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## LONG DEBATE ON COMMISSION

Bill Providing for Expert Dealing With Tariff Comes Up for Second Reading in House of Commons

FINANCE MINISTER

Liberal Professions of Fear that Commission is Device for Securing Higher Protection Answered by Premier

OTTAWA, Feb. 7 .- All today the house debated the tariff commission. The bill is rather a simple measure. the outstanding point being the fact that the proposed commission is not to be an executive body, but is simply to collect and tabulate information on which the government is to act. The government parts with not one jot of its authority or its responsibility. The Liberals for their part have come out squarely against the measure, have taken grounds of exaggerated apprehension. It is the result of a bargain with the manufacturers, they de-clare. The men to be appointed will be nominees of the manufacturers will be high protectionists, and will do all sorts of dreadful things. They will raise the tariff. The Liberals have definitely committed themselves to

In moving the second reading Minister White said that this was not an attempt to delegate the powers and functions of the government to any outside body. The responsibility of the government for the tariff would renain precisely what it had been in the past. The wish had often been expressed to "take the tariff out of pr ities" by appointing a commission with powers akin to those of the rate commission, which should not only on tain information, but should also fix rates. Apart from the responsibility of the government for the national expenditures and for raising revenue, this proposal was Utopian and impracticable, for there was probably no ques-tion in the whole realm of political life upon which men and parties and economists differed more widely or more earnestly. There were free traders and believers in tariff for revenue only and they differed among themselves. There were protectionists, and they differed as to the degree of protection and the extent of time and period over which protection should extend. There was no matter in the realm of political science about which men and parties were more apt to differ than the tariff.

"The tariff cannot be taken out of politics," he said. "It is in reality an important and essential feature in politics. It is and probably always will be the chief topic of political discus-

Mr. White next drew attention to the difficulty and complexity of tariff making and tariff revision. The basis should be an ascertainment facts. This was an absolute preliminary to a proper tariff investigation and to proper and just tariff action. The previous government had formed committees which went through the country as in 1893, in 1897 and in 1905-6. These were useful and put the ministers in touch with public feeling; it was obviously impossible for a committee or the ministers to obtain accurate statistics and such information as is absolutely indispensable.

Mr. White then noted the use made by other countries of expert investiga; tion, devoting some time to the recent formation of a tariff board in the United States. In the latter country it had been proposed to clothe that body with powers independent of Congress, and it had been proposed to make it auxiliary to the executive, and the latter proposal had been adopted. He went on to give details of the proposed commission. He concluded with a clear cut avowal of his own position. "I don't believe in high protection," he said. "I am a believer in reasonable and adequate protection for the development of the resources and building up of the industries of this country. The measure, he said, was not to im-

ply that the government had modified its policy as to reasonable and adequate protection. He dwelt on the importance of the subject. Next to the naintenance of police and order in a intry, came the fixing of tariff rates.

very man, woman and child in Canada is interested in the tariff, from the miner of Cape Breton to the fruit grower of British Columbia. The probem that confronts us is this: How shall We arrange the tariff so as to provide necessary revenue for the country d also provide for the building up of dustries and the development of our ources; yet at the same time be ust, fair and equitable to all classes the community? We cannot have too ch information in order that we may at least to accomplish this result." Guthrie moved a six-months' describing the measure as radical unconstitutional. It meant higher tion, for the commissioners were Conservatives and high protecsts. He demanded that the com-

Continued on Page Two.

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#### FUR SEAL AGREEMENT

Attempt Made to Amend it so as to Pro hibit Killing of Seals on Pribyloff Islands for Pifteen Years

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-An attempt to amend the international fur seal agreement so that it will prohibit any killing of seals by Americans on the Pribyloff islands for 15 years, occupied. the house today and was pending when that body adjourned tonight. Chairman Sulzer and the majority of the house committee on foreign affairs are op posed to any change in the treaty as it was agreed to by the diplomatic representatives of the White House, Great Britain, Russia and Japan. The bill to carry this agreement into effect was

upon American seal killing at the Priby loff islands prevented its passage

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The statement that the Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railway had been defrauded out of the sum of \$1,000,000 or any other sum of ment of that railroad is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. This statement was issued late today by President A. J. Earling and Vice-President E. W. McKenna, of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, as their attention had been called to the fact that a rumor had it that the company suffered losses in connection with extension of its lines to the Pacific coast. The rumor, which was heard in New York and Chicago practically simultaneously, told also of an investigation having beer ordered by a group of stockholders.

# **WOULD EXPORT** BY-THIS COAST

Grain Growers' Deputation Urges on Dominion Government Establishment of Elevator at Vancouver Terminal

OTTAWA Feb. 8.—Ite train growers delegation in town has been in conference with the government with reference ence to a proposal that it erect an ele-vator at Vancouver. At the present time that point has no elevator at all, private interests not having moved in this direction. The port thus equipped would be in a position to avail itself of such opportunities as the opening of the Panama canal will bring, and also of such developmens as the recent reduc-tion of the duties on wheat by Mexico in consequence of its scarcity. Thus new outlets for Canadian wheat might develope. The proposal is that the gov-ernment erect a small elevator of 250,-000 bushels capacity, constructing it so that if necessary further capacity can

The bill conferring emergency powers for rushing wet grain out of the western day, and should be passed by the Senate and given assent on Tuesday.

E. J. Fream, secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, has been in conference with the minister of agriculture with reference to the chilled meat in-

#### ASIATICS IN HAWAII

Delegate Kalanianaole Describes In crease of Oriental Population There As Alarming

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7 .- J. Kuhic Kalanianaole, Hawaijan delegate to congress, who sailed from San Francisc for Honolulu today, characterized the increase of Asiatic population in Hawaii as "alarming," and said he intended to use every possible means toward the enactment of exclusion legislation.

"Asiatics will hold the balance of

power in the islands in a few years, un-less they are checked," he declared. "The school census alone should give sufficient proof of this. These children are native born, and therefore citizens of the United States."

Kalanianaole was active in the op-position to Walter Frear, governor of Hawaii, which resulted in President Taft's announcement that he would send a commission to the islands to investigate the immigration conditions.

NELSON, B. C., Feb. 6 .- A boy named Jack Wright was drowned at West Fernie last night. A number of children were playing on the river. Young Wright ran into an air hole and never came up again.

Mrs. Hazzard's Appeal

SEATTLE, Feb. 6 .- Allegations of misconduct of jury are the basis of an application for a new trial for Mrs. Linda Burfield Hazzard, the fasting specialist convicted of manslaughter for starving to death Claire Williamson filed today before Judge John B. Yakey, of the superior court of Kitsap county, at Port Orchard.

Salvation Army Project

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., Feb. 5.—Col-nel Haskin, chief officer in western Canada of the Salvation Army, submit-ted a plan to the city council tonight offering to erect a building on one of their lots to cost \$15,000 if the city will contribute \$7,000. This would provide logsings for workingmen, and they would also attend to the reclamation work, and look after discharged prison-

# PUBLIC URGED

TO KEEP PEACE

Efforts to Avoid Clash of Parties in Belfast Today Expected to Prove Successful-Leaders Arrive

ALLITARY FORCE TO BE ON GUARD

Rain Turns Celtic Park Into Quagmire — Mr. Churchill Boards Train Early to Dodge Suffragettes

BELFAST, Ireland, Feb. 7.-How many soldiers are stationed in Belfast in anticipation of possible trouble at the great home rule meeting tomorrow is not generally known, but the author ities say they are sufficient to quell

Tonight everything is quiet, and preparations have been for the gathering in Celtic park, where Winston Spencer Churchill and John Redmond

are to deliver addresses.

John Redmond, William Redmond Joseph Devlin and other Nationalists arrived this evening and were greeted warmly by their adherents. The Marquis of Londonderry, Sir Edward Carson and other prominent Unionists also are coming in order to influence their fol-

Uster Hall, the engagement of which has been relinquished by both Liberals and Unionists, is now guarded

Recently the Ulster Unionist counci issued a manifesto urging all Unionists to abstain from interference in the Churchill meeting, and the Grand Orange lodge also adopted a resolu-tion not to interfere with the admiralt

lord.

A heavy cold fain prevents conight and the streets are deserted. The football field hired for the Churchill meeting is a quagmire. It contains an enormous rain-sodden tent which presented a cheerless appearance.

