

INSURRECTOS WIN VICTORY

Reported to have Defeated Federal Forces in Fight at Mulato—Different Version from Federal Source

NAVARRO'S ARMY EXPECTED AT JUAREZ

Situation of Opposing Forces in Neighborhood of Border City—Observations Made by Aviators

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 11.—Aviators received here today state that the Mexican federal troops have suffered severe defeat in Mulato, where a battle raged for 36 hours.

Presidio, Texas, is the nearest American town to Mulato, and aviators were received by way of that place. The dispatches are vague, and it is believed they refer to a continuation of the light reported on Wednesday.

Federal Report Differs

MEXICO, CITY, Feb. 11.—A special all Mexico report from the forces of General Lugo and Insurrectos under Toribio (Ciego) and Emilio Salgado, in Cerro Mulato, without giving the date of the occurrence, in which eight federals were killed. The losses were said to have been 325 strong, and the rebels 200.

Situation at Juarez

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 11.—The jefe politico, or mayor, of Juarez, said today that he expected General Navarro to enter the town across the river tomorrow. He issued orders that preparation be made for a public demonstration. Aside from the report in statement, there is nothing to confirm the report. Navarro is believed by the insurgents to be proceeding by train.

Members of the junta are not prepared today to state that Orozco was in a position to fight.

Provisional Secretary of State Hernandez asserted that Orozco brought exactly 387 men with him to Juarez, and that during the last week he had admitted a hundred armed recruits. Many others offered themselves, and it was as they brought no rifles that they were denied enlistment. He added that General Manuel Casillas, who arrived on Thursday, brought only 60 men, leaving the bulk of his force, numbering 120, at Galeana. He came north to join in the council of war held yesterday, at which a board of strategy was appointed. Orozco and the other leaders are subject to the orders of the board, according to the agreement.

Casillas and Castula Herrar, the latter on recruiting duty, visited insurgent headquarters today. Casillas said that his attack on Galeana a week ago was a surprise to the federals, who claimed to have taken seventy prisoners there with little bloodshed. General Blanco, he said, with 400 men, joined him there, but later returned to Casas Grandes to replenish his ammunition supply. He expressed the opinion, without affirming it, that the non-arrival of the ammunition was delaying Blanco.

The usual reports of heavy fighting between Navarro were current today, and with a shadow of confirmation, and with every reason to disbelieve them.

Aeroplane Observations.

Rene Simon, the French aviator, on scouting flight into Mexico, failed to locate Pasqual Orozco, the insurgent leader and his army.

Simon, in his Blériot monoplane, flew over the scene of last Tuesday's engagement and, then striking the ground over the foothills, made a big circle, taking in a radius of ten miles or more, flying at a comparatively low altitude. He was seen to turn out of his course several times, and it was thought that he had seen something interesting, but when he returned to the aviation field he reported that with the exception of one or two men on horseback, he had seen nothing

whatever that resembled an army. Edmund Anderson, in the little Swiss Daimler, had a narrow escape from serious injury when he wrecked his monoplane this afternoon. He was up about thirty feet when the flyer suddenly plunged earthwards, standing on its head. Anderson, strapped into the seat, was lifted out unhurt but badly shaken up.

Charles K. Hamilton, Roland G. Garros and Rene Barrier made flights during the afternoon. Garros, in an attempt to find out how he could send his Blériot up more than 4,000 feet. He made a very hazardous landing, coming down at a sharp angle. The flights today were made in a puff of wind that veered and shifted badly.

RECIPROcity IN MONTANA

HELENA, MONT., Feb. 11.—Representative Nelson Story, Jr., Republican, of Gallatin county, today introduced in the House a memorial urging Congress to ratify the Canadian reciprocity agreement. The resolution was referred to the committee on federal relations.

G. N. AT WINNIPEG

To Build Depot Near Main Street and to have Trains Running Within Year

WINNIPEG, Feb. 11.—Alderman Douglas announced today that the Great Northern Railway will build a depot of its own close to Main street. A few blocks from the C. P. R. depot, and have trains running in from the south within a year. The alderman says that J. J. Hill and Louis Hill, whom he met in St. Paul last week, told him that the railroad will establish a daily freight special from Minneapolis, arriving in Winnipeg about 6 a. m.

GRIEVANCES IN RAILWAY BELT

Representatives of Lumber Interests Present Case to Ministers at Ottawa—Long Sault Dam

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—British Columbia lumber interests waited today in the government and urged removal of grievances in regard to revocation of licenses and inroads of "squatters" in the railway belt.

The delegates were received by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Ministers Oliver and Templeman and given an encouraging hearing. They will remain in Ottawa for a day or two until matters of which they complain have been adjusted.

The cabinet council this afternoon devoted the entire sitting to consideration of the Long Sault dam proposition, which has developed into a momentous international question, as to which correspondence is now proceeding between the government of Ottawa and Ambassador Bryce at Washington.

Against Reciprocity

VERNON, B.C., Feb. 11.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade last night, it was decided to endorse the resolution protesting against reciprocity passed by the Associated Boards of Trade at Summerland, and decided to endeavor to unite all boards of trade in the fruit and vegetable districts in an effort to circulate a monster petition and have it presented at Ottawa by a strong delegation from this province. With this end in view, invitations have been wired today inviting the Kootenay and Boundary boards to send delegates to a meeting at Revelstoke to arrange for this delegation.

Hillman's Case

SEATTLE, Feb. 11.—In the trial today of Millionaire Clarence D. Hillman, charged with using the mails to defraud, L. J. Debranty, who came from Cincinnati, told of his dealing with Hillman. He bought land at Birmingham, Hillman's boom town in Snohomish county, on the "easy payment" plan, and his contract bound Hillman to refund the payment at the end of one year, with 1 per cent interest. If Debranty was dissatisfied with his purchase, payments were due on the 2nd of each month, and Hillman's cashier endeavored continually to date the payment as made of the 3rd. Witness kept up his payments until the federal grand jury in Tacoma began investigation of Hillman last fall. Witness then learned that his land had been sold to several other persons on the easy payment plan. He demanded return of his payments, he testified, but Hillman refused. Walter Virgin of North Yakima, Wash., R. H. Nash of Tacoma, formerly of Oklahoma City; F. G. Reid of Proser, Wash., and Wm. A. Howe, Carson, Wash., testified to alleged sharp practice of Hillman in selling land to them.

GIVES APPROVAL TO FEDERALISM

Mr. John Redmond Makes Definite Statement that He Fully Accepts Principle of Home Rule All Around

QUITE CONSISTENT WITH PARNELL PLAN

Makes Proviso that Home Rule for Ireland must not wait on Other Parts of United Kingdom

LONDON, Feb. 11.—After much beating about the bush and a denial telegraphed from the United States that he favored "Home Rule All Round," an issue which figured prominently in British politics just before the last election, Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalist party, on whose good will the Liberal government is at present dependent, has come out with a declaration stating the seal of his approval on the federal scheme.

In a statement to the press he says: "Ireland's demand is for full legislative and executive control of all purely Irish affairs, subject to the supreme authority of the Imperial parliament. The statute constituting the new Irish parliament must settle the question of what are purely Irish affairs. Therefore that question rests in the hands of the present Imperial parliament. The retention of Irish members in the Imperial parliament, and what the number of them should be retained, must also of course be settled by the Imperial statute. When such an Irish parliament as I have indicated has been created, it will be there, a ready-made portion of a federal system that Great Britain may create in the future."

Mr. Redmond replies fully to two points in the recent controversy: 1. That the idea of federalism as a solution of the Irish question is new; and 2. That Parnell's home rule, as it is called, is in fact identical with federalism in its motive and necessary effect.

In disproof of both these statements, Mr. Redmond gives a rapid sketch of the different phases which home rule took on, and quotes O'Connell as showing that even when repeal of the union was the Irish policy, he was asked to consider federalism as an alternative, and that though he ultimately chose repeal of the union as the more practical policy of the two, he admitted the merits of federalism. Mr. Redmond then goes on to deal with Isaac Butt's definite abandonment of repeal of the union and definite acceptance of the federal scheme instead, and passes to Parnell's clear and full acceptance of federalism as a solution of the Irish question in a speech of 1886 and his letter to Mr. Cecil Rhodes when accepting Mr. Rhodes' subscription of £250,000. The summing-up is that the federal idea dates from 1832, and is quite consistent with every demand put forward by Parnell and his successors.

Mr. Redmond makes a proviso that Ireland should not be asked to postpone her claim until England, Scotland and Wales were ready to enter into the arrangement.

"For Ireland," he says, "it is a matter of life and death."

Subject to this contention, he declares they have no objection whatever to what is called federalism.

Cokedale Mine Disaster

TRINIDAD, Colo., Feb. 11.—The bodies of the two remaining victims of the Cokedale mine disaster were recovered from the mine today and brought to Trinidad. Arrangements have been made for a joint funeral of the victims. State Mine Inspector Dalrymple arrived at Cokedale this morning and immediately began an investigation of the disaster. The coroner's inquest will be held next Wednesday.

COSTS EIGHT MILLIONS

Work on North Coast Division of Harriman System Between Spokane and Portland

PORTLAND, Feb. 11.—Contracts for \$8,000,000 of construction work on the North Coast or third division of the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Lines between Spokane and the Snake River, reducing the distance between Portland and Seattle 54 miles, making this line the shortest between the two cities, will be let within a few days, with the stipulation that they be completed before the end of 1912.

This announcement was made at the Portland office of the Harriman system, following a visit to the city of Robert E. Strahen, vice-president and general manager of the third district of the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company; F. L. Pittman, chief engineer of that district; and B. J. Dawson, the company's chief attorney at Spokane.

Arrangements have been made with the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound road for the joint use of the line between Harney, where the North Coast crosses the Milwaukee and Spokane, a distance of about 40 miles. The road will be built and owned by the Harriman system, the Milwaukee agreeing to pay a mileage charge.

FATAL COLLISION

Portland Man Caught under Street Car when it Overran into Locomotive

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 11.—Frederick Boggs, 35, of the city, known woman was seriously bruised, and several persons slightly hurt late today when a heavily loaded Hawthorne street electric car crashed into a Southern Pacific engine at the grade crossing at East First street and Hawthorne avenue. Failure of the brakes on the street car to work, it is said, caused the accident.

The car, which was an outward bound one, lost control on the incline between the railway crossing and the Hawthorne bridge. It struck a truck first and then an automobile, and then the occupants of the vestibule began to fall from the car. Boggs was the last of those in the vestibule and jumped just before the car struck the locomotive. He was caught beneath the street car and both his legs ground off. He died tonight.

The injured woman suffered contusions as the result of the sudden halting of the car. She was taken home before her name could be obtained.

Damage to the car itself was confined to the front vestibule, which explains the small number of seriously injured.

CASTAWAYS ON ISLAND

Grand Trunk Pacific Steamer Rescued Party Who Almost Perished from Starvation on Zayas Island

Bringing news of the rescue of a party of castaways who had almost perished from exposure and starvation on Zayas Island by the steamer Prince Rupert, which connected with her at Prince Rupert the steamer Prince George, Capt. Robertson, of the C. T. P., reached port last night from Prince Rupert with 10 passengers. The party rescued by the Prince Albert consisted of Messrs. Engler and Hill, and Mr. Engler's son, all of Prince Rupert. They had been wrecked, and were found without food on the island.

When picked up by the Prince Albert they were becoming hungry. They had left Porcher Island on a cruise several days before, and running short of gasoline the boat drifted about till finally they were cast ashore and wrecked. They started with three tin cans of tomatoes and three tin of beef and some bread, and when found these were all exhausted. They possessed a rifle. But for the timely arrival of the Prince Albert it is possible another party would have been added to the pioneering records of disaster. Without food or shelter and with only what chance could bring them with the rifle they possessed, they were in a perilous plight.

The captain of the Prince Albert says at 3:30 Monday morning last he saw a fire on an uninhabited island called Zayas. He put off Chief Officer Donald to investigate, who returned with the information that the sea was too rough in shore to make a landing. Accordingly, the Prince Albert, stood by Hill daybreak, when Second Officer Robeson was dispatched in a boat and brought back the castaways, who were bearing signs of exposure and exhaustion.

OTTAWA SECURES STANLEY CUP

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—Wanderers and Ottawa hockey teams played tonight. The Ottawa team won the professional championship of the world and the Stanley cup in a hard fought battle at Lavalle arena, Montreal, when they defeated the Wanderers of Montreal, last seven thousand people witnessed the game.

At Montreal—Canadians 3; Quebec 2.

May Mean Rate War.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3.—The first out in steamship rates between this city and San Francisco, which may eventually develop into a rate war between the competing companies, was made today by the North Pacific Steamship Company, which put into effect a first-class rate between the two cities of \$3.50, instead of the former rate of \$4.50. The new rate includes berth and meals. The action of the North Pacific Company follows that of the Pacific Navigation Company and the San Francisco and Portland Company in inaugurating the plan of selling passage tickets independently of berth and meals.

OTTAWA DEBATE ON RECIPROcity

Hon. Mr. Fielding Anxious to Have Measure Passed Without Delay, Conditional on United States Action

PROPOSAL TO DEFER IS VOTED DOWN

Mr. Borden Declares that Canada Should Have Continued on Line of Building Up British Trade

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—The Canadian House this afternoon began the debate on the reciprocity agreement with the United States. The great interest in the measure was indicated by crowded galleries and an unusually large attendance of members. The results of the afternoon's discussion were a declaration by Finance Minister Fielding that parliament should put through the measure without delay, with a provision that it come into force as soon as the United States had taken favorable action, and a statement for the opposition by Mr. Borden, Conservative leader, that after a forty year development struggle Canada had reached a position where reciprocity and increased trade with the United States were no longer desirable, but that Canada should continue to seek British markets.

French Conservatives and Nationalists attempted to defer the discussion. F. D. Monk declared there had not been enough time for a proper study of so large a question, and moved an amendment regretting that the measure was being submitted without proper consideration.

Minister Fielding replied that the bill was new, and that there had been no undue haste in its presentation.

"It is the reciprocity agreement of 1854 over again, with comparatively little change," he said. "It promises prosperity to the people of Canada, and this is a grave wrong if it is refused to take advantage of it."

"The bill will be passed with a suspending clause providing that it shall not come into effect until similar action has been taken by the United States."

Mr. Monk's motion was defeated on a straight party division by a government majority of 35, and the house went into committee of the whole on the resolution.

Opposition's Attitude

"The reciprocity measure is so far-reaching," declared Mr. Borden, the Opposition leader, who was the first speaker in committee, "that no man can tell what its consequence will be in the last forty years. Canada has made great strides toward development, and no one can say that our progress should be faster than it has been."

"For forty years we have been seeking and the United States has been denying reciprocity. And now, when their natural resources of timber, minerals and agriculture are being overtaken by the demands of their population, they turn to us."

"No one favors more than I do the maintenance of good relations with the United States, but that country has made tariffs to suit itself, and Canada could well take a lesson in this case."

Results of the agreement which Mr. Borden foresees were the abandonment of British markets that Canada had built up for forty years and the growth of commerce with the United States, which would eventually lead to commercial union with that country.

He summed up the opposition position by saying Canada should follow the path she now is treading without regard to the United States whose favor of today might be withdrawn tomorrow.

Minister's View

Hon. William Paterson, Minister of Customs, one of the Canadian tariff commissioners, ridiculed the idea that Canada had made a mistake in better tariff arrangements and increased trade with the United States would weaken the bond between Canada and the Mother Country. The British preference still remained the cardinal principle of Canada's fiscal policy, he said.

The fear that traffic would be diverted from Canadian to American railroads did not appear sound to him. Today many millions of bushels of Canadian wheat were being shipped in bond through the United States, and the arrangement would make no change in this.

If the Hill roads would haul wheat cheaper than the Canadian roads, so much the better for the Canadian farmers. Mr. Paterson said Canadian lines would have to meet the American rates or take the consequences, and he thought they would be able to meet that competition.

Victim From Mill Burned

YIRDEN, Man., Feb. 9.—The four mill here was burned to the ground at an early hour Tuesday morning. The main building, elevator and contents are a total loss. The insurance is estimated at \$10,000.

Die From Knockout Blow

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 11.—George B. Denlea, Jr., the Brooklyn prize-fighter, died today. He had been unconscious a few minutes after he was counted out in his fight with Jake Abel of this city last Tuesday night. A coroner's jury exonerated Abel.

Rumors of Snowslide

CALGARY, Alta., Feb. 9.—There are rumors of one of the worst snowslides in the history of the C. P. R. at Glacier, B. C. It is not known whether any trans-continental trains were caught or if any lives were lost, but late reports say the slide was 100 feet long and was cleared.

Neutrality Laws Observed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The war department received reports today from the commanders of the United States troops along the border line, enforcing the neutrality laws. None of them had seen any parties of Mexicans attempting to cross the boundary. Major McManis, in command of Fort Rosecrans, at San Diego, Cal., reported the people near the boundary were much alarmed, but nobody had tried to cross at that point. There were rumors, however, that Mexican revolutionists had arrived just north of the line at Tia Juara.

Two Millions ARE STARVING

Dead Lying by Roadside in Famine-stricken Districts of China—Severe Weather Adds to Suffering

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Unless relieved, two million people in China will die of starvation. This is a calamity predicted by American Consul-General Wilder at Shanghai, in a cablegram received today by the American National Red Cross Society. The consul-general appeals for quick assistance for the sufferers, and says that a half million dollars is needed immediately. There will be no crops until the end of May, and Chinese relief is inadequate, he adds.

Mr. Wilder says the scenes in the famine districts are horrifying. Children are being given away by the afflicted people. Dead lie by the roadside, and the misery of the sufferers is being increased by severe cold and snow.

The famine area stretches over a territory of 800 by 150 miles. The Shanghai relief committee, which has been formed to aid the starving inhabitants, is trustworthy, the consul-general adds.

The Red Cross cabled today to China \$5,000 contributed by John D. Rockefeller. Red Cross committees throughout the United States are collecting supplies to be sent to the stricken people on an army transport from Seattle.

Sending Supplies

SEATTLE, Feb. 10.—When the government transport, which is to carry supplies to the starving Chinese, sails from Seattle, February 15, the war will carry a full cargo. The Seattle Commercial Club, which is superintending the gathering of supplies, is receiving donations from all parts of the country. A telegram was received from the relief committee that 1,000 tons of provisions will be forwarded from New York. Assurances of assistance have been received from Portland, Ore., Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and many eastern and southern cities. Governor T. L. Oddie, of Nevada, notified the club that he has called the attention of the Nevada legislature to the need of relief for the Chinese.

PEKIN, Feb. 11.—It is reported that many thousands of famine-stricken persons are sleeping on the ground outside the walls of Nanking and that within the city. The gravity of the situation from famine and plague has seriously alarmed the government. Detachments of troops have been sent to do police duty in the towns which have refused to submit to sanitary measures.

Judge J. McGibbon, Brampton, and Messrs. T. W. J. Lee and F. H. McGulgan, the arbitrators who are investigating the differences between the C. P. R. employees in the west and the company, have about completed their work of taking evidence in Toronto. Their finding will not be forwarded to the government for two or three days yet. The arbitrators decline to give out anything, but it was learned from another source that the finding will be acceptable to both sides, and that the employees will obtain an increase.

STEP FORWARD FOR AGREEMENT

McCall Bill, Carrying Out its Provisions, is Reported Favorably by Ways and Means Committee

MEMBERS STAND TWELVE TO SEVEN

Majority's Arguments in Support of Measure—President Taft Makes Speech at Lincoln's Old Home

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The McCall bill, carrying out the provisions of the Canadian reciprocity agreement, was reported to the House this afternoon by Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, acting chairman of the committee on Ways and Means.

It came in with the report of twelve of the nineteen members of that committee, who urged its passage "as a measure in the interest of the great mass of the people of the country." The seven members of the committee who opposed the final passage were given permission to file a minority report early next week.

The agricultural, fishing interests and lumber interests, from whom the principal protests against the measure have come, are handled at great length in the report.

As to wheat, the final benefit to the consumer is placed paramount in the interests of the wheat raisers. The 25 cent duty against Canadian wheat cannot greatly aid American farmers, it is claimed, as long as the Liverpool market fixes the world's wheat price and the United States has a substantial surplus to export.

When the United States consumes all the wheat produced, the report points out, the tariff will have no effect in raising the price of wheat and consequently of bread.

"The most odious of all taxes ever devised by any government is a tax on bread," says the report. "Such a tax is not felt by the rich and wealthy, but it bears with weight upon the poor."

"For the government to intervene to increase the price of bread it would add to the load borne by those already overburdened. The American farmer will not desire to augment his prosperity in any such way."

Briefly stated, the economic advantages to us of the reciprocal duties and free lists proposed by the bill are likely to be: First, that they will act as regulators for the prices of very many necessary articles generally consumed by our people, and in time of scarcity in particular articles will tend to keep prices down; and

"Second, by augmenting the prosperity of the country which, according to her population, is by far the best foreign customer we have, they will increase her purchasing power and thus increase our own trade."

President at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 11.—President Taft took today his most advanced position with regard to reciprocity. In an address before the legislature, he warned the leaders of his party that if they should defeat the concessions obtained in the reciprocity agreement now pending, and should persist in retaining, in these times of high prices and gradually exhausting food supply, a tariff not based solely upon the difference in cost of production at home and abroad, with a reasonable profit to the American producer, an opposition would be aroused that would know no opposition.

This announcement came on the heels of the news from Washington that the reciprocity agreement had met with a favorable report in the House committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Taft's second purpose was to drive home the idea of reciprocity.

He was gratified by the manner in which his reciprocity speeches were received today, especially by the legislative audience at the state capitol. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he had concluded the plaudits were deafening, and this, despite the fact that Mr. Cannon had sent a message from Washington, strongly opposing any sort of reciprocity.

The president came to Springfield today for a dual purpose. The first of these was to place a wreath upon the tomb of Lincoln and to pay a tribute to the memory of the "Great Emancipator." "He was the greatest citizen of your state," said the president, "and next to Washington, the greatest president of the United States."

Mr. Taft's second purpose was to drive home the idea of reciprocity.

Schooner in Distress

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 11.—An unknown three-masted schooner anchored near the breakers off Ocean Beach, has sent up signals of distress. There is a severe storm. The United States revenue cutter Bear has gone to her assistance.

Advanced who... with the...
ay...
low...
of fine...
...80¢
for in...
ariety of...
light...
...\$1.00
...\$1.25
...\$1.50
his was...
our cus...
...24...
...25¢
...50¢
Near...
number...
ness as...
been at...
very Under...
Slips, Dresses...
...50¢
...1.75
...50¢
...75¢
...35¢
...50¢
...25¢
...1.25
...50¢
...50¢
...35¢
...35¢
...1.50
...65¢
...5.75
rect...
in and...
12½¢
earing...
...15¢
stripes...
12½¢
filling...
...15¢
stripes...
...15¢
etc., in...
...15¢
colors...
...15¢
royal...
...60¢
war...
pale...
cream...
...20¢
dots...
...20¢
wear...
...25¢
spec...
...15¢
2½¢
value...
...10¢

MAYOR DILLING NOW IN OFFICE

Reins Handed Over to Him by Ex-Mayor Gill at Noon Yesterday—Chief Wappenstein Resigns

SEATTLE, Feb. 11.—Mr. Mayor, I have to announce the arrival of Mayor Elect George Dilling," said Bobby Boyce, his secretary.

