider that the whole of Vancouver Island is to be developed. The expenditure upon it would be altogether for labor, and at the present time labor is more available than it is likely to be in the country for some years to come. It would be economical to have the work begun at the earliest possible day.

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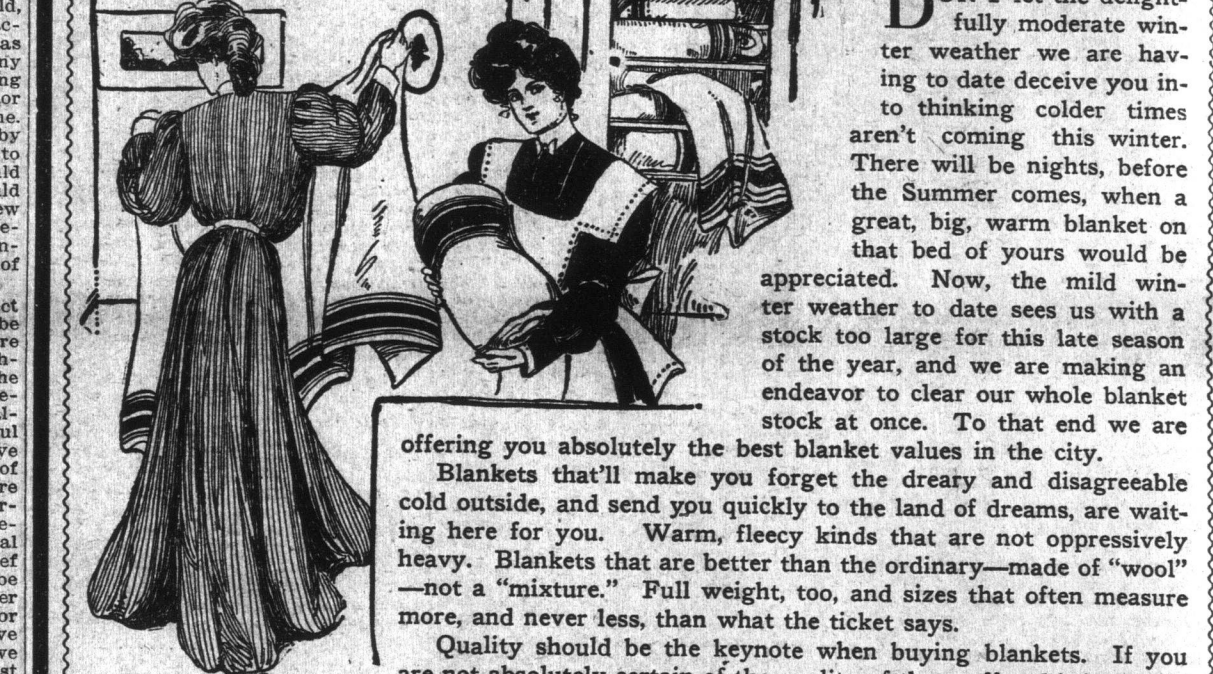
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BLANKET SPECIALS

Which Should Interest Every Economical Housekeeper



DON'T let the delightfully moderate winter weather we are having to date deceive you into thinking colder times aren't coming this winter. There will be nights, before the Summer comes, when a great, big, warm blanket on that bed of yours would be appreciated. Now, the mild winter weather to date sees us with a stock too large for this late season of the year, and we are making an endeavor to clear our whole blanket stock at once. To that end we are offering you absolutely the best blanket values in the city.

Blankets that'll make you forget the dreary and disagreeable cold outside, and send you quickly to the land of dreams, are waiting here for you. Warm, fleecy kinds that are not oppressively heavy. Blankets that are better than the ordinary—made of "wool"—not a "mixture." Full weight, too, and sizes that often measure more, and never less, than what the ticket says.

Quality should be the keynote when buying blankets. If you are not absolutely certain of the quality of those offered it is doubly important that you should exercise care. There are many "shoddy" blankets offered as "all wool." Prices look extraordinarily low for such good looking blankets. But wait until they have seen some service—wait until they strike the water. Quite often it is difficult to find enough to "go round." Doesn't it seem wise policy to buy from a reliable house that will guarantee their quality? Every blanket we sell has this firm's guarantee of quality behind it.

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J.B.A.A. DEFEAT McGILL RU

In One of the Fast Games of Seas Win by One

(From 'Sunday') In one of the most and fastest Rugby seen in the city this season, the J.B.A.A. team defeated the McGill College representative in a game by a score of 10 to 0. The playing conditions were not ideal, but the J.B.A.A. players showed a good footing on the field and were just hard enough to act as a natural barrier to the McGill players. One of the largest contributors to this season's success, and the game's success, was the fact that the J.B.A.A. players formed a pretty backfield and played.

A large number of the supporters of both teams were present, and their hearty applause of the J.B.A.A. players was heard all along the field. The McGill players were not without their share of skill, but the J.B.A.A. players were better than the ordinary—made of "wool"—not a "mixture." Full weight, too, and sizes that often measure more, and never less, than what the ticket says.

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J.B.A.A. DEFEATED MCGILL RUGBY TEAM In One of the Fastest Football Games of Season Locals Win by One Point

(From Sunday's Daily.) In one of the most evenly contested and fastest Rugby football games seen in the city this season the J. B. A. A. team defeated the visiting McGill College representatives in an exhibition game by a score of 6 to 5 at Beacon Hill park yesterday afternoon. The playing conditions were perfect, and the condition of the grounds could not have been better. The day was cloudy and cool, and no wind prevented the game from being won or lost on its merits. The ground was just hard enough to give the players a good footing, and soft enough to act as a natural pad to the many hard tackles that were received by the players on both teams. One of the largest crowds that has turned out this season graced the occasion, and the gay colors sported by the supporters of the rival teams formed a pretty background to the field and players. A large number of the fair sex supporters of both of the teams were on hand, and made their presence felt by their hearty applause and the waving of gay streamers. Bunches of roses were jammed all along the side lines, and at times the excitement was at its height particularly during the latter portion of the last half, when both teams were making frantic efforts to score, and when the game might easily result in a win for either side. The scoring was all done in the second half, when the visitors drew first blood by making a wuch down, and converting the try after some pretty work on the part of the forwards in close following up and aggressive scrum tactics. The J. B. A. A. followed the score of the visitors by crossing their line twice for touches, but in both cases failed to convert, although one of the angles was not a difficult one. In the first half neither team crossed the goal line, although both had narrow escapes. In fact the game was anybody's all through the first half, the play alternating from the territory of one to the other with unvarying monotony. Both defenses in this half were excellent, although the McGill team played consistent ball, their catching, and close running, passing plays, being features of the game. It was seldom that a man fumbled, and when this was the case a quick recovery was noticeable, and either well placed punts into touch or passing individual or combined runs relieved their citizens of a score seemed certain. During the latter part of the game the J. B. A. A. pack swooped down on the backs of the visitors with persistent regularity, and it was only through the systematic defence work of this defence, that a much bigger score was not followed up against the Vancouver team. Brydon Jack in particular showed the greatest particular star of the relieving division, and his work all through the game was characterized faultless play. He was ably assisted by Eustace and Anderson. Although in the first half the packs of both teams seemed to be of about equal strength, it was in the latter half that the superiority of the locals became apparent, and it was their close combined scrumming and fast following up that won the game. They pushed the visitors all over the lot toward the latter part of the game, and seemed to break through as will when a scrum was formed. It was at this stage that the strong heady playing of the visitors' back division was again evidenced, and they were cheered frantically by the rosters from the Terminal City. The back division of the locals were not in the same class as that of the visitors, at times they were unworkable some brilliant plays, at others they were lamentably ragged, and punts were frequent and costly. In the exchange of punts the visitors usually had the better of the argument. Nason, of the locals, was an exception on the J. B. A. A. defence, and played a consistent game throughout. Johnston and Galloway were both played stellar ball, Newcombe was always in the thick of the fight, and was largely responsible for both of the scores credited to the locals. None of the players appeared to be influenced by the fact that the game was billed as a friendly one, and both teams were out to win. The play was scrappy all the way through, and this was particularly noticeable on the forward line, where hot mix-ups were quite frequent, and although no one was ruled out, offences were committed that escaped the referee's eye. On the J. B. A. A. forward line Miller, Sweeney and Galloway were the best of the lot, although a number of spots were apparent when the men had struck their gait. For McGill College Shearer played a grand article of football, Irving and Galloway were also good. McGill's scoring was done by Shearer on a pass from Brydon Jack, and the try was converted by Shearer. Newcombe and Thompson crossed the goal line for the locals. J. C. Barnacle gave splendid satisfaction as referee. The teams lined up as follows: J. B. A. A. backs: Boko, Johnston, three-quarters: Eustace, Hendrott, three-quarters: Anderson, Sargent, three-quarters: Smith, Anderson, three-quarters: Gibbons, Nason, three-quarters: Scott, Sweeney, forwards: C. Galloway, Spencer, three-quarters: Piper, Milligan, three-quarters: Shearer, Bruckler, three-quarters: Knowling, McCarty, three-quarters: Irving, Gibson, three-quarters: Elliot, J. C. Barnacle, referee. Details of the Play McGill kicked off and Hendrott received, kicking into touch near centre. J. B. A. A. showing up in the first half. A dribbling run brought the ball to the Bays 25 yard line. Anderson made the beautiful punt into touch in relieving J. B. A. A. from the play and McGill relieved with dribbling run which the whole pack combined. McGill was awarded a free kick near centre as result of tripping tactics of J. B. A. A. Play continued to center in McGill territory. Play stopped by McGill forward being kicked out near

MEN'S HOCKEY MATCH ONE SIDED EXHIBITION Vancouver Team Smothered Locals by Fast Combination and Better Condition

(From Sunday's Daily.) The Vancouver men's hockey team had little difficulty in making the local team look like selling platters at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon, when they rolled up a score against the latter's best ball of 4 to 1. At no stage of the game were the Victoria team in the running, the visitors having them faded at all points and holding them away from the goal with apparent ease. The Victoria team was a scrub one, but it is doubtful if even with their full team intact the locals would be a match for the aggressive team from the Terminal city. The visitors appeared to have had much more experience and were in better condition for a stubborn contest than the locals, who seemed to lack snap and energy. Vancouver scored their goals from pretty combination plays and scrummages near their opponents' goals. Stevens, Melnikish and Burns started for Vancouver; for the locals Newcombe was in fair form. The line-up of the teams was as follows: Victoria Vancouver Brown...goal...Nelson McLean...backs...Deane Mason...halves...Stevens Ford...forwards...Burns Newcombe...forwards...Nicol Wensby...forwards...Deane Gillespie...Forquhar Hart...forwards...Bayliss Lawson...forwards...Rhodes Schwengers...forwards...Rhodes

GIRLS' HOCKEY TEAMS PLAY UNIQUE MATCH Close Contest Between Vancouver and Victoria High School Results in No Score

(From Sunday's Daily.) The Vancouver and Victoria Girls' High school hockey teams played a great game of grass hockey in the Thompson cup series Saturday morning at the Oak Bay grounds. All of the girls played nice hockey, their passing, checking and shooting surprising the spectators who encouraged them vociferously. The game was unique in that neither side scored a solitary goal, although the Victoria girls located the net and occasion they were called back for being outside. Misses Heyland and Grant for the home team were noticeable for fine playing. Miss Whitehead and Miss Rose, for the visitors showed skill and training. Captain Melnikish of the men's hockey team was a capable referee. The lineup of the teams was as follows: Vancouver H. S. Victoria H. S. Miss Cooching...goal...Miss Patton Miss Dunn...backs...Miss Schwengers Miss Tennis...halves...Miss Mowat Miss Whitehead...forwards...Miss Burns Miss Whitehead...Miss Duncan Miss Rose...forwards...Miss Heyland Miss Banfield...Miss Weiler Miss Clark...Miss Briggs Miss McFarlane...Miss Wainwright Miss Little...Miss Erskine

WAIT ON GOVERNMENT REGARDING NEW ROAD Delegation Asks Construction of Mill Bay-Goldstream Highway at Once