No less than 5,000 troops are in the city. The number may be more than this, but they are invisible until tonorrow night. Fifteen hundred infantry and a squad of cavalry will guard the immediate vicinity of the meeting place, while 2,000 will occupy stragetic points.

Both the Nationalists and Protestants have recruited large bodies of special constables to help preserve the peace. The general belief is that the meeting will pass off quietly.

Evades Suffragettes Continued on Page Two.

# FIRE PREVENTION IN RAILWAY BELT

Chairman Mabee Promises that Railway Commission Will Make Regulations—Meeting of Forestry Association

#### SPEAKERS DWELL ON FOREST PROTECTION

OTTAWA, Feb. 7.—By next May British Columbia will have regulations for protecting the forests in the railway belt through the agency of the railways. Today Judge Mabee as a result of an application of the province and of the recommendations of the Dominion conservation commission announced that the railway commission will draft regulations for this

Judge Mabee stated at the conclusion of the hearing that these regula-tions will be drafted and submitted tions will be drafted and submitted to the railway companies and others interested. "If they are regarded as unfair, or too weak or otherwise ob-jectionable, we shall hold another conference,' he said.

"It is not our desire that these regulations should be unreasonable. The loss to the country, however, from the burning of timber directly due to the operation of the railways has been something awful, and the question should have been taken up twenty-five years ago. We hope to be able to get some regulations which will prevent in future the devastation that has occurred in the past.

Mr. Pringle, who represented British Columbia, asked if the final order would be issued before May, when the period of danger begins, and Judge Mabee answered "yes."

Association's Meeting The Forestry Association devoted its energies today chiefly to the ques-Continued on Page Two.

HERRING INDUSTRY

Bun of Pish in Vicinity of Manaimo is Reported Good, and Output May Exceed Last Year's

run in the vicinity of Nanaimo for the past fortnight has been good, and many heavy hauls have been made by the fishermen engaged in the industry. Catches varying all the way from ten to a hundred tons per day for each camp are reported, and there seems to be no shortness of the ten waters. be no shortage of fish in the waters along the coast fram Chemainus up as far as Jack's Point, opposite this city. As yet, however, the herring have not made their appearance in Departure Bay. The industry is now at its height, various satteries packing the fish, which are loaded on lighters and conveyed to Vancouver and the Sound to be transhipped to outgoing steamers for the Far East. Nearly every outbound liner for the Orient now carries several hun-dred tons of Nanaimo herring included in its cargo, and the Japanese state that should the present run keep up the season will prove a fairly good one, despite its lateness. Some thousand tons of fish have already been caught and packed, and as this is augmented daily it is expected that by the close of the season, which expires at the end of the present month, the pack this year will exceed that of last by a good margin.

Train Partly Derailed FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 7 .- Penn sylvania passenger train No. 38 east-bound, hit a broken rail at Columbia City late tonight and two coaches were derailed. The Pennsylvania officials

Vancouver Delegation Seeks Amendments to School Act With View of Bettering Conditions for Children

One of the largest deputations to visit the provincial capital during the present session of parliament yesterday waited upon the Hon. Dr. Young, as minister of education, to request the opening up of the general school act with a view to its amendment by the corporation of a series of new sections not precisely germane to the pro-vincial public school system but aiming rather at the improvement generally of conditions as they affect the young in British Columbia. Legislation on very imilar lines was proposed last session, its championship then as now being in the hands of Vancouverites taking a special interest in educational affairs as they touch the welfare of the youth of the community outside as well as within the public schools. It was last year decided that the time was inopportune for the introduction of the radical changes suggested, and hence the return this session of the prime movers in the campaign. The deputation now the minister of education yesterday, was introduced by Messrs. Watson and Tisdall. M's P. P. and includes Probation Officer Collier, Chairman Brydone-Jack, Secretary Charles W. Murray and Trustees Mrs. McaNaughton, Thomas Duke, George J. Dyke and J. J. Dougan of the trustee board, with many other Vancouverites evincing an active interest in educational and social reform propaganda. Their conference with Hon. Dr. Young and his subordinate heads of the department of education will be resumed at noon today. The deputation yesterday devoted con-

iderable time to conference with the minister upon certain details of local educational policy. In addition it preented a draft bill which it is desired that the minister shall adopt and offer to the house under the aegis of the government. This suggested measure in brief proposes to prohibit under the school act the employment of any children under fourteen years of age unless they produce consent certificates issued by the local school boards, and to confer upon school board officers authority to enter any place of employment for the purpose of the enforcement of this provision, while an associated section places responsibility upon the parents in all cases of infraction.

Parental Schools

Another section is designed to confer upon school boards the power to erect or set apart special premises for use as parental or home schools, and provides for the taking over of children for instruction in such schools either by parental consent or upon defined proceedings, and for the parole of children so committed, as well as for contributions toward the support and main-tenance of such schools by other cities or cunicipalities desirous of sending children to them. Officers are to be empowered to apprehend known truants and to either deliver them at such schools as they should attend or, if incorrigible or habitual truants, to a detention home.

Yet other sections are aimed at prevention of the engagement in street trades—such as those of messangers or newspaper vendors—of boys under ten or girls under sixteen years, further provisions requiring the issuance of licenses and badges to all young per-sons employed in such avocations, lim-iting the hours of their legal employ-(Continued on Page Two.)

## COAL STRIKE

NANAIMO, B. C., Feb 7. The herring

Mine Owners and Miners in Britain Fail to Reach Agreement on Subject of Minimum

FIND SETTLEMENT

Both Sides So Far Firm in Their Attitude on Wage Question -Further Consideration is Promised

LONDON, Feb. 7 .- The probability of national coal strike and complete dislocation of industry has been greatly increased by the failure of the National conference of coal owners and miners to effect a settlement. The miners voted last month in favor of a general

strike on March 1. The conference was preceded by meetings of representatives of the coal miners, at which a minimum scale for all underground workers was formulall underground workers was formul-ated, but providing that nowhere should the wage be less than five shillings (\$1.25) a day. These demands were discussed at a prolonged session today, with the result that the coal owners adopted a resolution declaring that each employe should receive a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, but that payment in proportion to the amount of payment in proportion to the amount of work performed is the only rule that can be successfully applied in the case of coal getters.

In a case where, owing to objection-

able conditions of work, a man is unable to earn what he would under ordinary circumstances, the owners said they recognized the necessity for special consideration and were willing to discuss the matter with the workmen.

The miners replied expressing restreet with the remail of the coal owners to accept the principle of a minimum wage, and adding: "We know that there can be no settlement of the present dispute unless this principle is

ent dispute unless this principle is In conclusion the miners announced their desire to avert a serious rupture in the coal trade, and willingness for this purpose to meet the coal owners at any time to discuss the matter further, if the coal owners express any desire to do so. The owners promised to give this further consideration.

In this the only hope lies that a strike may be avoided.

Sudden Death of Minister

CLIFFORD, Ont., Feb. 7.—Rev. J. H. Collins, a Methodist minister, died ng the singing of a hymn at a prayer meeting which he was conducting.

Hon, Martin Burrell Gives Encouragement in Address to Exhibitions -

#### SPEAKS ON BEHALF OF GOVERNMENT

TORONTO, Feb. 7.-Hon. Martin Burrell, federal minister of agriculture, brought glad tidings tonight to the delegates to the twelfth annual convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions.

The minister announced in the course of a cheerful talk that the Dominion government proposed to take aggressive steps in the near future to co-operate with the provinces in work-ing out of schemes for the betterment of agriculture.

By lifting this industry to a still higher plane the whole country would be benefited. The idea pleased the assembled agriculturists mightily, and when Hon. Mr. Burrell resumed his seat they broke out into enthusiastic cheers, culminating in singing 'He's a jolly good fellow."

"Speaking as a federal minister, and I may say for the government, I can assure you, said Mr. Burrell, "that we are most anxious to assist the provinces in working out schemes for the betterment of agriculture, through as-sistance either by financial ald or in any other way that may be acceptable.

any other way that may be acceptable. The government intends taking a decisive step soon, whereby we may better co-operate in improving conditions in the provinces.

"The only question is what is the best and wisest way of going about it. The main reason for any kind of assistance is to put it in such ferm as still further to stimulate the farmers in their lines of work."

### DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY Arrangements Made for Simultaneous Arrests of Men Indicted by In-

dianapolis Grand Jury INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7.—Caplases or the simultaneous arrests of all the

nen named in the 22 indictments returned by the federal grand jury in the ynamite conspiracy cases, with certified copies of the indictments, were com-pleted today in the expectation that the arrests might be effected within a few days-possibly on Saturday, but more probably on Monday. Although the men, most of them la-bor officials and agents, are scattered

from the Atlantic to the Pacific, papers for their appearance have been so arranged that they are to be arrested and afforded an opportunity to give bail bonds on the same date, and as nearly as possible within a few hours. The oond, said for all the men to aggregate \$300,000, is to be asked for their appearance in Indianapolis on March 12, when they are to be arraigned before Federal Judge Anderson.

Homicide Charge Dismissed NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—On motion of the prosecutor, the coroner dismissed today the charge of homicide against Charles M. Dickinson, held in connection with the death of Mrs. Helen Taylor, who was blown up on Saturday night.

Fatally Injured TORONTO, Feb. 7.-Wedged in tween the street freight hoist and the idewalk at the rear of the King Edward hotel, William Davis, aged years, a porter employed at the hotel, 15 minutes later this afternoon

Premier at Canadian Club Dinner Declares Conviction that Vancouver Island will Have 700 Miles in Three Years

"Two years ago this part of the could lay claim to about 70 miles of callways. If the plans that are at presnt under way mature I would venture the prediction that in three years from onight the Island of Vancouver will be able to claim upwards of 700 miles of railway. And if these 70 miles referred were responsible for the great devel-ment that has resulted in the advancement that we see today particu-larly in the city of Victoria I put it to you, what will 700 miles mean for the city in three years from now?"

The foregoing is an extract from a stirring speech delivered in characteris-tic fashion by Premier McBride at the first annual dinner held under the aus-Collins, a Methodist minister, died pices of the Canadian club in the Emsuddenly of heart failure tonight durthe toast of "British Columbia."

Proceeding the premier said: "There can be no question that the configuration of this island marks it out special ly as a section of country where you may expect no tangible expansion or development without transportation, and where you may look for no very effective transportation unless it be for the most part that of railway lines. That being the case I think that in very safe. erms I can say to you tonight that if you agree with me that we have a right to expect the construction and operation within the next three years of 700 miles of standard guage track on the Island of Vancouver then you must go with Ontario Men Interested in the prophesy that in the same season will come not only to British Columbia but to the whole Dominion of Canada, a greater wave of prosperity than has tion I would lay special emphasis on what might be expected in this most southerly part of Vancouver Island, one of the fairest and most prosperous and most deserving of cities in the whole

British realm. (Applause.)
"While we all here have a great deal of concern for the commercial structure of our country we do not propose to lay aside all responsibility for the social fabric. We in British Columbia believe that while we are essentially workers, and indeed must expect to remain so for many generations to come, yet at the same time we are entitled to look for, here and there, a little pleasure ard a little distraction. And I am glad therefore to be able to tell you tonight that the administration which I have the honor to lead has attempted to design and make provision for the opening up and development of Strathcona park.

Compliments Canadian Clubs "Traveling east and west, because of the responsibility which the people of this country have give me now for upwards of nine years I have had oc-casion to say a few words to other Canadian clubs and I have never left one of these gatherings without the deep conviction that the object of the club had been attained—something done toward the good of the nation and the welfare of the Empire. (Applause.)
"Canada" was spoken to in inspiring in the course of his address spoke of the need for a greater and better patthe need for a greater and better patriotism to overcome the influences of
materialism and selfishness. "The remarkable thing about Canadian patriotism," he said, "is that it is of comparatively recent origin. We are all delighted to notice by the papers that Sir
Continued on Fage Two

## FANNING WILL BE FREE PORT

Island will have Large Wharves and Shipping Facilities; Oil Tanks and Coal Bunkers, Says Father Rougier

#### MAY BE BRITISH NAVAL BASE LATER

Priest Who Negotiated Sale to Canadian-British Syndicate for Large Sum Reaches Victoria on the Marama

"Fanning island will be a free port with large wharves and shipping facilities, big oil tanks and coal bunkers to supply fuel to the steamships which ply via Panama canal, and it is likely that the British Admiralty will provide for a naval base and repair shops there for the use of warships in the Pacific."

This was the announcement made by Father Emmanuel Rougier, who arrived by the R. M. S. Marama en route to France after completing a deal for the sale of Fanning and Washington islands to a Canadian syndicate backed by British capital and headed by C. N. Armstrong of Montreal for \$350,000.

Father Rougier said: "Work will be started next May to provide harbor works, piers and other facilities and construct great oil tanks and coal bunkers at Fanning island, which is provided with a projected and land-locked harbor sufficient to float a large locked harbor sufficient to float a large number of the biggest vessels. It is probable also that the British government will establish a base there. Fanning island lies practically on the direct route of steamers plying through the Panama canal to the Antipodes and to the Orient, and in view of the great shipping trade that will follow the opening of the Panama canal the syndicate which has bought these islands from me intend to prethese islands from me intend to prepare a depot there. It will be a great facility for shipping, for steamers would otherwise have to come to Vancouver island for coal. The fact that it is the central station of the British Pacific cable also adds to the importance of the island.

"The report cabled from Honthat guns were being landed at Fanning island is untrue, and I do not think there is any ground for the question raised at Washington that Great Britain may lay claim to Palmyra island, 600 miles southwest of Honolulu. Palmyra island, which was recently bought by Judge Cooper of Honolulu, an American, is not of great value. It has but 500 acres and lies very low.

Subject to Investigation

"When I negotiated the sale of Fanning and Washington islands the deal was subject to investigation by the agent of the syndicate. I came to Honolulu from Fifi, where I have made my home, and took Mr. J. W. Hayward, representing the syndicate, to Fanning island on the schooner Luks. He was satisfied and the deal was closed, the syndicate now having possession of the islands and they will start construction of their port works and store for their coal and oil fuel depots next May.

"The syndicate proposes to make Fanning island a free port similar to Hongkong, and vessels of all flags will therefore be able to secure stores, supplies and fuel there free of duty. In the event of war the depot provided by the syndicate at Fanning island would be of great value, and shipping will also find it of considerable value in view of the detention at Honolulu owing to the regulations regarding aliens, quarantine and customs,

Vaccination Suit

MONTREAL, Feb. 6 .- Ruling that infected vaccine administered by one of the civic vaccinators was responsible for the condition of inertia produced in a number of vaccinated children, the jury in a suit today condemned the city to pay \$6000 damages, \$2000 to the boy's mother and \$4000 to the youngster as indemnity. Judgment was not rendered in accordance with the verdict, however. A point of law was raised by the attorney for the defence which was taken under advisement by Justice Demere until tomorrow.

Sold His Skin

VIENAA, Feb. 5 .- Lukas Nagy, a armer, living near Szegedin, in Hungary who was afflicted with elephantiasis some years ago sold his skin for \$125 to a museum in Vienna. A contract was drawn up giving the museum the right to skin the body after his death for the purpose of preserving it, while Nagy bound himself to do nothing which could reduce the value of his skin as a scientific curiosity. Consequently when recently the disease had made such progress that the amputation of one of his legs became necessary, Nagy refused to allow the operation to be performed, and has now died. On his deathbed: however, he repented of the bargain, and begged his relatives to pay back the poney received and have him buried as he was.

## OROZCO DENIES SECESSION STORY

Proclaims His Loyalty to Madero Government-Gomez is Now Said to be Real Leader of New Rebellion

EL PASO, Feb. 6 .- A telegram, signed by Pascual Orozco, says: "I wish emphatically to deny the reports published as to the secession of Chihuahua and my disloyalty to the Madero govern-

Official advices from Chihuahua indi cate that eight coach loads of loyal Mexican troops left that city this afternoon for San Antonio in search of Antonio Rojas, the rebel leader, liberated from the penitentiary a few days ago by mutineers. Rojes at the head of a small band of malcontents is said to be encamped near San Antonio. Today several special trains arrived at Juarez. Among the passengers were Daniel Madero, uncle of President Madero, and the family of General Orozco.

Not Alasmed WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- President Taft and his cabinet turned a scrutiniz ing eye towards Mexico today.