"Good morning, George." "Good morning, Hiram. You're looking well."

"Now, just sign these bond acknowledgments and that will wind up my affairs," said Mayor Gill.

"Are you ready for the oath, Mr. Dilling?" inquired Superior Judge J. T. Ronald.

In rapid succession the foregoing questions were asked and answered at noon today, when George W. Dilling, successful recall candidate for mayor, appeared at the mayor's office to take up the reins of city government. Flowers in profusion, for both mayor and mayor-elect covered tables in private office and lobby.

Mayor Gill spent the morning in winding up his office affairs. Following the administering of the oath of office, Mayor Gill wanted to know if Mayor Dilling had filed his official bond.

"I have not," responded the new mayor.

"Then I can't legally turn over the city to you, George," said Mr. Gill.

"We'll let it go. I can stand it, if you can."

Chief of Police Wappenstein was not among those who witnessed the little scene in the mayor's office. He was not seen because the city hall except for a few minutes this morning. Police Captain J. D. Ryan, chief electrical engineer, assumed charge of the lighting department, and for an hour and a half the office of police chief was tenanted.

The first order issued by the mayor was that all saloons and cafes must be closed at midnight and that the Sunday closing law must be strictly observed.

HILLMAN'S FRAUDS

More Witnesses Testify as to Bogus Chicken Ranch and Valueless Town Lots

SEATTLE, Feb. 10.—Additional evidence concerning the methods employed by Clarence F. Hillman, the millionaire townsite promoter, on trial in federal court on a charge of using the mail to defraud, was given by witnesses for the government today. F. H. DeBrenty testified that he left his home in Cincinnati and came to Seattle to invest in Birmingham property after reading advertisements offering for sale a well stocked chicken ranch. When he got to Birmingham he failed to find the chicken ranch, but was persuaded by Hillman's agent to invest his savings in some town lots. He made the investment upon the representation that a woman was going to start a sawmill at Birmingham, that Hillman instructed him to hire no men who had not made a payment on a lot.

"Work them a couple of days and then let them go," was the order given by Hillman, Graham said. The witness said that when he looked over the plan he found that it was worthless, the only machinery being an old boiler and an engine. He said Hillman told him that he had brought the boiler and engine from Pacific City, where he had worked the same scheme.

H. J. Nutt, chief executive officer for the Pacific Northwest properties of the Northern Pacific railroad, testified that he had never considered building to Boston Harbor. He said that he had never heard of Birmingham, and when shown his location of the map said that the Northern Pacific had not planned to build a branch to the townsite.

DAIRY COMPETITION

B. C. Association Directors Decide on Policy to Encourage Small Dairyman

The directors of the B. C. Dairying association held their first meeting for the year yesterday. Those present were Mr. W. E. Buckingham, president; the deputy minister of agriculture, the provincial livestock commissioner, Mr. F. J. Bishop of Sidney, Mr. A. C. Aitken of Duncan, Mr. Alexander McMurtry of Armstrong, Mr. A. H. Maclean of Bentinck Island, Mr. William Duncan of Comox, Mr. R. W. Holliday of Salmon Arm, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, and the secretary, Mr. F. H. Moore. The resignation of Mr. J. Turner of Matsqui was accepted and Mr. E. A. Wells was appointed to the board of directors in his place. Mr. A. C. Wells of Chilliwack being re-elected secretary.

It was decided to divide the dairy farm competition into two classes, so as to encourage the small dairyman. The present cup will be kept for competition among dairies having fifteen cows or over. Another cup will be provided for competition among dairies having from five to fifteen cows. The time for entering the competition was extended to the 1st of May. Three judges were appointed, Messrs. F. Bishop, W. E.

PLAGUE RECORD

Only Three Survivors out of 1109 Cases in Harbin—Thirty Europeans Die

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—Chief Sanitary Inspector Malinovsky at Harbin, has sent a telegraphic report to the minister for the interior on plague conditions in that district. The record of cases for the week, he said, showed an abatement due to the reduced sanitary measures.

From November 31 to February 8 there have been 1109 cases and 1109 deaths at Harbin. These included thirty Europeans, among whom were three doctors, three assistant surgeons, one medical student and sixteen nurses.

The five-day observation regulation has been carried out in the case of 8254 persons. Brick kilns have been employed for the cremation of the dead.

School at Port Simpson

Tenders are invited by the public works department for the erection of a large one-room school at Port Simpson, the time for receiving tenders in this regard expiring on the 28th instant.

PEACE ASSOCIATION BRANCH FORMED

Whose Duties will be to Arbitrate in Times of International Troubles

The permanent organization of the Victoria Branch of the International Peace Association was formed on Friday in the parlors of the Dominion Hotel by the election of the officers of the association. The officers are: President, Mr. D. Campbell; Vice-presidents, Bishop Perrin and Mr. Wilson; treasurer,

WANTS DIRECT VOTE FOR SENATORS AND ABOLITION OF ELECTORAL COLLEGE—ALSO IN FAVOR OF RECIPROCITY

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 11.—The election of United States senators by direct vote of the people is favored by Theodore Roosevelt. He believes the constitution should be amended so as to provide for popular election. In a Lincoln Day speech here tonight Colonel Roosevelt came out squarely for the amendment.

"One of the progressive policies upon which I think the great majority of progressives are agreed is that United States senators should be elected by popular vote," said Colonel Roosevelt.

"The constitution should in my judgment be so amended as to provide for the election of senators by direct vote of the people."

Colonel Roosevelt said in part: "I feel that we are to be congratulated as a nation upon the likelihood of obtaining a closer reciprocity of tariff and trade relations with Canada. Among all the powers of the earth there is none with which we should desire to be upon more intimate footing of equal rights, to which we should be more closely bound in relations of mutual helpfulness, respect and good will than in the case of our great neighbor to the north, whose prosperity and growth should be a matter of pride to all who dwell on the American continent. I welcome the proposed reciprocity treaty as marking a signal advance in bringing about the closest and most friendly relations between the two countries."

"KID" COTTON IS KNOCKED OUT

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Geo. "Kid" Cotton, of Pittsburg, former sparring partner of Jack Johnson, was knocked out here yesterday by Morris Harris in the seventh round of a ten-round bout. The negro furnished the fastest battle seen here between heavyweights in years, and the knock out came as the sensational close of a round in which Cotton apparently had Harris on his feet. Harris had the better of the earlier rounds, and in the third put Cotton down for the count of nine with a right awing to the jaw. When Cotton scrambled to his feet he was groggy, but the bell saved him. He came back strong in the next round, and just before the knock-out had Harris weak and covering up. In the last minute of the seventh Cotton forced Harris hard, but out of a defensive cough Harris suddenly let fly a right awing that caught Cotton fairly over the heart, and he crumpled like a leaf.

WORKING HARD FOR AGREEMENT

President Taft and His Cabinet Sparing No Effort to Influence Congress—Bill Up Today

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The campaign of the Taft administration for ratification of the reciprocity agreement with Canada, moved on pace today. The House committee on ways and means held its final hearing and is expected in executive session tomorrow to vote to report it favorably.

President Taft left tonight for the west, and in speeches tomorrow at Columbus, Ohio, and Saturday at Springfield, Illinois, he will emphasize still further his advocacy of the agreement.

Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, added his word to the reciprocity chorus in the form of a long and forceful "open letter" addressed to the House Democratic members.

The Democratic members of the Senate will meet in caucus tomorrow morning. Ostensibly the conference was called to outline a programme in relation to all pending legislative matters, but it is the Canadian agreement which consumes practically all the discussion and that the Democrats will determine upon a policy respect to it is now believed. Democratic leaders say naturally the Democrats are holding off because of the feeling that President Taft might be benefited politically by its adoption by congress. The Democrats are also inclining to view say they hesitate to assist in extricating the Republican party from any of its difficulties.

The attitude of the minority in the senate may be influenced by Democratic sentiment house when the McCall bill to carry the agreement into force, is put on its passage. The indications are that the Democrats will support the bill, in which case the senate Democrats will follow suit. The first open vote in support of the agreement in the senate was heard today, when Senator Beveridge advocated its adoption. In the House the situation has been swiftly shaping itself, and gives indications of resulting in speedy action.

REBELS RETREAT FROM POSITION

Orocco's Army Said to be Marching Southward to Meet Navarro—Insurrecto Generals at Variance

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 9.—Members of the revolutionary junta state tonight that General Orocco, who was reinforced this afternoon by 250 men under General Castillo, will start south to contest the road to Juarez with the federal general, Navarro, who is reported about 80 miles away.

If this proves true, it ends for the time being at least the threat against Juarez. It was Castillo, and not Alvarez, who spent Tuesday night twelve miles east of here, across the river from Yaleta, at a village known as Saragosa. It took him until this afternoon to make the junction. He had a brush with the federalists last night, but eluded them.

A more serious fight occurred between unidentified forces opposite Fort Hancock, fifty miles east, last night. Sixteen insurrecto were wounded. The report of the fight came to Fort Hancock from American soldiers guarding the border. Some of the wounded reached the Texas side and were cared for by the Americans.

There is serious friction between Blanco and Orocco. It began two months ago. Blanco declined to obey an order of Orocco and the latter ordered his army to march south. Blanco and his detachment threatened Juarez, but Blanco apparently acknowledges no superior. This friction accounts largely for the ineffectiveness of the revolution to date.

BUT ONE SURVIVOR OF TWENTY-EIGHT

Member of Crew of International Wrecking Company's Dredge Arrives at Mobile with Disaster Story

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 11.—Twenty-seven members of the crew of the dredge owned by the International Wrecking Company were drowned when the vessel, founded in the Gulf last Wednesday morning from Galveston to New York, according to the statements here tonight of T. J. Farrell, who claims to be the sole survivor.

Mr. Ray Congdon, engraver of the Colonist photo-engraving plant was killed in marriage last night to Miss Mable Clarke of this city by Rev. W. Leslie Clarke of the pastorate residence on Linden avenue. Mr. R. A. Myra supported the groom and Miss Emma Ask acted as bridesmaid. Mr. and Mrs. Congdon will take up their residence on Johnson street.

GOOD PROGRESS IN LEGISLATURE

Important Bills, Including Fire Insurance and Coal Mines Regulations Well Advanced During Week

While considerable legislation has been advanced through various stages in the local House during the past week, the week cannot be said to have been marked by many salient incidents. At the same time it is an evidence of how closely the proceedings of the legislature are watched, that quotation by Hon. Peter Elliott on Monday last of a rumor that James C. Hill had given financial assistance to the grain men of Manitoba in their campaign for reciprocity, brought a wired report from Winnipeg the next day that the president of the Grain Growers' Association was threatening the finance minister with a suit for libel because of his statement.

"That rumor was evidently based on a report of Mr. Hillson's statement that had warned and thrived beyond its original proportions in its journey over twelve hundred miles of hot wire. It is apparently by this time cooled off and suppressed, and it is unlikely that anything further will be heard about it."

In the meantime the temporary illness of Mr. Speiser Everts has hung up the debate on the reciprocity regulation of Mr. Hawley's local office, and yet he is something of a leveler, even though his leveling is oftentimes done with a legislative club. In this bill he evens up matters between those who maintain offices having local offices, and those who insure with outside companies, by compelling both to pay directly or indirectly a two per cent tax to the government on their premiums, while the local office companies paid one per cent, and the outside companies escaped Scot free. In return for a little additional taxation, however, he promises the companies a good equivalent in the form of an insurance department to promptly investigate all suspicious fires and to see that the business is properly regulated. This assurance should at once obviate any incendiary resolutions, and lessen the danger from incendiary fires.

Coal Mines Bill

If the House is not educated on the interior workings of coal mines it will not be the fault of Mr. Hawthorthwaite or Mr. Parker Williams, who for almost the total length of two sittings have picked and hammered and drilled away at the mines minister's Coal Mines Regulations Bill. As yet they have not succeeded in bringing anything more harmful than an avalanche of words on the premier's head, and as they are supposedly practical men in these matters they have been servicable in patching up a few holes, though only of the gimlet order. The premier has met them with a sweet reasonableness that no doubt has staved off much obstruction, and though the provisions of the bill are not so detailed as those of the previous sections and innumerable rules are left on their way to completion.

Mr. Devellopment

There could be no better proof of the rapid development of British Columbia than the estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911, which were brought down by Finance Minister Elliott. They foreshadow a revenue of \$9,102,000, which may be taken as a conservative estimate in more senses than one, and they are prepared for an expenditure of over eleven millions, almost exactly one-half of which is to be devoted to public works. The conservatism of the government in estimating receipts is shown by the fact that an apparent surplus of \$2,234,000 remaining over from last year. It is evidently felt that with so much to be done, this is no time for hoarding surpluses in the treasury.

A number of added officials such as a sanitation inspector for the province, a deputy minister of public works, and a chief engineer to inspect railway construction, besides added officials in agriculture, fisheries and agricultural departments which are all foreshadowed, led eloquently the story of provincial development and an expenditure of \$5,150,000 in public works should mean plenty of employment and much money placed in circulation during the next fiscal year.

Some seven or eight bills passed third reading during the week and a number of others are well advanced. The budget speech is announced for tomorrow, and night sittings will probably commence with them, with a view to the completion of a definite agreement on the carrying forward of construction with Kamloops as a base.

Mr. T. G. Holt, executive agent of the Canadian Northern Pacific in this province, and Mr. P. Shaw, M. P. E., are arranging for an important conference with Mayor Robinson, Kamloops, as soon as His Worship may be able to make it convenient to meet with them, with a view to the completion of a definite agreement on the carrying forward of construction with Kamloops as a base.

The railway company is anxious to advance construction with extra rapidity during the coming summer, working both easterly and westerly from Kamloops.

Among the newly incorporated companies of the week are the Canadian Crude Oil Co., Ltd., Canadian Ideal Gas & Light Co., Ltd., Canadian Lock & Novelty Co., Ltd., County Stack & Co., Ltd., Dominion Publicity Association, Ltd., Essex Shingle Co.

DRIVING TUNNEL THROUGH MOUNTAIN

Romantic Proposition in Lode Mining Touched upon in Bill Now Before Legislature—Gigantic Work

One of the most imposing and romantic almost say, romantic propositions in lode mining that has ever come before the people of Canada is touched upon specifically in the bill which is now before the provincial legislature and which is in the hands more particularly of the member for Greenwood, Mr. J. R. (Stonewall) Jackson, himself an interesting figure among provincial party politicians—a legislator of the steady, substantial, energetic type. The measure of which mention is made is entitled the Greenwood-Phoenix Trammway Bill, the promoters of which are engaged in the stupendous undertaking of drilling a nine-by-nine foot tunnel straight through the mountain to connect the Boundary district towns of Phoenix and Greenwood. This tunnel when completed will replace the present six-mile drive of five miles across the hills as a direct means of inter-city communication, shortening the distance to three miles and naturally doing away with the existing heavy grade. The difference in altitude of the two terminals is about 2000 feet, Phoenix being that much nearer to heaven's blue.

Already the big hole has eaten its way a half mile into the mountain side, and twenty-four men are kept continually engaged in driving it farther and yet farther toward the great treasury of high grade ore that it is incidentally being at Greenwood and Phoenix. The opening of great bodies of the character of ore of the region is the primary object of the tunnel-drivers.

The principal men behind the enterprise of the Greenwood-Phoenix Trammway Co. are Mr. Thomas A. Woodruff of Chicago, Mayor Duncan, McIntosh and Mr. Isaac H. Hallett of Greenwood. The company's head office being at Greenwood and the enterprise being capitalized at \$100,000. This company, naturally, has taken the precaution to buy or secure options on all mineral claims that the tunnel in process may be expected to traverse or penetrate.

Object of Work

The defined object of the company's present activities is to excavate a tunnel through and under the mountain lying east of the city of Greenwood from the point on the Nelson mineral claim, which is called the "Stonewall" boundary of Greenwood, to a point near the Victoria mineral claim, which is the city of Phoenix, and to run exploratory shafts and workings tunnels from the main tunnel, to carry on a general mining and reducing business, and to create, use and dispose of electric and other power. It is also its purpose to acquire and take over the business of the Greenwood-Phoenix Trammway Co., Limited, which corporation first undertook the construction of the tunnel from Greenwood to Phoenix, and which has already driven the tunnel for some distance.

The carrying out of this plan is of much importance to the people of the Boundary, as in its course it is expected that it will intersect a number of valuable claims.

Mr. Jackson is also greatly interested in the agricultural interests of the country and is endeavoring, with every prospect of success, to induce the government to locate an experimental orchard in his territory. He promises that it will be located at Rock Creek.

IMMEDIATE START ON SOOKE WORK

City Barrister Advises Council that March 15 Next is Extreme Limit Within which Work Can Commence

Get Busy!

Such is the advice, though couched in somewhat more euphonious terms, which Mr. W. J. Taylor, city barrister, has given the city council in answer to a number of queries from the city solicitor as to the real significance of the provision in the Water Act which calls upon the city to undertake actual commencement of the work of conducting bringing in water from Sooke Lake not later than March 15 next. So far the city has not made a start and as the time limit is but a little over a month away the necessity of activity, according to the barrister's advice, is apparent.

No Time to Lose

Alderman Bishop suggested that the members of the council be furnished with copies of Mr. Taylor's communication, but Mayor Morley asked for a prompt decision. He believed the city must break ground before the time set forth.

Alderman Langley asked if the city can, under the recent bylaw passed to raise the necessary money for the Sooke lake development, spend any money. The bylaw states that surveys may be made but that before any money is spent on construction work the electors must have an opportunity of passing on the matter.

Mayor Morley believed that the necessary money for the initial work could be taken from general revenue or from the water revenue while Water Commissioner Raymur pointed out that a start can be made with fifty labor as the provisions of the bylaw contemplate expending of over eleven millions on the letting of contracts.

The water commissioner was invited to make an immediate commencement and proceed with the work as far as he deems necessary to bring the city within the meaning of the act.

The water commissioner stated that the city now has a quantity of water mains on hand which can be used.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Short Talks With People Who Count

By "The Town Trekker."

Louis Turner on Musical "Futures"

A hitch in time saves things coming together. Equipped with this knowledge I decided to seek the opinions of Victoria music-lovers, Louis Turner, to induce him to talk about matters musical in general and about his own plans in particular. While all his answers were in a very complimentary vein, he was in a very complimentary vein in Victoria. Indeed, after the poor support accorded to recent concerts, it looks as if future musical attractions will be as "scherzo"—pardon the pun—as well as "diminishing returns" to their promoters. In short, Victoria is in danger of being put down as a "Jonah" town in matters musical. Already, Michele Elmen, and other noted musicians who were expected to come here, have become a "bye." Despite the efforts of the Ladies' Musical Club, the recent performances of well known concert artists have been so poorly patronized that none of them are likely to come again. Such a prospect is fraught with calamity to all who love good music, and who are jealous that Victoria should hold its own in music.

It is, therefore, up to the people of Victoria to support their own master-musical, Louis Turner. He is one of those who have been "frost-bitten," but Turner has become a "true Canadian"—is no "quitter." His recent concert, given at the Victoria Theatre on the 19th of last December, was a financial failure. But it was, probably, the greatest artistic triumph that has ever been scored in this city by one of our own people.

Mr. Louis Turner, with an enterprise and courage that is deserving of universal praise, has been at the head of a band of some 40 picked musicians that may, without flamboyance, be compared with any orchestra in this continent. Many of them have been trained by him, others have been recruited from the best talent in Victoria and in the neighboring cities of Vancouver and Seattle. It is an orchestra of which Victoria may be justly proud.

Nothing daunted by a substantial loss on his last Symphony concert (despite a fair "house") Mr. Turner is once more offering of his best to the city at the Victoria Theatre on the 23rd of this month. His programme on this occasion will include a fine selection from Wagner's "Tannhauser," "The Marriage of Figaro," which should prove a rare treat to Turner's conductors. His Symphony Orchestra should be heard to advantage in each of the three evenings. The programme is very original, marvellously "fantastic" "The Patrol of the Musketeers," and in the overture of "Gull-It," "The Marionettes," which—as many will remember—opens with "Tannhauser's" pastorale and then passes gracefully "poor a poco" into a light allegro. The combined strength and delicacy of the "strings" at the last Turner Orchestra Concert makes one await with pleasurable anticipation their rendering of the String Suite by Liszt—a light and charming style. The "piece-de-resistance," however, of next Thursday's concert will be the

POLICE AID INVOKED

Sydney, Australia, Authorities Seek Antecedents of Man Whose History is a Mystery

An echo of a mystery which is baffling the Sydney, Australia, police authorities has reached Victoria in the shape of a communication from the police headquarters of the Antipodean city requesting information concerning the antecedents of a man named Louis Herbert Scherer, or Louis Herbert, who recently died in Sydney under suspicious circumstances. Herber, or Scherer, whichever was his name, had lived for some years in Australia but prior to his arrival there had been a resident of the Pacific Coast city of San Francisco. Letters found among his effects had evidently lived for some time in Victoria, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and other points in America. During his stay in Australia his methods of gaining a livelihood occasioned suspicion to be directed towards him. He ostensibly carried on a pawn-broking business but he was believed to have made the greater part of his income by acting as a fence and receiver of stolen goods. No relatives have been located and the police authorities in Sydney have taken charge of his property which includes some £1,500 worth of valuable jewelry, none of which can be identified as having been purchased or secured in Australia.

It is believed that "Herbert" brought the jewelry from America and that most of it, if not all, had been stolen in America. A full list of the jewelry has been forwarded to the police officials of cities on this side in the hope that some trace of its origin may be secured.

DRIVING TUNNEL THROUGH MOUNTAIN

Romantic Proposition in Lode Mining Touched upon in Bill Now Before Legislature—Gigantic Work

One of the most imposing and romantic almost say, romantic propositions in lode mining that has ever come before the people of Canada is touched upon specifically in the bill which is now before the provincial legislature and which is in the hands more particularly of the member for Greenwood, Mr. J. R. (Stonewall) Jackson, himself an interesting figure among provincial party politicians—a legislator of the steady, substantial, energetic type. The measure of which mention is made is entitled the Greenwood-Phoenix Trammway Bill, the promoters of which are engaged in the stupendous undertaking of drilling a nine-by-nine foot tunnel straight through the mountain to connect the Boundary district towns of Phoenix and Greenwood. This tunnel when completed will replace the present six-mile drive of five miles across the hills as a direct means of inter-city communication, shortening the distance to three miles and naturally doing away with the existing heavy grade. The difference in altitude of the two terminals is about 2000 feet, Phoenix being that much nearer to heaven's blue.

Already the big hole has eaten its way a half mile into the mountain side, and twenty-four men are kept continually engaged in driving it farther and yet farther toward the great treasury of high grade ore that it is incidentally being at Greenwood and Phoenix. The opening of great bodies of the character of ore of the region is the primary object of the tunnel-drivers.

The principal men behind the enterprise of the Greenwood-Phoenix Trammway Co. are Mr. Thomas A. Woodruff of Chicago, Mayor Duncan, McIntosh and Mr. Isaac H. Hallett of Greenwood. The company's head office being at Greenwood and the enterprise being capitalized at \$100,000. This company, naturally, has taken the precaution to buy or secure options on all mineral claims that the tunnel in process may be expected to traverse or penetrate.