(From Friday's Daily.) The provincial government yesterday met a large delegation from Victoria and the island generally who laid before them the urgent necessity of completing the projected road from Goldstream to Mill Bay as soon as possible. The government listened carefully to the various points adduced by the speakers and promised the matter their immediate and careful consideration. The delegation consisted of Dr. Lewis, mayor of Victoria; Ald. F. A. Fauline, representing the board of Victoria and Cowichan; Ald. Richard T. W. Paterson, F. B. Pemberton, J. A. Sayward, W. H. Hayward, M.P.P. for the Cowichan; J. Jardine, M.P.P. for Esquimalt; C. F. Fox, chairman of the committee of the board of roads, having the matter in hand; Col. E. G. Prior, C. H. Lugin and the three representatives of Victoria in the legislature, H. F. W. Bohlen, M.P.P., H. B. Thomson, M.P.P., and F. Davey, M.P.P. The delegation was introduced to the full executive by H. B. Thomson. It took the position that no improvements to the Sooke road would meet the requirements of the situation. It was of the greatest importance for Victoria and Cowichan districts as well as for all the settled portions of the island that the road to connect them should be at once constructed. The cost was admitted to be considerable, amounting according to the estimate of D. R. Harris in the neighborhood of \$90,000 to \$100,000. It was pointed out, however, that this might be cut down somewhat when the contractors came to figure on it. In any event the construction of the road was of such importance that the cost should not be regarded. It was further suggested that the C.P.R. might be willing to defray part of the cost in view of the fact that the road will run almost entirely through their lands. This suggestion was advanced that the government should act for tenders for the construction of a road of a certain grade and character between Victoria and Mill Bay without requiring him to confine himself to the route outlined by Mr. Harris. IN TROUBLE BEFORE Prisoner Held for Trial Had Been in Trouble South Africa

REPLACE GOTO MARU Mitsui & Co. of Japan, Charter British Steamer—Missing Vessel Given Up as Lost

Considering the overdue steamer Goto maru at last the Mitsui Company, which sent the freighter from Hakodate to San Francisco with sulphur with orders to load a wheat cargo homeward, have chartered the British steamer Bessie Dollar from Guaymas to load a full cargo of flour, wheat and lumber at Portland. It is expected that the Goto maru will shortly be posted as missing. Lloyd's having begun the usual enquiry, which precedes the ringing of the old bell recovered from H. M. S. Cabbage, local, per lb. 1.00 Red Cabbage, per lb. 1.00 Rhubarb, hot house, per lb. 1.15 Eggs—Dairy Fresh Island, per dozen 45 Cookin' per dozen 45 Cheese, per lb. 25 Canadian, per lb. 25 Butter—Mantua, per lb. 35 Best, dairy, per lb. 35 Victoria Creamery, per lb. 45 Rainis, table, per lb. 45 Delta Creamery, per lb. 45 Butter, cooking, per lb. 30 Fruit—Grape Fruit, per dozen 1.00 Oranges, per dozen 35 to 40 Lemons, per dozen 30 Raisins, table, per lb. 8 to 10 Apples, local, per box 8 to 10 Malaga Grapes, per lb. 30 Raisins, per lb. 25 Figs, table, per lb. 25 Figs, Valencia, per lb. 15 Raisins, per lb. 15 Grapes, Con. per basket 25 to 30 Pineapples, each 50 Oranges, fresh, red per lb. 1.25 to 1.50 Cranberries, per lb. 1.00 Walnuts, per lb. 30 Almonds, per lb. 30 Almonds, Jordan, per lb. 30 Peas, per lb. 15 Peas, per lb. 15 Chestnuts, per lb. 30 Cod, salted, per lb. 10 to 15 Halibut, fresh, per lb. 8 to 10 Halibut, smoked, per lb. 15 Cod, fresh, per lb. 6 to 8 Salmon, fresh, per lb. 6 to 8 Salmon, fresh, white, per lb. 6 to 8 Salmon, fresh, red, per lb. 10 to 12 Oysters, per lb. 40 to 50 Oysters, Tokelau, per lb. 40 to 50 Eggs, per lb. 25 to 30 Smoked, per lb. 5 to 10 Herring, kippered, per lb. 12 1/2 Herring, fresh, per lb. 12 1/2 Haddock, per lb. 12 1/2 Lamb, per lb. 8 to 10 Lamb, per lb. 15 to 20 Lamb, per quarter, hind 1.75 to 2.00 Ducks, dressed, per lb. 12 to 18 Geese, dressed, per lb. 15 to 20 Chickens, per lb. 12 to 15 Chickens, broilers, per lb. 25 Pigeons, dressed, each 1.00 Rabbits, dressed, each 60 to 65 Hams, dressed, each 75 Bacon, per lb. 25 to 30 Pork, dressed, per lb. 15 to 18

Young's Dressmaking Department

THE enormous increase in this Department reflects in a measure the perfection of our cut, fit and finish, the widely different range of our exclusive styles, and our supremacy of price-reasonableness. The most delightful fashions of Paris, Vienna, London and New York are here in profusion—authoritatively correct. Our Miss Gilmour and her able assistant, Miss Batiste, from Toronto, have concentrated their best efforts to provide an assemblage of especial merit for the many Balls and Parties booked for in the near future. Many exceedingly handsome Ball-dresses and Dinner-Dresses are now being modelled from Parisian productions, and We would urge ladies who have not yet placed orders to do so at once, so that the skill of our artistes and workpeople may not be taxed too much at a late moment. "Home of the Hat Beautiful" Latest ideas in high-class exclusive Millinery. Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Y.M.C.A. SOCCER TEAM MADE GREAT SHOWING Crack Ladysmith Team Just Nosed Out Winners in a Close Game

(From Tuesday's Daily.) Ladysmith, Jan. 25.—Ladysmith defeated the Victoria Y. M. C. A. at Ladysmith today in an island league senior championship game of Association football by two goals to one. The visitors secured their only goal from a penalty kick during the second half of the game. Neither side scored during the first half, but the home team had all the best of the game in the second half, scoring twice, and holding their opponents safe. J. G. Brown, of Victoria, refereed. The teams were: Ladysmith—Goal, D. Morrison; fullbacks, Hewlett, O'Connell; halfbacks, Simpson, A. Morrison; Hallostomes; forwards, Graham, Strang, Adam, Graham, Sanderson. Y. M. C. A.—Goal, White; fullbacks, Morris and Struthers; halves, Ferris, Johnston and Thackery; forwards, Martin, Young, Sheritt, A. Sheritt and Wormald.

NANAIMO OUTCLASSES ESQUIMALT AT SOCCER Coal City Team Trim Naval Station Team By Four Goals to One

(From Tuesday's Daily.) Nanaimo, Jan. 25.—The Nanaimo United defeated Esquimalt here today in the senior league by four goals to one, the only score of the visitors being made from a penalty in the last seven minutes of play. Toward the end of the game the home team scored the first goal after nine minutes of play, followed nineteen minutes later by the second goal. At half time the score stood three to nothing in favor of the home team. During the second half the locals scored once, and the visitors scored from a penalty. The home team had the best of the game at all stages, outclassing the visitors, and could have won by a larger score if necessary. Sullivan and Dunn at fullback set the star men for the visitors. The teams lined up as follows: Nanaimo—Goal, Bradshaw; fullback, Hewitt; halfbacks, Harlow, Peters, Johnnie, Steele, Cruickshanks and Blundell. Esquimalt—Goal, Foster; fullbacks, Sullivan and Dunn; halfbacks, Maloney, Duffy and A. Dunn; forwards, Williams, Teiford, Thomas, Towers and Greenwood. G. Skilling, of Ladysmith, was an impartial referee. A professional gentleman whose office is on Broad street, received a surprise yesterday afternoon from which he took him some time to recover. He had left his office locked and empty and upon his return he was very much surprised to find it occupied by three gentlemen busily engaged in some occupation of which their means of ingress was readily visible. A window was open and leading to it was a ladder. Thoughts of burglary flitted through the mind of the tenant and upon the advice of a friend, a lawyer, who accompanied him, he was about to call for the police. Just then the situation was changed. The three gentlemen were plumbers who were carrying a line of pipe through to a room above, from the room below.

BARK'S ROUGH VOYAGE Crew of Diamond Head Were Constantly at Pumps on Voyage From the Antipodes

The American bark Diamond Head, which was posted as overdue and insured at ten per cent, but which has arrived at San Francisco from New Zealand, had a rough weather during most of her voyage and had to run out of provisions here and there. The men were constantly at the pumps and the decks under water. For three weeks the cook, Bernard Ditz, worked often nearly dead in the water in the galley preparing meals. When the main topgallant mast carried away in a hurricane off Three Kings, near New Zealand, where the disastrous wreck of the steamer Ellingmatt occurred, not long ago, Ditz was crossing the deck and getting caught in the fallen rigging, was swept overboard by a huge wave and drifted for miles upon the sea. The great trouble was caused by a mizen topmast as a main topgallant mast and labored against continuous gusts into the port after a struggle with the elements lasting ninety days. The metal point on your sheering mast was the cause for the woman who

RECEIVES A SURPRISE A professional gentleman whose office is on Broad street, received a surprise yesterday afternoon from which he took him some time to recover. He had left his office locked and empty and upon his return he was very much surprised to find it occupied by three gentlemen busily engaged in some occupation of which their means of ingress was readily visible. A window was open and leading to it was a ladder. Thoughts of burglary flitted through the mind of the tenant and upon the advice of a friend, a lawyer, who accompanied him, he was about to call for the police. Just then the situation was changed. The three gentlemen were plumbers who were carrying a line of pipe through to a room above, from the room below.

IN TROUBLE BEFORE Prisoner Held for Trial Had Been in Trouble South Africa

The previous career of F. C. Brewer, the self-styled newspaper man, who is at present held at the police station, is a very interesting one. He is a former resident of South Africa as a man who has been in considerable trouble in the Cape colony. On the charge preferred against him here Brewer will come up for hearing tomorrow. Bail was fixed by the magistrate last Thursday at \$500 for each of two sureties, but the prisoner has so far been unable to get bondsmen.

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS Jeffrey-Sherborne

An interesting wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Franklin, Merry Island, B. C., on Tuesday, January 21, at 2 p.m., when Miss M. Sherborne was married to Mr. J. Jeffrey, of the V. W. & Y. railway, Vancouver. The Rev. A. C. MacGillivray, of St. John's church, Vancouver, officiated, and the host gave the bride away. The bride looked smart in a gown of gray voile over gray tulle, accompanied by little five-year-old Elizabeth Houston, a perfect picture of prettiness, carrying an armful of carnations. The house was decorated with evergreens and cut flowers. Soon after luncheon the wedding party returned to Vancouver under a beautiful sunny sky, on the tug Belle, which came up specially with the wedding guests. The bride is well known in Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle.

THE LOCAL MARKETS Retail Prices

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour (Royal Household, \$2.00), Eggs (Fresh Island, 45¢), Butter (Victoria Creamery, 45¢), Fruit (Grape Fruit, 1.00), and various meats (Lamb, 8-15¢; Pork, 12-15¢).

LAND REGISTRY ACT In the matter of an application for a duplicate of Indefeasible Title

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a duplicate certificate of Indefeasible Title to above land issued to Clinton A. Harrison on the 28th day of June 1906 and numbered 153. S. Y. WOOTTON Registrar-General. Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 23rd day of January, 1908. WANTED—Price for blowing 6 acres, Glanford Ave. Reply Butler, care Maywood P. O. J21

Advertisement for Bros. Furniture and Office Fittings. Includes text: 'Bros. Furniture and Office Fittings. That Are Better.' and 'Makers of Furniture and Office Fittings. That Are Better.'



















# THE SIMPLE LIFE

## THE HOME GARDEN

Garden Calendar for January

Plant—Hardy Border Plants, Alpines, Hardy Climbers, Shrubs, Deciduous Trees, Fruit Trees, And especially: Paeonies, Vines for Forcing, Roses, Horse Radish, Forcing Strawberries in pots, Start Begonias, Start Gloxinias.