After the cabinet meeting, the president professed not to be alarmed by the situation It was admitted in offi cial circles that the separation of Chihuahua from the rest of Mexico would create a situation different in many respects, from that which existed in the last revolution.

It is believed there would not b much fighting on the border, for with ents, the new revolutionists would con centrate at the city of Chihuahua, 200 miles south of the houndary, where the advance of an army from Mexico city would first be contested.

American special agents are reported to be watching the activity of Emillo Vasquez Gomez, now in San Antonio, who is said to be the real leader of the

#### IROQUOIS ENGINEER HAD SMUGGLED OPIUM

Chief Engineer Mason Arrested at Se on Arrival Prom Victoria . With Contraband

On arrival at Seattle from Victoria on Tuesday night, Frank Mason, chief engineer of the steamer frequency was arrested on the charge of smuggling opium, by United States Customs in spector Frank Loftus and Patrolmen J. D. McClurg. When taken into custody Mason had in his possession sixtythree tins of opium, estimated to be worth \$1500. Mason has been employed on the Iroquois several years and the greater part of that time has been on the Vancouver run. Upon the arrival of the steamship Mason alighted, carrying a heavy suitcase. Inspector Loftus accosted him and when he made satisfactory answers to the official's questions was allowed to go.

The customs officer was not fully convinced, however, and when he called to Mason again, the latter broke into a run. He was stopped by a patrolmar and his suitcase searched with the result that the opium was discovered.

#### FLOATING WHALING STATION COMING

Norwegian Steamer Sommerstadt on the Way From Norway to Operate Off the Alaskan Coast

The Norwegian steamer Sommerstadt, one of the floating whaling stations constructed in Norway, is en route to Seattle from Sandiefiord, Norway, for use off the Alaskan coast for the United States Whaling Company. At Sandjefford, where the Sommer stadt outfitted, the vessel was practically converted into a floating factory Machinery was installed for extracting the whale 'oil' and for manufacturing fertilizer from the carcases. The Norwegians in charge of the vessel also have plans for making tests for the manufacture of butter from the whale oil, which may become a valuable commercial commodity.

Three steel whaling vessels are being constructed for the United States Whaling company at the plant of the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock company. Two of the vessels will be 105 feet over all, beam molded 20 feet 6 inches, and depth molded 11 feet 10 inches. The third vessel will be 117 feet over all, beam molded 11 feet 2

The whaling vessels will be completed early in the spring. They will operate from the United States Whaling Company's station to be constructed at Port Armstrong.

#### Frand Alleged

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 .- Herman Herchberger, a member of the firm of Karplus and Herchberger, leather merchants at Gloversville, N. Y., was arrested today on a warrant charging him with being concerned in a conspiracy to defraud the government out of duties on lambskins. He was held under \$10,000 bail for examination on Feb. 15. Herch herger and his partner, Karplus are res idents of Berlin, Germany. The frauds are alleged to have continued from some time in 1910 to the present time.

### MR. GOMPERS DENIES

Did Not Intend to Disobey Injunction in Buck Case

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, made an unequivocal denial of any intent to disobey the injunction of the supreme court of District of Columbia when he took the stand today in his own defense against | ment.

the charge of contempt in connection with the Buck Stove and Range Co. boycott case. His testimony was not complete and he will be in the witness

Mr. Gompers insisted under oath that his editorials in the American Federationist and the utterances of himself and other officials of organized labor during the campaign of 1908 were not intended to aid or abet the boycott of the company. For these alleged acts, Mr. Gompers was sentenced to one year, John Mitchell to nine months and sec retary Frank Morrison to six months in the Washington jail.

Offer Aid to Wister

VANCOUVER, Feb. 6 .- Offering ma terial aid at the moment of call, and extending their sympathy to the men of Ulster, is the substance of a reso lution passed this afternoon at the lodge meeting of Orangemen at the Orange hall. The lodge repre sents a total of about ten thousand Orangemen in Vancouver and vicinity The following resolution was prepared and cabled to Ulster: "We appreciate your heroic struggles, which are of such vast moment to the British em-We admire your mvincible spirit honor your loyalty, revere your lofty ideals, glory in your righteous cause, extend to you our sympathy and prayers and offer you material aid at the

# FOR SUBDIVISION

South African Real Estate Operator Decides in Favor of Victoria Over All Other Coast Cities

Mr. James Cavanah, one of the largest real estate dealers of Cape Colony recently arrived in British Co-lumbia after touring through all the leading cities of Canada and the United States, and said last night that in this city he had discovered what he wanted, a city that coutsined with a strong business instinct a love of the other and higher elements of life, and added that he interior to stay

Mr. Cavanah is on Irismman by birth but he has spent practically all his life in the colonies and is conversant with the conditions of life, net only in South Africa, from where he has recently come, but in Australia, and a number of the imperial islands. He is a keen business man and it is his ton to take advantage of the opportunity for investment which the country represents. As a proof of his curversion to the new order of things, and as an earnest of what he may do in the tuture he has already purchased on behalf of himself and a small syntifully located land off Cedar Hill road in the Miller estate.

"Yes," he said, in response to a query regarding his faith in the real estate values of the city, "I have come to the conclusion that the prices rul ing here, while they are away ahead of what prevailed at the Cape, are no at all exorbitant. Of course, when I arrived here, with the knowledge of what we did at home still governing my mind, I did think that prices were rather ridiculous, but I say that on going closely into the situation I am constrained to confess that I was wrong-and, as you see, I am proving my conversion by taking up a tract of forty acres in the Miller estate near the city. Of course, that is a very small deal and later on l hope to become a much more import ant shareholder in the real estate of the country on the outskirts of the city because I believe that it represents the best investment possible. I have not yet completed my plans but I am considering building houses and putting draining, etc., also,

"When I came out here I brough number of commissions from South Africa and London, and I am trying to do the best I can by them, and I too early yet to make any definite statement on that score. I made one or two good buys, at least I consider them as such, and I have advised my interests and am now awaiting further instructions. I may say that later on it is possible, when I concentrate my forces, that I will take hold of a much bigger tract of land and subdivide it on the Uplands principle

#### TRAIN HELD UP

senger Train and Blow Up Safe in Express Car

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 6 .- Seven masked men held up Rock Island passenger train No. 44 near Hurlburt, Ark., this morning, dynamited the safe in th express car, but secured only a small

Only meagre reports have been re ceived from the scene of the hold-up, which is several miles away from the nearest communication with Memphis It is stated at the office of the rail road, however, that the men were frightened away before they could gather any plunder. None of the passengers

#### C. N. B. Townsites

WINNIPEG, Feb. 6 .- The Canadian Northern railway this morning announced that during the summer sixty new towns would be opened upon its branch lines through Manitoba, Alberta and Satkatchewan.

Vancouver labor leaders threaten to flood that city with unemployed men in such number that the jails will be unable to hold those defying the laws of the land.

Rossland's city council has dismissed all civic officials under monthly engage-

## MARAMA BRINGS MANY PEOPLE

Father Rougier, Who Negotiated Deal for Sale of Fanning Island, Among Arrivals on Australian Liner

The R. M. S. Marama, Capt. Morrisby, reached the outer wharf yesmorning from Australia, via Auckland, Suva and Honolulu with a good complement of passengers, including Father Emmanuel Rougier who sold Fanning and Washington island to a syndicate of Canadians and Britishers for \$350,000 for the establishment of a free shipping port and coaling depot in view of the opening of the Panama canal; John McCor mack, the tenor, and wife and concer party; H. W. Brodie, general passen-ger agent of the C. P. R., and wife, who have been spending a holiday at Honolulu; Major Holman, a cavalry officer sent by Australia as exchange officer to the Dominion; Mrs. Gerome sent by the Sydney Bulletin to New York; Noah Brusso, setter known as Tommy Burns, the pugilist, his wife and manager; W. Cattanch, of the Finlayson and family, who have returned to Victoria after spending two years in Australia, and many others. The Marama had fine weather to Suva and encountered strong monsoons to the line where warm weather with heavy rains prevailed. From

held and the usual sports Tathra Founders-24 Drown News was brought by the steame Marama of the foundering of the steamer Tathra with 24 lives, including 7 4th off Ambryn Island in the New Hebrides group, during a heavy gale. Some of the boats from the ship landed safely, but at last report the chief engineer chief steward five other Europeans, and 17 natives were missing. Search vessels had been sent out to scan the locality

erly gales with high beam seas were experienced. A fancy dress ball was

for the missing people. The Tathra was running under charter to Messrs. Kerr Brothers, Limited, the well-known island merchants, and was under the command of Captain Halliday. The vessel belonged to the Illawarra and South Coast S. N. Co., who chartered her to the island firm. She was originally known as the Kempsey, being imported by Mr. H. Cain for the Macleay River trade. She was subsequently sold to the Illawarra and South Coast com pany, and being found unsuitable for their trade was chartered to Messrs. Kerr Bros. The Tathra was a stee steamer of 485 tons gross, 173 ft. 3 in long and 17 ft. lin. broad.