Object of Work

The defined object of the company's present activities is to excavate a tunnel through and under the mountain lying east of the city of Greenwood from the point on the Nelson mineral claim, which is called the "Stonewall" boundary of Greenwood, to a point near the Victoria mineral claim, which is the city of Phoenix, and to run exploratory shafts and workings tunnels from the main tunnel, to carry on a general mining and reducing business, and to create, use and dispose of electric and other power. It is also its purpose to acquire and take over the business of the Greenwood-Phoenix Trammway Co., Limited, which corporation first undertook the construction of the tunnel from Greenwood to Phoenix, and which has already driven the tunnel for some distance.

The carrying out of this plan is of much importance to the people of the Boundary, as in its course it is expected that it will intersect a number of valuable claims.

Mr. Jackson is also greatly interested in the agricultural interests of the country and is endeavoring, with every prospect of success, to induce the government to locate an experimental orchard in his territory. He promises that it will be located at Rock Creek.

PEACE ASSOCIATION BRANCH FORMED

Whose Duties will be to Arbitrate in Times of International Troubles

The permanent organization of the Victoria Branch of the International Peace Association was formed on Friday in the parlors of the Dominion Hotel by the election of the officers of the association. The officers are: President, Mr. D. Campbell; Vice-presidents, Bishop Perrin and Mr. Wilson; treasurer,

REBELS RETREAT FROM POSITION

Orocco's Army Said to be Marching Southward to Meet Navarro—Insurrecto Generals at Variance

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 9.—Members of the revolutionary junta state tonight that General Orocco, who was reinforced this afternoon by 250 men under General Castillo, will start south to contest the road to Juarez with the federal general, Navarro, who is reported about 80 miles away.

If this proves true, it ends for the time being at least the threat against Juarez. It was Castillo, and not Alvarez, who spent Tuesday night twelve miles east of here, across the river from Yaleta, at a village known as Saragosa. It took him until this afternoon to make the junction. He had a brush with the federalists last night, but eluded them.

A more serious fight occurred between unidentified forces opposite Fort Hancock, fifty miles east, last night. Sixteen insurrecto were wounded. The report of the fight came to Fort Hancock from American soldiers guarding the border. Some of the wounded reached the Texas side and were cared for by the Americans.

There is serious friction between Blanco and Orocco. It began two months ago. Blanco declined to obey an order of Orocco and the latter ordered his army to march south. Blanco and his detachment threatened Juarez, but Blanco apparently acknowledges no superior. This friction accounts largely for the ineffectiveness of the revolution to date.

IMMEDIATE START ON SOOKE WORK

City Barrister Advises Council that March 15 Next is Extreme Limit Within which Work Can Commence

Get Busy!

Such is the advice, though couched in somewhat more euphonious terms, which Mr. W. J. Taylor, city barrister, has given the city council in answer to a number of queries from the city solicitor as to the real significance of the provision in the Water Act which calls upon the city to undertake actual commencement of the work of conducting bringing in water from Sooke Lake not later than March 15 next. So far the city has not made a start and as the time limit is but a little over a month away the necessity of activity, according to the barrister's advice, is apparent.

No Time to Lose

Alderman Bishop suggested that the members of the council be furnished with copies of Mr. Taylor's communication, but Mayor Morley asked for a prompt decision. He believed the city must break ground before the time set forth.

Alderman Langley asked if the city can, under the recent bylaw passed to raise the necessary money for the Sooke lake development, spend any money. The bylaw states that surveys may be made but that before any money is spent on construction work the electors must have an opportunity of passing on the matter.

Mayor Morley believed that the necessary money for the initial work could be taken from general revenue or from the water revenue while Water Commissioner Raymur pointed out that a start can be made with fifty labor as the provisions of the bylaw contemplate expending of over eleven millions on the letting of contracts.

The water commissioner was invited to make an immediate commencement and proceed with the work as far as he deems necessary to bring the city within the meaning of the act.

The water commissioner stated that the city now has a quantity of water mains on hand which can be used.

PEACE ASSOCIATION BRANCH FORMED

Whose Duties will be to Arbitrate in Times of International Troubles

The permanent organization of the Victoria Branch of the International Peace Association was formed on Friday in the parlors of the Dominion Hotel by the election of the officers of the association. The officers are: President, Mr. D. Campbell; Vice-presidents, Bishop Perrin and Mr. Wilson; treasurer,

REBELS RETREAT FROM POSITION

Orocco's Army Said to be Marching Southward to Meet Navarro—Insurrecto Generals at Variance

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 9.—Members of the revolutionary junta state tonight that General Orocco, who was reinforced this afternoon by 250 men under General Castillo, will start south to contest the road to Juarez with the federal general, Navarro, who is reported about 80 miles away.

If this proves true, it ends for the time being at least the threat against Juarez. It was Castillo, and not Alvarez, who spent Tuesday night twelve miles east of here, across the river from Yaleta, at a village known as Saragosa. It took him until this afternoon to make the junction. He had a brush with the federalists last night, but eluded them.

A more serious fight occurred between unidentified forces opposite Fort Hancock, fifty miles east, last night. Sixteen insurrecto were wounded. The report of the fight came to Fort Hancock from American soldiers guarding the border. Some of the wounded reached the Texas side and were cared for by the Americans.

There is serious friction between Blanco and Orocco. It began two months ago. Blanco declined to obey an order of Orocco and the latter ordered his army to march south. Blanco and his detachment threatened Juarez, but Blanco apparently acknowledges no superior. This friction accounts largely for the ineffectiveness of the revolution to date.

IMMEDIATE START ON SOOKE WORK

City Barrister Advises Council that March 15 Next is Extreme Limit Within which Work Can Commence

Get Busy!

Such is the advice, though couched in somewhat more euphonious terms, which Mr. W. J. Taylor, city barrister, has given the city council in answer to a number of queries from the city solicitor as to the real significance of the provision in the Water Act which calls upon the city to undertake actual commencement of the work of conducting bringing in water from Sooke Lake not later than March 15 next. So far the city has not made a start and as the time limit is but a little over a month away the necessity of activity, according to the barrister's advice, is apparent.

No Time to Lose

Alderman Bishop suggested that the members of the council be furnished with copies of Mr. Taylor's communication, but Mayor Morley asked for a prompt decision. He believed the city must break ground before the time set forth.

Alderman Langley asked if the city can, under the recent bylaw passed to raise the necessary money for the Sooke lake development, spend any money. The bylaw states that surveys may be made but that before any money is spent on construction work the electors must have an opportunity of passing on the matter.

Mayor Morley believed that the necessary money for the initial work could be taken from general revenue or from the water revenue while Water Commissioner Raymur pointed out that a start can be made with fifty labor as the provisions of the bylaw contemplate expending of over eleven millions on the letting of contracts.

The water commissioner was invited to make an immediate commencement and proceed with the work as far as he deems necessary to bring the city within the meaning of the act.

The water commissioner stated that the city now has a quantity of water mains on hand which can be used.

PEACE ASSOCIATION BRANCH FORMED

Whose Duties will be to Arbitrate in Times of International Troubles

The permanent organization of the Victoria Branch of the International Peace Association was formed on Friday in the parlors of the Dominion Hotel by the election of the officers of the association. The officers are: President, Mr. D. Campbell; Vice-presidents, Bishop Perrin and Mr. Wilson; treasurer,

REBELS RETREAT FROM POSITION

Orocco's Army Said to be Marching Southward to Meet Navarro—Insurrecto Generals at Variance

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 9.—Members of the revolutionary junta state tonight that General Orocco, who was reinforced this afternoon by 250 men under General Castillo, will start south to contest the road to Juarez with the federal general, Navarro, who is reported about 80 miles away.

If this proves true, it ends for the time being at least the threat against Juarez. It was Castillo, and not Alvarez, who spent Tuesday night twelve miles east of here, across the river from Yaleta, at a village known as Saragosa. It took him until this afternoon to make the junction. He had a brush with the federalists last night, but eluded them.

A more serious fight occurred between unidentified forces opposite Fort Hancock, fifty miles east, last night. Sixteen insurrecto were wounded. The report of the fight came to Fort Hancock from American soldiers guarding the border. Some of the wounded reached the Texas side and were cared for by the Americans.

There is serious friction between Blanco and Orocco. It began two months ago. Blanco declined to obey an order of Orocco and the latter ordered his army to march south. Blanco and his detachment threatened Juarez, but Blanco apparently acknowledges no superior. This friction accounts largely for the ineffectiveness of the revolution to date.

IMMEDIATE START ON SOOKE WORK

City Barrister Advises Council that March 15 Next is Extreme Limit Within which Work Can Commence

Get Busy!

Such is the advice, though couched in somewhat more euphonious terms, which Mr. W. J. Taylor, city barrister, has given the city council in answer to a number of queries from the city solicitor as to the real significance of the provision in the Water Act which calls upon the city to undertake actual commencement of the work of conducting bringing in water from Sooke Lake not later than March 15 next. So far the city has not made a start and as the time limit is but a little over a month away the necessity of activity, according to the barrister's advice, is apparent.

No Time to Lose

Alderman Bishop suggested that the members of the council be furnished with copies of Mr. Taylor's communication, but Mayor Morley asked for a prompt decision. He believed the city must break ground before the time set forth.

Alderman Langley asked if the city can, under the recent bylaw passed to raise the necessary money for the Sooke lake development, spend any money. The bylaw states that surveys may be made but that before any money is spent on construction work the electors must have an opportunity of passing on the matter.

Mayor Morley believed that the necessary money for the initial work could be taken from general revenue or from the water revenue while Water Commissioner Raymur pointed out that a start can be made with fifty labor as the provisions of the bylaw contemplate expending of over eleven millions on the letting of contracts.

The water commissioner was invited to make an immediate commencement and proceed with the work as far as he deems necessary to bring the city within the meaning of the act.

The water commissioner stated that the city now has a quantity of water mains on hand which can be used.

PEACE ASSOCIATION BRANCH FORMED

Whose Duties will be to Arbitrate in Times of International Troubles

The permanent organization of the Victoria Branch of the International Peace Association was formed on Friday in the parlors of the Dominion Hotel by the election of the officers of the association. The officers are: President, Mr. D. Campbell; Vice-presidents, Bishop Perrin and Mr. Wilson; treasurer,

DRIVING TUNNEL THROUGH MOUNTAIN

Romantic Proposition in Lode Mining Touched upon in Bill Now Before Legislature—Gigantic Work

One of the most imposing and romantic almost say, romantic propositions in lode mining that has ever come before the people of Canada is touched upon specifically in the bill which is now before the provincial legislature and which is in the hands more particularly of the member for Greenwood, Mr. J. R. (Stonewall) Jackson, himself an interesting figure among provincial party politicians—a legislator of the steady, substantial, energetic type. The measure of which mention is made is entitled the Greenwood-Phoenix Trammway Bill, the promoters of which are engaged in the stupendous undertaking of drilling a nine-by-nine foot tunnel straight through the mountain to connect the Boundary district towns of Phoenix and Greenwood. This tunnel when completed will replace the present six-mile drive of five miles across the hills as a direct means of inter-city communication, shortening the distance to three miles and naturally doing away with the existing heavy grade. The difference in altitude of the two terminals is about 2000 feet, Phoenix being that much nearer to heaven's blue.

Already the big hole has eaten its way a half mile into the mountain side, and twenty-four men are kept continually engaged in driving it farther and yet farther toward the great treasury of high grade ore that it is incidentally being at Greenwood and Phoenix. The opening of great bodies of the character of ore of the region is the primary object of the tunnel-drivers.

The principal men behind the enterprise of the Greenwood-Phoenix Trammway Co. are Mr. Thomas A. Woodruff of Chicago, Mayor Duncan, McIntosh and Mr. Isaac H. Hallett of Greenwood. The company's head office being at Greenwood and the enterprise being capitalized at \$100,000. This company, naturally, has taken the precaution to buy or secure options on all mineral claims that the tunnel in process may be expected to traverse or penetrate.

Object of Work

The defined object of the company's present activities is to excavate a tunnel through and under the mountain lying east of the city of Greenwood from the point on the Nelson mineral claim, which is called the "Stonewall" boundary of Greenwood, to a point near the Victoria mineral claim, which is the city of Phoenix, and to run exploratory shafts and workings tunnels from the main tunnel, to carry on a general mining and reducing business, and to create, use and dispose of electric and other power. It is also its purpose to acquire and take over the business of the Greenwood-Phoenix Trammway Co., Limited, which corporation first undertook the construction of the tunnel from Greenwood to Phoenix, and which has already driven the tunnel for some distance.

The carrying out of this plan is of much importance to the people of the Boundary, as in its course it is expected that it will intersect a number of valuable claims.

Mr. Jackson is also greatly interested in the agricultural interests of the country and is endeavoring, with every prospect of success, to induce the government to locate an experimental orchard in his territory. He promises that it will be located at Rock Creek.

PEACE ASSOCIATION BRANCH FORMED

Whose Duties will be to Arbitrate in Times of International Troubles

The permanent organization of the Victoria Branch of the International Peace Association was formed on Friday in the parlors of the Dominion Hotel by the election of the officers of the association. The officers are: President, Mr. D. Campbell; Vice

VICTORIA HOLDS THE B. C. TITLE

Islanders Take McKechnie Cup Rugby Match from Vancouver on Latter's Grounds by Two Point Margin

VANCOUVER, Feb. 11.—Playing with a weak team, Victoria today defeated Vancouver in a rugby game in the McKechnie cup series by a score of five points to three represented by a goal and a try. The match, which was full of interesting exhibitions, showed that the Vancouver Rugby Union's selection committee erred in picking their fifteen.

It would be hard to predict what would have occurred if the Victoria team had turned out the best fifteen. As it was the Gillespie family was unrepresented with the exception of Ken Gillespie, and he had no play in the match. Playing with three intermediates and rearranging the team so far as positions were concerned, Victoria is to be congratulated on the victory.

The intermediates who participated in the game were Rich, Charlie Brown and Carrs. Deserved the Victory. Victoria deserved to win. There can be no question of doubt as to their superiority over the Terminal City aggregation. As a team they were far in advance of Vancouver, the latter shining only in a few individual instances.

In the first half Vancouver did most of the pressing and their efforts were rewarded, Ross romping across the line in the left corner with a well earned try. The kick for goal failed.

In the second period a change swept over the game which was as unexpected as it was sudden. Victoria allowed no quarter. Every man moved with a determination which was exhilarating to witness. The Vancouver men were allowed practically no opportunities. They were continually hemmed in their own territory only managing to pierce the opposition's line on three occasions. Rich, who was playing a good game at half back, eventually got hold of the ball and forced himself across the line. McGowan took the kick from an extremely difficult angle and with a magnificent punt sent the ball between the uprights.

Continued to Press. Victoria continued to press but no further success was gained. The ball was presented to Vancouver were usually nullified. Comparing the backs, McGowan had the best of the argument over Locke, the latter, however, putting up a good defensive game.

The homesters were weak at three-quarter. Bell, the ex-Watsonian being the only one of the quartette seeming to possess that initiative which is so much required of a three-quarter. McLaughlin was not strong enough on the wing and consequently failed to get past the opposing defence. Ross at times brought off some fine attacking movements but he did not appear to work in unison with the other three men of the line. Charters gave a fair exhibition but there can be no doubt that if a strong three-quarter line had been presented, Vancouver would not now be suffering from a defeat. With Owen Saweyes and Bowers on the line and given a similar number of opportunities there is no telling what might have occurred.

At halfback Watkins played exceptionally well and having regard to the fact that his usual position is three-quarter, he should be foremost for some business. So far as passing movements went, Bell seemed to be the real strategist. He drew the opposition to him and he was being tackled transferred the ball. Little headway was, however, made against the redoubtable line and the Capital. In the forward line there was little to choose, Deykin, Holyrood and Fitzpatrick were undoubtedly the best of Vancouver, these three excelling in tackling and also leading the attacks.

McGowan in Form. In McGowan, Victoria had a safe back. He kicked with splendid judgment and tackled in the best style. Nason G. H. had a good game on the wing but did not seem to have so many chances as usually come his way.

In the forward rank Spencer was the shining light. Vancouver rugby enthusiasts will probably be disappointed at Victoria sending the rather weak team. However, it must honestly be said that weak or strong, Victoria easily held the upper hand taking the game as a whole and the victory by a two point margin is hardly a fair criterion of the day's play. In respective exhibitions, Victoria deserved to win by a bigger score.

PEACE ASSOCIATION BRANCH FORMED HERE

Board of Directors Formed Whose Duties will be to Arbitrate in Times of Industrial Troubles

The permanent organization of the Victoria Branch of the Canadian Industrial Peace Association was effected on Friday in the parlors of the Dominion Hotel by the election of officers, the adoption of a constitution, and the appointment of an executive committee. The officers elected are: President, Mr. D. Campbell; vice-presidents, Bishop Perlin and Major Ridgway Wilson; treasurer, Mr. E.

CANADA AS ARCADIA FOR ANARCHISTS

British Periodical Says Revolutionary Organizations of World Wide Power Have Headquarters Here

That Canada is the headquarters for anarchistic organizations with ramifications throughout the world is the startling statement contained in the current issue of M. A. P. on the authority of an alleged expert on anarchism. That there is something of truth in the statement is beyond a doubt and the necessity for co-operation by the police of Canada with those of other countries is pointed by the article.

Some five years ago a Russian revolutionary band, a branch of the organization which formerly had its headquarters in London, existed in Montreal and it is believed that it was only the forerunner of other societies which found even London with its freedom, not safe from police spies, who interfered with their unholy projects.

The M. A. P. article follows: "Over a period of many years I have at various times mingled with anarchists. Sometimes I have written what I know to be the facts, but in many cases my statements have been regarded as merely sensational. After Houndsditch the public may, perhaps, be a little less incredulous. "Let me first deal with the magazine. It is a fine piece of work, and, having at heart the best interests and happiness of all our people, with the general prosperity of the country, we have carefully and thoroughly investigated the plans adopted and methods pursued by the Industrial Peace Association in settling and averting industrial warfare, and find them to be such as to command the respect, confidence and commendation of all honest, right thinking citizens. The association's plans are simple, yet practical, and most effective in establishing and maintaining permanent industrial peace, while its educational propaganda is supplying a public want that cannot be over-estimated.

But no plan, however good, can work itself. It must be worked. And, to make the plans of the Industrial Peace Association effective for the general good, they must have the co-operation and support of our people at large. Therefore, as directors of the Victoria branch we most earnestly request for this effort for our city and country's good, the unstinted support of the public press, the pulpit and our fair-minded citizens in every walk of life, to the end that industrial strife may forever disappear from our land.

Signed, W. W. Columbia, Alex. McDonald, J. Brace, F. J. Sehl, W. H. Sweeney, Hermon A. Carson, J. E. Wilson, W. Ridgway Wilson, F. B. Pemberton, John Heart, Otto Weiler, D. E. Campbell, J. O. Hinton, Max Leiser, Simon Leiser.

FIFTEEN MINERS ARE ENTOMBED Result of Explosion in Colliery Near Trinidad, Colorado—Rescue Party Now Hard at Work

TRINIDAD, Colo., Feb. 9.—Fifteen miners are entombed, and may be dead, as the result of an explosion in the Gokesele mine of the Carbon Coal and Coke company, eight miles west of Trinidad tonight. Seventeen men were in the mine at the time of the explosion, but two shot-frasers escaped from the mine after the explosion.

The force of the explosion, which was distinctly felt at Trinidad, seems to have been greatest in the main slope. Citizens were thrown 200 feet from the mouth of the slope, but the explosion seems to have been attended by no serious falls of rock.

The explosion wrecked the fan house, but the fan was undamaged and still working, although the air has been "short circuited" by the blowing out of brattices and doors. A party of twenty rescuers are working desperately to reach the more remote parts of the mine where fifteen men are supposed to have been working. The rescue work is under direction of F. P. Bayless, general superintendent, and A. E. Sutton, assistant superintendent, who led the first party into the wrecked workings.

Kettle Valley Road. PENTICTON, B.C., Feb. 11.—The Kettle Valley Railroad has arranged for the purchase of some fifty acres of meadow land in the southwest portion of Penticton, and near the Okanagan river. A divisional yard and depot, it is understood, will be built there. A spur line is to be constructed from the yards to the lake, where the new wharf will be built, a distance of about a mile. The site secured by the railway for its yards is about the best that could be procured in town. The president of the Kettle Valley has under construction a large residence in Penticton, and expects to spend a considerable part of his time here.

Vancouver city council has appointed a special committee to go into the question of "civil employees' wages generally." This action resulted from the demands of employees in various departments.

CANADA AS ARCADIA FOR ANARCHISTS

British Periodical Says Revolutionary Organizations of World Wide Power Have Headquarters Here

That Canada is the headquarters for anarchistic organizations with ramifications throughout the world is the startling statement contained in the current issue of M. A. P. on the authority of an alleged expert on anarchism. That there is something of truth in the statement is beyond a doubt and the necessity for co-operation by the police of Canada with those of other countries is pointed by the article.

Some five years ago a Russian revolutionary band, a branch of the organization which formerly had its headquarters in London, existed in Montreal and it is believed that it was only the forerunner of other societies which found even London with its freedom, not safe from police spies, who interfered with their unholy projects.

The M. A. P. article follows: "Over a period of many years I have at various times mingled with anarchists. Sometimes I have written what I know to be the facts, but in many cases my statements have been regarded as merely sensational. After Houndsditch the public may, perhaps, be a little less incredulous. "Let me first deal with the magazine. It is a fine piece of work, and, having at heart the best interests and happiness of all our people, with the general prosperity of the country, we have carefully and thoroughly investigated the plans adopted and methods pursued by the Industrial Peace Association in settling and averting industrial warfare, and find them to be such as to command the respect, confidence and commendation of all honest, right thinking citizens. The association's plans are simple, yet practical, and most effective in establishing and maintaining permanent industrial peace, while its educational propaganda is supplying a public want that cannot be over-estimated.

But no plan, however good, can work itself. It must be worked. And, to make the plans of the Industrial Peace Association effective for the general good, they must have the co-operation and support of our people at large. Therefore, as directors of the Victoria branch we most earnestly request for this effort for our city and country's good, the unstinted support of the public press, the pulpit and our fair-minded citizens in every walk of life, to the end that industrial strife may forever disappear from our land.

Signed, W. W. Columbia, Alex. McDonald, J. Brace, F. J. Sehl, W. H. Sweeney, Hermon A. Carson, J. E. Wilson, W. Ridgway Wilson, F. B. Pemberton, John Heart, Otto Weiler, D. E. Campbell, J. O. Hinton, Max Leiser, Simon Leiser.

The Mysterious "S."

"Consider the letter "S," as it is called. Our detective force has the disadvantage of being recruited from the ordinary constabulary. A smart man is picked out and promoted. These smart men, with all their admitted ability, have never had the opportunity of learning foreign languages. You can know nothing of Anarchism unless you can speak four or five European tongues, including Russian. The letter "S," when reversed, is very similar to the small "G," of the Russian alphabet. One of the assassins at Sidney street was called Gardstein; yet the possibility of the "S" representing Gardstein's initial letter does not seem to have suggested itself to the authorities. I give it for what it is worth.

"Let me add one instance" which throws a lurid light upon the ramifications of Anarchism.

The Anarchist Settlement. "About five years ago the crew of a Russian battleship, by name the Kniaz Potemkin, belonging to the Black Sea fleet, mutinied, and in the most brutal manner murdered their officers. They then trained their guns upon the town of Odessa, and for some days kept the inhabitants in a state of terrible panic. At length, however, disensions amongst the sailors and the threatened arrival of other warships induced the rioters to shape a course for Constanza, a port on the Roumanian coast, where they handed the ship over to the authorities. A portion of the mutineers subsequently surrendered, but a little band of the more desperate made their way across Europe, and eventually emigrated to Montreal. Thus was the nucleus formed of an anarchist settlement of the most red revolutionary type, although the Canadian police at the time were absolutely ignorant of the real identity of their visitors.