Sow—A few Cucumbers in heat, Tomatoes in heat, Mushrooms, Early Dwarf Peas in warm border, Early Dwarf Peas in heat, Cyclamen Seed in heat, Mazagan



Pictote Carnations

and Early Long-pod Beans, French Beans in heat, A few Melons in heat, Forcing Carrots in frames, Milan Turnips, Lettuce, Forcing Radish in heat, Mustard and Cress, A little Early Cabbage, A little Early Cauliflower, A little Spinach, Broad Beans.

Note—Some of the above sowings are probably a little early in some localities, but it is worth while to risk sowing a little seed in order to obtain an early crop of delicious spring vegetables.

### How to Grow Flowers Indoors

It is a distressing fact that of the thousands of potted plants bought of florists a large percentage soon begin to droop and lose their beauty and have to be thrown away. They are not neglected. They are loved to death. Beginners always want to keep doing something to a plant, and consequently they water it too much. Most house plants that die are drowned. You can easily keep your holiday plants in bloom a month or a fortnight longer than usual if you will read these simple directions and understand the reasons for them. Once you grasp the underlying principles you cannot help following them. It will be a joy to do so. You will get the results like those old ladies do who always have a perfect window garden. You won't have to bother florists with a lot of questions, and you will look with pity upon people who demand arbitrary rules like "Water plants once a day."

The clue to the whole matter is that these plants come from the cool, moisture-laden air of a greenhouse into the hot, draughty air of a house or a city flat. Accustomed to full sunshine, they often suffer from insufficient light. Accustomed to an even temperature, they suffer on a window sill where it is cold at night and hot by day. Draughts kill many, and cause all of them to droop their flowers, leaves or berries sooner than is necessary. Variability in temperature is a thing hothouse plants can't get used to.

#### Watering to Prolong Bloom

You can make your flowers last longer simply by watering them in the way here described.

Watering is almost always overdone. See a plant looking sick—it must need water. So most people reason. They sprinkle it, and sprinkle it again, as often as the soil in the pot looks dry. This is the way to ruin any house plant, for only the surface is affected and the roots often die of drought.

Rap the side of the pot with your knuckles. If it rings sharp and clear, the soil is dry and needs watering. If there is a dull sound the soil is moist enough. Make the rounds of your plants each day and water those that need it.

The proper way to water plants is to pour on slowly until the water begins to drain out into the saucer below. Don't empty the saucer for an hour, unless you are afraid you will forget and leave it indefinitely. Then let the plant wait until the soil is fairly dry before drenching it again. The best time to water plants is in the morning.

Most people like to conceal the florist's pot by setting it in a fancy jardiniere. Later they may discover that the unhappy plant is stand-

ing with its roots in two or three inches of stagnant water, the excess of zealous over-watering. Perfect drainage is absolutely essential to potted plants. That is what the hole in the bottom of the flower pot is for. That is why the pots are made of porous material. Undrained soil gets sour, grows green slime, and kills the plant potted in it. Moreover, air cannot circulate through saturated soil, and roots need air as much as leaves.

Grow your plants as cool as possible, and the flowers will last longer and have brighter colors. The average living room is kept at seventy degrees. This is too hot for plants. Keep them in a cool room most of the time and move them to the hot rooms only for temporary decoration.

A plant left on a window-sill gets too cold at night; at mid-day the sunshine strikes it like the rays of a burning glass. Back from the window this plant may thrive. Avoid extremes by carrying the pots away from the windows at night to the middle of the room.

American houses are too dry for folk and plants. To make the air moist enough put a pan of water over the register in each room and fill the pans as evaporation exhausts the water. The air in steam-heated houses is particularly dry. There is a false notion abroad that "steam heat" is wetter than that supplied by a hot air furnace.

Bad air injures plants. You can't grow healthy plants without systematic and thorough ventilation. Coal gas is deadly. Even a trace of it causes some plants to drop flowers or leaves. Illuminating gas is equally poisonous. See that there are no leaks in your gas jets. When you fill the furnace open not only the draught but also the back damper and wait until the fire has caught hold again.

To ventilate rooms where plants are, be sure that no direct currents of cold air strike them. Remove the plants or put up a screen.

Get a package of plant food from a local florist or seed store or order it from any seedsman. Most seedsman catalogue it. The directions are on the package.

Finally, keep a sharp look-out for insect pests on the plants and spray the foliage to free it from dust.

The Baby Rambler rose is the most wonderful of all, for it can be had in bloom for twelve months of the year if put outdoors in summer. You can keep it blooming all the winter if you follow these directions. Give it a sunny window and a temperature of 55 to 65 degrees and keep the air moist. Syringe it occasionally to keep the red spider subdued. If neglected the stems and buds shrivel away.

Azaleas properly cared for are perfect mounds of rich color, even hiding the foliage. To prolong the period of bloom give the plant abundant water and cut out the flowers that fade. Keep it in a temperature of 55 or 60 degrees.

When blooming is done keep out of the sun. A greenhouse is the only place where it can have the special conditions necessary to form an abundance of new flower buds.

Heaths will keep on blooming for four weeks or longer if you keep them in a cool, well ventilated room. The average person cannot keep them till next season, and their summer care is considerable, but if you have a cold frame, cut back the branches severely when the blossoms pass, and put the plants in a cold frame or cellar to rest.

The gorgeous red poinsettia is one of the showiest of winter blooming pot plants, but it is not an economical gift, for it soon drops its lower leaves and it is impractical to keep it another year. The showy part is a circlet of velvety red bracts, or upper leaves. The true flowers are minute.

This plant requires more heat and moisture than a dwelling house can comfortably give. Its leaves fall in spite of us soon after leaving the greenhouse.

Jerusalem cherries will hold their pretty red fruits all winter with good care, but are very susceptible to impure air. A trace of gas will make this plant drop its leaves and fruit. Wash it weekly in soapy water to destroy the red spiders. Keep the air moist. Give the plant a sunny exposure, and water sparingly.

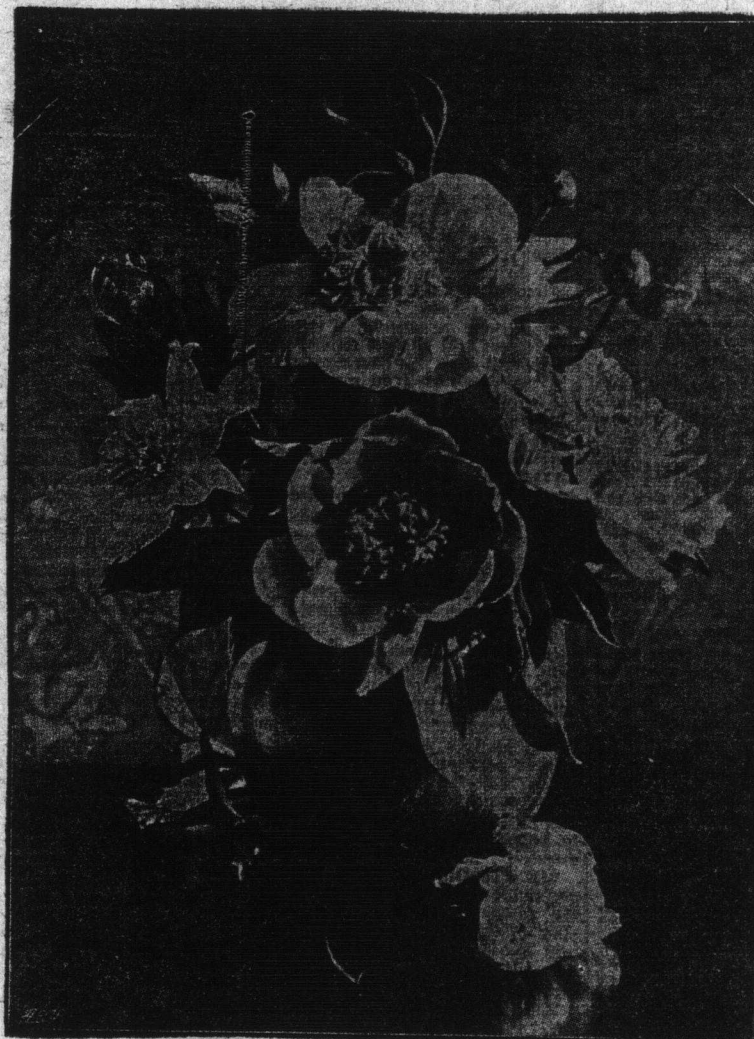
The spear flower, or Japanese Christmas berry (*Ardisia crenulata*), bears clusters of bright red berries, which last two whole years with good greenhouse management. Moreover, the leaves are glossy and crinkly around the edges, almost as beautiful as holly. See if you cannot keep its berries and leaves bright in an ordinary living room until next summer. If possible supply a night temperature of 45 to 50 degrees. Give the soil a sprinkling of bone meal or wood ashes for food every week or two. Tobacco water is a wash that keeps down the big brown scale, its chief insect enemy. Next summer put it outdoors and see if you cannot keep the berries on or raise another crop.

Dwarf orange and lemon trees bearing full sized fruit are charming winter pot plants. The fruit is not edible, but very decorative. These little trees are evergreen and will hold their beauty until the fruit is dead ripe. Water freely and keep near a sunny window. When the fruits drop off, reduce the water given and finally put the tree in a dark corner of the cellar to rest till spring.

The cyclamen will yield its lovely flowers from Christmas till spring if you manage the "bulb" rightly. This fleshy tuber is like a flat turnip, but it lies on the surface of the soil in the pot. Never try to bury this bulbous part. It is not root, but stem. Keep your cyclamen out of direct sunlight, in a cool room. The best night temperature is fifty-five degrees. Do not overwater it, nor let it get dry. Try for the happy medium, which most people fail to strike.

The Chinese primrose and *Primula obconica* are among the cheapest flowers and the easiest to keep in the window garden, for they will thrive in a more variable temperature and blossom longer than the other house plants. Water them about every other day, and keep earth out of the root crown, from which new trusses of the pale blossoms spring.

Heliotrope, geraniums and *Marguerite* daisies grow and bloom for anybody in the window garden. From the greenhouse these plants need more warmth and moisture, but



Single and Double-Flowered Paeonies

they adapt themselves easily to the strange conditions.

The pelargoniums are the "showy" geraniums. "Lady Washington" is a familiar type. The wonderful crimson pink begonia, *Gloire de Lorraine*, thrives if given reasonable care, and, unlike most house plants, rests in summer.

The Christmas cactus will give you red flowers all winter in return for the most casual treatment. It needs free drainage, but not much water, plenty of light and warmth.

The florists' forced bulbs, *Duc van Thol*, tulips, narcissus and Roman hyacinths soon crumple for their substance is largely water, but next year I hope you will grow some of them. These "housebroken" bulbs should stay in flower longer and will give more satisfaction than store bought plants.

Instead of being dependent upon the florist, the flower-lover seeks the woods or old fence-row for leaf-mold, the barn-yard for fertilizer, the brook or hillside for sand, and the neighboring swamp for peat, varying the proportions of these to suit the caprices of his wards.

Leaf-mold is unquestionably the best general soil for house plants, rich garden soil being a close second. Heating it before using is effectual in destroying insect life; but it seems also to impair the life of the soil, and, on the whole, better results are obtained by using it in the fresh state and combating insects, as they appear, with the proper insecticide.

The cow-stable furnishes the best natural fertilizer, but it must be thoroughly decomposed, otherwise it is almost sure to breed insects. Besides, if it comes into direct contact with a bulb, fatal rot is induced in the plant. Many advocate the use of liquid manure once a week, easily prepared by placing the fertilizer in a cloth bag and pouring water over it. Droppings of sheep, poultry and pigeons, being highly concentrated, produce a luxuriant growth when used with caution, but are ob-

jectionable for house plants because liable to breed insects. The attendant odor, too, is unpleasant for a short time after each application. A teaspoonful of ammonia in a quart of water, once a week, maintains thrifty growth without the objectionable features cited. This works surprising results upon geraniums and several other highly colored plants, bringing out the tints to perfection, besides increasing the size of the leaves. Soot tea is used advantageously once in two or three weeks, especially on roses and cacti.

Thorough culture is the best insecticide. The vigorous plant is the last one sought by insect pests. But alertness and care are constant requisites, for all insect life multiplies with alarming rapidity, and remedies, to avail, must be applied with promptness and persistence.