Castaways Rescued Saved in mid-ocean by the French

steamer Ville de la Ciotat Capt. Morner and nine men of the Norwegian ship Askey, wrecked on December 27th on Elizabeth reef, 300 miles off Australia, were langed at Sydney shortly before the Marama sailed, and the mate and nine others made their way to the Australian coast in open boats after great hardships. They baled for many days and were followed day after day by sharks. After the Askoy struck the reef she was surrounded by sharks, some of which came very close and five were killed. The survivors decided to make for the started in two boats, which soon separated. After the captain's boat had been out three days the Frence steam was sighted, and a distress signal -a blanket tied to an oar-war holsted and the boat's crew was taken on board. The mate's boat crew was emaciated and utterly exhausted. Sharks followed them for days and seas drenched them, almost swamping their boat. For five days they had to bail continuously, the boat often being half full of water. The Askoy was en route from Salavery, Peru, to Sydney in ballast. Elizabeth reef, near Middleton reef, is the scene of many wrecks.

#### "BELOW STAIRS"

London Detective Tells Some Stories the Doings of Valets and Butlers in Town Houses

LONDON, Feb. 6 .- "The story of the gambling den in a nobleman's town house, is not news to me," said a Wes end detective yesterday. "I had a little game myself there on more than one occasion; but I never saw anything that was not fair and square, and it was just one of those things that took a lot of thinking about before making a fuss or any exposure. And it is not the only house where curlous things 'below stairs' have been going on for years, either," the detective continued.

"Why, I used to know a valet who had quite an office in the butler's pantry of a mansion belonging to a nobleman not unknown in racing circles. The en terprising 'gentleman's gentleman' made a lot of money for a year or two by selling slips of information which he described as 'let out by his lordship while I was shaving him or brushing his lordship's hair.' The man's assurance was colossal. He charged \$2.50 for a weekly advisory letter of 50 words or so and \$1.25 for a morning wire, and everything was dated and addressed from his lordship's house. Of course the butler and some of the footmen wer in the know with him, as the man had to travel about with his master. But he was the guiding spirit all the time; and when he did go away, he sent off 'specials' at half a guinea each from wherever the nobleman happened to be

through having my attention called to the extraordinary number of horsey messages passing through a certain West end post office. I didn't think very much of that at first, as there are few \$500,000.

#### **GRANT PENSION** vants at the great houses. However, I watched a little, and then I discovered that a batch of telegrams was being brought in almost every morning by an under-footman from a certain house, and soon I was having some conversation with my friend, the valet. Why shouldn't I give a little bit of advice to my many friends? he said, 'We valets and butlers all exchange our news.'

'Yes,' I answered, 'but valets don't live as a rule in Brixton and Hoxton or in Kennington road; and how about the big bundles of postal orders that you're always cashing?" for I had been making a good many enquiries. erents "That knocked him a little, and he romised he would stop it. He did by degrees, and I didn't give him away-

concerned in putting an end to scandal than exposing them, and my friend the sporting valet is now the owner of sa flourishing public house in the north. "There was a curious servants' club which used to give dances at a certain suburban hall two or three times during the London season. If some of their employers could only have seen them. Not only the ladies' maids, but vegetable maids and housemaids wore the finest gowns in their mistresses wardrobes, and even their jewels. I have seen a jolly old cook in a duchess's coronet at one of these balls, and at least a dozen maids in tlaras. But the best joke was the wearing by butlers and footmen of the sashes and stars of orders of knighthood belonging to their masters. To see 'Mr. Jeames' with the remains of his usual dose of hair powder clinging to his locks wearing the ribbon of the Victorian Order or Empire of India across his skirt bosom was a sight in dignity. Stars were worn freely by the more elderly servants Occasionally the younger men appeared in naval and itary uniforms with rows of medals, while full Court dress, Windsor uniform, and even the heavily goldlaced coats and white satin breeches of high Court

what was the use? Besides, we are more

"The joke of it all was that two tr three private detectives were hired by the servants' club committee to watch over things; to see that a butler, or a footman, or a housemaid didn't sud denly yield to temptation and make off with the borrowed jewelry and other valuable finery—and old lace, priceless hairlooms some of it, can be disposed of. Well, those balls have ceased now, but only since last year. Lord-ean home late from a debate he had been attending in the Peers' Gallery at the Commons. He went into his study, and found his butler fast asleep on a sofa, wearing the stars of two orders on the left side of his dress cost, and a broad blue-ribbon across his chest. The man was intoxicated, and used abusive language to his astonished master while he was being removed elsewhere to slee off the effects of the 'Select Servants

officials were not uncor

## GENERAL STRIKE MAY BE RESULT

Workers Who Are Out at Brisbane Say That All Australian Unions Will Join-Government Measures

BRISBANE, Australia, Feb. 6 .- Lead ers of the general strike here boast that all the trades unions in Australia are awaiting the word to strike in sympath; with local men who are fighting for the work.

"Every man who handles a tool in th Commonwealth will be out in another week," declares one of the principals

On the other hand it is said that the strike has falled. Street isre are running though not on schedule, and each car is strongly guarded. Generally the public patronizes the system and the board of management says that in a few days the full service will be re-

There have been frequent clashes be tween the strikers and the non-union's: place. Hundreds of volunteer bushmer well mounted and armed are patrolling the streets and have kept order. The state government has announced that if eny violence occurs there will be no half reasures us I and that troops will be celled out and armed with ball cart-

Subpoens for Mr. Hill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-James J. Hill, chairman of the board of director of the Great Northern railroad, was sought tonight by a deputy sergeant at arms of the house of representatives with a subpoena from the Stanley house investigating committee, returnable next Monday. Deputy Sergeant at Arms White was despatched with it Jekyll island, Georgia, where Mr. Hill was reported to be sojourning.

Reduced Bates on Wheat. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-Under spe cial permission by the interstate commerce commission, the Canadian Pa cific and C. N. R. have put into effect reduced rates on wheat from Canadian points to Duluth and Minneapolis. The rates were made effective on short no tice in order to move about 25,000,000 bushels of damp wheat which must be shipped during cold weather or be ab

CAMPBELLTON, N.B., Feb. 6 .- The beautiful Roman Catholic church, erect ed of stone, at St. Anne de Restigouche, was totally destroyed by fire yester day. The destruction of the church is a hard blow to the fathers who labored among the Indians on the reserve. The loss is estimated at \$40,000.

Chicago Elevator Burned

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.-Fire of incendiary origin destroyed the Northern Malting company's elevator nere. Loss

# FOR EX-SHAF

Persian Government Willing to Allow Him \$100,000 a Year Grant Amnesty to His

TEHERAN, Feb. 6 .- With the conent of Russia and Great Britain, the Persian government, through the Russian counsel at Astrabad, will inform the ex-Shah Mohammed All Mirza, it is willing to allow him a pension and grant amnesty to his adherents on condition that he quits Persia without delay. The foreign minister in an interview today said:

"The government is willing to grant the ex-Shah fifty thousand tomans (\$100,000) yearly. Persia is not will-ing that he will reside in Russian ter ritory and his place or residence will be settled upon in subsequent n tiations. The government will allow Shua Es Sultana, a brother of the ex-Shah, to resume possession of his property."

Siara Ed Dowles, ex vice-Governo of Azerbaian province, was found dead today in a room in the British consulate at Tabriz, where he recently took refuge. He is believed to have committed suicide.

Financial Disorder BRUSSELS, Feb. 6 .- The Belgian inlater of finance has received a long telegram from M. Mornard, who is now in charge of the treasury department at Teheran, denouncing the extraordinary disorder in which he found the finances, and according to the Brussels Gazette, citing facts of grave importance. M. Mornard makes an appeal to his compatriots to resist the British campaign in Persia, and adds that the customs receipts during the last nine months have increased \$400, 000 in spite of Persia's troubles.