To this Arcadia of terrorist activity were subsequently attracted some of the greatest villains in Europe, and at length foreign governments commenced to demand their extradition on various criminal charges. But Canadian law provides that no alien, guilty of political crime only, admits to be surrendered, a clause which admits of a very wide interpretation.

Thus, a Russian, who was admittedly guilty of having robbed a bank in Vilna, incidentally shooting the cashier, headed his band, used the proceeds to buy farms and start in life certain political exiles of his own nationality residing in Canada, and his plea was upheld, as a matter of fact, to the Potemkin mutineers.

Now, as it may be imagined, the long arm of the Russian secret service was scarcely satisfied with this extraordinary state of affairs; and the Russian machinery in motion. A young man, named "S," appeared in Montreal and considerable attention was attracted in Montreal, from nowhere in particular, stating that he was an ex-

Campbell's Beautiful new lot of bags in the very newest styles, at a big range of prices. Don't neglect the unusual bargains offered in the White-wear Section.

The Sauciest New Suits With Short, Inimitable Jackets



SNUG, fitting, so exceedingly graceful in line, so perfectly and beautifully finished. Ladies who have seen them say "they are just lovely." The sweetest and freshest impressions are shown in every single model. There are suits with the close fitting skirts—not hobble—and jackets with the new Incredibly (sailor) collars, then there are those of the perfectly plain finish.

Materials are: Fancy worsteds, basket weaves, homespuns, serges and tweeds. The color range embraces fancy tans, greens, navys, blacks, browns, blues and a few very exclusive shades. Just imagine, prices start from as low as \$17.50 for a suit which you can feel bears "Campbell's" usual exclusive style appearance.



Could you see these sheer soft, chic little dresses in their attractive summery visions of white, pink or blue, there is little doubt but that you would purchase one immediately. Trimmings of handsome embroidery and delicate but durable lace, fashioned in the popular Princess style. Eyelet embroidery is charmingly shown on many of these dresses. The neck styles are square, round, high or low. Prices start from \$6.50.

Lingerie Dresses of Unusual Beauty

It seems as though Fashion has concentrated her efforts at "Campbell's" to see how wide she can make one's eyes open in wonderment.

Such Beauty—Such Variety—Such Values



House Dresses

We have just received a big shipment of American one-piece House Dresses in all sizes. Low neck or high neck, long sleeves or short sleeves. Priced up from \$1.75 WITH PEASANT SLEEVES

Velvet Waists

This also comprises another new arrival in the Waist section. Colors are black, navy, green, purple and brown, trimmed with paisley. Campbell's Price, each \$5.00

Warned Too Late

The alarm was then sounded by a New York Russian paper called the Russkoe Golos, which warned its Canadian readers to be on their guard as there was a spy amongst them, but it was too late. What information that enterprising police agent carried back to Russia will certainly never be known outside the Police bureau in St. Petersburg, though it is a remarkable coincidence that about that time a rumor began to gain ground that in Montreal was situated the directorate of a colossal and world-wide terrorist organization.

Another Lighthouse for the Straits

Resident Engineer Recommends Construction of Lighthouse at Point No Point. A report is being drafted by H. C. Killen, resident engineer of the department of marine and fisheries, recommending the construction of a lighthouse at Point No Point, about four miles distant from Sherringham Point. Mr. Killen made a survey of the site proposed a few days ago. Point No Point is near the entrance to Jordan River, where the Vancouver Island Power Company is installing a large power plant. It is about eight or nine miles distant from Otter Point.

International Co-operation

Now, since it seems extremely probable that there is an existing international organization of anarchists, who in pursuance of their ends, include in their category any species of crime, would it not be well for the English and Canadian police to cooperate with the foreign, and ascertain whether there is any connection between the former mutineers of the Potemkin, the known anarchists of Soho, Shepherd's Bush, and their colleagues in Paris, and the revolutionary clubs in Geneva and Bern.

Princess Mary at Golden Gate

Expected to Leave Bay City Today on Her Way to Victoria from Builders' Yards. The new steamer Princess Mary, of the C.P.R., built for the Victoria-Comox service, is coaling at San Francisco and is expected to leave that port today for Victoria. The Princess Mary, in command of Capt. Oxide, R.N.R., formerly chief officer of one of the Empress liners on the Pacific, reached San Francisco on Friday from Callao, the last port at which she called to replenish her bunker fuel. The Princess Mary is a steamer 210 feet long, 40 feet beam at the deck, 37 feet depth of hold. She is well subdivided and has steel deck houses and decks throughout. There are 66 staterooms for passengers, and a nice dining saloon finished in mahogany and satinwood. The social halls, smoke rooms, etc., are beautifully done in hardwood, and she has all modern conveniences, including running water in the staterooms. The motive power consists of two boilers 18 feet in diameter by 12 feet long, with forced draught on closed stokehold system. She is driven by twin screws, actuated by two sets of engines, 16, 27, 44 inches by 30 feet stroke. The mean draught of the steamer is about 11 feet, and her speed will be 14 knots on service. This boat was built to class "100-A1" at Lloyds.

San Francisco Assured

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The House passed today the agricultural bill carrying an appropriation of approximately \$15,500,000 for the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the next fiscal year. Today's session of the Senate was largely devoted to eulogies of the late Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia and Charles J. Hughes of Colorado. Action was taken, however, upon several measures, one being the resolution declaring for San Francisco as the site of the Panama canal exposition to be held in 1915.

Commenting upon the proposal to construct ships for the Canadian navy at Esquimaut, the Washington, D. C. Post says: "Eventually Victoria, on the Pacific, should take first place as the outlet of the markets on the far shores of the big ocean." A statement of this kind, coming from such a quarter cannot be explained away on the score of local prejudice or private interest. It is simply the recognition of a geographical fact, and in the long run geographical facts win out. Victorians will derive much satisfaction from what the Post says. In the series of articles on Greater Victoria, which the Colonist printed a few months ago, the reason why the harbors in this city may reasonably be expected to become the great headquarters of Pacific coast commerce were fully set out. Victoria was founded by the Hudson Bay Company, and that shrewd commercial organization made mighty few mistakes.

The Toronto Globe comforts us with the observation that British Columbia apples can outclass anything raised in the United States. That's true enough, but when quality and cheapness are brought into contact quality often has to go to the wall.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00
Six months \$0.50
Three months \$0.25
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

PROVINCIAL ESTIMATES.

The Provincial Estimates for the year ending March 31st, 1912 have been submitted to the Legislature. They fill a book of forty-two pages, and are of great interest generally as well as locally. The House will be asked to vote the great sum of \$11,025,389.75. Adding to this the Supplementary Estimates, \$1,144,253.47, and we have a grand total of \$12,170,643.22 which the Legislature will be asked to appropriate.

The revenue is estimated at \$3,192,100.06, which is an increase of 14 per cent. The rule in the case of estimated revenue since the present government came in has been that the actual receipts have exceeded it, and it is very probable that this may be the case during the ensuing fiscal year. Of the amount the total received from the Dominion government is \$689,151.06.

The new expenditures contemplated amount, as stated above, to \$11,025,389.75, of which amount \$5,507,990.00, or within four thousand dollars of one half is for public works, and out of this \$2,741,020 will go for roads, streets, bridges, wharves, steamboat subsidies and ferries. These items have to do with the establishment of transportation facilities within the province, and the expenditure cannot fall to be productive of very great benefit to the public. They show an increase of \$912,000 over this year. The public debt entails a charge upon the finances of the province amounting to \$527,863.11, which is very slightly lower than for the current year. Salaries show about a 30 per cent increase, due in part to individual increases, but chiefly to the increased number of persons in the public service, which the growth of the province renders necessary. It will be noted that there is an increase of \$1,000 a year to each minister, whose salaries will for the future stand as follows: For the Premier, \$9,000; for each minister other than the Premier, \$6,000. As salaries go, these allowances are not high. The other day mention was made of the fact that the superintendent of the Trail Smelter had left that plant to accept a salary of \$60,000 a year, and yet this gentleman was largely able to demonstrate his fitness for such a salary. By the wise policy of the Mines Department of the Province, the Minister responsible for which only receives as Minister one-tenth what the manager's new salary is to be. The prosecuting attorney of Vancouver receives a higher salary than the Attorney-General of the Province, and the City Engineer of Prince Rupert gets within \$1,000 of what the Province pays its Minister of Public Works.

For details and comparison of the proposed expenditures reference may be made to the synopsis of the estimates given elsewhere; but a few items may be made the subject of passing comment. The allowance to the Agent-General of the Province in London has been increased from \$15,000 to \$25,000. This is to cover salary and all the expenses of the office. The very excellent service which Mr. Turner has rendered the Province justifies the increase, but in addition it must be borne in mind that he is brought into competition especially with Australia, which empowers its representative to make large outlays for advertising and displays of products. The fact that next year will be Coronation year will add to the cost of the Agent-General's office.

An item of local interest is the \$30,000 for the completion of the Mill Bay road, which will swell the cost of this highway, built at the request of the citizens of Victoria, to upwards of \$200,000. When the matter was first urged upon the government the probable cost was put at \$22,000. This was, of course, merely a guess, and the government engineers as soon as they examined the ground, said it would be very much more; but the people of Vancouver Island wished the work carried out as part of a great trunk highway, and it has been, or will be as soon as spring opens, completed and it will prove all that was ever claimed for it. A minor, but interesting Victoria item is \$20,000 towards the Seamen's Institute. In improving the public grounds of the city \$25,000 will be expended, and \$150,000 will be laid out on an addition to the Parliament Building. This last item is only the first appropriation to a work that will probably be carried on continuously until all the accommodation necessary for the

public business has been provided, and we assume the total will not fall far short of a million. The demands for space have outgrown the present buildings and temporary structures are being put up to meet present emergencies.

The appropriation for surveys, improvements and land purchase is \$1,150,000. Of this \$400,000 is for surveys generally, \$10,000 for the exploration and development of Strathcona Park and \$750,000 for the settlement of the Songhees Reserve. This latter item is a great sum of money. It includes not only what will have to be paid to the Indians, but also the cost of the new reservation, together with necessary expenses. That so great a sum should now be needed to settle a question, which a few years ago it was supposed could be disposed of for about \$100,000 shows the great advance in the value of property in and near Victoria.

THE OUTLOOK

During the next five years there will certainly be 1,500 miles of railway constructed in this province, and in all probability nearer 2,000. Along these lines of railway there will be at least seventy-five new towns large and small; there will also be numerous industrial plants and other improvements. Are we extravagant when we say that this means an expenditure of \$100,000,000? We think we are within the mark.

How much shall we say the province will expend in public works during the next five years? Next year the amount will be approximately \$6,000,000. It is difficult to see how this can be reduced, so we will put down \$30,000,000 for the next five years.

How much shall we say the municipalities within this province will expend during the next five years, and that will be expended within them by tramway companies, telephone companies, light companies and so on? We include in municipal expenditures the cost of streets, sidewalks, schoolhouses, sewers and so on. There is about \$6,000,000 for such work or next year, so perhaps \$30,000,000 is not too much for this item.

What will be the aggregate expenditure on new private buildings during the next five years? This must of necessity be only an approximation, but if the present rate of building only is maintained, it will not fall short of \$50,000,000.

What will be the expenditure in connection with mining? We know something about what is going to be done in the way of the extension of the coal mines on Vancouver Island; we know something of what is in prospect in other parts of the province; we venture to put the outlay in this line at more than \$150,000,000 for the next five years.

What will be expended in getting out lumber during the next five years? In 1909 it was nearly \$12,000,000. Surely it will average at least \$15,000,000 for the next five years or \$75,000,000 in all.

What shall we allow for salmon, whale and deep-sea fisheries? Certainly \$5,000,000 yearly will not be too high, and this gives us \$30,000,000.

The above estimates are based upon the figures for the present year, and upon work actually in sight. But we know that there is a steady increase from year to year; that each step in progress implies other steps in progress. Bearing this in mind we estimate that, taking into consideration new works not now in sight, and the normal expansion in all lines of industry, there will be paid out in this province during the next five years in the various departments of industry above mentioned fully \$600,000,000.

This is a wonderful prospect for a province with less than half a million population.

BRITISH POLITICS.

An amendment to the Address in reply to the Speech, put forward by Mr. J. Norton Griffiths and some other Unionist members, expresses regret that the Ministry has not indicated any intention to seek the co-operation of the over-seas Dominions in matters of legislation, administration and defence. While Mr. Griffiths votes with the Unionists he claims to be something more. He stands for Imperial consolidation, and it is the first plank in his political platform, all other questions being considered by him in view of the light which they throw upon this one, and all policies being judged by the bearing they will have upon this greatest problem of them all. It is not at all probable that this amendment will be carried; possibly it may not receive the support of the whole Unionist party, for Mr. Griffiths is a little ahead of most public men in England on this exceedingly important subject; but we are very glad that he has brought it forward, for we think it will have a decided effect upon British public opinion by serving to some extent to concentrate public attention upon the Imperial idea irrespective of its relation to trade.

Mr. Anstey Chamberlain has moved an amendment getting forth the expediency of making such fiscal changes as will enable the United Kingdom to grant inter-Imperial preferences and to make reciprocal trade concessions to foreign countries. This is a tariff reform, but if we may judge from the telegraphed synopsis, the amendment places the case on grounds relating solely to over-seas trade. The division on this amendment will be watched with interest, for it will show if there are any free trade Unionists in the House.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain thinks that Canada has been precipitate in entering upon negotiations for reciprocity with the United States. This view will meet with a great deal of approval in the Dominion. Even some of those persons, who are disposed to think that there is no need for haste in making it, if indeed it was likely ever to become necessary.

The London Times thinks it not very desirable that the discussion over the amendments should turn too much upon the reciprocity agreement. We think this is wise. British public men do not as a rule understand the issue and seem to have failed to inform themselves as to the facts. For example, Mr. Balfour was reported as saying that some satisfaction is to be derived from the fact that the party of British preference is yet strong in Canada. This indicates that he thinks the supporters of preference are less numerous than they were, but it is quite the other way. We do not think any considerable number of people in Canada could be found who are opposed to the idea of a preference to the United Kingdom. When the Farmers' Convention declared in favour of placing the preference at 50 per cent, there was not a dissenting voice in the whole country.

The United States has found postal savings banks a success even though the experiment in them was a very limited one. A trial that was expected to end in disaster has turned out quite the other way.

We confess to being able to understand the objection to the principle involved in the new railway Bill. We do not say that some of its details may not be susceptible of improvement, that is a legitimate subject for discussion; but we do say that such a law as is proposed is wholly right in principle. This is not a position that the Colonist has taken only since the announcement that the government intended to introduce such a measure, for we advocated it long ago. It is gratifying to see that one of the critics of the measure seems to have made up his mind that the administration of affairs of British Columbia will be in the hands of the present administration for all time to come.

An absurd paper has suggested that one of the reasons why the Duke of Connaught is coming out as Governor-General is that he may use his tact to influence the course of Canadian trade. What in the name of common sense could His Royal Highness do in that direction? Some people have very extraordinary ideas about things. If the Marquis of Lorne had interfered with the National Policy, as he was minded to do, he would have been called home as quickly as the wires would permit, and if any one, who may succeed him, should undertake to do anything of the sort he would meet with similar treatment. As for the Duke of Connaught his tact and good sense would never permit him to attempt to influence Canadian legislation on domestic matters.

Death of a Dramatist.
NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Walter Browne, a dramatist and newspaper man died today at the Audubon Hospital of pneumonia.

Statehood Vote in Arizona.
PHOENIX, Arizona, Feb. 9.—Phoenix cast 1,209 votes for ratification of the constitution today and 432 against. This indicates a large majority for ratification.

High Wind Foils Aviators.
EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 9.—Owing to a high wind, aviators had no opportunity to fly today and to test the report that Mexicans would fire on them in the event they crossed the international boundary.

Vote in Massachusetts House.
BOSTON, Feb. 9.—An order issued to ascertain the sentiment of the people of Massachusetts regarding the proposed Canadian reciprocity agreement aroused debate in the House of Representatives today when the question of its reference to the committee on federal relations for investigation was brought up. Although the joint committee on rules had reported in favor of reference, much opposition developed and on a vote the motion was lost 86 to 50.

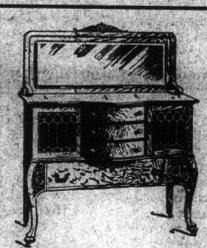
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—A remarkable petition was received today by Postmaster-General Hitchcock from citizens of Fairbanks, Alaska, requesting the establishment in that city of a postal savings bank. The petition is twenty-four feet long and bears the names of many hundreds of residents of Fairbanks.

The Winds of Competition Only Make Our Trade Soar the Higher

The question is, have we any competitors? We think not. There are lots of furniture houses, but they have not the quality we have. Therefore they are not competitors. This is without doubt the quality store; there is no question about it, and anybody who does doubt it, we would ask them to visit the other stores first. Our store is also the largest furniture store in this Great West; therefore we have the largest variety of the latest in furniture of quality to select from. We buy in larger quantities than other houses; therefore we have better prices to offer you. Give our third or fourth floors a visit today and see the wonderful showing we have in the furniture line.

Big Showing of Buffets

- Buffet, solid quarter cut oak, wax finish, top 22 x 56, glass 18 x 38 \$80.00
- This is a beautiful sideboard.
- Solid Quarter Cut Golden Oak Combination Buffet and China Cabinet, 5 small drawers, 2 large cupboards, china cabinet in centre, with mirror on either side. Price \$85.00
- Solid Quarter Cut Golden Oak Buffet, 2 small and 1 large drawer, 2 cupboards and oval shaped mirror \$40.00
- Solid Quarter Cut Golden Oak Buffet, top 19 x 46, glass 11 x 36, 2 small drawers, 1 large drawer, 2 cupboards \$45.00
- Solid Quarter Cut Early English Oak, 2 small drawers, 2 cupboards, and 2 colored glass cabinets on either side for china. Price \$90.00



New Styles in Buffets Here

We have some of our new arrivals of Buffets on our third floor ready for your inspection this morning. These are of the most attractive designs that have ever come to Victoria. Don't fail to get the first chance of these.

The Latest in China Cabinets

- Solid Quarter Cut Oak, Golden Finish China Cabinets, Size 14 x 27 \$20.00
- Solid Quarter Cut Oak, Golden Finish China Cabinets, Price \$25.00
- Solid Quarter Cut Oak, Golden Finish China Cabinets, Price \$30.00
- Solid Quarter Cut Oak, Golden Finish Corner Cabinets, Price \$30.00
- Solid Quarter Cut Oak, Golden Finish China Cabinets, Price \$35.00
- Solid Quarter Cut Oak, Golden Finish China Cabinets, Price \$45.00

- Buffet, in fumed oak, with glass on top, 2 small drawers and 2 spacious cupboards and 1 large drawer \$42.00
- Buffet, solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, top 19 x 44, glass 11 x 32. Price \$45.00
- Buffet, solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, top 19 x 46, glass 11 x 36 \$45.00

Big Showing of Buffets

- Solid Quarter Cut Early English Oak Buffet, top 22 x 54, glass 14 x 40 \$60.00
- Surfaced Oak, Early English Finish Buffet, top 22 x 44, glass 18 x 36 \$25.00
- Solid Quarter Cut Early English Oak Buffet, 2 small and 1 large drawer, 3 cupboards \$55.00
- Surfaced Golden Oak Buffet, Prices \$28.00 and \$25.00
- Elm Sideboards, Prices \$16.00 and \$15.00
- Surfaced Oak Sideboards, Prices \$22.50 and \$17.00
- Golden Ash Sideboards, glass 18 x 30, top 21 x 48 \$25.00
- Sideboards, solid quarter cut golden oak, mirror 16 x 28, top 19 x 48 \$40.00
- Solid Quarter Cut Early English Oak Buffet, top 24 x 48, glass 18 x 40 \$50.00

The Latest in China Cabinets

- Solid Quarter Cut Oak, Dull Wax Finish China Cabinets, Price \$35.00
- Empire Oak, Early English Finish China Cabinets, Price \$25.00
- Solid Quarter Cut Oak, Early English Finish China Cabinets, Price \$30.00
- Solid Quarter Cut Oak, Early English Finish China Cabinets, Price \$35.00
- Solid Quarter Cut Oak, Early English Finish China Cabinets, size 15 x 48 \$50.00
- JUST IN—Beautiful China Cabinets in fumed oak, size 15 x 40, with fine large shelves with mirror on background, all the way down. Only \$40.00

Dinner Wagons

- Dinner Wagon, solid quarter cut oak, golden finish. Price \$20.00
- Dinner Wagon, solid quarter cut oak, golden finish. Price \$18.00
- Dinner Wagon, solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish. Price \$35.00
- Dinner Wagon, mahogany \$22.50
- Dinner Wagon, solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, \$22.50
- Dinner Wagon, solid quarter cut oak \$18.00

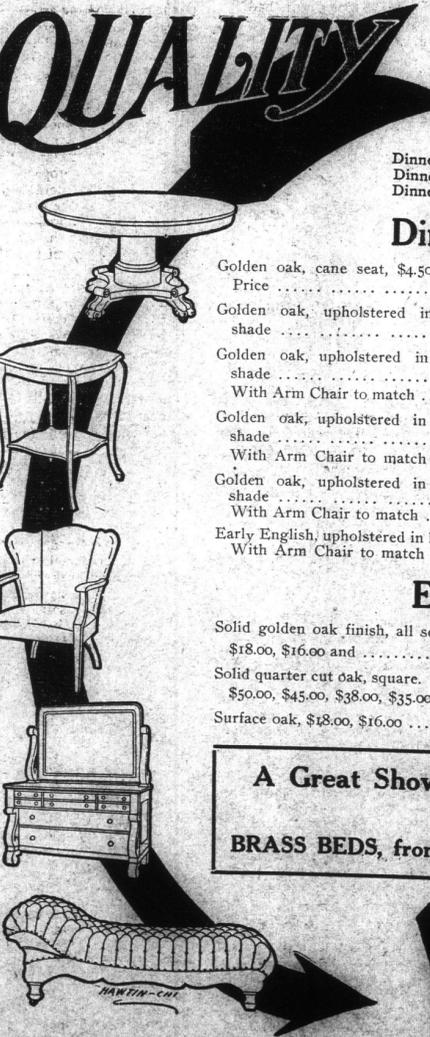
Dining Room Chairs

- Golden oak, cane seat, \$4.50, \$4.00, \$3.00. Price \$2.50
- Golden oak, upholstered in leather, any shade \$4.00
- Golden oak, upholstered in leather, any shade \$4.50
- With Arm Chair to match \$6.50
- Golden oak, upholstered in leather, any shade \$6.00
- With Arm Chair to match \$9.00
- Golden oak, upholstered in leather, any shade \$7.00
- With Arm Chair to match \$10.00
- Early English, upholstered in leather \$9.00
- With Arm Chair to match \$12.00
- Early English, upholstered in leather. Price \$12.00
- With Arm Chair to match \$15.00
- Quarter cut golden oak, \$24.00, \$20.00, \$18.00. Price \$16.00

Extension Tables

- Solid golden oak finish, all square. Prices \$18.00, \$16.00 and \$12.00
- Solid quarter cut oak square. Prices \$60.00, \$50.00, \$45.00, \$38.00, \$35.00 \$30.00
- Surface oak, \$18.00, \$16.00 \$15.00
- Solid quarter cut Early English oak, square. Prices \$30.00, \$32.00 and \$35.00
- Ash, Early English finish, round, \$27.50 10 feet \$50.00
- Solid quarter cut Early English oak, 8 feet. Price \$47.00

A Great Showing This Morning in Brass and Iron Beds
BRASS BEDS, from - \$18 | IRON BEDS, from - \$3.00



WEILER'S
The Big Furniture House

PROGRESS OF

A missionary writer discusses the progress of Christianity by the people who have reached the conclusion that the world is poorer and more ignorant than ever. He says that the educated and infidel as it is now pre-eminently words that Roman Presbyterian, Methodist presentation of the faith among the great empire. He believes, and summed up that these people deny that shall be less do than Christianity is as national missionaries. wider application that holds good in lands of the doctrine of the what is not explainable ought to convince an attempt to judge man and his Creator useful in judging of other, must necessarily the appeal of Christian reason alone, it would an appeal to intelligible argue out the proposition believeth in Him shall defeat. The arguments facts, not from abstract possible to establish on this page in reason that there must the governing of humankind necessarily be of religion must have been man at his creation or by some external power prove by reason that any sense whatever belief in Christ is proved from facts. O make converts of education and hold its own ally profess it, must organization, not as a collection of doctrine as real as the factation. Perhaps you the blind man, who hands of Jesus. The to know as to how this plished was, as he I was blind, now I see, the arguments of the count for the cure by other agency than one knew the fact; he did not necessary for him tion. Probably not even miracle, could have men could have explained Christianity as it is too much with definition not be defined, with that cannot be explained such course. It accedes may seek to analyze structure work it takes knows for example that sent over a wire by through the air or by does not hesitate to cause it does not know they act. It attempts of the process, but the inquiry. Applying this Christianity, is it not the teachers of this fact of Christianity as the truth of that fact the explanation of it worth while to try to plainable?