One of the most common foes of house plants is the red spider, microscopic in size and resembling brick dust, yet speedily sapping the life from its host unless routed. Fine webs on the plant disclose its presence, and a pocket lens at once leads to its identification. It abhors moisture, multiplying with great rapidity in a dry atmosphere. Daily spraying with cold or tepid water will soon dislodge it.

The aphid, green fly, or green lice, are found on almost all varieties of window plants, but have a special fondness for the rose, chrysanthemum and cineraria. They increase at an enormous rate; and as the young—which take refuge in the downy part of the plant, the leaf axils and buds—are not visible to the naked eye, several applications of insecticide may be necessary to eradicate them. They scatter from plant to plant, and a single insect may thus soon establish a flourishing colony.

Where only a few plants are infested, the hot-water remedy is a convenient one. Cover the top of the pot with cloth to prevent the soil from coming out, and immerse the entire plant in water, heated to 125 degrees. Let it stay in the hot bath two seconds; remove for a minute, then invert and return to the hot water a second and a third time, as before. This seems like rough treatment, yet, if directions are followed explicitly, it will not injure the plant.

But with a large collection, this process is too laborious. In the greenhouse, fumigation with tobacco is a common remedy, though attended with more or less injury to such plants as heliotrope, smilax, and calla. For the conservatory or window-garden, spraying with tobacco-water is a less objectional form of treatment. Dusting with insect-powder, and spraying with whale-oil, or carbolic soap, followed by clear water, are useful remedies.

Kerosene emulsion, prepared according to the following formula, will not injure the foliage if the plants are thoroughly rinsed with clear water. One tablespoonful kerosene, one-half teacupful of milk, stir rapidly together, then mix with two gallons of water. Apply with as much force as possible.

Small black flies are not infrequent among house plants, and can readily be detected by jarring a pot containing them, when they emerge. Dry soil favors their increase, especially if containing fertilizer from the barn-yard. The larva is a tiny thread-like worm which destroys the plant roots. A standard remedy is lime-water. Prepare by placing a lump of unslaked lime, twice as large as the fist, in a pail of water. Let it stand twenty-four hours, and carefully pour off the clear water, rejecting the sediment. Let the plants get thoroughly dry, and then literally soak the soil with this water. Copperas water, soot tea, and sprinkling the surface of the soil with black pepper, are also efficient remedies.

The scale is particularly fond of woody plants like the oleander, orange and lemon, but is not averse to the juices of the calla and cactus, and other herbaceous plants. Though incapable of voluntary motion, its rapid multiplication renders it a formidable enemy; and if undisturbed, stems and leaf veins will quickly become encrusted with the pest. If only a few are present, hand-picking will suffice, loosening the insects with an ordinary toothpick.

The mealy bug is similar in habits to the scale, but, owing to the mealy powder with which it is covered and which successfully resists many insecticides, it is much more difficult to eradicate. It closely resembles a small tuft of cotton, and frequently takes refuge in the cracks about the window or in hiding-places about the plant itself. A toothpick is useful in dislodging where hand-picking is employed. A touch of alcohol or chloroform, whiskey, or camphor applied with a straw or brush is fatal. Kerosene emulsion is a good remedy.

New plants, received either from the greenhouse or a friend, should be carefully scrutin-

ized to guard against the introduction of new pests, and all not identified as beneficial destroyed; but spare the beautiful little ladybug, readily recognized by its scarlet wings spotted with black; it feeds upon aphides.

### Propagating Oriental Poppy

The best time to divide the Oriental poppy (*Papaver orientale*) is in the summer, late July or August, after the plants have finished blooming. These late summer divided plants will bloom the following summer, but if the work is done in the spring, the plants do not sufficiently recover from the shock to bloom the following summer. More plants can be gotten by taking root cuttings. Cut the roots into sections an inch or so long, and handle them exactly as though they were seeds.

### Vines Flat Against a Wall

I have a Lantana at the corner of my house which I wished to spread over the two walls and flatten against them. I nailed loops of cloth to the wall, rove a piece of white grocer's twine through it, hitched one end to a branch of the vine and the other to an old horse shoe—not too heavy, as the vine is very fragile. I have several of these slings in use, and they slowly, gently and continuously train the vine to the desired position.—W. C. Woolworth, California.

### Garden Reminders

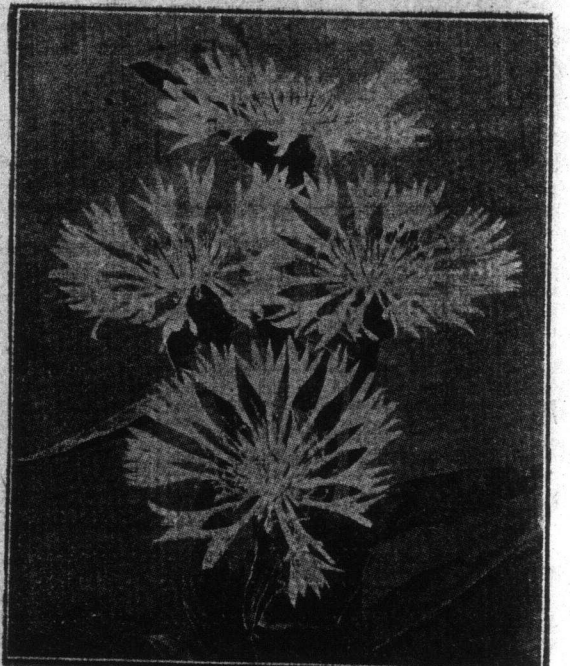
Keep all your wood ashes in a dry place and use them to fertilize your flowers. They help to control some diseases and insect troubles.

Save your tools. If they rust they will break. Get them out now, clean, oil and sharpen them, and they will do more work with less effort and in less time.

Save all the nitrogen in stable manure. It is worth \$300.00 a ton. Keep it covered, so the nitrogen will not wash away. Don't allow manure to accumulate unless it can be forked over twice a week or often enough to prevent the escape of ammonia. Haul it out to the vegetable garden as fast as it accumulates, unless the ground is so soft as to be damaged by traveling over it.

### Aids To Slower Eating

Horsemen very generally recommend that in some way horses should be made to eat slowly, for obvious reasons. One is that the food should be masticated well before it is swallowed by the horse, as digestion and assimilation of the nutritious qualities of the food are involved. One suggests that there are many ways in which horses that are inclined to eat too rapidly can be controlled, and

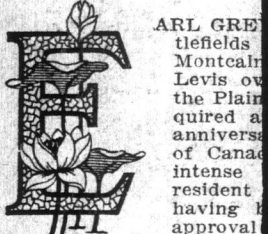


Centaurea Montana Alba

perhaps the simplest plan is to put into the feed box several smooth stones, about the size of a man's fist. In working the feed out from around these, more time will be consumed in chewing what is already in the mouth. The same effect will be secured by boring a few holes in the bottom of the box and driving in pegs several inches long. The larger the feed boxes the better, as this will allow the grain to spread out thinly over the bottom, and it will not be possible for the horse to take up the grain in such large mouthfuls.—Horseman.

Cows, as well as horses, may be blanketed on cold nights, but too much coddling will tend to make the animals tender. In a warm stable the blanket used upon the horse during the day should be a very light one, but a blanket of some sort, even one made of burlap, is an advantage, because it keeps the coat smooth and shiny.

## Earl



ARL GREY, the Canadian statesman, has been welcomed to the Plain by the thousands of Canadian residents having approved the project so well. Successful issue, says the appeal to the British public, should such ready response be assured. Lord Strathcona and high commissioner for Canada, the people of the Governor-General with a representative Lord Strathcona said: "Canadians will welcome anything that applies to the Dominion, whether the people's descent. There is not the racial feeling being raised by the scheme, and it is shown their appreciation of the contribution by the monument to Wolfe and the effort of the whole people and if anything were needed British and French birth accomplish it."

## The P

RIS CHEETHAM tea in the drawl her fiancé's performance. "Iris," said reaching for her and seeking some "how did Mr. N on Monday?"

Miss Cheetham was too Had she been on her guai pleasantly, replied, nonchalant believe, and passed on to Mrs. Hanbury's baby. "Ah, then, perhaps I sh about it. But Mr. Newton himself so much that I ma you."

It was useless to pass pairs of eyes—and all fem ing her. "Where did you see hin was going down in a tra me. It was the Dodson's c Dodson and Mr. Newton in "No chatter" inquiry. "Oh, of course, there v sat in front. I didn't rec Highgate Hill," said ir of hill one likes to walk u But that did not settle h her. Two questions were was Alfred Newton in the Hill at all. Also, why we Dodson's motor-car, te-a pretty Milly Dodson?"

The Abernethy Road, Cheethams both reside, is a fare. No one in it keeps less ably half-a-dozen (at the Dodsons are the only peop and luxury of owning a m a local garage, is at once other inhabitants of the roo deed, it is a veritable thorn ham girls—there is a youn lege—have publicly given o Cheetham, is too devoted o motorizing. To his intense M Major is made to hire a h months in order to give a statement.

Now, that explanation i it is necessary. You unde Iris Cheetham's father sh been seen with the Dodson tor.

That night Alfred New Cheetham's house. Iris re drumming a little with h soft, he asked bluntly wh "I don't think, Alfred," s ought to be any secrets bet "My dear girl, I have no "Oh, yes, you have. You ride in the Dodson's moto- His laughed.

"Who told you?" "Never mind. You were nent, and there's a dreadd I must say I do think it fa "Fast! Why, their char the pace of a hearse. But need for being teased. W "Only—who was the oth "Oh, I say, don't be jeal cause. Shall I tell you ho "If you promise to tell "Of course! There's no! Miss Dodson drove into tw She often goes that, I believ ence is next door to mine. "Indeed!" "I can't help it, of cour there's no getting over that ness for the day, and came route for the railway stati rom's car standing by the sl son in it, and her father, w her. I bowed, and was p me by the arm. "Newton," like to drive home in our reach me, but I've an impo and can't possibly leave fo earliest. Do jump in—the take my place." Well, of tump in and—that's all." Iris looked stoutly in fro ing a word.

"Haven't you anything t "Only this! Suppose t alone in the car, would yo "Certainly! Look here, s jealous. There's not the s "Can't think how you ca pe "Small?!"















Beauty and Health in Fruit Juices

Apple juice acts directly on the liver, increasing the flow of bile, and this bile, entering the intestines, causes the bowels to move regularly.

Orange juice softens and beautifies the complexion, stimulates the action of the skin glands, and thus assists in purifying the blood.

Figs and prunes—free of seeds and skins—soothe the stomach and bowels and strengthen the digestion.

Fruit juice is about 90 per cent. water and 10 per cent. solid. The solids are made up of nine-tenths sweet, and one-tenth bitter, material. It is this small quantity of bitter material that acts medicinally.

"Fruit-a-tives"—those wonderful tablets that are curing so many people—are the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes, concentrated and intensified. An Ottawa physician discovered a process, by which an additional quantity of the bitter principle of the orange peel could be forced into the juices. This formed a new compound—many times more effective as a medicine than the fresh fruit juices—and without any of the indigestible pulp or fibre. In order to further improve it, tonics and antiseptics were added and the whole compound made into tablets.

These are "Fruit-a-tives"—the certain cure for Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Backaches, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Skin Affections, etc.

Box 6 for \$2.50. At all druggists, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

WHEN WE SAY A THING WE MEAN IT. Ten \$40.00 Graphophones OR 50 RECORDS Will Be Given Away FREE

On the evening of Jan. 31, 1906, at our store, 93 Government St. Every 50 cent purchase entitles you to a chance. SAVE YOUR TICKETS. Yours may be the lucky number.

FLETCHER BROS. 93 GOVERNMENT ST. Up to Date Music House.

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS UNIVERSITY VANCOUVER, B. C. 336 HASTINGS ST. W. Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions

To every graduate Students always in Great Demand. Commercial, Pitman, and Gregg Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the his standard machine), and languages, taught by competent specialists.