#### STEAMERS AGAIN HELD BY VANCOUVER FOGS

terday for the C. P. B .- Seattle Encounters Dense Pog

Vancouver and Seattle were again fogbound yesterday with the result that shipping was again delayed at those ports. The Princess Charlotte was tied up again at Vancouver, and the steamer Whatcom made the trip from Seattle. The Princess Alice left in the afternoon for Seattle and the Princess Charlotte got into service again out of Vancouver last night. The fog at Vancouver has proved costly to the C.P.R., having made necessary to charter Sound steamers to make the trip from Seattle on many occasions during the past two weeks. The steamer Joan, delayed at Vancouver by the fog, reached port last night and will be hauled out on the ways of the Victoria Machinery depot today to be repaired in consequence of her stranding during the fog last week in the Narrows at Vancouver. Advices from Vancouver yesterday afternoon stated that the fog was clearing there to some extent and Seattle reported that the fog was clearing there to some extent and Seattle reported that the weather was still very thick.

#### CHILD LABOR IN PROVINCE

Continued from Page One

ment, and prescribing adequate penalties for any violation of regulations. It will be noted that these suggested new amendments do not go nearly so far as those proposed last year, and the Vancouver delegates who now present them are strong in hope that they will be able to induce the minister to view them as they do as both practicable and highly desirable.

In support of their requests they attach to their draft bill, for ministerial consideration, copious citations and extracts from kindred laws of Britain, the Glasgow and the London county councils, the neighbor states of Washington and Oregon, California Colorado and Illinois.

#### FIRE PREVENTION IN RAILWAY BELT

Continued from Page One

tion of the protection from fire. Gifford Pinchot, president of the American Conservation Association, who was present, said there was no hope of an efficient fire organization while the rangers continued to be appointed for political reasons and without as examination. The main consideration was to get the men to the fire in the shortest possible time.

In the province of Ontario during the past forty years there has been more timber destroyed by fire than has been cut, declared Hon. W. A. Charlton, exminister of crown lands for Ontario. He advised a system of dividing the country into districts, each district to be under the charge of a competent woodsman to send fire rangers into the woods. To have a picnic in the summer is the best way to get the forests burned up.

If the lumbermen and farmers took the trouble the railways did, the for-est fires would be considerably fewer, declared Claims Agent Dunlop of the

Prof. Macoun said the C. P. R. did much to prevent and put out fires in British Columbia.

#### PUBLIC URGED TO KEEP PEACE Continued from Page One.

Churchill, first lord of the Admiralty, left here tonight for Belfast where he will make an address tomorrow on the home rule question. Mr. Churchill was accompanied by his wife, and by boardband of suffragettes who had planned

Dissension Story Revived The Standard prints a story of alleged

dissension in the British cabinet involv ing an intrigue to displace Premier As guith in favor of David Lloyd George the present chancellor of the exchequer Chancellor Lloyd George took occas on on February 3, in a speech at the city of London Liberal Club, to declare that the report of a split in the cabinet acre entirely unfounded. He also gave assurances that the alleged feud be tween himself and Premier Asquith was

#### LONG DEBATE ON COMMISSION

Mr. Borden welcomed the issue raised

Continued from Page One. missioners report facts only and ab stain from giving their conclusions No Ulterior Purpose

by Mr. Guthrie. He said that the bill was simply a proposal to have the information hitherto gathered in a desultory, ineffective, unsystematic manner gathered in a systematic and thorough manner. He repudiated Mr. Guthrie's suggestion that there was some inten tion behind the plain language of the bill. Then Mr. Borden took up Mr. Guthrie's assertion that the proposa had not previously been mooted. It had frequently been proposed in the house He had debated the proposal from 46 or, 50 platforms in the recent election and the people had approved He gave an explicit repudiation of Mr. Guthrie' charge that the bill was the fruit of requests from the Canadian Manufac turers' Association. So far as the tariff commission was concerned, not one man of the Canadian Manufacturers Association had spoken to him except one, and he was absolutely opposed to a tariff commission. No promise had ever been made by the government on the subject. The Canadian Manufac turers' Association had never approach ed the government for any such prom ise "Don't draw too much on your own party experience," was his advice to Mr. Guthrie, and he added that the day of bargains between the government and special interests were done.

Another point was that Mr. Guthrie's assertion that the tariff commission is a device for high protection falls to square with the fact that President Taft is introducing the American tariff commission as a means of lowering the tariff. And Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the imperial conference of 1911 moved for an imperial trade commission

Mr. A. K. Meclean followed with speech asserting that this was high protectionism. Mr. Ames dwelt on the way in which the commission would enable artizans, farmers and consumers to lay their case before it. Mr. Kyte followed and the house adjourned at 10:25 p. m

#### BARGE BANGOR SUNK OFF BRITANNIA BEACH

Old Vessel Went Down With Cargo of Copper When Seams Openedvors Go to Save Freight

A wrecking crew has been sent from Vancouver to endeavor to recover the cargo of copper ore on board the barge Bangor of the Coastwise Steamship & Barge company which recently purchased the steamer Amur. The Bangor sunk off Britannia Beach in Howe Sound on Saturday with 900 tons of copper ore valued at \$20.000 for the Tacoma smelter. Her seams parted when she was about ready to tow to sea. The tug Boyden endeavored to beach her and she was being lowed to shallow water when she went down, and is now sub-merged at low tide.

The Bangor was operated for many years as a schooner in the coastwise lumber-carrying trade by the Pacific Shipping company. She was purchased by the Coastwise Steamship & Barge company about a year ago and converted into a barge. She has been used be-tween Howe Sound and the Tacoma smelter in the ore carrying trade.

Ill luck has followed the Bangor ever since she was launched, over twenty years ago. After being damaged in a score of storms off the coast, and repaired, the vessel, in October, 1910, was driven ashore in a gale on Vancouve island and had a narrow escape from total destruction.

She was pulled into deep water by the tug Lorne, but her owners refused to pay for the service, and she was libeled in the federal court. To satisfy the claim made by the Lorne, the ves sel was sold by the United States mar-

The Bangor was built at Eureka, Cal., in 1891, and is a vessel of 399 net tons capacity. Little hope of floating her is entertained by the officials of the Coastwise Steamship & Barge company, but the vessel's cargo may be saved.

#### NEW AUSTRALIAN LINER PROGRESSING

Big Passenger Steamer Being Built of Clyde to Bun to Victoria, Will Be Ready at End of Year The new passenger liner being built

on the Clyde for the Canadian -Aus-

tralian line service between Sydney and Victoria and Vancouver via Auckland, Suva and Honolulu, is well under way, according to advices received h Mr. J. C. Irons, agent of the line, and is expected to be ready to enter service about the beginning of next year. The new steamer, which has not yet been named, will be of about 13.00 tons register and will be equipped with conbination reciprocating and turbine engines, and it is stated that in point of passenger accommodation she will surpass all other liners in the Pacific. The steamer will be luxuriously fitted and will have accom modation for about 800 passengers of all classes. In addition to having much larger passenger accommoda tion than any of the steamers now in the company's services—the largest now used is the Makura—the new line will be equipped with an exceptionally large cargo and refrigerating space The company is also constructing a passenger and freight turbine steamer for service between Australia and New Zealand and two cargo steamers, ing the train half an hour before it one on the Tyne, the other on the was scheduled to start, he avoided a Clyde.

## FOUND HEIRS TO MISER'S HOARD

San Francisco Detective Inspector Returned on Marama After Locating Inheritors in Australia of \$150,000

Among the passengers on the steamer Marama from Australia was Detective Inspector Bleakmore, of San Francisco who, with a very slight clue to work on succeeded in tracing the heirs in Australit of a miser who lived penuriously at San Francisco for some years and died in a garret though he possessed a large sum of money,

As a result of the Detective Inspector's investigations four poor people the Australian city received the pleas ing information that they are joint inheritors of over \$150,000.

"I don't think they have got over the shock of their good fortune yet," said Inspector Bleakmore.