Many a man, Christianity, has been it because some teacher faith as he understood specific idea, to which give assent. And when comes the statement, heard it over and over particular form of expression some particular ceremonial suffering will follow conformity with the law of ing that Christianity only fails to make any cated Hindus but is ev active and intelligent tries. It was said in that religion was not fit but the Bible upon re it may be said that Christ upon doctrine, but do Doctrine is the attempt less intelligence to explain it, and it is an effort in terms of humanity, with the measuring rod fine the spiritual in the terial.

Christianity is made side of professedly Christianity for unquestionably the pressing towards bettering more and more that they shall do to others should do to the

An Hour with the Editor

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY

A missionary writing to an Indian periodical discusses the prospect for the adoption of Christianity by the people of Hindustan. He has reached the conclusion that while it may be accepted to a greater or less extent by the poorer and more ignorant classes, it stands very little chance of being taken seriously by the educated and influential, that is Christianity as it is now preached. He says in so many words that Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist or any other practical presentation of the faith has little chance of acceptance among the educated classes in the great empire. He gives his reason for so believing, and summed up in a sentence it is that these people demand a system of religion that shall be less doctrinal and more ethical than Christianity as presented by denominational missionaries. The observation has a wider application than he gives to it, for it holds good in lands that are nominally Christian. Doctrine at best is an effort to explain what is not explainable. A moment's thought ought to convince any intelligent person that to attempt to judge of the relations between man and his Creator, by the rules that are useful in judging of our relations to each other, must necessarily end in failure. If the appeal of Christianity were an appeal to reason alone, it would fail inevitably. It is an appeal to intelligence, but to attempt to argue out the proposition that "Whosoever believeth in Him shall be saved" is to invite defeat. The argument of Christianity is from facts, not from abstract propositions. It may be possible to establish, as has been attempted on this page in recent articles, by abstract reason that there must of necessity be law for the governing of human conduct, that this law must necessarily be of divine origin and that religion must have been either implanted in man at his creation or been conveyed to him by some external power; but to set about to prove by reason that individual salvation in any sense whatever may be accomplished by belief in Christ is hopeless. This can only be proved from facts. Christianity, if it is to make converts of educated non-Christian people and hold its own among those who nominally profess it, must be presented not as an organization, not as a set of observances, not as a collection of doctrines, but as a fact, a fact as real as the force which we call gravitation. Perhaps you remember the case of the blind man, who received his sight at the hands of Jesus. The only thing he pretended to know as to how the cure had been accomplished was, as he expressed it: "Whereas I was blind, now I see." He could not answer the arguments of those who sought to account for the cure by attributing it to some other agency than one inherent in Jesus. He knew the fact; he did not know and it was not necessary for him to know the explanation. Probably not even He, who worked the miracle, could have explained it so that the men could have explained it to any one else. Christianity as it is preached concerns itself too much with definitions of things that cannot be defined, with explanations of things that cannot be explained. Science takes no such course. It accepts facts, and while it may seek to analyze these facts, in its constructive work it takes them for granted. It knows for example that a message can be sent over a wire by means of electricity, or through the air or by some other means. It does not hesitate to employ these means because it does not know how to explain how they act. It attempts to find out the reason of the process, but that is a separate line of inquiry. Applying this thought to constructive Christianity, it is not reasonable to say that the teachers of this faith should rest upon the fact of Christianity and endeavor to impress the truth of that fact upon others and leave the explanation of it for those who think it worth while to try to account for the unexplainable?

Many a man, desirous of accepting Christianity, has been led to turn aside from it because some teacher, acting in the best of faith as he understood it, insisted upon some specific idea, to which the other could not give assent. And when on the top of this comes the statement, as so many of us have heard it over and over again, that unless some particular form of explanation is accepted or some particular ceremony is performed, eternal suffering will follow a life spent in conformity with the law of love, it is not surprising that Christianity as often preached not only fails to make any impression upon educated Hindustans but is even losing its hold upon active and intelligent men in Christian countries. It was said in this column last Sunday that religion was not founded upon the Bible, but the Bible upon religion. In like manner it may be said that Christianity is not founded upon doctrine, but doctrine upon Christianity. Doctrine is the attempt of men of greater or less intelligence to explain the fact of Christianity, and it is an effort to explain the divine in terms of humanity, to measure the infinite with the measuring rods of the finite, to define the spiritual in the language of the material.

Christianity is making great progress outside of professedly Christian organizations, for unquestionably the world is steadily progressing towards better things. Men are beginning more and more to observe the precept that they shall do to others and as they that others should do to them. Such measures as

old-age pensions, the relief of poverty, the reformation rather than the punishment of criminals, and so on are all steps in the direction of practical Christianity. They demonstrate the value of the ethical side of Christianity, but have no bearing upon the doctrinal side of it. They would commend the religion which inspires them to any educated man in any part of the world. In these things members of all religious denominations find no difficulty in working in perfect harmony. It is only when they get inside of their own particular church edifices that they feel constrained to strain the mantle of their doctrines, or the barriers of their organizations around themselves. Over the door of many churches is written, so to speak: "Thus far shalt thou come and no further and here shall thy steps in the direction of the betterment of humanity be stayed." Of course there are exceptions, but speaking generally there are three divisions of the church, the Roman Catholic, the Anglican and the various other Protestant organizations, which confine their co-operation in good work to spheres outside their several organizations. To a certain degree this lack of full co-operation is an obstacle to the progress of Christianity, although, doubtless, it also serves to some extent as a stimulus to action. The experience of the last half century certainly shows that, in proportion as the field of co-operation has broadened, the good result achieved by the church organizations has expanded and been more satisfactory in every way. Christianity is both positively and negatively ethical. It does not only say "thou shalt not," but also "thou shalt." The other obligation is as binding as another. The great rival systems of religion stop at the negative, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say they do not lay much stress upon the positive. They can be supplanted by a Christianity that is distinguished by activity along ethical lines and demonstrates its usefulness by deeds.

SCOTTISH HISTORY

When Queen Mary returned to Scotland, which she had not seen since early childhood, it is said that she wept over the poverty of the land, and she seems to have set herself to work to win the confidence of her subjects. The doctrines of the Reformation had at this time acquired ascendancy in the Northern kingdom, and John Knox, with his dauntless courage and fervid eloquence, had roused the people to a pitch of enthusiasm against the Roman Catholic Church, as represented by Mary of Guise during her regency. The story of John Knox will be told at another time; suffice it to say now that under his powerful leadership the party of the Reformation had obtained such a position that Mary found it necessary to stipulate that she should be allowed to worship according to the dictates of her own conscience. In 1562 the Earl of Huntly, the leader of the Roman Catholic party in Scotland, was slain, and with his death the influence of Protestantism became intensified.

Mary is described as having been a very beautiful woman. Her portraits show a face with regular features, but somewhat weak and sensuous. Suitors for her hand were many, and her choice fell upon Don Carlos, heir to the throne of Spain. The Kings of Sweden, Denmark and France, the Archduke of Austria, the Dukes of Ferrara, Nemours and Anjou, and Earls of Arran and Leicester were among the number. Suddenly, to the surprise of every one, she selected her cousin, Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley, son of the Earl of Lennox and great-grandson of Henry VII. of England. He was handsome, but weak and vicious, and he was several years younger than Mary, who at the time of her marriage to him in 1565, was only twenty-three years of age. We shall understand the tragedy of Mary's life the better if we remember that it was all crowded into the short space of forty-five years. Darnley was a Roman Catholic, and the marriage was the signal for a Protestant uprising; but Mary proved herself fully equal to the emergency thus created. Her courage and goodness of heart would have probably made her successful as a sovereign, if it had not been for the overbearing and vicious conduct of Darnley. She had conferred upon him the title of king for life, but he attempted to extort from her recognition of his right to succession in the event of her death without children. Mary's chief minister at this time was David Riccio, an Italian of humble origin, but a man of exceptional ability. He came to Scotland with the ambassador from Savoy, whom he served as a musician, and was employed by Mary in the same capacity. She was so impressed by his fidelity that she made him her French Secretary, which office he held at the time of her marriage to Darnley. He and Darnley became very intimate friends, their intimacy extending so far that they often dined together, and not infrequently occupied the same bed. The Earl of Lennox looked with great disfavor upon Riccio's influence, for he regarded him as an obstacle to Darnley's ambitions. He formed a plot with some of the Protestant leaders for Riccio's assassination, Darnley having given his solemn pledge that, if the minister were removed, he would support the Protestant religion. Accordingly, on March 9, 1566, less than eight months after her marriage with Darnley, as she sat at supper with a small party in a room near her sleeping chamber, Darnley led the conspirators to the place. They set upon Riccio, who hid behind the Queen, but while Lord Ker of Fawcotes held a pistol to Mary's breast, George Douglas stabbed Riccio

over her shoulder, and then dragged him from the room, where he completed his work, inflicting no less than fifty-six wounds upon the unfortunate Italian. Mary had pleaded passionately for the life of her minister, but when word was brought to her that he was dead, she said: "I will now dry my tears and study revenge." There is not the least reason to suppose that the relations of Mary to Riccio were other than were proper between a Queen and her minister, and it gives us some idea of the spirit of the time, when we read that John Knox described the murder as "a just act and worthy of all praise." That Mary held Riccio in high affection seems not to be disputed, but the most careful critics have united in absolving her from any charge of criminal intimacy. Darnley displayed the meanness of his nature by exhibiting abject fear after the crime had been committed, and followed the Queen from Holywood to Dunbar, where she took refuge and where a number of the nobility gathered to meet her with a force of good men. At Mary's request he published a statement denying all complicity in the death of Riccio, and she forebore to prosecute the leading conspirators. Her son, afterwards James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, was born June 19, 1566, and at this time her relation with Darnley were badly strained. At this time he was about twenty years of age, and little more than a petulant, quarrelsome and selfish boy; yet his conduct affected the history of two kingdoms. James, Earl of Bothwell, now assumed a very prominent part in the affairs of Scotland. He was about forty years old, bold, ambitious and impetuous. He was almost continually in strife of some kind, and had found himself compelled to leave the kingdom and take refuge in France. He returned and gave Mary strong support in her efforts to overthrow the conspirators who had slain Riccio. He set himself to work to win the favor of the Queen, and succeeded only too well for her mental and political comfort. It seems as if Fate had determined that this unhappy lady should never be free to exercise her own judgment, and that she should ever be under the influence of men, who, while professing loyalty to her, aimed only at advancing their personal interests.

THE EARTH

XIX.

The river and lake systems of Africa are very extensive and remarkable. Africa has the somewhat unique distinction of having rivers that flow from mountains and discharge into a desert, where their waters are either evaporated or sink into the ground. The streams which flow down the southern slopes of the Atlas mountains are lost in the Sahara. Whether it is their waters which are brought to the surface from artesian wells in the northern part of this desert must of necessity be a matter of surmise. There is only one river of magnitude flowing northward in Africa, namely, the Nile. This is beyond all question the most celebrated river in the world, and it is also one of the largest. For centuries its sources were unknown, and with its annual floods all manner of mysterious ideas were associated. The distance from its ultimate source, or more properly speaking from the source of the southernmost feeder of the Victoria Nyanza, to the sea is 4,100 miles. This is nearly 1,000 miles longer than from the source of the Missouri to the sea. The Nile is formed by the junction of the White River and the Blue River, which unite at Khartum. The former is regarded as the Nile proper, and it receives several important tributaries. Below Khartum it only receives on the tributary, the Atbara, which flows from the mountains of Abyssinia, and from that point to the Mediterranean, a distance of 1,300 miles, measuring the sinuosities of the river, it receives no tributaries. The fall from the Victoria Nyanza to the sea is 3,740 feet. Above its Delta, the Nile maintains an average width of 700 yards, so that it is not nearly as imposing a stream to the eye as one might be disposed to think. The rise of the Nile varies in proportion to the width of the valley. At Cairo it is about 40 feet. A peculiar feature of the upper Nile is the great mass of vegetation, known as the Sudd, which obstructs navigation. So extensive is the growth that no satisfactory means has yet been devised to clear the river of it. The water of the Nile is said to be remarkably soft and sweet. The source of Nile water is the Indian ocean and the moonsoons carry the rain clouds which cause the needed precipitation. As these occur with regularity, the rise of the river is also regular, and in the light of this fact all the mystery attaching to the floods vanishes.

The Niger is rather a system of rivers than a single one. It drains the great area lying between the Gulf of Guinea and the Sahara. Not very much is known of some of its tributaries, but from the head of the principal one of them and following its sinuosities to the sea, the distance is about 3,000 miles. It is a very great river and is navigable for many miles. The Senegal is a fine river, flowing into the Atlantic after a course of approximately 1,000 miles. The Gambia is a river in the same part of the continent and is about of the same magnitude. The greatest of the African rivers flowing into the Atlantic is the Congo, which ranks among the world's greatest waterways. It receives the outflow of the great Tanganyika lake, but some of its tributaries take their rise in the great equatorial forests. In volume the Congo far exceeds the Mississippi, and is probably next to

the Amazon. In times of flood the turbid waters of the Congo can be distinguished plainly a hundred miles out at sea. Ocean steamships can ascend the river 150 miles, and there are at least 1,400 miles of it that are available to river steamers. Much has yet to be learned of the Congo and the regions through which it flows, but its basin is undoubtedly one of the most fertile in the world. Further south than the Congo the Orange flows into the Atlantic. It is a stream of considerable volume and importance. On the east coast of the continent the great river is the Zambesi, which is about 1,800 miles long. The African lakes are large. Tchad is nearly in the centre of the northern. In the dry season it has an area of 10,000 square miles. At the time of flood it covers an area 50 per cent. greater than Lake Superior; but its depths is not great and therefore it is not in the same class with Superior. Tchad receives no tributaries and has no permanent outlet, but at very high water some of its surplus contents find their way the sea by way of one of tributaries of the Nile. The Victoria Nyanza is a fine lake having a circumference of nearly 1,000 miles. Its greatest length is 250 miles. The Albert Nyanza is a smaller lake in the same part of Africa. Tanganyika is nearly 500 miles long and varies in width up to 60 miles. Lake Nyassa is near the southeast coast of Africa. It is 350 miles long with an average width of 38 miles. Nyasa is very deep. In this same region are several other lakes of considerable magnitude.

Examination of the map of Africa will show that from the mouth of the Nile to the mouth of the Zambesi, or from latitude 30 north to latitude 20 south there is a great series of lakes and rivers extending almost directly north. In fact the mouth of the Zambesi is only a few degrees to the east of the mouth of the Nile. A very short watershed separates the waters of the Nile from Lake Tanganyika, and another short watershed separates that lake from the sources of the Zambesi. This suggests that there is a certain geological uniformity in the construction of the whole continent. This great water region apparently being very different geologically from the remainder of Africa. The Nile made Egypt. The Congo made eastern Africa south of the Gulf of Guinea. The Niger made the region around the head of that Gulf. The Senegal and the Gambia made the extreme western portion of the continent. The Zambesi formed a part of the southeast. We may almost infer with certainty that the moonsoons are primarily responsible for Africa as it is. These winds carried the rain-laden clouds from the Indian Ocean, and they deposited their moisture upon the great plateau which lies parallel to the east coast and not very far inland. The water following down the sides of the table-land carried with them silt and this built up lowlands. The process is not unlike that which formed the Mississippi basin, the prairie land of Canada, the great fertile basin of the Amazon, the pampas of Argentine, and the great Plain of China, the vast low-lying areas of Siberia and the fertile areas of Hindustan. The same process is going on all the world over. It can be seen in a relatively smaller scale at the mouth of the Fraser. The traveler to or from Vancouver sees the grey waters of that river heavy with silt. These waters in the centuries have past built up the rich lands of its lower valley and they are continuing to build up new land. The process is slow, but it is steady and in thousands of years it accomplishes great results. The building up of the habitable and cultivable parts of the continents must have required long ages.

Stories of the Classics

(N. de Bertrand Lagin)

The Legend of Prometheus

For the earliest story of Prometheus we are indebted to the poet Hesiod, but subsequent poets innumerable have used the oldtime tale in one form or another, until it has become one of the most familiar of early Grecian myths. Prometheus was one of the sons of the Titan god Iapetus, and the self-appointed guardian and saviour of the human race. Zeus, the supreme god of the Grecian universe, had made up his mind that mankind was an unnecessary and troublesome blot upon the face of the earth, and had resolved to begat a new race. But Prometheus took pity upon man and resolved to save him at all hazards. Zeus' resolve was taken not only on account of his antipathy to man, but because of an old quarrel against Prometheus, and he hoped by the annihilation of the human race to effect two ends, his revenge, and the re-peopling of the world. The old quarrel is described by Hesiod, who incidentally explains why it was the practice among the Greeks to offer in sacrifice the bones only of the victim encased in fat. At the period when the gods and mortal man first came to an understanding about privileges and duties, Prometheus killed a steer, and dividing it into two portions, placing on the one side all of the flesh, which he covered with the skin, and on the other side all of the bones, which he covered with the fat. He then invited Zeus to choose which should be the portion of the gods, and which should be retained by man.

Zeus "with both hands" seized upon the white fat, and his wrath was boundless when he discovered the trick that had been played upon him. But he was obliged to abide by his decision, and for all time the gods were entitled to nothing more than the bones and the fat of the sacrifice.

So, in order to effect his purpose of ridding the earth of men, Zeus took away from them the gift of fire. Prometheus, however, managed to secret some of the necessary commodity in a hollow ferule, and thus mankind was saved. Outwitted once more, the supreme deity determined upon an artful scheme, which, carried out successfully, would at least entail endless suffering on the troublesome race of humans.

Prometheus' brother Epimetheus was known as "after thinker," and he was the entithesis of Prometheus in everything, and subservient to him; it was through this brother that Zeus was able to effect his purpose. The gods fashioned a most fascinating female, bestowing upon her the gifts of personal beauty and seeming brilliance of intellect, investing her with "the mind of a dog, a deceitful spirit, and treacherous works." This bundle of inconsistencies was brought to earth and presented to Epimetheus, when Prometheus was absent, and though the wiser brother had strongly enjoined upon him the necessity of refusing any gifts Zeus might offer, Epimetheus was unable to resist the charms of the "Fascinating Mischief," and he allowed her to take up her abode with man.

Now heretofore mankind had been without disease or suffering of any kind, for all the various and many evils had been confined in a strong box, of which Prometheus had the key. But the treacherous Pandora, to further the design of her master, broke open the cask and set all of the evils free, whereupon the earth was encumbered with sin, disease and death. Hope alone remained imprisoned, and without efficacy.

Prometheus' punishment for outwitting Zeus the second time was terrible beyond words to express. He was bound by heavy chains to a great rock which overlooked the sea. Every day wild eagles fed upon his flesh, and through every night his wounds healed, only to be reopened. For many generations did this brave champion suffer this acute torture, until at length Zeus, in order to immortalize the fame of his favorite son Herakles, permitted the latter to kill the eagles and set the captive free.

Some stories tell us that Prometheus was compensated for all of the terrible suffering he endured by day by the happiness which each night brought to him. For then was he transported to the highest heaven and furnished with a thousand delights. Again we are told that so great was his joy at the knowledge that he had saved mankind, that bodily suffering had no pangs for him. It is Eschylus, the famous old Greek tragic poet, who makes of Prometheus this last and noblest incarnation of all.

From Prometheus Bound

Change good to their own nature. I gave Evil Minds all He has; and in return he chains me here, Years, ages, night and day, whether the sun Split my parched skin, or in the moonly night The crystal-winged snow cling round my hair; Whilst my beloved race is trampled down By his thought-executing ministers. Such is the tyrant's recompense. 'Tis just: He who is evil can receive no good; And for a world bestowed or a friend lost He can feel hate, fear, shame; not gratitude. He but requites me for my own misdeed. Kindness to such is keen reproach, which breaks With bitter strings the light sleep of revenge. Submission thou dost know I cannot try; For what submission but that fatal word, The death seal of mankind's captivity, Like the Sicilian hair-suspended sword, Which trembles o'er his crown, would he accept, Or could I yield? Which yet I will not yield. Let others flatter crime where it sits throned In brief omnipotence! Secure are they: For justice, when triumphant, will weep down Pity, not punishment, on her own wrongs, Too much revenge by those who err. I wait, Enduring thus, the retributive hour Which since we spake is even nearer now. But hark, the Hell-hounds clamor. Fear delay! Behold! heaven lowers under thy father's frown! . . .

Mercury:
If thou mightest dwell among the gods the while,
Lapped in voluptuous joy?

Prometheus:
This bleak ravine, these unrepented pains.

Mercury:
Alas! I wonder at it, yet pity thee.

Prometheus:
Pity the self-despising slaves of Heaven, Not me, within whose mind sits peace serene, As light in the sun, throned. How vain is talk! Call up the fields. . . .

REMEMBER THIS

"How did the fatal accident in the air omnibus happen to Dr. Jenks?"
"He was used to stepping off the street car before it stopped, and tried it with the air-bus."
—Fliegende Blaetter.

PRESIDENT TAFT GIVES ARGUMENT

Addresses Large Gathering at Columbus, Ohio, in Support of Reciprocity Agreement with Canada

SAYS IT WOULD NOT HURT FARMERS

Later Respond by Passing Resolution Condemning Proposed Reduction in Duties on Farm Products

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 10.—Carrying forward his campaign for Canadian reciprocity, President Taft made a direct appeal today to the American farmer on that issue. He declared that the impression that reciprocity with the Dominion would injure the farmer was without foundation, and by statistics he sought to lend actual proof to his assertions.