PALMER BROS. 2 and 4 Cycle Gasoline Motors

Head Office and Works: Cos. Cob. Conn. 25 DIFFERENT KINDS AND SIZES \$5,000 IN OPERATION B. C. BRANCH OFFICE: 1600 POWELL ST., VANCOUVER

Indigestion Stomach trouble is but a symptom of, and not in itself a true disease. We think of Dyspepsia, Heartburn, and Indigestion as real diseases, yet they are symptoms only of a certain specific nerve sickness—indigestion.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative CYRUS H. BOWES. Appeal to Labor Department Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 23.—Members of the street railway union will ask the deputy minister of labor to look into the case of President Threker, who was discharged by the railway company some weeks ago.

Royal Arch Masons Toronto, Jan. 23.—The Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons is in annual session here. It has decided to fix the initiation fee at \$20. The election of officers resulted in the re-election of John Leslie, Winnipeg, Grand Z. The following were elected superintendents for Western Canada: A. McGreevy, Vancouver, and L. T. McDonald, Regina.

Advertise in THE COLONIST I have been informed that the other members of the firm have had no connection with any such contract and know nothing whatever about it. The hon. member for Delta has stated, and his party paper as well, that the statement which I made in the Victoria theatre the night before the last election was not founded on facts, but on that point: I have only this to say, that my authority for that statement was a Liberal gentleman of very high standing indeed in the city of Vancouver.

RINGING DENIAL TO ROSS' CHARGES

Hon. W. J. Bowser States That Statements Are Entirely False

IS RECEIVED WITH CHEERS

Says Member Deceived Dominion House While Attacking Him

The charges made by Duncan Ross, M.P., for Yale-Cariboo, in the Dominion parliament yesterday received a ringing denial from Hon. W. J. Bowser, attorney-general of the province, just prior to the adjournment of the legislature yesterday afternoon. The charges were contradicted in every particular by the first member for Vancouver.

Not only was Mr. Bowser not the man who drew up the contract which had been the cause of the recent influx of Japanese but that contract had not been drawn up by any member of his firm. He did not give the information contained in the contract to the Conservative organ in Vancouver, the Province, but he had received the information to which he has later given publicity at a public meeting in this city, from a member of the Liberal party resident in Vancouver.

Ross's Statement The statement of Mr. Ross as it appeared in a special despatch from Ottawa yesterday was as follows:

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 23.—In the House this afternoon something of a sensation was created when Duncan Ross on going into supply showed that W. J. Bowser, the present attorney-general of British Columbia, was the man who drew up the contract which was the real cause of the influx of Japanese into the province. Not only did Mr. Bowser draw up this contract, but the information contained in the contract was published in a C. P. R. organ, the Province, of Vancouver, the day previous to the provincial general election, and it was through it that the Liberals and the G. T. R. were going to flood the country with Oriental labor. This information was given by a man who prepared the contract between Goto and the C. P. R.

Mr. Bowser framed the Natal Act so carefully that it would not in any way interfere with the operations of Premier McBride's visiting Secretary of State Scott in Ottawa, and telling him the Natal bill would not become law.

Referring to Mr. Dunsmuir, Mr. Ross said that the government was absolutely honest, although no politician, and all he wanted was to have honest advisors instead of tricky politicians. The same criticism which opened with Goto, was continued down till date with Premier McBride and his associates.

"Mr. Bowser now brings in a good Natal Act, and why?" said Mr. Ross. "Because the Dominion has now made the mistake of not listening to the advice of Goto, impossible. Any Natal act will no longer hurt Goto, but it may create a turmoil in keeping the question a political one in the province. The good sense of the people should see through this."

Province Denies The Vancouver Province yesterday says: "Mr. Duncan Ross is altogether in error when he says that Mr. Bowser supplied information to the Province regarding the article relating to the Japanese 'invasion' published the day before the election. Mr. Bowser had nothing whatever to do with it."

The Colonist is also in receipt of the following statement from Roy Brown, news editor of the Province: "Referring to the statement of Duncan Ross in the Dominion House, I may say that with regard to the Province's obtaining the information from Mr. Bowser, he is absolutely incorrect. I personally got the story and I know where it came from and all about it; I know Mr. Bowser had nothing whatever to do with the publication of its contents or anything else about it."

Mr. Bowser Refutes Copies of the paper containing the statements of Mr. Ross had been received in the house prior to the adjournment and were brought to Mr. Bowser's attention.

Parker Williams, M. P. P. for New-Castle, had first moved the adjournment when Mr. Bowser rose to his feet. He said: "I wish, Mr. Speaker, to call attention to a despatch which appears in the Times of this afternoon in connection with remarks made in a debate that took place in the Dominion parliament at Ottawa today. Duncan Ross states that I was retained in connection with the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway company to bring in a certain number of Japanese to work for that corporation, and he further states that when I drafted the Natal act of last year I was careful to draw it in such a manner as to protect the Canadian Pacific Railway company in this matter."

"I wish now, Mr. Speaker, to give you a statement of the most unqualified denial. (Cheers.) I am well aware, sir, that it is quite in keeping with the tactics of the Liberal party to resort to such derogatory methods in their attempts to discredit their political opponents. And we all know that Duncan Ross, the member for Cariboo, is expressly used in the Dominion parliament to perform this most contemptible sort of work."

Crushed by a Tree Vancouver, Jan. 23.—Daniel Smith, a blacksmith employed in H. McCormick's saw mill on Little Valdez island, was fatally injured on Sunday night by a tree which fell upon him. He was removed to Rock Bay hospital, where he died. His body was brought here on the Cassiar.

INCONVENIENT MARK

Alleged Vancouver Thief Betrayed to Police Officer By Tattooed Figure on Wrist

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The manner in which the arrest was effected reflects great credit on Sgt. Geiser. The officer was standing at the ticket wicket in the G.N.R. station at Westminster when he saw the two men come up. Irwin asked for two tickets for Seattle, and when he put his arm through the window to get the change from a \$5 which he had tendered, the officer saw the tattoo mark. Having only a telephoned description of the man, and this not tallying with the two he saw before him, the tattoo mark alone gave him the cue, and when Irwin and Fellows stepped back and started for the station platform the officer stepped up and put the cuffs on them.

The men are charged with stealing a purse from Miss Potter, who lives at 748 Barnard street. It was in the crush at the rink that the alleged thief snatched out of the lady's pocket. The police were prompt in acting, and the fact that they had the tattoo mark as a means of identification is alone responsible for the capture of the men. Irwin is 21 years of age and Fellows is 18.

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Signals Suggested FOR THE NARROWS Arrangements Which Would Tend to Safeguard Navigation

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Capt. W. H. Logan, Lloyd's salvage agent, who has recently in Vancouver with regard to the contract for the repairs to the steamer Indravell and the salvage of that vessel, is the author of special codes of signals adopted by the Dominion government for use by aid mariners in the Straits of Belle Isle and Cape Race with regard to ice, and it is considered that an adaptation of the code could be used with considerable advantage to safeguard shipping in the Narrows at Vancouver.

The suggestion is that a lofty mast with two yard arms be established at a convenient bluff at the Narrows and signals shown either by code pennant, semaphore, or shaped objects such as cone, ball, drum and square, one set of signals being made at either side of the channel. Shipping was entering at either end of the Narrows, for instance if a tug with a long boom was entering the Narrows the signalman could by the signal designed to notify the master of the vessel that a steamer was in the Narrows with which he would have to contend. There would be no difficulty in designing a code of signals which would be soon familiar to navigators using the waterway, and would give warning of a steamer, a tow, tug with scow or boom, or other craft to be met with in the channel, a service which would be of no small aid to mariners and would tend to further safeguard shipping.

Capt. Logan's Cape Race ice code is arranged in two sections, one section for use west of the 53rd meridian, the other for use east of that meridian, the former being shown by code flag above signal flag, and the latter without the code pennant. Each letter of the alphabet is used, one for each signal arranged, for instance, A shows that "The Cabot straits are not navigable; no net venture in," while if B was shown the mariner would be informed that the Cabot straits are navigable with caution; keep well to the starboard land shore;" and so on from A to Z. At night the signals are given with lights. It is considered that a similar signal should be used from the station at the Narrows at Vancouver, or from two stations, one at either end of the Narrows. Masters of steamers have often reported being inconvenienced, and in some cases that their vessels have been endangered, by meeting tugs with long booms after turning into the Narrows and the adaptation of a code of signals for use there would be welcomed by them.

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STEAMER VADSO FLOATED AGAIN

The B. C. Salvage Company Adds Another Success to Its Record

IS NOW BEACHED AT COMOX

Raised Vessel Will Be Patched and Brought to Esquimalt for Repairs

(From Friday's Daily)

The steamer Vadso, of the Boscowitz Steamship company, which was stranded on a reef off Cape Lazo, a few miles from Comox when en route to the port from Vancouver, on her way to northern British Columbia ports and Queen Charlotte Islands, was floated yesterday morning by the British Columbia Salvage company and the Maude and Cascade were also sent as soon as the news of the vessel's stranding was received here. Heavy weather was experienced during considerable part of the time and as the vessel lay in an exposed position work was difficult. The cargo was lighter to secure sent from Victoria and Comox, and pumps were placed on board.

When the big pumps had been placed on board and patches effected with the cement and wood, the latter work being rendered difficult by the heavy weather and the big fall of the tide, the task of lifting the vessel began, everything being ready for the final effort on Wednesday. Yesterday morning with the pumps each of which has a capacity of 600 tons of water an hour, throwing great streams overboard, the vessel was raised and quickly towed into deep water.

The Salvor then proceeded to Comox with her tow and the Vadso was beached to allow of temporary repairs being effected such as will permit of her being brought to Esquimalt. The contract made by the British Columbia Salvage company, which under the usual form arranged by Lloyds with the usual "No cure, no pay" proviso, was to raise the vessel here, and bring her to a safe position at Esquimalt. It is probable that the work of patching the hull at Comox will be completed today or tomorrow and the Salvor will then bring the vessel here.

With the quick salvage of the Vadso, which lay in such an exposed position that many feared the vessel would break up in consequence of the heavy weather encountered since she stranded, the British Columbia Salvage company had added to its laurels. The Esquimalt company since it purchased the steamer Salvor and equipped itself with such a modern and adequate plant for wrecking distressed vessels, making it the premier plant of its kind on this side of the Pacific ocean, has won an enviable record. A number of vessels have been floated from positions in which they must have become total wrecks had it not been for speedy and adequate assistance given by the Salvor. Among the notable cases have been those of the Mariechen, Northwestern, Twickenham, Indravell, City of Seattle, and others, that of the Mariechen involving a most difficult work. The Mariechen, which was wrecked at False Bay, Alaska, in an exposed position had been abandoned to the underwriters by the owners as a total loss, and the Esquimalt company made a contract to float her on the basis that \$37,500 was to be paid for raising and delivering her, nothing to be paid in the event of failure. The salvage work accomplished by the Salvor's crew at the Alaska port in raising the Mariechen is noted in the annals of salvage work on this coast. No less notable was the salvage of the steamer Northwestern from the rocks at Latouche Harbor, Alaska. The City of Seattle was recovered from Trial Island, and the Twickenham and Indravell were both brought to the dry dock at Esquimalt. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in repairs, etc., at Esquimalt in consequence of the salvage successes of the local company.

Ask for Amherst solid leather foot wear.

TIDE TABLE

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

Victoria, B. C., January, 1906.

Table with columns: Date, Time, Ht, Time, Ht, Time, Ht. Rows 1-24 showing tide data.

The best and most expert makers of home-made carpets, mats and rugs, at all times use the reliable Diamond Dyes for the coloring of their wool and cotton rags and yarns. A long experience of carpet makers and home dyers has proved that the Diamond Dyes produce the clearest, strongest and most brilliant colors, which washing or sun can never fade.

WORTH REMEMBERING: That a dye which will give a good color on wool or silk, will never produce good results on cotton or linen. For this reason, an special Diamond Dyes are made for cotton, linen and combinations of them. Cotton and Linen (vegetable materials) generally predominate. These special Cotton colors are now universally used by carpet and rug makers for the coloring of Cotton rags and Cotton yarns; they give rich, full and bright shades that even professional dyers cannot equal.