The people upon whom this good for tune has descended are Patrick and Michael Cunningham, who live on adjoining farms at Miller's Forest, near Raymond Terrace, and their sisters. Mrs. Bridget Wills, wife of Matthew Wills, a farmer at Berry Park, close by; and Mrs. Katherine Kane, who lives at No. 5, Kennedy street, Surry Hills. The are the sole surviving brothers and sisters of Stephen Cunningham, formerly of Newcastle, who died in a lodging house in the poorest part of San Francisco, and was supposed by the other in mates of the place to be a pauper.

But it was ascertained afterwards that he had hoarded up thousands of pounds, and was the owner of valuable city property in San Francisco, and had once boasted that "When I die my relatives will never know of it, and never get my money.'

"The case was reported to me," said Detective Bleakmore last night, "and I went to the house where the old man died, a miserable place in the slum area, littered with old clothes and old newspapers, and strewn with particles of crusts and potato skins. At the inquest it was shown that Cunningham had died practically from starvation, In my search I came across a bankbook showing that he had deposited \$16,000 in the Hibernian Bank in San Francisco in 1903, and had regularly drawn the interest on it, which he had deposited in other banks, for I found other bankbooks, as well as deeds and mortgages covering city property in San Francisco, which will run into a lot of money, though they had not been fully valued when I left.

"In the room I found some pieces of chalk, such as are used by tailors; and working on the theory that he had followed that calling I got into touch with the Tailors' Union, and eventually came across a man named Nathan, who had known Cunningham, and who told me that he had worked with him for John Westaway in the latter's tailoring shop in Hunter street, Newcastle, in 1885 Later on I found another man, who told me that Cunningham had made a barrel of money' in the Nevada gold boom in 1898, and had, when asked what he was going to do with it, said, 'Not leave it to my relatives, anyhow."

However, no trace as to who the dead man's relatives were could be got until, rummaging through the papers again Detective Bleakmore came across a fragment of a letter with the "Clifden, Woodville. Dear Brother,-Five hours from Sydney to Raymond Terrace, where you will find live 12 miles from Mick and Pat. Mary is learning dressmaking, and Lizzie

teaches a school for the Government. "That gave me the clue," continued Detective Bleakmore, "and, getting a map, I saw that Raymond Terrace, which I had never heard of beforewas just about five hours from Sydney, and I caught the Aorangi, leaving next day, and, landing in Sydney I went straight to Newcastle, and from there to Raymond Terrace. Then things just happened as they do in books. They worked out beautifully. I went to Michael Cunningham's farm, and found him and his brother Pat there. They eyed me very curiously when I told them what I had come for, and seemed to think I was trying to work off some Yankee trick on them. However, I told them that I hadn't come out all this way for the good of my health or for mere amusement, and when I satisfied them that their brother had really left all this money, and that they were the heirs-well, I don't think they have recovered from the shock of it yet!

"As for Mrs. Wills, she's a very pious lady, and hoped that her brother had lived a good life. I assured her that he had been a second Joseph. They're all as happy as can be now, and thoroughly enjoying the plans that their friends are making for them upon which to spend the money when it comes to hand. They will get the first distribution some time in March."

#### CHURCH DESTROYED

Handsome Boman Catholic Edifice at Therville, Que., Burned and Solid Gold Vessels Lost

ST. JOHNS, Que., Feb. 6. Sacred vessels of solid gold and rich orns ments valued at \$10,000 were destroyed when the handsome Roman Catholic church at Iberville was destroyed by fire this morning. valued at about \$75,000, and the entir insurance, amounting to some \$50.00 will not by any means cover the los The church was a fine structure, an was rebuilt in 1894 by the late Cane St. George.

#### Sir Wilfrid to Help ARNPRIOR, Ont., Feb. 6 .- Sir Wilfrid

Laurier will lend a hand in the South Renfrew Liberal campaign, At a mee ing tonight the announcement was made that the opposition leader would address a meeting here on the ninth.

Refers to Discuss

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# GERMAN PROFESSOR

Refers to Morocco Trouble and Discusses What He Regards as the Attitude of Great Britain

BERLIN, Feb. 6.-Professor Zorn, of Bonn University, an eminent authority on Constitutional, ecclesiastical, and International law, who was one of the German delegates at the Peace Conferences at The Hague, contributes to the Kolnische Zeitung" a long article, entitled "And Peace on Earth."

The learned Professor refers to the development of ideas which led to the Peace Conferences and declares that the slight progress made by these toward a solution of the peace problem is shown by the fact that, as soon as the great Peace Convention was ratified by all the countries, wars began again. England, he says, annihilated two Boer Republics, in order to establish a South African giant Colonial Empire; in Eastern Asia there was a terrific struggle between Russia and Japan for Manchur ia and Korea; France began her advance against Morocco; Italy has seized Tripoli and Cyrenaica: England retains posses sion of Egypt without legal right; and Russia and England are about to divide Persia between them. Only the German Empire, he states, has waged no war since its foundation.

The circumstance that during last summer "peace hung on a very weak thread" brings him to discussion of the Morocco question. It must be admitted. he declares, that the advance of France was in the beginning without justification in formal law, but, on the other hand, it can be admitted that it was a necessity for France, in order that she might give definite shape to her North and South-west African Colonial Empire. Just as France had concluded an agreement in 1904 on this question with England, and had also come to terms with Italy in a Morocco-Tripoli agreement he continues, Germany, for her part demanded an arrangement, and, whether for protection, in accordance with International Law, of her interests, or for the purpose of accelerating negotiations with France, she sent a battleship to Agadir. In this action, he asserts, there was not the slightest breach of Interna-

The question at issue, the Professor contends, was solely between France and Germany. The whole attitude of France was, he says comprehensible, and in the most difficult moments of the negotiations, when it seemed as if Germany must have recourse to arms to defend her interests, there was no animosity among Germans nor even resentment toward France, had year agreed.
Herr Zorn then writes: "What we do:

not understand, however, is the attitude of England. The idea of the possibility that, while our Emperor was peaceably seeking rest and recreation in Norwegian waters, and as a man among men was enjoying the beauties of the Norwegian landscape, English ships were in readiness to annihilate German ships, is directly terrifying. One runs one's fingers through one's hair and asks oneself: Are we living in Europe or in the darkness of the densest African virgin for-est? We did not interfere in Anglo-French negotiations in 1904 on Morocco and Egypt, and England had far less right to interfere in our settlement with France concerning Morocco and the Congo. England used these negotiations as a pretext for addressing, officially, a grave threat to Germany. In vain we ask ourselves what grounds had England for this directly inimical attit wards Germany, for we can find no an-

Herr Zorn states that Germany sees England's necessity to protect her interests in all parts of the world, but never has, and never will, encroach on any English sphere of influence throughout the wide world.

Germany, however, he continues, wishes to do only what England has done, namely, to strengthen in peace her national and economic unity and to develop it. "But," he adds, "what iwe do in this direction is a question of the condition of the existence of the German neonle"

He contends that Germany has as much right as England and Italy to come to an agreement with France when that country wanted to transform into a French Protectorate a rich land which, in the eyes of the law, had hitherto been an independent State, and, he adds, "we cannot in any sense recognize England's menacing demeanor as justified. I repeat, we simply cannot understand it." "We are," continues Herr Zorn, "more closely united with England from numberless important points of view-by a community of literary, ethical, and religious ideas, and also by the relationship of our Ruling uses-than with any other people. Thousands of threads go across North sea and back, daily, and a mighty community and rivalry of commercial and industrial interests has become joined to a community of intellectual and religious interests which is centuries

In conclusion the learned professor writes: "We stand, in the great world historical crisis of this time, with a clear conscience before the judgment seat of the world history. We have encroached on English interests at point of the world. As a result of 1886 and 1870 we finally gained that national unity and strength which England and France have possessed for centuries, and to this national unity and strength we have an equal world-historical claim with the French and English peoples. We desire nothing but to obtain and to develop these conditions of our existence. That we wish for peace we have proved to the world for forty years, and we have no more ardent wish than to continue to live at peace with the world. But, for the sake of our national unity, we shall, if necessary, not shrink from a fight with the whole world and shall, if it is inevitable, go into this fight with the alternative of victory or ruin. After the experiences of the Sew months it is a self-evident de-

mand that our fighting force in the army and navy be strengthened to as great a degree as possible. Feeling among the German people is very grave, and beside the gravity of this feeling (which reaches to the most distant mountain village) and in view of the situation in the outside world, even the Reichstag elections may be termed child's play.