Taft declared without reservation that the reciprocity agreement with Canada would be a benefit, rather than a detriment, to the agricultural interests of this country. As for himself, the President said, he felt that the general benefit of the pending agreement would entirely vindicate those who were responsible for it. The greatest reason for the adoption of the agreement, he argued, is that it would unite two countries having kindred people and living together across a wide continent, in a commercial and social union to the great advantage of both.

"Such a result," said the President, "does not need to be justified by a nice balancing with a pecuniary profit to each."

Mr. Taft's address, the first of his present trip into the mid-west, was delivered at the National Corn exchange in the auditorium at the state fair grounds. The auditorium, which has a seating capacity of more than 4,000, was crowded to overflowing. The crush about the doors was so great that the services of a score of policemen were called for.

Mr. Taft's address was listened to attentively with the deepest interest and he was warmly applauded at intervals.

The President, in closing, said: "The agreement being adopted, and so in operation, and in six months the farmers on the border, who now have fears, will realize that this great step toward closer business, the whole relations with our neighbors, the whole country—farmer, manufacturer, railroad company, middleman, warehouseman, all—all will be the gainers."

President Taft will press his reciprocity campaign in the morning. Tomorrow the forenoon he will make brief extemporaneous speeches at Champaign and Decatur. In the afternoon he will deliver an address before the Illinois legislature at Springfield, and in the evening he will make an address at a Lincoln Day banquet in that city.

The President arrived here from Washington at 1:40 p.m. He was met at the station by Governor Harrison, a committee of citizens and a cavalry escort. After a brief reception through the city Mr. Taft motored out to the fair grounds. Following his home for a few minutes.

Tonight he dined informally with sixty guests at the Ohio State University, leaving later for Champaign, Illinois.

Following to a severe cold and sore throat, the president was compelled to cut a part of the programme outlined for him in this city. He appeared in the auditorium audience for silence, and thus was able to make his voice carry to the farthest corner of the big structure. The president brought his physician, Dr. W. Richardson, of Washington, with him.

Mr. Taft will be back in Washington Monday morning to remain until the end of the session of congress. He has not amplified his position as to an early session, believing it is perfectly well understood by this time, and that congress will govern itself accordingly.

Upon the heels of President Taft's speech at the National Corn show, today, favoring a reciprocity treaty with Canada, about 300 members of the Ohio corn association adopted resolutions condemning the proposed reduction in the tariff on farm products.

Steps in Congress.—The Canadian reciprocity agreement made through discussion of the house ways and means committee, and a conference of Democratic senators, but action in both cases was deferred, the committee adjourning until tomorrow, and the Democratic senators adjourning until Tuesday. At the ways and means committee session, Chairman Payne was absent, but sent word that he would like to be present when the vote is taken. He is ill with the gripe.

Most of the committee's time was devoted to a discussion by Representative Mann, of Illinois, of the phraseology of the McCall bill, which embodies the provisions of the agreement.

Secretary Knox will make a speech in Chicago on Wednesday evening, when it is understood he will devote his remarks to reciprocity.

Death of Actor Dixey.—ITHACA, N.Y., Feb. 10.—Henry Farnsworth Dixey, an old time actor, is dead here at the age of 87 years, after suffering ten years with paralysis.

Nome's Population.—NOME, Alaska, Feb. 10.—A special census taken by the city council gives Nome a population of 2,893 white people.

Proprietor of Oakland Tribune Dead.—OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 10.—William E. Dargie, proprietor of the Oakland Tribune, died at his home tonight after a lingering illness. Mr. Dargie returned some time ago from a trip to Japan for the benefit of his health, and was apparently much improved. Soon after he returned there was a relapse and for a week he had been in a semi-conscious state, rallying feebly at times.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Feb. 10.—Pearl Smith, 18 years old, was arrested last night by Chief White, charged with taking the life of the infant found frozen to death in the west end of the town on Saturday, February 4th. Pearl, who is an attractive looking girl, appeared in the police court this morning and was formally charged with murdering the infant child. She was not asked to plead, but was remanded until after the finding of the coroner's jury. The birth of the child took place at the Salvation Army nursing home, where she posed as a Mrs. Pearl Anderson. About three weeks ago she left the city and came to Collingwood, where her parents live.

SEVENTEEN LIVES LOST IN MINE.—Disaster in Cokerville Colliery in Colorado Caused by Explosion of Car of Blasting Powder

TRINIDAD, Colo., Feb. 10.—Seventeen lives were lost in the explosion that wrecked the Cokerville mine of the Carbon Coal and Coke Company, eight miles from here, last night. Twenty-sixteen bodies, including those of the superintendent, A. R. Sutton, and Robert Meek, rescuers, who lost their lives, have been brought to the surface.

Two of the bodies have been brought to Trinidad for burial, and coffins for the other fifteen have been sent to Cokerville. It has been determined by Superintendent F. P. Exley, that the explosion of a car of blasting powder in charge of the miners caused the disaster. It is not known how the powder was ignited.

Practically the entire mine has been explored, and the damage to the property is small.

All the victims died from the effects of after-damp, and none of the bodies were mutilated. With the exception of the two rescuers who perished, the slain were Poles and Italians. Nearly all were married and some had large families. The company officials have given orders for the care of the widows and children.

C. P. R. STOCK CLIMBS.—Reaches New High Mark of 217 1/2 on London Exchange—New Issue Expected Today

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—The strength of the C. P. R. stock on the face of a bearish factor like reciprocity was examined today by a local broker who said: "My advice, from London, is to the effect that the new issue of stocks will come shortly. It may come next Monday when the directors meet."

If new stocks are coming, the market is naturally concerned about the price. Will it be issued at 125 or 126? C. P. R. made a new high mark at 217 3/8 in London and 211 1/4 on this side of the water. It closed in London at 218 7/8.

Halifax-Vancouver Highway.—MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—Mayor Guerin has received an appeal from the Automobile Club of Vancouver to join the campaign for a Halifax-Vancouver highway.

Veteran Editor Dies.—PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—James Elverson, Sr., proprietor and editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, died at his home here tonight, aged 74 years. He had been ill several weeks.

Wreck Breaking Up.—VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 10.—The steamer Cowichan, Capt. Moody, of the Union Steamship Company's fleet, which is in port today, brings word that the deckhouses of the Cottage City, wrecked at Cape Mudge on January 26, have been washed away by the seas which break over the stranded vessel. The Cowichan met wreckage from the Cottage City as far north as Chatham Point, near Discovery Passage, north of Seymour Narrows. Painted boards, mattresses and other floats were passed as the Cowichan came through Seymour Narrows.

Suspicious of Guggenheims.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—To determine whether the Guggenheims or other large copper interests in Alaska are behind the Copper River Northwestern Railway is the task to which the territories committee of the house has set itself. John N. Steele, Frank Lake and S. C. Neal, representing the Alaskan corporation, appeared before the committee today to urge the passage of a special act exempting the railroad from the license tax of \$100 a mile imposed on Alaskan railroads. Members of the committee, including Chairman Hamilton, expressed a desire to know definitely who was behind the Copper River Company and whether it is a private road to the Bonanza mines.

REBEL LEADERS ARE IN RIVALRY

Fail to Work Together Because of Personal Ambitions to Secure Headship of Proposed Republic

BLANCO WORKING INDEPENDENTLY

Orozco's Forces Located Few Miles from Juarez—No Truth in Report of Attack on Torres

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 10.—The Mexican Central Railroad has been repaired as far north as Ahualulco, 54 miles below Ciudad Juarez, according to telegrams received by officials of the railroad today. The work at Juarez stopped and within a few days it is expected train service can be resumed to the border. At present passenger trains are running only as far north as Mesquero.

Confirmation of the jealousy said to exist between Blanco and Orozco, resulting in dissemination in the revolutionary ranks, is contained in specials from El Paso, quoting one Espinoza, who was said to have passed several weeks in the rebel camps. Blanco's ambition is to be the leader of the revolution and both he and Orozco are anxious to pose as the head of the new republic; they hope to establish a new republic.

Interest in this session's bill to amend the Municipal Clauses Act, under which all city government throughout the province is carried on excepting in Vancouver, which has a special charter, may be said to concentrate in the tenth and twelfth sections, the latter being a direct result of the plebiscite taken in Victoria on the occasion of the last municipal elections, when the citizens declared for the abolition of the special charter, and the election of police and license commissioners. Later on, in their appearance before the Municipal Council, General Lovano, a delegate of Victoria, offered a suggestion that might be given the incorporation to retain 15 per cent. of the amounts of pavement contracts for a period of years to assist good and substantial work which has not always been obtained in the past. The bill which stands in the name of Attorney General Bowser and is now on the orders for second reading, having passed the order of the day, the section in question is being considered by the committee on the subject of the abolition of saloons, and also meets the desires of the people in respect to the retention of a sufficient security for the satisfactory performance of paving contracts, while in the latter section it provides machinery under which all persons who may find themselves afflicted with consumption, may be sent by the cities of their residence to the sanitarium at Tranquille, or before such date a hotel, or other building intended for an hotel, containing themselves—being bound to contribute per capita to their maintenance in an amount not exceeding \$1 per diem. If the patient is deemed able to pay for his own care and maintenance at Tranquille, the hospital, or other building, he may be sent to the sanitarium as a refund of his statutory contribution herein provided for.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 10.—Orozco and Casillas with 500 insurgents are still a few miles southwest of here, quartered about Rancho Flores where pasture for the horses can be found. Various uncorroborated reports of their impending movements are current. The co-operation of General Blanco, who has thus far declined to operate jointly with Orozco, is still being sought by the local junta, but apparently without success. The latter, according to an American agent, is in the south today is not idle. He is said to have blown up bridges on either side of Navarro's troop trains. The federal troops at Juarez are doing no scouting, contenting themselves with telegraphic surveys from houseposts.

ALBERTA OIL BOOM.—Sixty-one Companies Incorporated at Edmonton in One Day—Forty More Expected

EDMONTON, Alta., Feb. 10.—In the last twenty-four hours no less than sixty-one oil companies have been granted certificates of incorporation by the provincial government. Yesterday afternoon twenty-six applications for incorporation were filed with the registrar of companies and thirty-five more followed this morning.

These sixty-one new oil companies, whose incorporation fees will swell the revenue of the province, all propose to operate in the vicinity of Morinville where the petroleum rights on over one hundred sections of land have been leased from the Dominion government by different individuals. Each company defines the area in which it intends to carry on operations, limited in each case to a square mile. H. L. Williams, manager of the American-Canadian Oil Company, is a subscribed shareholder in each company.

It is understood that applications for the incorporation of about forty more companies are being prepared, bringing the total number of oil companies up over the hundred mark, with an aggregate value of over a million capital stock.

Killed by Gasoline Explosion.—WALLA, WALLA, Feb. 10.—Oscar Johnson, a bridge builder in the employ of the Northern Pacific at Pasco, Washington, was fatally killed, Lawrence Reed, another laborer was fatally injured, and Roundhouse Foreman W. H. Hawkins, slightly injured this afternoon by the explosion of a gasoline tank near the roundhouse in the Pasco yards. The explosion was caused by a spark from the drill with which the men were forcing a hole in the tank.

SALOONS WILL BE ABOLISHED

Legislation Provides for Abolishment of Licensed Premises having Less than Thirty Rooms

SEARCH FOR MISSING

Local Police Aid Sought in Hunt for Men Whose Whereabouts Are a Mystery

In an effort to ascertain the whereabouts of John Cruikshank, a sailor, the Liverpool police authorities have communicated with the local police soliciting the latter's aid in locating the man. Cruikshank was last seen in Vancouver in February a year ago but since that time his whereabouts have been a mystery. Any information concerning his present address should be communicated to the local police who have information available to him.

Another disappearance which the police have been asked to investigate is that of Daniel Courtney, who mysteriously disappeared ten years ago and has not since been heard of. He was a heavy depositor in the Ribiera Savings and Loan Society, San Francisco, and his money is still held by that institution. His transactions with the company indicate that he was a frequent visitor to the Pacific Coast, including Victoria, during the ten years preceding his disappearance.

Miss Grace Winters, 714 E. East Ninth street, Kansas City, has appealed to the local police for information concerning the whereabouts of her brother, Paul E. Winters, who was last heard of as staying at the King Edward Hotel in this city where she forwarded mail which was subsequently returned by the hotel manager. Winters had written his sister that he intended entering the restaurant business here but police investigation has shown that he never stayed at the King Edward and he is not known to any of the restaurant people of the city.

SEATTLE MAYORALTY

Mr. Dilling to Take Office Today at Noon and to Appoint Capt. Bannick Acting Chief

SEATTLE, Feb. 10.—George W. Dilling, elected mayor at the recall election on Tuesday, will take office today at noon. It was Mr. Dilling's intention to be in Seattle next week to qualify, but Mayor Gilj, having been recalled by a large majority, is anxious to surrender the office, and Mr. Dilling's counselors advised him to take up his duties as mayor as soon as possible.

Mayor-elect Dilling tonight announced that upon taking office he will appoint Captain Claude G. Bannick acting chief of police. Captain Bannick was made acting chief during the brief period Controller Max Wardall served as acting mayor last September and cleaned up the town in a startling manner.

It was the activity of Councilman Wardall and Captain Bannick in expediting the recall campaign that resulted in the recall campaign. Mayor-elect Dilling wished to appoint him permanent chief of police, but Captain Bannick does not want the position, as he would have to forfeit his civil service rating and would be subject to dismissal from the department upon a change of administration.

Religion in Schools.—TORONTO, Feb. 10.—That religious teaching should be abolished in the schools of the province, was the request made by a deputation of Orangemen who waited on Sir James Whitney today. The affairs of a school section of Orange men led to the deputation. It was complained that Roman Catholics, being in the majority on the school board, appointed a Roman Catholic teacher, who taught the catechism to the pupils. Sir James Whitney promised consideration. Sir James left it to be inferred that the government would not abolish religious training altogether.

FIGHTING WHITE PLAGUE IN B. C.

Directors of Anti-Tuberculosis Society Hold Annual Meeting—Statistics of Dread Disease

SEARCH FOR MISSING

Local Police Aid Sought in Hunt for Men Whose Whereabouts Are a Mystery

In an effort to ascertain the whereabouts of John Cruikshank, a sailor, the Liverpool police authorities have communicated with the local police soliciting the latter's aid in locating the man. Cruikshank was last seen in Vancouver in February a year ago but since that time his whereabouts have been a mystery. Any information concerning his present address should be communicated to the local police who have information available to him.

Another disappearance which the police have been asked to investigate is that of Daniel Courtney, who mysteriously disappeared ten years ago and has not since been heard of. He was a heavy depositor in the Ribiera Savings and Loan Society, San Francisco, and his money is still held by that institution. His transactions with the company indicate that he was a frequent visitor to the Pacific Coast, including Victoria, during the ten years preceding his disappearance.

Miss Grace Winters, 714 E. East Ninth street, Kansas City, has appealed to the local police for information concerning the whereabouts of her brother, Paul E. Winters, who was last heard of as staying at the King Edward Hotel in this city where she forwarded mail which was subsequently returned by the hotel manager. Winters had written his sister that he intended entering the restaurant business here but police investigation has shown that he never stayed at the King Edward and he is not known to any of the restaurant people of the city.

SEATTLE MAYORALTY

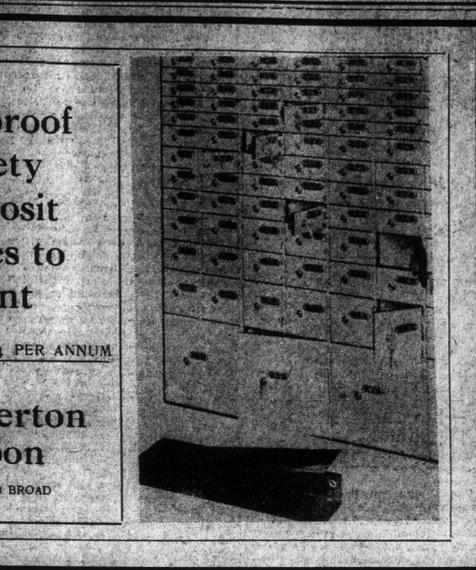
Mr. Dilling to Take Office Today at Noon and to Appoint Capt. Bannick Acting Chief

SEATTLE, Feb. 10.—George W. Dilling, elected mayor at the recall election on Tuesday, will take office today at noon. It was Mr. Dilling's intention to be in Seattle next week to qualify, but Mayor Gilj, having been recalled by a large majority, is anxious to surrender the office, and Mr. Dilling's counselors advised him to take up his duties as mayor as soon as possible.

Mayor-elect Dilling tonight announced that upon taking office he will appoint Captain Claude G. Bannick acting chief of police. Captain Bannick was made acting chief during the brief period Controller Max Wardall served as acting mayor last September and cleaned up the town in a startling manner.

It was the activity of Councilman Wardall and Captain Bannick in expediting the recall campaign that resulted in the recall campaign. Mayor-elect Dilling wished to appoint him permanent chief of police, but Captain Bannick does not want the position, as he would have to forfeit his civil service rating and would be subject to dismissal from the department upon a change of administration.

Religion in Schools.—TORONTO, Feb. 10.—That religious teaching should be abolished in the schools of the province, was the request made by a deputation of Orangemen who waited on Sir James Whitney today. The affairs of a school section of Orange men led to the deputation. It was complained that Roman Catholics, being in the majority on the school board, appointed a Roman Catholic teacher, who taught the catechism to the pupils. Sir James Whitney promised consideration. Sir James left it to be inferred that the government would not abolish religious training altogether.



FIGHTING WHITE PLAGUE IN B. C.

Directors of Anti-Tuberculosis Society Hold Annual Meeting—Statistics of Dread Disease

The board of directors of the British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis Society held their annual meeting in the city hall last evening. In spite of the cause which they represent the attendance was very slim, and Dr. C. J. Fagan, the secretary, and other speakers during the evening drew attention to the quality which prevails in Victoria in connection with meetings of this nature.

The society remains as heretofore under the patronage of His Majesty the King, His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor of Canada, and the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. president, Mr. James Dunsmuir; president, Mr. A. C. Plummer; vice-presidents, Messrs. B. Marpole, J. S. C. Fraser and A. J. Gidley; treasurer, George A. Kirk; secretary, Dr. C. J. Fagan; auditor, Mr. J. A. Anderson; solicitor, Hon. D. M. Eberts; K. C. medical superintendent at Tranquille, Dr. C. H. Vrooman; board of directors, Dr. A. P. Proctor; Dr. F. T. Underhill, Dr. R. E. Walker, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, and Messrs. L. B. Taylor, A. S. Barton, A. J. Dallan, J. A. Mars, A. E. Planta, W. R. Megaw, J. McNeely, T. Kilpatrick and W. Moreby.

It was decided that the Tranquille institution should be named the King Edward Sanitarium, as a memorial to the great interest which his late majesty evinced in the fight against consumption.

The most interesting report submitted was that of the medical superintendent, Dr. C. H. Vrooman. This pointed out that during the year ending December 31st there had been 88 admissions to the sanitarium, and out of these 28, or 48 per cent had been advanced cases. This feature it was stated was unavoidable, as Tranquille was the only place in the province for the care of consumptives. At the same time the admission of incurables was not fair to the incipient, and more curable cases, who were necessarily brought more or less into intimate contact with those in the advanced stages of the disease. Of the 88 admissions there were 41 males and 47 females; 10 nationalities these were made up of: Canadian, 27; Scotch, 13; English, 11; American, 3; Irish, 3; and Italian, 1. Their religious ranged as follows: Presbyterian, 21; Church of England, 15; Methodist, 9; Roman Catholic, 4; Baptist, 4; Society of Friends, 1; Latter Day Saints, 1; and Indifferent, 4. The patients were drawn from the following points: Vancouver, 23; Victoria, 10; New Westminster, 4; Kamloops, 3; Mara, 3; Salmon Arm, 2; Cascade, 1; Revelstoke, 1; Duncan, 1; Union Bay, 1; Stewart, 1; Sidney, 1; Ashcroft, 1; Penitence, 1; Cumberland, 1; Nikusp, 1; Ymir, 1; Merritt, 1; and Ferris, 1.

One of the most interesting features of the medical superintendent's report was the fact that those most susceptible to consumption are between the ages of twenty and thirty. The statistics in this respect were as follows: Between the ages of 10 and 15, 2 cases; between 15 and 20, 5 cases; between 20 and 25, 12 cases; between 25 and 30, 15 cases; between 30 and 35, 8 cases; between 35 and 40, 5 cases; between 40 and 45, 4 cases; between 45 and 50, 3 cases; between 50 and 60, 1 case; and between 60 and 70, 2 cases.

The cases discharged during the year amounted to 64, including 13 males and 21 female. These were classified as follows: On admission 15 advanced, 4 apparent cure, 3 arrested, 3 improved, 5 unimproved and 1 died; on admission 28 advanced, 7 improved, 15 unimproved, and 9 died. On admission 1 non-tubercular patient who was discharged improved.

The following paragraph is taken from the foregoing report: "Looking to the future I would say British Columbia has a unique opportunity to become the most foremost of Canadian provinces in the fight against tuberculosis. A sanitarium beautifully situated, with accommodation for ninety patients, a ranch convenient for supplies, and a climate peculiarly adapted for the treatment of consumption, all combine to give this opportunity."

Doctors Report.—The board of directors report showed that the full maintenance cost for 1910 was \$29,246.07, an average cost per patient per day of \$2.05. The board regretted to have to report that no hospital was yet built for advanced consumptives. The need of such a hospital was painfully evident, and on the fulfillment of a promise from the government the board is determined to make an effort in this direction during the coming year. To build such a hospital, and to complete the hospital for consumptives, a large sum of money is needed, and an appeal is made to the public to join and give all classes of consumptives the best chance in their fight for life. The sum of \$100,000 would, it was stated, meet present requirements.

In the course of discussion Dr. A. P. Proctor, of Vancouver, made some interesting statements about that city. There had been during the past year, he said, eighty deaths from consumption. He believed that there were from 500 to 600 consumptives in the city. The authorities were not doing as much in the way of prevention as could be desired. They were still permitting the construction of shacks, from which the sunlight was excluded, and still in many other ways perpetuating the errors of the past.

Dr. C. J. Fagan made a strong appeal for the prohibition of indiscriminate expectation. There were laws relating to this practice, but they are not enforced by municipalities. In endeavoring to stem the progress of the disease, otherwise than through a sanitarium, difficulties were confronted. The board ought to be in a position to assist every case in the province. His experience had been that visits to persons in an advanced stage of the disease were often resented. He believed that this method obtained successfully in large cities, but in such a place as Victoria it was hopeless, except in some cases, to intrude on the privacy of a consumptive subject. The sanitarium, however, was doing good work towards the partial eradication of the disease because those who were practical knowledge of the deadly nature of their disease, and as a consequence were more careful to prevent it spreading to others.

Dr. Brydone Jack of Vancouver also spoke strongly on the need of prevention measure, and upheld all that Dr. Fagan had said on the necessity of anti-expectoration laws being enforced. In this and other connections he paid a high tribute to the whole-hearted work being carried out by Dr. Fagan in his endeavors to deal with the pulmonary problem.

The place where the next annual meeting will be held was left in the hands of the board of directors.