NEVER ALLOW A MERCHANT to sell you a dye which he claims will color Wool, Silk, and Cotton equally well; such dyes are deceptive and worthless.

Send us your name and address at once, and we will send you free of cost the famous Diamond Dye Annual, New Teddy-Bear Booklet, and Diamond Dye Cook Book.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED MONTREAL, P. Q.

ALLEGED VANDSO THIEF BETRAYED TO POLICE OFFICER BY TATTOOED FIGURE ON WRIST

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will run wood as fast as two men can handle it. It also pumps water, shaves corn, grinds feed, makes butter, cuts green, separates in feed, makes power for all farm purposes. Every farmer should have one.

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It's a good thing to look for, and a mighty good thing to find. And you will always find it in the inside pocket of Fit-Reform garments.

Suits and Overcoats, \$15 up. SOLE AGENTS ALLEN & COMPANY

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Schilling's Money Back Goods BAKING POWDER, COFFEE AND SPICE

Come in and let us explain money-back proposition, and why they are the best money can buy.

W. O. WALLACE CORNER YATES AND DOUGLAS STREETS Phone 312 The Family Cash Grocery Phone 312

When tish betri and was of the stre desc

Prime Minister, as cha of Defence, gave his a don Standard.

The scheme itself, first published in the 1906, consisted in lay with "skeleton crews," squadrons by nearly strength, and placing t in the Reserve Fleet, as the Home Fleet. A mouth (House of Lor of available battleship 39—a figure which ag previously made in th may be compared wi figuring in the officia t Fleet was reduced, six, the Mediterranean the Channel and Atla from six cruisers each nel Fleet, the first line from 67 vessels to 21, during the year it co battleships and three

In January there w men kept from sea in percentage of captains, pared with 44.4 in 190 10 per cent, as compar

On January 2 the F to the Admiralty state "will be efficiently orga- nized for war." The St instant readiness for a predicate of a fleet a crews and stationed in h of the insistence upon of the representations affairs in the navy ma its supporters in the p- ceptions were made by the Admiralty in the c each instance the neces- been officially denied.

1.—Constitution of the Home Fleet. 2.—Fully manning Nor- ing it with full a- 3.—Checking intended schools. 4.—Restoration of Char- former strength. 5.—Pledge to lay down 6.—Pledge to carry out base at Rosyth. 7.—Revision of obsole- practice.

Nore Flee It was the original i- alty to place six cruise- were compelled to plac six battleships, six cruise and torpedo flotillas the officially asserted that fleet made an equivalent going squadrons. But never been available, an vessel, except one arm- destroyers—three ships ed to be either in dock of 'The Dreadnaught, the never been to the Nore, there. Having constitu- with nucleus crews and ammunition the Admira forced to provide full c- disconcerting the manni full allowance of ammuni- vision has been official- as instantly ready for w

On May 27 the Stand- orders had been issu- nery schools. The order ed, was not carried out.

On February 19 it wa that the channel Fleet w- On August 14 it was off- it would be increased strength.

On March 7 it was off- "we were sufficiently s- for the present." On Ju- tended cruiser program

A scheme for an East- was presented by Mr. Lo- the Government admitte of the work. The 1907 e- £10,000 for preliminari- was refused. On Novem- announced that a larg- begun.

On October 16 The s- detailed account of the- the battle practice of the- cit which they were car- proving that, as a test o- battle practice returns w- less. On August 19 pre- ctions were proved with- layers' tests. On Novem- bouncement was publish-



# Year of Naval Unrest—Vacillating Admiralty



WHEN the year opened the British Navy was in process of being reorganized in accordance with a scheme which was described by the Board of Admiralty as increasing "the immediate striking strength of the Navy"; a description to which the Prime Minister, as chairman of the Committee of Defence, gave his authority, says the London Standard.

The scheme itself, details of which were first published in the Standard in October, 1906, consisted in laying up some 20 ships with "skeleton crews," reducing the sea-going squadrons by nearly one-quarter of their strength, and placing the ships thus withdrawn in the Reserve Fleet, henceforth to be known as the Home Fleet. According to Lord Tweedmouth (House of Lords, July 4), the number of available battleships was thus reduced to 39—a figure which agreed with the statement previously made in these columns, and which may be compared with the 63 battleships figuring in the official Navy List. The Atlantic Fleet was reduced from nine battleships to six, the Mediterranean Fleet from eight to six, the Channel and Atlantic Cruiser Squadrons from six cruisers each to four each. The Channel Fleet, the first line of defence, was reduced from 67 vessels to 21, and for several weeks during the year it consisted only of eleven battleships and three unarmored cruisers.

In January there were 19,000 officers and men kept from sea in nucleus crews. The percentage of captains at sea was 32.5, as compared with 44.4 in 1902, and of commanders 10 per cent, as compared with 17.

On January 2 the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty stated that the Home Fleet "will be efficiently organized for instant readiness for war." The Standard pointed out that instant readiness for war was impossible to predicate of a fleet manned with nucleus crews and stationed in harbor. In consequence of the insistence upon this obvious fact, and of the representations of the true state of affairs in the navy made by the Standard and its supporters in the press, the following concessions were made by the Government and the Admiralty in the course of the year. In each instance the necessity for any change had been officially denied.

- 1.—Constitution of the Nore Division of the Home Fleet.
- 2.—Fully manning Nore Division and providing it with full ammunition.
- 3.—Checking intended reduction of gunnery schools.
- 4.—Restoration of Channel Fleet to nearly its former strength.
- 5.—Pledge to lay down medium cruisers.
- 6.—Pledge to carry out construction of naval base at Rosyth.
- 7.—Revision of obsolete regulations of battle practice.

## Nore Fleet Fiasco

It was the original intention of the Admiralty to place six cruisers at the Nore. They were compelled to place a complete fleet of six battleships, six cruisers, five other cruisers, and torpedo flotillas there—on paper. It was officially asserted that the formation of this fleet made an equivalent to the loss of the sea-going squadrons. But the whole fleet has never been available, and in December every vessel, except one armored cruiser and two destroyers—three ships out of 37—was reported to be either in dock or waiting for docking. The Dreadnaught, the nominal flagship, has never been to the Nore, and cannot safely go there. Having constituted the Nore Division with nucleus crews and limited allowance of ammunition, the Admiralty were subsequently forced to provide full complements (thereby disconcerting the manning arrangements) and full allowance of ammunition. The Nore Division has been officially described throughout as instantly ready for war.

On May 27 the Standard published the fact that orders had been issued to reduce the gunnery schools. The order, as originally intended, was not carried out.

On February 19 it was officially announced that the Channel Fleet was not to be increased. On August 14 it was officially announced that it would be increased to nearly its former strength.

On March 7 it was officially announced that "we were sufficiently supplied with cruisers for the present." On July 30 a new and extended cruiser programme was promised.

A scheme for an East Coast base at Rosyth was presented by Mr. Lee in 1902. Last year the Government admitted the urgent necessity of the work. The 1907 estimates allowed only £10,000 for preliminaries, and all information was refused. On November 30 the First Lord announced that a large scheme would be begun.

On October 16 the Standard published a detailed account of the regulations governing the battle practice of the Fleet, and the way in which they were carried out, conclusively proving that, as a test of war efficiency, the battle practice returns were practically worthless. On August 19 precisely the same conclusions were proved with regard to the gunlayers' tests. On November 5 an official announcement was published outlining reforms

in the battle practice as suggested by the writer of the article.

## Sir J. Fisher's "Admiration"

Yet the returns of both gunlayers' tests and battle practice had been quoted by the First Lord as absolute proofs of the efficiency of the whole fleet, and particularly of the Home Fleet. Even more significant is the fact that Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher, speaking at the Guildhall on November 9—four days' after the Admiralty had publicly withdrawn their own regulations—said that the gunnery efficiency of the fleet was "unparalleled," and that he was "lost in wonder and admiration at the splendid unity of spirit and determination that must have been shown by everybody from top to bottom to obtain these results."

There is one conclusion—among others—which is inevitably to be drawn from these facts. It is that the policy of an Administration which is driven by pressure of external opinion to these shifts and changes, cannot possibly be designed upon any coherent strategic scheme. It follows that public confidence is necessarily forfeited, and that the national security is endangered.

That, even in January, 1907, there was already a strong demand for a public inquiry into naval administration, is not surprising. The Prime Minister refused the request of a large number of members of parliament for such an investigation, giving as his reason that the First Sea Lord would resign if it were granted. During the year the demand has steadily strengthened, as the real condition of affairs in the fleet became known. In a letter read at the London Chamber of Commerce on November 13, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Frederick Richards advocated an inquiry, in which he was supported by Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton.

## Shipbuilding Programme

The building programme of 1906-7 was fixed, upon the advice of the Board of Admiralty, at a minimum of four large armored

ships. In July, 1906, one ship was dropped—with the approval of the same Board.

During the year the three new battleships of the Dreadnaught class—Bellerophon, Temeraire, and Superb—have been launched, together with the large armored cruisers, Defence (Minotaur class), Indomitable, Invincible, and Inflexible (Invincible class). The armored cruisers Achilles, Cochrane, Natal, and Warrior have been completed and have been placed at the Nore. The battleships Lord Nelson and Agamemnon are being completed, and are to be placed at the Nore.

The 1907-8 programme consisted of three Dreadnaughts. But the building of one of these was to depend upon the result of The Hague Conference—a weak concession to foolish sentiment. That Conference having proved—as regards Great Britain—a highly ignominious failure, the third ship was ordered. The one small cruiser Boadicea, parent ship for destroyers, is now under construction. As regards the torpedo flotillas, Mr. Robertson stated on July 31, that there was a steady annual output of five ocean-going destroyers, 12 coastal destroyers, and 12 turbine torpedo boats.

The real position with regard to destroyers is that, from 1897 to July, 1907, the number of destroyers built and projected by Great Britain is 73 (of which two have been lost), and by Germany, 73. But Great Britain has at one time been obliged to keep as many as 47 abroad. The German official life of a destroyer is 12 years. The inference is sufficiently plain.

With regard to the repairs of the fleet, the official statements of a general tenor, together with the constant refusal to give detailed information, have kept Parliament and the country in ignorance of the exact conditions. It is, however, clear to any observer of naval affairs that the ships of the Home Fleet, being kept in partial commission, must necessarily accumulate defects. No provision has been made for these in the Estimates.

The outlay in the future must, therefore, be very heavy.

As regards the repairs of the Fleet as a whole, Sir William White has stated that, basing his estimate on the percentage of repairs required on capital value, the estimates of 1905 were inadequate. The provision for 1906 was nearly £300,000 less. The estimates for 1906-7 showed a reduction on the previous year (maintenance, repairs, and sea stores) of nearly £1,200,000. At the same time, the salving of the Montague and the various accidents to large ships involved an outlay not included in the calculations. The refusal of the government to give repairs to private yards, and the large reductions in the dockyard establishments also indicate an inability to meet essential requirements. The general position may be inferred from these facts with some accuracy.

## Two-Power Standard

The uncertainty with regard to the intentions of the government relating to the standard of naval strength was recently aroused again by Mr. Haldane, who, speaking at Hanley, on December 16, hinted that the Two-power standard might become untenable. But two days previously, the First Lord, speaking at Liverpool, had warned his hearers that large demands might be necessary in the interests of the national security. Again, Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Berwick, on December 19, stated that the present strength of the fleet was adequate. Which of these eminent politicians is to be believed?

The navy estimates showed a reduction of 1,000 men and £1,427,000. During the year the Coastguard, the most valuable of the reserves, was reduced by 316 men. Sixty-eight stations were closed and 13 reduced. On December 13 it was announced that only those stations where signalling was required would be retained under naval control. Should this intention be carried out, the government pledge that no more reductions would be made in the Coastguard service until Parliament had considered the matter, will be vio-

lated. Intense dissatisfaction has already been aroused in the lower ranks of the service at what is regarded as a gross injustice. Other important reductions in the estimates were a decrease of £225,000 for guns and £297,000 for ammunition. In October an order was issued whose effect was to reduce the pay of the lower deck under certain conditions—another cause of discontent.

At the end of June the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel fleet took a combined fleet (Channel and part of Home fleet), for a training cruise up the East Coast, round the North of Scotland, and down the West Coast. The various large seaport towns were visited on the way, with the excellent result of bringing the work of the navy under the direct observation of the country.

During the summer that part of the Nore division which was not in dock cruised in the North Sea.

On October 14 the Channel fleet, with a contingent from the Home fleet, was taken up the East coast and into northern waters for manoeuvres. No details of the work have been published, but it is known that very valuable results were secured under heavy weather conditions.

## Home Fleet Review

On July 10 the Home Fleet was warned to mobilize for training and review on July 22. On that day the gunnery, torpedo, and other men went aboard the ships. Out of 244 vessels, over 60 were unavailable, but, as it was, the number of men available barely sufficed to man the remainder.

After a few days' cruising the Home fleet anchored off Cowes, and on August 3 it was reviewed by His Majesty the King. The fleet was illuminated at night. The cost of the pageant (which was not of the smallest practical use to any one) has not been disclosed, but it could hardly have been less than £100,000. On August 5 the King went for a short trip in the Dreadnaught, and witnessed an exhibition of gunlayer's skill, extremely creditable to the gunlayer, but bearing, of course, no relation to war practice. On the following day the Home fleet was occupied in "strategic exercises," the accounts of which were so obscure that no comment would be possible, even if it were desirable. The truth of the matter would appear to be that the whole business was arranged in accordance with the new Admiralty policy of popular advertisement and press inspiration.

"The signal made by desire of the King was sufficient testimony to the conduct of the officers and men. His Majesty the King is greatly pleased with the efficient condition of the Home fleet, and is very glad to have had the opportunity of inspecting it in such glorious weather."

Two of the new cruisers, Natal and Warrior, which had been taken out of dock for the occasion, were returned thither. Out of the total number of destroyers in home waters, about one-third were unfit for service owing to disrepair, irrespective of several which were disabled during the Home fleet exercises.

## Admiralty Policy

There remains to be briefly considered a very grave aspect of the present naval administration. On October 19 there appeared in these columns a letter from a naval officer, who, acting under a sense of duty to his calling, deliberately infringed the regulations forbidding an officer on full pay publicly to comment upon matters connected with the service, and, in so doing, risked his whole career. He protested in the plainest terms against the system of "espionage" which had been introduced into the service. Mr. H. F. Wyatt and Mr. Spenser Wilkinson have since corroborated the allegation, affirming that they had documentary evidence of its truth.

The expenditure of public money by the Board of Admiralty upon the defence and explanation of their policy—an unconstitutional innovation—has been partly exposed in the House of Commons. The First Lord, whose duty it is to represent the Board, and upon whom the whole responsibility of its action rests, has made no statement on the subject. The Government are, of course, to be held primarily accountable for naval administration.

At the close of the year, the public uneasiness with regard to naval policy is steadily resolving itself into a demand for an impartial inquiry into the whole administration which, since the First Sea Lord was made responsible for all the business of Board by Order in Council, is associated with his name.

On December 21 the Standard announced that the Admiralty had decided to establish a Pacific and North American squadron, based on Esquimaux, the scheme to take effect in May next. As on a previous occasion had happened, an official denial was issued by the Admiralty. In the earlier case, the essential truth of our statement was at last admitted, and in the present case also we are content to await events.

In conclusion, The Standard and its supporters in the press may claim to have exposed the true state of affairs in the navy, and to have forced concessions upon seven essential points upon the Government and the Admiralty. In particular, the one test which has constantly been adduced in Parliament, and out of it, as a conclusive proof of the "efficiency" of the fleet—its achievements in gunnery—has been shown to be utterly fallacious.

## Living London

FEW annual volumes are more replete with interest as well as information to the student of London problems than the 108th issue of the London Postal Directory, which Messrs. Kelly & Co. have just published.

To take an example at random, the bestowal of the Order of Merit on Miss Florence Nightingale is duly chronicled and included with her name and address in the Court section. We learn that there are no fewer than thirty-nine High streets, one borough alone having five within its boundaries, says the Belfast Whig. John street comes second in number, with twenty-two of its kind, although they were formerly the most numerous, some sixty of them having been re-named of late years. There still remain 14 of the 49 King streets and 14 of the 43 Queen streets. There are 13 Queen's roads and 11 Market streets. One street only is called "The Square," but most other titles are duplicated. The shortest street is Mansion House street, with only one house in it, and the longest Garratt lane, with numbers up to 998. Fulham road comes second with 969, and Old Kent road, formerly first, takes third place with 915 houses.

Even the "public-house" signs recorded become objects of interest to the historian, who will note the districts in which the Duke of York is ousted by the newer favorite, "The Duke of Wellington." The "Prince of Wales" is evidently the most popular sign, though king's and queens heads are almost as numerous. "Railway Taverns" abound mostly in the outlying parts of the county, and the 40 "Coach and Horses," as well as the three "Half-way Houses," remain as mementoes of the coaching days. Curiously enough there are two "World's Ends" in London, and a "World Turned Upside Down." There are six "Elephant and Castles," eighteen "Angels," as well as Chaucer's "Tabard" and "St. Thomas a Watering."

Quite a useful feature is the "Conveyance" section, which gives the best routes and various means of travel to and from the suburban districts. The "Church" section is as up to date as the rest of the volume, full details of the new denomination, "The United Methodist Church" being given, as well as the places of worship of every variation of religious faith extant in the metropolis.

The names of the members of the great Smith family in London occupy some sixteen columns of the "Court" directory, Jones fills some eight columns, Brown and Robinson seven and a half and four and a half respectively. There are some five columns of Whites and only 54 Blacks, Greys and Greens are fewer still. There are 190 Bells, but only one Peal. Agriculturists will be interested to know that there are 4 Acres and 97 Fields in London, which has also 48 Farmers, 13 Plowmen, and 3 Cows. There are 58 Frosts and 5 Foggs.

Two columns shelter the Foxes. There are three columns of Cooks and one of Carpenters, and pessimists will note there is at least one Man. Animal names are also to be found—viz., 65 Bulls, 2 Bunnys, 2 Rabbits and 17 Capons. There is only 1 Fatt and there are 7

Leans, 7 Pears, 1 Plum, 3 Grapes, 3 Oranges, 12 Peaches, and 16 Lemons also occur; and for trees there are 35 Ash, 46 Birch, 11 Beech, 8 Box, and 1 Oak. Two-Olives, 16 Vines, and 1 Primrose support 108 Birds, 16 Sparrows, 10 Eagles, 2 Pigeons, 27 Nightingales, and 5 Goldfinches.

There are several Drinkwaters and only 1 Coffee, 308 Bakers and only 1 Roll; 73 Barbers, with only 6 Poles, 4 Shaves, and 29 Beards, 8 Baths, and 4 Hairs. There are only 33 Batchelors, and only 3 own up to being Old; 256, however, claim to be Young. There are only 2 Plates, and for sportsmen there are only 8 Batts and 80 Balls. Ecclesiastical names include 42 Churches, 23 Chappels and 2 Sanctuaries. There are 42 Popes, 97 Bishops, 60 Deans, 13 Priests, and 26 Deacons.

There are many Kings, but no Queens, few Earls, but more Princes and Dukes.

Not only are there Fish, but also Crabs, Cod, Bass, Pike, and Whitefish, as well as 38 Bacons and only 1 Quarrrel.

## Financial Peace

THE Rome correspondent of the Standard says: Professor Luigi Luzzatti, whose name has been prominently before the public of late in connection with his proposal for an international conference for financial peace, outlined by him in the "Neue Freie Presse," is the veteran of the Italian Parliament, having been a member of the Chamber for over thirty-seven years; indeed, his first election was announced before he had reached the prescribed age of thirty required by the Italian Constitution for a member of the Senate or the Chamber. As professor to the university, as politician, and as Minister, he has devoted his time to the economic resurrection of the peninsula, and, whether in office or out he may be considered as the only man who really directs the financial policy of the country. All important steps in this field, as well as all the commercial treaties concluded by Italy are due to him.

The ex-minister of finance has explained to me some of the details of his great project, in which he combines a high ideal for humanity with a practical actuality that is peculiarly his own. He desires to follow the conference for peace by a conference having for its aim the eventual economic federation of the world, so that the financial support that is often extended by one great company or banking establishment to another in temporary need of gold should be rendered possible on a larger scale between great nations, who—reversing the usual order imagined by dreamers of the solidarity of the human race—instead of extending financial help to each other because they know themselves to be brothers, would learn to realise the brotherhood of humanity through the practical community of interests that holds them together.

I asked Professor Luzzatti to tell me what, according to him, should be the English point of view of the great design that he has suggested. The great statesman and

economist replied that business men, bankers and financiers alike have recognized that the gold basis in England is too restricted, and that it is necessary to enlarge it. An examination made in common by experts of the banks of emission and of the treasuries of all the principal states of the world would show how it would be well to modify the means and methods of circulation, and of the Treasury, and the relations of the banks of emission with the State Treasury, and how it would be possible to facilitate loans between banks of emission in order to moderate crises, in so far as they are the consequence of faulty banking arrangements. The conference would initiate a species of divisions of labor; for example, England would be most suited to assist America; and France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, could, with their gold, assist the banks of England and Germany.

"When Minister of Treasury," added Professor Luzzatti, "I, with great advantage to my country, which has all foreign exchanges in its favor, increased the investment abroad of superfluous Treasury gold, and of a portion of the gold reserves of the Bank of Italy. When I was minister I invested no less than 30 millions of Italian gold in English Treasury bonds. A conference such as I desire would bring to light these and many other facts, and through the utility of common interests would be a great step towards the financial peace of the world." When I asked Signor Luzzatti whether he considered that the adherence of the United States to his proposed conference would be easily obtained, the ex-Minister replied that America was of all nations the most interested in discussing and examining the question, and that the relations between their State treasury and the banks of emission, and their technical arrangements with the latter, were the most apt to bring on crises, and to embitter them after they have arisen. In conclusion, Signor Luzzatti said: "The States of the world realize every day more and more that they can support one another in good as well as evil. The monetary evils of the United States or of some other great countries disturb the economic life of the wiser and more prudent nations, therefore so much the more necessary are economic misunderstandings and agreements for preventive remedies."

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is one of the busiest monarchs of Europe, and is never happier than when attending the affairs of state. Even as a child she was fond of asserting her authority. One day she sent for a certain minister and announced that she had quarreled with and dismissed her governess. The minister gravely asked: "When does your majesty wish her to be beheaded? You know it is the custom in Holland to behead all those who are officially disgraced. It will be necessary for your majesty to be present at the execution, and—" Here the child queen abruptly left the apartment and the governess was reinstated at once.

Butterin—Why have you been studying those rules so hard for the last three days? Fuser—Don't bother me. I'm taking a girl to the game.—Harvard Lampoon.

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# The Last Week of Our January Sale Opens with Remarkable Bargains

**Extra Special Monday Ladies' Cotton and Flannelette Wrappers**  
 Regular \$1.25 and \$1.50. Monday 90c  
 Regular \$1.75 and \$2.25. **\$1.35**

We intend making the last week of our January Sale one to be long remembered, and we are starting with a multitude of splendid bargains. Every woman will be here Monday as a small purse will reach a long way at The Big Store. It will also be to your interest investigating during the remaining days of the month.