Woman Worst Footpad.—PASADENA, Cal., Feb. 10.—Mrs. R. T. Wilson, a visitor from Seattle, had an exciting encounter today with a footpad, during which she brushed aside his revolver and took away from him a purse containing \$75 he had snatched from her. The footpad accosted Mrs. Wilson and a woman friend on Fair Oaks Drive and 125th street, Mrs. Wilson pursued. He ran, but the plucky woman started in pursuit, and overtaking him before he had covered half a block, backed him into a corner. The robber drew a revolver, but Mrs. Wilson brushed it aside and, during her hand into his coat pocket, withdrew the purse. The highwayman then ran and escaped on a street car.

Owing to the rapid increase of business and the prospects for further demands for Big Horn shirts and overalls, Turner, Becton and Co. have again increased their factory and are advertising for twenty more operators to go on at once.

OVER MILLION FOR VICTORIA

Three-Quarters of a Million for Settlement of Songhees Reserve to be Voted by House

ESTIMATES BROUGHT DOWN IN LEGISLATURE

Revenue for Coming Year Placed at Over Eight Millions—Expenditure Eleven Millions

The Estimates presented to the Legislature Thursday show that the financial appointments for the coming year, the necessities of Victoria City have obtained full recognition...

\$15,000 for repairs, etc., at Government House. \$2,000 for the Victoria Seaman's Institute, etc.

The general estimates of revenue and expenditures of the Provincial Government for the fiscal year ending the 31st of March, 1912, were yesterday presented to the Legislature by Finance Minister Ellison...

The appended comparative tables will serve to indicate where improvement in sources of revenue is looked for, and may be taken as a gauge of conditions in connection with the principal revenue-producing factors...

Table with columns: Revenue and Receipts, Estimate 1910-11, Estimate 1911-12. Rows include Dominion of Canada, Land Sales, Land Revenue, Survey Fees, etc.

Summary of Expenditure. In the summary of the main estimates of expenditure, the comparative showing is: Public Debt, Civil Government (Salaries), Administration of Justice (Salaries), etc.

A considerable increase is noted in the appropriation for "Civil Government Salaries" \$914,732.00 in all being provided under this head for 1911-12 against \$459,143.00 for the previous twelve-month...

early produced a considerable expansion of this vote, approximately of about thirty per cent. The distribution of salaries in the new year's estimates is as follows:

Lieut-Governor's office \$1,800. Premier's office \$2,500. Provincial Sec. department \$27,142. Provincial Sec. department \$27,142. Dept. of Finance and Agriculture \$3,273. Lands Department \$7,934. Department of Railways \$2,600. Atty-Generals Dept. \$21,274. Government Agencies \$14,984.

The annual special allowance to the Premier is increased from \$5,000 to \$5,500; ministerial salaries are made \$6,000 per annum instead of \$4,000 as heretofore; and service salaries generally are advanced according to the report of the grading commission...

Among the detail votes of general public interest may be noted that of \$25,000 for the agent-general's office in London, an increase from \$15,000 in former years; \$25,000 for clearing the site of the provincial university grounds at Point Grey and \$50,000 for competitive bidding for the new seat of higher education...

Emperor William's Cold. BERLIN, Feb. 9.—It was officially announced today that the cold from which Emperor William is suffering is taking an ordinary course and that His Majesty would remain in his residence several days. His indisposition made it impossible for the emperor to attend the court ball at the palace last night...

Publicity by Picture. Through the agency of the Development League half a dozen photos of Victoria's scenery will appear in a publicity book to be issued shortly by the Oregon & Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

MUCH ATTENTION PAID TO CANADA

Debate on Address in British House of Commons Centres Largely on Proposed Agreement with U. S.

UNIONIST VIEWS ARE DIVERGENT

Mr. Austen Chamberlain's Able Argument in Support of Preference—Premier Asquith's Reply Bitter

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The debate on the address had far greater vitality than many former fiscal debates, owing to the reciprocal agreement, but reveals such a divergence of opinion on the side of the Unionists as to how to meet the new situation...

Mr. Alfred Lyttelton said the government had lost a great opportunity for the making of a commercial treaty based on mutual preference. The position was not alarming, but it required the greatest vigilance on the part of Premier Asquith and the House...

Not Found in Vancouver. VANCOUVER, Feb. 9.—Inquiries in every direction have failed to locate Sheriff Thomas, of Bellingham, reported as having left for this city in search of a missing man...

Discovered in Oregon. WALLA WALLA, Wash., Feb. 9.—Word was received here tonight that William Winder, aged 38, formerly a resident of Dayton, Wash., this afternoon shot and killed his wife and her

U. S. Methodist Conference. CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Minneapolis was chosen today as the place for the 1912 general Methodist conference...

Movement to Protest. TORONTO, Feb. 9.—A petition calling for a meeting to protest against the proposed reciprocity arrangement is in circulation in this city and is being very largely signed by everybody in every walk of life...

WILD MAN CAPTURED

John Beck, Who Has Lived in Cave in New Ontario Wilderness for Four Years.

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., Feb. 9.—To all appearances as wild as the denizens of the New Ontario forest, which have been his sole companions for the past four years, John Beck, aged 40 years, garbed in crudely fashioned coat and trousers of skins, was taken through Fort William from Vermillion Bay, about a hundred miles northwest of this city...

EARLY START ON SOOKE LAKE WORK

Survey will be Completed and Riparian Owners Notified to Put in Claims for Property to be Taken

The first work to be undertaken by the present city council in the development of Sooke Lake as a source of supply for Victoria was authorized at a special meeting of the council held last evening when the recommendation of the waterworks commissioner, James L. Raymur, that a survey of that portion of the watershed at the north end of the lake be made was adopted...

Mr. Raymur's report was a digest of the data which has on previous occasions been before the city fathers. He stated that of the watershed to be secured some 127 acres are held under option by certain parties for a sum of \$85,690 but little of the drainage on this land finds its way into Sooke Lake...

Getch Throws Four Men. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 9.—Wrestling Champion Frank Getch threw four men tonight in twenty-eight minutes. They were George Lion, champion of Nebraska, Lewis Lion, his brother, Charles Peters and Paul Romanoff.

Passenger Injured. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 9.—The Southern Railway office here, with the first definite news from the wreck near McDonald's station, announced that no one was killed and that while several persons were injured, their condition is not serious.

Two Aviators Killed. DODAI, France, Feb. 9.—Aviators Noel and De La Torre were killed tonight while conducting a trial of a military airplane before experts from the War Department prior to its delivery to the army. Noel was the pilot and Le La Torre a passenger.

Reforestation Projects. ST. JOHN, Feb. 9.—Following an extensive investigation on reforestation an American lumber company now operating in New Brunswick plans immediate action in reforesting the more denuded parts of the province. Nurseries will be established at Salmon river, and Martin's Head, where trees will be grown from the seed.

Tragedy in Oregon. WALLA WALLA, Wash., Feb. 9.—Word was received here tonight that William Winder, aged 38, formerly a resident of Dayton, Wash., this afternoon shot and killed his wife and her

Stays With Chicago. CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Outfielder Frank Schult, of the Chicago Nationals, champion home run batsman for tonight with Chicago. He will receive an increase in salary.

GROCERIES

Of the Highest Quality

At the Lowest Possible Price

Are Sold at

Copas & Young's

Anti-Combine Store. Try Them

- ONTARIO FRESH TESTED EGGS, 3 dozen for \$1.00. NICE MILD CURED PICNIC HAM, per lb. 17c. FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 20-lb. sack \$1.15. CANADA FIRST or ST. CHARLES CREAM, large 20-oz. can...

We Save You Money

COPAS & YOUNG

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS. Corner Fort and Broad Streets. Grocery Dept. Phones, 94 and 95. Liquor Dept. Phone, 1632

The Waterloo Boy Gasoline Engine. One of the best and simplest engines in the world. We guarantee low price and high satisfaction. Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Agents.

Relieve Your Cough. Build up your strength with the best of all remedies. BOWEN'S FERRATED EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL. Most powerful ingredients and perfect digestibility give to it a curative strength which is found in no other emulsion on the market.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST. 1228 Government Street

Friday--Fish Day! NO. 1 LARGE MACKEREL, each 50c. RED SALMON BELLIES, per lb. 25c. LABRADOR HERRING, 6 for 25c. MELCHNER HERRING, 6 for 25c. COLICHANS, 50 lb. keg, \$5; 2 lbs. 25c. ANCHOVIES, per keg 25c. NORWEGIAN STOCK FISH, per lb. 25c. KIPPERS, 2 lbs. 25c. SMOKED SALMON, per lb. 25c. DRY SALT COD, per lb. 25c. FINNAN HADDIE, 2 lbs. 25c. NORWEGIAN LARGE HERRING, 4 for 25c. OLYMPIA OYSTERS, jar, 60c or 25c. MORGAN'S EASTERN OYSTERS 85c.

FISH "SPECIAL" TODAY. 2 LB. BRICK OF EASTERN BONELESS COD for 25c.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street. Tels. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590.

THEOSOPHISTS.

The boys had gone into a dead sleep, the hunter knows. Lying I watched the smoke fly skyward and slowly m of the heavens. How long I slept I suddenly awakened. In on the west I heard singing. The clatter steady lops kept time ful tune. The rhythm became faintly audible.

Our camp was on last words the singer within a few feet of me. "Get down," said I, welcome in my voice; approach. The dull glow from slender man with brown face and elliptical legs. "Where are you heading?" I inquired. "Going for bug juice speaking voice much voice. I'm Pete Perki Whisky Pete, fence rick Creek ranch."

"What is bug juice? politeness and hospital know I was traveling might not have it. "His what we use, polecat bites in this count it whiskey." I passed him a flask after ejecting a four-ounce and laying his sombrero. Pete straddled deeply for two minutes Deep S and gurgled as it had gurgled before—in our.

"Better unsaddle and began, as he lowered the camp a psychologist, and He fixed his eyes and backed away. "Oh; he's all right," simply a young English doors before. He's a lieves things are simply For instance: "This evening we v odor of skunks, and he in contact with one, he ing was saturated with would walk around car of roses."

"Has he ever saw G Pete, his suspicion dis believed that he might li only half-emptied flask. "No," I replied, "bu one and prove that the tion."

"I can't wait until that gave me a start. E thing from his saddle be a small vial, and he e he used in trapping y made of, said he, was only to wolf trappers, b beaten plumb to death. "What do you think corking the bottle near. "Stop it up, stop it both hands over my no ing stench I have never "Where is that thin he said, walking towar "That's him on the back, snoring," said I, derfoot, with some he restrained my humanit snidly by and wat bottom of the cork with smear it on the upper sleeping man. Immed began to writhe and st "Skunk! Skunk!" s "The same time discharg "Ye Gods!" shout making a wild lung. the creek in quick time. "By the time we reac chologist had scrubbed he stayed where he wa waist. "Horror of horrors, the worst I ever smell

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

THEOSOPHISTS, THEORIES AND SKUNKS.

The boys had gone into the tent and fallen into a dead sleep, the sweetness of which only a hunter knows. Lying back on the soft grass I watched the smoke from the camp fire climb skyward and slowly merge into the deep blue of the heavens.

How long I slept I do not know, but I was suddenly awakened. From the mountain side on the west I heard a voice, a man's voice, singing. The clatter of a horse's feet in a steady lope kept time to the weird and doleful tune. The rhythm was perfect. The words became faintly audible:

"As I was riding by Tom Sherman's bar-room,
I saw a once noble cowboy—"

The horse stumbled, a quirt cracked twice in rapid succession; and a monologue of staccato oaths rept the night air; a moment of silence, and then the song was resumed:

"Play your life lowly
And beat your drums slowly,
As you play your death marches.
Oh, carry me along;
Take me to the graveyard
And throw the dirt o'er me;
For I am a cowboy
And I know I've done wrong."

Our camp was on the trail, and with the last words the singer jerked up his horse within a few feet of me.

"Get down," said I, with a genuine ring of welcome in my voice; for I had enjoyed his approach.

The dull glow from the fire showed a slender man with brown, matted hair, drawn face and elliptical legs.

"Where are you headed for at this time of night?" I inquired.

"Going for bug juice," he replied, with a speaking voice much coarser than his singing voice. "I'm Pete Perkins, better known as Whisky Pete, fence rider, on the Panther Creek ranch."

"What is bug juice?" I asked, by way of politeness and hospitality, and to let him know I was traveling with culture, even if I might not have it.

"Hit's what we use for snake bites and polecat bites in this country. I s'pose you call it whiskey."

I passed him a flask of Deep Spring, and after ejecting a four-ounce quid of Battle-Ax, and laying his sombrero on the grass, Whisky Pete straddled carefully, balanced, tilted, and for two minutes Deep Spring whisky flowed and gurgled as it had never flowed and gurgled before—in our camp.

"Better unsaddle and spend the night," I began, as he lowered the bottle. "We have in camp a psychologist, and—"

He fixed his eyes on me in amazement and backed away.

"Oh, he's all right," I hastened to explain, "simply a young Englishman; never been outdoors before. He's a mental scientist. He believes things are simply as we think they are. For instance:

"This evening we were talking about the odor of skunks, and he said if he should come in contact with one, he would think his clothing was saturated with perfume and that he would walk around camp smelling like attar of roses."

"Has he ever saw one?" asked Whisky Pete, his suspicion disarmed—and much relieved that he might linger longer near the only half-emptied flask.

"No," I replied, "but he is anxious to find one and prove that the scent is all imagination."

"I can't wait until tomorrow," he said, and that gave me a start. But he only took something from his saddle pocket. It proved to be a small vial, and he explained it was "dope" he used in trapping wolves. What it was made of, said he, was a great secret known only to wolf trappers, but it had attar of roses beaten plumb to death.

"What do you think of it?" he asked, uncorking the bottle near me.

"Stop it up, stop it up!" I gasped, with both hands over my nose. For keen, sickening stench I have never smelt anything like it.

"Where is that thing you spoke about?" he said, walking toward the tent.

"That's him on the right, lying on his back, snoring," said I, pointing out the tenderfoot, with some hesitation. But curiosity restrained my humanitarian instincts, and I stepped to the cork with the terrible stuff and smeared it on the upper lip and nose of the sleeping man. Immediately the tenderfoot began to writhe and strangle in his sleep.

"Skunk! Skunk!" shouted the cowboy, at the same time, discharging his six-shooter.

"Ye Gods!" shouted the psychologist, making a wild lunge. Instinct led him to the creek in quick time, and tossed him in.

By the time we reached the bank the psychologist had scrubbed his head and face, but he stayed where he was, in water up to his waist.

"Horror of horrors!" he began. "That's the worst I ever smelt!"

"Why don't you use Christian Science?" the other boys and I asked simultaneously.

"Why, of course," he replied, collecting himself. "This is all nonsense. It was so sudden and I was so soundly sleeping, so didn't think. In an emergency, you know, a mere student may be expected to forget for the moment."

He sniffed.
"You see, the terrible scent has gone and you know it is impossible to wash off the scent of skunks, because you have explained that the only way to rid one of it is by being buried alive."

We walked back to the camp. The visitor and the horse—and the whisky bottle—were gone. Mental Science—with the aid of Owl Creek—had gained a great victory.

The psychologist talked far into the night and dilated profusely on the ignorance of man in failing to utilize his God-given powers to keep him from harm and unhappiness.

When all the boys had again dropped off to sleep, I once more lay down on the grass alone. The fire had burned down to ashes and the only light came from the fiery dots that burned in the overhanging deeps of blue showering silent music upon the world. And as I lay there I thought of the many thousands of beliefs and theories in the world and how each little insignificant mind had its favorite and how fanatically it clung to it, seeing no truth in any but its own, and branding all others as false.

Again the peace of a sweet sleep was hovering over me, and in my semi-conscious state I thought I heard again the cowboy's song. Rising upon one elbow, I listened. From the gray mists that filled the deep canon on the east, arose, faint and far, a high pitched baritone singing voice:

"Go bring me a cup,
A cup of cold water,
To soothe my flushed temples."
The cowboy sang. And:
"But ere I had returned
With a cup of cold water,
A cup of cold water,
The cowboy was dead."

—By Roy Lury Slaughter, in Recreation.

NIGHT FISHING FOR BASS

The anglers are an ingenious lot, or so we fancy. Not one of us, to speak candidly, has discovered, or thought out, or unconsciously adopted some trick or twist which, being our own, or having been so faithfully fostered that we so hold it, makes us just a little more capable at the art than our brother. There is something wonderfully fascinating about disposing a minnow with a bait rod at just the proper place to engage a bass; and about taking him with a slender line and frail hook, which are scarcely more our weapons in the battle than the knowledge of how to reduce to a minimum the tension on the rod and reel, and thus to defeat the veriest wiles of savagery known to the bass.

One must likewise accept it as proof abundant of that man's fitness to be acclaimed an angler who with his casting rod neatly flips a lure to the edge of the lily pads or beneath an overhanging branch, and thus puts his challenge beyond ignoring to a bass among bass, giving him thereafter a fair and sportsmanlike chance, and at the end of the struggle lifts him with bare hands over the side of the boat, to the scorn of a landing net.

And, further, there is the usual fishing for bass with a delicate fly rod by day, with the exercise of that intuition which suggests the use of flies of pronounced color, or gray, or black ones, according to the brightness of the sun, or the haze all about, or the slow settling of the clouds. And the fly is laid away out yonder to descend just as safely as fell the kisses of the fairies which our fathers and mothers invoked in our childhood. Now it is drawn across the water to make the barest ripple. The bass, practical to the exclusion of everything else, as he is, holding that the proof is only in the eating, exactly as we have been told in our own adage about the pudding and the bag, makes a dash for it, to become, at the end, a fine trophy.

Let us pause here to put the question: Is there anything finer in death than a splendid, big bass?

But to get back to the matter of ingenuity. Have you ever fished for bass with a fly rod by night? This idea, though perhaps not new, was not until this moment common property. Arrive just at dark at that portion of the lake where the bank declines gently and where grass grows to the very edge of the water. Have with you two or three moth miller flies attached to their leaders and wound about your hat, where they will be more convenient than in the fly book.

A creel with the furnished rod should complete your equipment.

Avoid the nights when the moon is bright, choosing rather the hour when it is just due to peep over the horizon, or, better still, have only the light of the stars. Walk along softly, dropping your fly not more than a few inches from the bank, drawing it toward you or outward not more than the length of the rod. The bass are there at your feet, waiting to fall upon and destroy some hapless insect which in jumping may possibly calculate the distance to a grass blade and fall upon the surface of the lake.

Your white fly may, and very probably will, appeal to him. Constant alertness is the price of success. Your rod you see dimly, if at all. Of the directions of movement of the fish you have only the knowledge that is communicated to you through slender strips of bamboo. Whether he be monstrously large or simply powerful for his size, you may not know until you have defeated him. Your line you may protect only as the sense of touch suggests.

A landing net, because of the darkness, is valueless, and so, after a while, when the struggle has grown feeble, with one hand you hold your rod back of you, allowing it to bend nearly double across your shoulder; with the other you catch the line and lift the bass gently to dispose him in your creel. If you are ungovernably curious, you will strike a match by its glow to gain some hint of his size, but very probably that same spark will frighten out into the depths other bass that might have fattened your basket.

Your sport will last until 10 o'clock—rarely later; not by any means an arbitrary hour, for where nature truly prevails everything is strictly ordered, even to the hours of retirement of a self-respecting bass—Guy C. Seeds, in Outing.

ANOTHER SKUNK CURE

This incident happened while on the farm. My uncle, living about a mile from my home, had a young lady visiting him and his wife, who had proved to be quite an attraction to me. I had called on her several times, and, it being summer time and the roads good, I usually rode over and back on my wheel. On this particular evening I left my lady about 11:30 and started homeward. It was a pretty moonlight night and I was riding at a fairly good gait. About an eight of a mile from home I left the main road and turned into a lane which lead alongside a heavy meadow.

At the edge of this meadow was a fine smooth path, so I decided to do a little sprinting. I was "going some" when suddenly I noticed a small black object appear directly in my path. I was too close on to it to turn out of the way and riding too fast to dismount, so over it I went and kept on going till I came to the barnyard gate, where I dismounted. The odor that arose from my wheel and clothes immediately informed me what the object was. I had ridden over it. Well, I had on my best suit of clothes, which was at that time the extent of my dress-up wardrobe. The following day there was to be a basket picnic and dance, to which I had made an engagement to take my young lady. I wondered how on earth I could get that scent off my clothes by the next day. I had heard of people burying clothes, so I decided to give it a try anyway, and was soon out in the garden with pick and shovel piling on the dirt.

Next morning about 9 o'clock I decided to take them up and see if the perfume was lasting. It sure was—stronger than ever. I was very much discouraged, as I knew it would be rather embarrassing to explain why I could not attend the picnic.

About this time an old gentleman farmer who was passing by, noticed me shaking my clothes out of the dirt, and suspiciously what was the matter, stopped to ask me the trouble. I told him the whole story and after taking a good laugh at my expense, he said he could tell me how to fix things O.K. in five minutes' time. Simply get some corn meal and place it on top of a hot stove and when it began to charr and smoke hold my clothes in the smoke a few minutes and the scent would entirely disappear. With much misgiving I did as he told me and in less than five minutes the odor disappeared. I thought sure the odor would return during damp weather but it never came back. I went to the dance, had a fine time, and to this day the girl is none the wiser.—A. R. C., in Field and Stream.

DUCK SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY

Not long ago, while stationed in the Province of Albany, P. I. Capt. Burt, 18th Infantry, and myself decided to take a trip to Lake Bato, some 40 miles inland. We packed all our duffle into an army wagon and with four sturdy mules to draw it, started early one morning for our long drive, arriving at the lake that night. The next morning we hired two catamarans, threw our baggage aboard, and crossed the lake. Then we made camp and cooked chow.

Can you imagine a lake 15 miles in diameter literally covered with fowl? The report of a gun was unknown in the vicinity, and, of course, the fowl were not gun-shy. We took life easy until 2 o'clock the following morning, when our guides awakened us. Creeping out of our blankets, we got into our bancas, or boats, and started down the lake shore. About 3 o'clock we reached a rushing stream some 40 feet wide, and I can safely swear that each and every mosquito from tip to tip measured the same. Wow!

We plunged into a marsh, sinking to our knees in many places, and waded some three miles. It was still dark, and I had visions of horrible snakes and mammoth lizards, in which this country abounds. After an hour of this sort of travel, we arrived at the edge of a little mud pond some hundred yards in

diameter. One of the guides motioned for the Captain to remain with him and my guide, beckoning to me to follow, jumped into the water to his waist. In I jumped. Ugh! I'll never forget it as long as I live; soft, slimy mud for the bottom and now and then a snake gliding silently along the water in front of me.

We reached the other side and entered a little inlet. Passing through this we came out into another pond exactly like the first. The guide took me to a little clump of partly submerged alders, and we waded in and got among them as best we could. I was sitting in mud and water up to my waist. But the air was simply alive with ducks, as we knew from the whirr of their wings.

Daylight came, and I shall never forget the sight. Flock after flock came dropping down into the pond. I heard the captain's rifle and knew the shooting was on. It seemed like deliberate murder. Flocks of ducks numbering 500 would fly within 20 yards, and after being shot at would circle and come right back. At about 9 o'clock, gathering our kill, we went back to the first pond. Between us we had ducks enough to give the battalion a Thanksgiving dinner. We shot them all with our rifles.

Since leaving that station my field of labor has been changed to Alindanao, and while stationed on a hill on the shores of Lake Lanao, I have been able to shoot wild hogs by moonlight from the guard house. One night while returning from a small scrap with the Moros, in the Taraca valley, I shot several ducks, feeding in the rice paddies, the full tropical moon making it as light as day. At my present station, Misamis, I have good snipe shooting. There are monkeys everywhere, but they are too human to kill. If they are wounded they cry and sob like small children. The natives eat them and use their hides to make drum heads.

For big game we have the water buffalo, which if wounded, will put up a pretty stiff fight, and in a good many cases it is the hunter hunted if he is not an excellent shot. The woods are full of deer, but they are very small, being about the size of a hound or a shepherd dog. They are easily tamed and almost every American in the provinces keeps one or two tame deer.—Recreation.

A RECORD DAY

I am, as I am bound to admit, the kind of angler to whom record days seem naturally to befall. The worst of it is that their title to "record days" is due to the villainies with which harsh circumstance pursues me. I am permitted to do nothing right. Thus, although I had earned some right to believe that immunity had been purchased by my spring fortnight of 1910, that belief has been completely shattered. My spring fortnight of wet fly fishing in moorland streams, which I am used to count the most chief of all life's pleasures, had been ruined by the weather. No men were ever so cold, no men ever fought against such down-stream hurricanes, no men ever saw more snow and sleet and hail and icy rain and flooded, turbid rivers and freakish thunderstorms than we saw in Wales this year. Few men, professing themselves anglers, ever caught fewer fish. That was indeed a bitter penance, and I said to myself that high Fate had taken it out of me very fully. I said to myself that after this expiation things would go well and merrily down south. Fool!

Four days have I snatched for angling since the Mayfly came up. Not one of them has been good. But, listen, who have hearts to feel compassion, to the deplorable calamities of the last of these days. It was a day brimming over with hope and promise. It was such a day as June rarely gives to mortals. Out of high heaven a compelling sun beat upon the earth, warming its cold listlessness to eager life. A gentle breeze, replacing the high wind, tempered the hat with gracious refreshment. Clouds danced across the sky, swallows flew high, horses neighed with pleasure in the fields, and Mayflies danced up and down, drunk with the desire of their kind. "Go not," I said on arriving at the river in a hired fly and a burst of poetic sentiment—"go not, happy day, from the fields." And the happy day remained.

But, after all, I had taken a considerable journey at considerable expense, and I had flung from my overburdened conscience the memory of work and duty for the sole supreme purpose of taking trout by rod and line and fly. I had hoped, not unreasonably, that there would be a satisfactory rise of Mayfly, and that the trout would display that convenient gluttony which brings trout and men to bad ends. On the other days the fish had regarded the fly with but a languid appetite. They had been far from "elegant at the uptak." This, then, surely should have been the day of days. So confident did I feel that a broad expanse of stream without a dimple, did not dismay me. Even after hours of weary watching hope still burned in me. Even when the fly came up, rather sparsely but quite distinctly, to be entirely neglected by the fish, hope's ashes still were hot. Only at the bitter end did I fall a prey to despair and hurl my compendious malediction on the river, the fish, the fly, the day, and all the vanities of angling.



Sportsman's Calendar

FEBRUARY

Sports for the Month—For the angler, grilse and spring salmon. For the shooter, ducks and geese.

In Season—Ducks, geese, brant, snipe, grilse, salmon, steelheads in tidal water.

February 28 the last day of the season for ducks and snipe.

The net result of this day was that I lost a pipe, a cast, three Mayflies, two fish, and a train, so that I am entitled to call it a "record" day. Now the pipe was a bitter loss. I laid it down either after finishing my frugal lunch or during the horrid manoeuvres that ended in the loss of a complete cast. I discovered the loss at 3:15 p. m. I smoked five cigarettes—which I detest—between that hour and tea-time. Then, without tobacco of any kind, I abandoned my dreams of the lower water and tramped up stream again to look for my pipe and a rising fish. I found neither. I did see two good fish rise, each in solitary and purposeless fashion. I rose both and hooked one. He came unstuck after letting me know that he was an entirely worthy fish. All this was bad enough. It was so much worse in that, a week earlier, I had lost another pipe, of which the bowl—which in Wales I had successfully landed as it careered down stream below me—dropped off in a deep hayfield and buried itself irrevocably. Then I had bought, locally and cheaply, the other pipe, and this other pipe had turned out a rare and curious success.

I come next to the cast. Was that my fault? With high and skillful cunning I purposed to reach the one good fish who was feeding at all by pitching the fly on to a particular blade of grass far upstream on the opposite bank, and pulling it with a fall as light as thistledown on to the water. I did so pitch the fly. I pulled very gently, and the brute fixed itself firmly in a hidden stump of absolutely unyielding fixity. I pulled, I tugged, I roared in pain and frenzy. My fish surged away in furious astonishment, leaving a great wake behind him. At last my line came back, leaving the whole gut cast dangling on the stump. The river was a hundred yards deep, and the nearest bridge a mile away. I got so far as to take off my coat with the determination of swimming for the cast, and then I left it with my malediction.

Of the loss of two fish I will say nothing. That is a commonplace of bad angling. But the train! There I was vilely betrayed by B. Him I instructed to purchase a local timetable and look out the train. He did so, and we commanded the hired fly accordingly. On the way to the station I asked if there were time for me to purchase another pipe. Looking at his watch, he said we had ten minutes to spare. Then we reached the station to watch the last carriage crawling out of it. B had looked out the train from the wrong station. Add to this that I had consented to an earlier train home in order to consult his absurd convenience, and that as I left the river I heard the steady "plop, plop" which marked the beginning of the long-lost rise.

Thus and thus have I enjoyed another record day. Pray forgive me the conviction that angling is an overrated pastime.—Guy C. Pollock.

ST. PETER CAUGHT ONE LIKE THIS

After casting and trolling in the morning with no success, we decided to spend the evening "still fishing" for pickerel. That also seemed to prove a failure, so we became discouraged. As it was near supper time, I inquired of my friend about the time of day.

He arose to look at his watch, and as he pulled it from his pocket the fob, in some way became unbuckled, allowing the gold watch to fall into the water. Recovery was impossible as the water was from ten to fifteen feet deep and the bottom of the lake was matted with aquatic plants. Then I felt a tug at my line, and after a short, uninteresting fight, succeeded in landing a three-pound pickerel. We were so despondent over the loss of the watch that we made our way homeward, caring little for fish or fishing.

Imagine our surprise that evening, when, upon cleaning the fish, we found the watch in its stomach, still ticking.—Russell Blankenburg in Field and Stream.

The Ladies' Home Journal Patterns are as superior to all others as electric light is to candle light.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

They present the most advanced styles, are designed by people who have made this art a life study and who keep in constant touch with the leading fashion centres.

An Early Showing of New Spring Styles

Spring Serge Suits, New Fancy Mixtures and Spring Novelty Suits. They are the new 26-inch and 28-inch jackets, with linings of satin, taffeta, silk serge and peau de cygne. The skirts are plain gored, habit back and inverted pleats, but in every instance severely tailored. The materials are the best, and the workmanship faultless. Prices range from \$14.50 to \$50.00.

Further Bargains from House Furnishing Sections for Monday

Portieres made of reversible mercerized tapestry, finished with heavy fringe. These curtains come in crimson, greens and brown. Standard width and length. Monday **\$1.90**

Portieres of heavy cordaline trimmed with bordering around one side and the foot. These come in very effective rose shades, 45 inches wide. Monday **\$2.90**

Portieres in rich crimson colorings, made of closely woven, hard finished materials, and finished with a heavy fringe. Monday **\$4.90**

Portieres in shades of green with border of chenille, in contrasting colors. Good length and width. In every respect a desirable portiere and a splendid opportunity to economize. Monday **\$5.75**

Moravian Carpet Squares, Monday

The Moravian Carpet Squares are made of very heavy fabric, with a thick pile. They come in Oriental colorings and in design are reproductions of hand-made Turkish carpets. These squares are reversible and strongly recommended for hard usage. Size 9 x 12 **\$8.75**

Couches, Monday, at \$8.75

Couches made of hardwood, golden oak finished frames, with strong spring seat, and effectively upholstered in printed velour. Green and red grounds. Couch mounted on heavy metal castors. Monday **\$8.75**

See Broad Street Windows

For Monday's Selling in the Staple Section

1,000 Yards Pretty Dress Zephyrs, 27 inch wide, in large range of pretty stripe and check effects, in blues, pinks and fawn. All fast colors. Per yard **15¢**

500 Yards Scotch Madras Vesting, in light ground. Patterns: dots, stripes, spray and floral. Fast colors. Per yard **20¢**

800 Yards Mercerized Silkine, in natural color only. Very special. Per yard **15¢**

3,000 Yards Pretty Wash Prints, in navy, cadet, black and white grounds. Fast colors. Large range of assorted designs. Per yard **12½¢**

2,000 Yards Cross Bar Muslins, in assorted size. Good value. Per yard **10¢**

500 Spot Swiss Muslin. Fine even weave, in assorted dots **15¢**

3,000 New Utility Cloth. Comes in plain shades and warranted fast colors. Will make up swell tailor suit. Colors, pale blue, pink, mauve, rose, Persian blue, navy, tan, brown, cream and white. 34 inches wide. Per yard **20¢**

NEW MUSLINS HAVE ARRIVED
Lawns, Mull, Nainsook, Madapolines. Prices, per yard, 50c to **10¢**

LINENS AND BEDDINGS AT VERY SPECIAL PRICE FOR MONDAY SELLING

1,000 Yards Full Bleached Sheetting, 70 inches wide, close, heavy quality. Special strong-wearing quality. Per yard **35¢**

163 Bed Sheets. Size 70 x 90. Made of heavy, full bleached English sheetting. Good, strong, even thread. Monday, each **75¢**

100 Dozen Pillow Cases. Sizes 40, 42, 44. Made of fine cambric finished cotton. Good, strong wearing qualities. Monday, per dozen **\$2.00**

125 Extra Large White Bed Spreads, hemmed ready for use. Full bleached. Extra quality, free from dressing. Size 80 x 90. Monday, each **\$1.75**

12 Pair Only White Unshrinkable Wool Blankets. Pink and white borders. Fine soft, fleecy finish. Slightly soiled. Regular **\$3.50**

16 Only Wool Comforters, in assorted colors and patterns. Regular \$5.50. Monday **\$3.50**

Sweaters and Coat Sweaters---Large Assortment

Specially Priced, Monday

Men's Coat Sweaters, of heavy wool, with or without storm collar. Fronts finished with fancy border in contrasting color. All sizes. Prices range \$3.00 to **\$1.75**

Boys' Coat Sweaters, in heavy cotton and wool mixture. Colors, grey, brown, navy and green, with trimmed fronts. All sizes to 32. Special 75c and **\$1.00**

Child's Coat Sweater, Buster Brown styles, finished with belt of self. Colors, grey with red, red with navy, and navy with red. All wool, sizes for children from 3 to 8 years. Special **\$1.25**

Boys' Sweaters, of heavy worsted, to go over head. Very strong for school wear. Sizes 22 to 32. Prices from \$1.00 to **\$1.65**

Men's Grey Sweaters, knit of pure heavy wool with high roll collars. All sizes. Special at **\$2.75**

Boys' Sweaters, of heavy wool and cotton mixture. 3 dozen only. Monday, each **50¢**

MEN'S SHIRTS

Men's Print Shirts, with soft fronts, in pretty stripes and spots. Starched attached cuffs, all sizes. Special value **75¢**

Men's Print and Cambric Shirts, soft fronts, in stripes and checks with starched attached cuffs, all sizes **\$1.00**

Men's Fine Cambric Shirts, with pleated fronts, in stripes and plain colors. Starched cuffs. Special value \$1.50 and **\$1.25**

Men's White Shirts, with soft pleated fronts. All sizes. Special value **\$1.00**

Men's Striped and Plain Color Cotton Working Shirts, in black, tan, blue, grey. Special value **50¢**

A better grade at **75¢**

Boys' Cotton Working Shirts, in plain colors and stripes. Special value **50¢**

Men's Heavy Natural Ribbed Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers. Special, per garment **25¢**

Women's Dresses at Manufacturers' Prices

SAMPLES BEING BOUGHT AT A DISCOUNT, AND THE REASON.

White Mull Dress, with yoke of insertion and lace. Tucked front with three rows of insertion and lace on left side. Short sleeves tucked with cuffs of lace and insertion. The skirt has deep tucked flounce with bands of insertion. Priced at **\$3.50**

Fine White Mull Dress, made with dainty yoke of insertion and three-quarter sleeves of tucked mull with lace and insertion, and the waist handsomely trimmed with insertion. The skirt has a deep flounce with wide tucks and trimmed with insertion. Price **\$4.50**

Extra Fine White Mull Dress, made with heavily embroidered yoke, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and tucks. Kimona sleeves and tucks and embroidery. The skirt is made with panel front and pin tucks trimmed with embroidery and insertion. Price **\$17.50**

Dainty White Mull Dress, elaborately trimmed with beautiful embroidery and insertion. The waist is handsomely trimmed with heavy embroidery. The skirt has rows of embroidery trimmed with insertion. Special Price **\$27.50**

Also a Few Outing Dresses, in colored muslins, which we wish to clear at \$7.50 and **\$5.75**

Underwear Savings

Women's Flannelette Underskirts, good heavy quality, wide frill, nicely finished with fancy stitching. Regular up to \$1.00. Monday **85¢**

Night Gowns of good quality cotton, slip-over style, lace yoke in pointed effect. ¾ sleeves, with frill of muslin edged with lace. Special **75¢**

Night Gowns, of fine cotton, slip-over styles, with round yoke, made of lace and embroidery insertion, finished with heading and ribbon. ¾ sleeves with frill of self and lace. Special at **\$1.00**

Corset Covers, of good quality cotton, made in various dainty styles, trimmed with lace and embroidery. Sizes 34 to 44. Special **25¢**

Drawers, of fine cambric, made with tucked frill of muslin, edged with fine torchon lace. Special **35¢**

Silk Sale, Monday, 35c

2000 Yards of New Silk just arrived by post. Consisting of Louisiana in assorted stripes and colors. This lot we would consider good value at 50c. But in order to make Monday a busy day in this department we will sell this shipment Monday **35¢**

Also 500 Yards 27-inch Japanese Taffeta, in cream and white only. Regular 50c. Monday **35¢**

24 Only Semi Made Muslin Skirts. The remainder of traveler's samples. Value \$4.00 to \$12.50. Monday **\$1.50**

New Evening Gloves

Our stock is now replete with all the latest shades in glace kid gloves, 16 button length. All sizes. Trefousse Dorothy styles.

Black Suede, 16 button length **\$3.00**

White Glace, 12 button length, \$2.50 and **\$3.00**

White Suede, 16 button length **\$3.00**

Long Silk Gloves, in pale blue, champagne, pink, nile, mauve, grey and white. Special **75¢**

Trefousse Dorothy Glace Kid Gloves, 2 clasp. Self and fancy points. Navy, grey, brown, tan, mode, mauve, new green, ashes of rose, strawberry, beaver, black and white **\$1.50**

Perrin's Marchioness Real French Kid Gloves, in navy, grey, brown, tan, mode, beaver, green, black and white. Special **\$1.00**

Dent's Dogskin Gloves, oversewn and P.M. Tan and greys **\$1.25**

Children's Dent Dogskin Gloves. All sizes **75¢**

The Latest for Children's Wear is Dent's Chamois Gloves. All sizes **75¢**

Monday, at 2:30 P.M.

2000 Tailored Collars, will be placed on sale. This assortment includes stiff linen and plain or fancy pique collars embroidered in the newest designs. This shipment has been assorted into lots of one size to the lot enabling selections to be made quickly and easily. These collars are always good style, but never before has everything been so tailored as the new styles for 1911. Every new costume requires the stiff tailored collar. Therefore this is a splendid opportunity to secure a supply for the season. Heights, 7-8 in., 1-1 in., 1 1/4 in., 1 1/2 in., 1 3/4 in., and 2 inches. Sizes 12 1/2 to 15 1/2 inches. Values range 25c, 35c, 50c and 65c. Monday at 2:30 p. m., each **15¢**

New Cashmere Dresses for Baby

Baby's Dress, of good quality cashmere, yoke of tucking and insertion, puff sleeves edged with lace, rows of tucking around skirt **\$1.25**

Baby's Dress, of fine quality cashmere, deep shirred yoke extending to waist, sleeves finished with smocking. Cluster tucks at bottom of skirt **\$2.00**

Baby's Dress, made with fancy yoke trimmed with feather stitching in silk, eight narrow tucks around edge of skirt and one row of silk insertion in eyelet design. Sleeves and neck finished with narrow lace **\$2.50**

Baby's Dress, made with yoke of smocking in fancy design, skirt gathered to edge of yoke with rows of shirring, skirt finished with four deep tucks and wide hem **\$2.75**

Baby's Dress, of heavy cashmere, square yoke back and front, hand embroidered in fuschia design, hand feather-stitching around sleeves and neck **\$3.00**

Baby's Dress, made with Dutch yoke of silk embroidered insertion. Sleeves with two wide tucks. Gathered skirt finished with four deep tucks and wide hem **\$3.50**

Baby's Dress, of extra fine cashmere, deep Empire yoke trimmed with wide pleats, tucking and clusters of small pearl buttons. Sleeves made with rows of tucking and silk insertion, shirred skirt finished with wide silk insertion and numerous rows of tiny tucks **\$3.50**

Baby's Dress, made with square yoke back and front, consisting of smocking and straps of hand feather-stitching. Skirt with a running design in hand embroidery, wide tucked frill on edge of skirt **\$3.50**

Baby's Dress, yoke hand embroidered in dainty pattern and trimmed with French knots and tiny pearl buttons. Skirt made with deep tucks headed with rows of hand feather-stitching, finished with three inch hem **\$3.75**

Baby's Dress, made with pointed yoke hand embroidered design, rows of smocking around waist and at cuffs. Skirt trimmed with deep tucks and wide hem **\$3.75**

Specially Priced Household Helps

White Willow Market Baskets, well finished, having good strong handles. In four sizes, 55c, 45c, 35c and **25¢**

White Willow Clothes Baskets, oval shape, fine grade, well finished baskets, at \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00, 90c and **75¢**

Best Grade Oval-shape Clothes Baskets, \$1.75, \$1.50 and **\$1.25**

Jap Waste Paper Baskets, well finished, each 20c and **15¢**

Laundry Baskets in round and square shapes finished neatly having handles on sides and tops. Three sizes, \$1.00, \$1.25 and **\$1.50**

Floor Brooms, made of good corn, a substantial kind that wears, in four grades 75c, 65c, 55c and **40¢**

Wash Boards, 3 "Dandy" lines—
Glass **50¢**
Brass **45¢**
Tin **25¢**

Pastry Boards, 3 sizes, each 50c, 45c and **25¢**

Clothes Driers, the new patent collapsible style, at **\$1.00**

The "Dandy," most up-to-date drier in the market, fold in small corner having 32 feet drying space. Special **\$1.35**

Wash Boilers, with heavy tin bodies and heavy copper bottoms, having handles on the sides, flat bottom only. 3 sizes, \$2.00, \$1.75 and **\$1.50**

Galvanized Wash Tubs, anti-rust finished. Four sizes, each \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c and **65¢**

Galvanized Buckets, each 45c, 35c and **30¢**

Wringers, We have three good lines in these with guaranteed rubber rollers, each \$4.50, \$5.00 and **\$6.00**

ITEMS AT 25¢

Fancy Glass Vases **25¢**

Shoe Brushes, with dauber attached **25¢**

Whisks, good size **25¢**

Enamel Sauce Pans **25¢**

Porcelain Milk Bowls **25¢**

Neat Glass Knife Rest, pair **25¢**

1/2 Dozen Fine Glass Tumblers for **25¢**

Fancy Sugar Boxes **25¢**

Small Fancy Trays **25¢**

Egg Cups, 6 for **25¢**

Wash Basins **25¢**

Wash Board, useful size—no toy **25¢**

3 Cups and Saucers, for **25¢**

Strainers, fine weaves **25¢**

Coat and Skirt Hangers, patent, 2 for **25¢**

Waste Paper Baskets, each **25¢**

Glass Water Bottles and Tumbler **25¢**

Glass Jelly Dish, with handles **25¢**

Mop Cloths, special, 2 for **25¢**

Fancy Lacquer Finished Crumb Tray and Brushes, decorated in gold. Special, per pair **15¢**

Pritz Metal Polish, liquid **25¢**

Stove Brushes **25¢**

Patent Corkscrews **25¢**

Heavy Porcelain Pie Dishes **25¢**

Milk Jugs **25¢**

Fancy Cups and Saucers, pair **25¢**

Cream and Sugars, pair **25¢**

Clothes Driers **25¢**

Enamel Pie Dishes **25¢**

Roast Tin **25¢**

Enamel Mugs **25¢**

Teapots **25¢**

5-inch Plates, 6 for **25¢**

Scrubbing Brushes, extra quality **25¢**

Trouser Hangers, special, 2 for **25¢**

Meat Platters, porcelain **25¢**

Syrup Jugs **25¢**

1/2 Doz. Nevada Tea Spoons, for **25¢**

Water Jugs and 2 Tumblers **25¢**

Spencer's Special Laundry Soap, 6 cakes for **20¢**

IS AGAINST

RECIPRO

Legislature Passes
ward's Resolution
Dissenting Vote
Contribution to Dis

NO STRAIN IN CANA
LOYALTY TO O

Agreement if Ratified
Dislocation of T
Development Retar
bate on Budget

Considerably to the surprise of everyone in touch with parliamentaires as these have developed the present session of the legislature, the debate upon the resolution commending reciprocity arrangements of government was continued until 11:30—having been decided longer for the recovery of the day was devoted exclusively to government and one of the heaviest debates upon this extra-impromptu occasion, speaking for upwards of an hour, commencing in so far as the debate is concerned the complete unanimity, Mr. alone being counted in opposition. Premier McBride, continuing the debate upon this extra-impromptu occasion, spoke for upwards of an hour, commencing in so far as the debate is concerned the complete unanimity, Mr. alone being counted in opposition. Premier McBride, continuing the debate upon this extra-impromptu occasion, spoke for upwards of an hour, commencing in so far as the debate is concerned the complete unanimity, Mr. alone being counted in opposition.

He predicted that the bargain if carried into effect had no doubt it would be only set back Canadian industry by allocating trade and domestic traffic to the Dominion instead of (reciprocally) west. While he had no idea of the extent to which the reciprocity would weaken Canada, he feared that it would retard the progress of industrialization. Messrs. Jardine, Thwaites and Williams, the first mentioned member of the full approval of the resolution, the two Socialists explaining their intention to vote affirmatively, distinctly Provincial group than any general disapproval reciprocity proposals.

The House, after disposing of Mr. Hayward's resolution, spent the remainder of the day in the broad latitude permitted by the budget debate. Mr. Brewis, only speaker, and freely of course and policy of the government, strictly Liberal standpoint in particular, and antagonism. The debate was led by Mr. William Mansel who will be heard from on the 11th sitting also beginning the Premier on Reciprocity. The reciprocity resolution first business of the day Mr. McBride continuing the Mr. Hayward's motion. He said that but for the unfortunate disposition of Mr. Speer this motion would long ago have been dealt with, and the day this parliament have been throughout the length and Canada.