**Extra Special Monday Ladies' Cotton and Flannelette Wrappers**  
 Regular values 75c., Monday 45c  
 Regular values 90c., Monday 75c

## A Clearing-Out of All Ladies' Colored Blouses, Monday

Reg. Values \$2.50 to \$4.50 for \$1.50



On Monday we intend clearing out all the remainder of our stock of Ladies' Colored Blouses, which includes fine quality lustres, voiles and cashmere, also black lustré, lawns and muslins. In this assortment you will find a wide variety of styles, some of which are handsomely trimmed, while in them will be found enough to suit every individual taste. Reg. values were \$2.50 to \$4.50. Special on Monday ..... **\$1.50**

## Ladies' Stylish Coats on Sale Monday

Reg. Values \$10.00 to \$75.00 for \$4.50, \$10.00, \$15.00, and \$25.00

Our desire to clear out our stock of Women's Stylish Coats has caused us to close an eye on price and Monday you will be able to procure a fine garment at from one-half to two-thirds off regular prices. In this collection you will find all the fashionable effect sought after by all careful dressers. Values like these are of rare occurrence, you really do not know what this sale means to you until you have attended as they are positively the best values we have ever offered from the Women's Ready-to-wear Department, they are all the very latest style and are made of the best quality plain cloths, while the tailoring and workmanship is all that is desired in a stylish coat.



|                                   |                                     |                                    |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Reg. Values \$10. to \$15. Monday | Reg. Values \$25. to \$27.50 Monday | Reg. Values \$31 to \$37.50 Monday | Reg. Values \$40 to \$75 Monday |
| <b>\$4.50</b>                     | <b>\$10</b>                         | <b>\$15</b>                        | <b>\$25</b>                     |

## 50 Dozen Infants' Cashmere Socks, Monday, Regular Values 15c, 20c and 25c for 5c

How about the little tots, could not get a better chance to supply them with nice warm socks. These are made of excellent quality cashmere, and at the price they are marked it would be mere fallacy to let this fine chance slip by without taking advantage of it. Regular values were 15c, 20c and 25c. Monday ..... **5c**

## Flannelettes, Specially Priced Regular Value, per Yard, 15c. Monday, 8c

The chilly weather which is at hand makes this news most comforting. As preventatives against colds these hold enviable positions among careful buyers. This lot is in fancy scroll and floral designs, and are specially good bargains. The regular price of this popular material was 15c. It is a splendid article for wrappers, blouses, etc., and will be sold Monday at ..... **8c**

## Keep the Little Ones Warm Children's Coats Marked at Little Prices, Monday

This cold and changeable weather makes it a quick necessity to get the little one a good coat, and on Monday you are afforded every opportunity to do at a good saving. These are in plush and eiderdown and are just the thing for this weather. Special for Monday ..... **90c**

## Sale of B. & C. Corsets, Reg. \$1.00. Special, Monday, 50c

Monday we are placing on sale a line of Ladies' B. & C. Corsets, these are in colors of white and grey, in batiste and fine Gene, Princess hip, and are a specially good value. Regular price \$1.00. Monday ..... **50c**

## Children's Wool Garters to be Cleared, Monday at 10c

These are for the little ones, and are marked at little prices. Made of good quality wool, in all colors, and are just the kind to keep their little legs warm. Special for Monday, per pair ..... **10c**

## Boys' Fancy Overcoats, Regular \$5.75, \$6.50 and \$7.50 for \$3.90

This lot comprises Boys' Fancy Overcoats, made of extra quality covert cloth in blues and blacks, with brass buttons and belts, in long and reefer style. Reg. values \$5.75 to \$7.50. Special Monday ..... **\$3.90**



## Magnet Prices of Boys' Overcoats. Regular Values \$4 to \$6.50 for \$2.75

Monday will see these splendid wearables leave the store quickly, they are made of splendid quality cravenettes and Scotch tweeds, in stripes and broken checks. Any mother would feel justly proud to see her boy dressed in any of these fine coats, and then, too, it will be a pleasure to the wearer, all cut in the latest styles, while the tailoring is perfect. Regular \$4.00 to \$6.50. Monday ..... **\$2.75**

**Boys' 2-Piece Norfolk Suits**  
 Sizes up to 33, Special, Monday, \$2.75

## Sixty-Eight Ladies' Walking Skirts at Remarkable Price Concessions

Regular Values \$8.50 to \$12.50, Special, Monday, \$4.75

Monday we intend clearing out this lot of skirts, and the prices which we have marked them at should make them walk out quickly. They are in tweed effects, cut in all the leading styles of the season. Even if you do not need a skirt now you cannot do better than purchase one for future needs here Monday. The regular prices were \$8.50 to \$12.50, for ..... **\$4.75**

## Starting the Week With a Price Surprise in Ladies' Silk Skirts

Regular Price Was \$10. Special, Monday, \$3.90

This is a sensational sale indeed, a clear saving of six dollars and ten cents can be made here Monday. Every woman of taste will be in attendance here Monday. They are made of excellent quality taffeta, accordion pleated in blues and blacks, all are liberally full in cut. Your choice of this superb collection on Monday ..... **\$3.90**

## Special Bargains from the Dress Goods Section Monday

Monday, we place on sale an oddment lot of dress goods at decisive underpricings, and comprises Wastings, Tweeds, Canvas Cloths and Black Lustrés. The astonishing variety in this lot will, we have no doubt, find ready favor from people who want just enough cloth to make a coat, waist or skirt. The collection, while unusually varied, includes the choicest weaves that can be had. Regular values up to 65c, Monday ..... **25c**

### Tweed Suitings

Reg. \$1 and \$1.25. Special, Monday, 35c  
 A specially fine assortment of Tweed Suitings go on sale Monday. These are all 54 inches wide, in dark and medium colorings, and are to be had Monday at one-third and less their regular value, which was \$1.00 and \$1.25. Special Monday ..... **35c**

### Crepe de Chine, Panamas, Etc.

Reg. 75c. Special, Monday, 45c  
 These are special values, the assortment is also varied, and includes a splendid range of Crepe de Chine, Panamas, Canvas Cloths and Light Tweeds. No woman will go without having a piece of these fine goods. The regular values were 75c, but for Monday they are marked at ..... **45c**

### All-Wool Poplins

Specially Priced for Monday at 50c  
 All Wool Poplins, in cardinal royal, French grey, sage, old rose and myrtle, is a splendid quality material, and worth double the price we are asking for it on Monday, and will pay you to come in and investigate. Special price for Monday at ..... **50c**

### Cream Dress Goods

Regular Values up to \$1 for 65c  
 This lot is a special line, and includes a large variety of Panamas, Fancy Lustrés, Serges, Poppins, and Voiles, and at this greatly reduced price should clear out quickly. All women who want good material will be here Monday. Regular \$1.00 value for ..... **65c**

### All-Wool Serges

Regular Value 85c. Special, Monday, 65c  
 All Wool Serges are always popular, and among this assortment will be found some decidedly pretty pieces. They are in colors of navys, reds, creams and blacks, all of which are 44 inches wide. Reg. value of these fine goods was 85c. Special Monday ..... **65c**

### Clan Tartans

Specially Priced for Monday at 75c  
 Nothing is more suitable for Children's Dresses than this popular material. It is extra fine, all wool, and will be snapped up quickly on Monday at this ridiculously low price, worth half as much more, but to go quick Monday at ..... **75c**

### Tweed Coatings

Regular Value \$1.75. Special, Monday, 75c  
 Just think of getting beautiful Tweed Coatings at one dollar less than their regular value. Some people would hardly realize what such good news means to them, but here Monday. They are all 54 inches wide, extra good quality. Regular \$1.75. Monday ..... **75c**

### Tweed Suitings

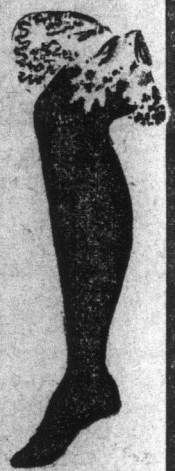
Regular Value \$1.50. Special, Monday, 75c  
 The price of these splendid goods have been cut exactly in half for Monday's selling. They are in plaid and check effects, and are splendid value, all are 54 inches wide and extra good quality. Regular value \$1.50. Special for Monday at ..... **75c**

## Half-Price Sale of Boys' Worn-out Hose, Monday

No mothers will allow this opportunity to slip by without getting a few pairs for the boy. They are all made of excellent quality material and will give splendid wear. The sizes run from 6½ to 8½. Regular value, per pair, was 25c. For quick clearance Monday ..... **12½c**

## Special Values in Ladies' Hosiery, Monday

At the prices we have marked these at you will do well to buy for future use as well as for immediate use, whether you want silk hose or plain cashmere, they are here Monday at remarkable low prices, which make them predominant values.  
 Women's Silk Spliced Cashmere Hose, 1½ ribbed, regular values 75c. Special Monday, per pair ..... **50c**  
 Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, reg. values 50c, for ..... **35c**  
 Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, regular values 35c, for ..... **25c**  
 Ladies' 1½ Ribbed Hose, regular values 50c, for ..... **37½c**



## Boys' Reefers. Reg. Values \$1.75 to \$2.50. Special, Monday, \$1.25

Another lot of popular Reefers for the little fellow, and judging from the way the last lot went these will clear out more lively, as there are only 32, and the price is down so low that the material they are made of would cost more. They are made of serges and chinchilla, with brass and black buttons down front. Regular values \$1.75 to \$2.50. Special Monday ..... **\$1.25**

## Boys' Three-Piece Suits, Regular Values \$4.50. Monday, \$2.90

A splendid assortment of Boys' Three Piece Suits go on sale Monday. These come in tweeds and worsted, and are exceptional bargains. Excellent cloth for school wear. Will give satisfaction in every way. Made in all the latest and smartest styles of the season, but to share in them you will have to be down here quick. Regular values were \$4.50. Specially priced for Monday ..... **\$2.90**

**Boys' 2-Piece Norfolk Suits**  
 Sizes up to 33, Special, Monday, \$2.75

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

VOL L, NO. 119

## MONEY TROUBLE NOT YET

Two New York Banks to Withstand the Strain

## CLOSE THEIR DOORS

Both Institutions Expected to Pay Their Depositors Full

New York, Jan. 29.—Institutions of New York national and the other will not open their doors morning. The New York national bank, capitalized at \$10,000,000, was taken in charge by the state comptroller early in the evening. Mechanics and Traders' Institution, capitalized at \$1,000,000, announced shortly before the decision of the directors tomorrow.

Both banks announce to pay all depositors. A state New Amsterdam national bank has liabilities of \$4,482, \$2,065,273 are due depositors. Bank officers assert, they will every depositor be paid. The stockholders will be paid in full.

Both institutions had been in the hands of the state since the failure of the Mechanics and Traders' Institution. The Mechanics bank has two branches in the city, one in Brooklyn, and ten in other parts of the state. The Mechanics bank has two branches in the city, one in Brooklyn, and ten in other parts of the state.

Who are the directors of the clearing house had no further assistance. Although the clearing house holds some six million dollars of collateral of the bank, and whereas the bank was absolutely solvent, resources in the possession of the bank to continue without aid, and whereas, it is the interest of the depositors to avoid a liquidation, it is the duty of the directors to whom should be treated as a matter of course. The directors of the clearing house had no further assistance. Although the clearing house holds some six million dollars of collateral of the bank, and whereas the bank was absolutely solvent, resources in the possession of the bank to continue without aid, and whereas, it is the interest of the depositors to avoid a liquidation, it is the duty of the directors to whom should be treated as a matter of course.

Frozen to Death  
 Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 29.—McElroy, a fireman at the Leroy hydraulic Electric was found frozen to death.

Stoessel's Trial  
 St. Petersburg, Jan. 29.—The testimony of the court is trying Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel's surrender of Port Arthur. The case, came to an end to court adjourned until Feb. 1. Closing arguments of the state and counsel for the other defendants will be heard.

Montreal Man Shot  
 Montreal, Jan. 29.—A man was wounded in his abdomen, and in weak condition, Alfred Gosselin, was conveyed early this morning to the hospital. He was shot by P. R. watchman stationed near Atwater avenue, who upon by four men, one of whom was supposed to be Gosselin. It is an old-time burglar.

Premier in Better Health  
 London, Jan. 28.—The Premier Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was improved today, and is able to preside at a meeting of the cabinet council. He gave tonight to his followers, as they gathered on the eve of the opening of the session, but he did not attend the reception given by Beauchamp in his behalf. He observed all precautions, but expected he will be present at the opening of parliament.

New York to Paris  
 Paris, Jan. 28.—Three automobiles which are to take New York-Paris motor cars left this city for New York. The cars were driven by two Frenchmen, Sacha and dard, and an Italian, Antonio, and as they passed the streets of Paris the people were shouting and waving. The cars were decorated with the flags of the United States and Russia. A round of the boulevards was made out of the city by the Mallote for Havre, where they will be placed on board the New York. Pons, a third car, will join the others on the coast.

The amount spent by Switzerland every year is \$4,000,000.