"We have not given England the slightest cause for her attitude, but that attitude is felt by the German people to be deeply insulting to them. It has been rightly said that things cannot remain as they are; they must become better or worse. If a world-war ensued it would cause incalculable ethical and material losses We have done what we could, perhaps even more, to avoid it. What happens now depends on England That Sir Edward Grey was ready for it, his attitude in parliament has shown We in Germany are absolutely clear on this point. A heavier responsibility be-fere God and the world-tribunal of the world's history than the responsibility for the world-war which threatened us last summer and which still threatens us, is hardly conceivable. We have noth-

## SCHOOL NEEDS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Penticton and Enderby Receive Promise of Support from Government — Duncan to Make Request Soon

If there is a section of the province that has not as yet petitioned or urged by delegations the extension of special aid to it out of the Provincial treasury for school or hospital purposes, the Minister in charge of these affairs would probably like to present it with some souvenir typifying a unique and isolate distinction. Happily the requests but illustrate the rapid and substantial growth of British Columbia and therefore are gratifying rather than the reverse, although occasioning the Minister many an anxious hour.

Last week Secretary W. A. Mackenzie of the Penticton school board was here discussing with the departmental heads several phases of school necessities in his town. Particularly he im pressed upon Hon. Dr. Young the need of a new school building, his application for financial assistance in its pro visions being effectively supported by ford, M. P. P. The representations made were given full consideration by the Minister, and Hon, Dr. Young has now communicated to Mr. Shatford the gratifying decision of the government to contribute sixty per cent. of the cost of a new eight room servol to be built

of brick the present building to serve hereafter high school purposes only. Another delegation interviewing the Minister with respect to school matters recently came from Enderby, and was composed of Mayor Ruttan and Mr. A. Fulton, of the trustees' board. They made out an excellent case as to ac commodation necessities, and the decision has been reached to include \$25; 000 in the estimates for Enderby school establishment, conditional upon the city meeting this grant almost dollar for dollar, which it is promised will be done. To be exact, it is understood that the agreement is similar to that made with Vernon for the building of a new school there, the city contributing : 40 and the government 60 per cent. of the construction cost.

#### Duncan's Needs.

Another locality shortly to be heard from in a request for government aid for school building is the city (to be) of Duncan. At a recent meeting of the trustees' board there a resolution was adopted unanimously in these terms: "Whereas there are four divisions

of the Duncan public school scattered over the townsite, and whereas there is every probability of two other divisions being required before the close of the present year; and whereas the inspector for the district has recommended that the various classes be coordinated under the supervision of the principal; and whereas the existing accommodation is entirely inadequate, especially in view of the fact that the second room at the high school may shortly be required for high school work; therefore be it resolved that the council be requested to place before the electors a bylaw to borrow \$15,000 to be devoted to the purchase of a site and the erection of an 8-room school to meet the necessities of the case, and that Mr. Hayward, M.P.P., be approached and the government asked to allow a supplementary bill in aid of this work."

#### ANOTHER ROCK CRUSHER

Sister Craft of Lobnitz Boat Now at Work to be Brought to Victoria Harbor

Another Lobnitz rock crushing machine is to be brought here to assist in the work of removing rocks in the harbor. The craft which has been engaged off Shoal Point for some time past, moved further out into the channel yesterday, and after completing her work there will be moved to Beaver

The steamer Queen City, while dis. darging cargo at the naval wharf at Esquimalt yesterday morning grounded at the dock, and was floated yesterday afternoon. It is not thought the vessel was seriously damaged.

A reward of \$1,000 has been offered by the Royal Bank of Canada for the arrest and conviction of the men who held up their Hillcrest branch one day last week

Arrangements are being made for the opening of a hospital at Massett. A provincial donation is promised by Hon. Dr. Young

A police system has been installed in

# FOR THIRTY-TWO

Result of Federal Grand Jury's Investigation Into Alleged Dynamite Conspiracy—Arrests to be Made

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6 .- Union labor officials and agents, said to number between thirty and forty, whom the government holds criminally responsible with the McNamaras and Ortic E. Mc-Manigal for perpetrating more than one hundred explosions in cities from Massachusetts to California in the last six years, were indicted today.

Thirty-two indictments were returned. Caplases for arrests have been issued, and all the men indicted are to be taken in custody on a day secretly fixed by the government, known to be within a week. March 12 has been set for argument in Indianapolis.

The papers for the arrests designate the amount of bond which the defendants may give in the federal districts in which they reside. Among the men are either union of-

ficials or men who were charged with affiliating with the dynamiters. Asked if any men "higher up" had been indicted, United States District Attorney Miller refused to say. Intimation came from another source, however, that no officials higher than those who had headquarters in Indian-

apolis, are involved. Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and Herbert S. Hockin, the secretary-treasurer, when informed of the indictments, refused to comment except to repeat their statements that McNamara acted on his own responsibility when he organized his "dynamiting crew."

Hockin succeeded McNamara as sec retary-treasurer of the association.

New Brunswick Governorship FREDERICTON, N.B., Feb. 6.-Lieut-Governor Tweedle's term of office expires on March first, and it is believed

#### KUMERIC DAMAGED

sworn in, in time to open the legislature

Bough Trip With Houses Injured and Wireless Aeriels Gone

The steamer Kumeric, of the Weir line, which put back on her way to Yokohama from 1,300 miles at sea to make repairs, was again badly damaged on the way to Japan, arriving at Yokohama in a battered condition after a veyage lasting nineteen days. Houses on the starboard side were stove in, and the wireless apparatus injured by heavy seas, which swept over the big Bank vessel.

# OWNERSHIP OF

Municipal Committee of Legislature Will Recommend Appointment of Commission to Inquire Into Matter

A delegation from the B. C. Union of Municipalities waited on the municipal committee yesterday to present the series of forty-four resolutions passed at the last convention. The delegation consisted of Mayor Beckwith, Victoria; Mayor Lee of New Westminster; Ald. Enright, Vancouver; ex-Reeve Pound, South Vancouver; A. E. Planta, Nanaimo; Mayor May and Ald. McRae, North Vancouver, and ex-Reeve Bose, of Surrey, secretary of the union. Reeve Oliver of Delta was also on hand, watching proceedings keenly on behalf of the ural municipalities.

Dealing with the question of an Old People's home for the lower mainland, Mr. Pound said the interested community wished to have such a home built under government supervision to which the municipalities could contribute so much per head for each inmate from their districts.

Ald. Enright explained that they were building one in Vancouver, but he did not think they could undertake to admit all outsiders, as they would probably have enough to do to accommodate their own people. The committee promised to consider the re-

The proposal to amend the Municipal Clauses act so that a householder could vote on a rental of \$20 a month or \$100 a year also appeared to be favorably regarded. There was some division of opinion

over the clauses to give municipal councils the right to prohibit building beyond a certain area on a residential lot. Ald. Enright asked what would be done if a man wanted to put up an apartment house. Mr. Pound suggested that the regulation might be confined to residential districts. He cited an instance where a man in South Vancouver had disfigured a whole street by building a shack in front of his lot out of line with the rest, and other householders had to club together to buy him out at a big price before they could get rid of him. Mayor Beckwith told of a similar instance in Victoria where a man had put up a peanut stand in a residential

power, so that they might deal with a matter of this kind as it arose. Reeve Gliver's Objection

Mr. Oliver objected vigorously to the Mr. Onver objected vigorously to the proposal that municipalities be given power to send inspectors outside their limits, who might condemn diseased cows from which milk was being taken to be sold in the municipalities to which the inspectors belonged. He said it would mean that a man keeping a dairy ranch would be subject to the orders of inspectors from three or four different municipalities who would have the power of life or death over his cattle. He considered that it was a matter to be dealt with by the province rather than municipalities, especially as some of the inspect-ors might condemn animals that had nothing wrong with them, as he had

known to happen in the past.

Mr. Watson, the chairman of the committee, was inclined to agree with Mr. Oliver that the powers asked were

too broad.

After some discussion it seemed to be generally agreed that the power sought should be confined to inspection, if it were to be given at all. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Watson announced that the committee

were quite in favor of the proposal that a commission be appointed to re-draft the Municipal Clauses act into three distinct parts, one dealing with cities of the first class, one with urban municipalities and cities of the second, and one with rural municipal-

He further stated that they had also decided to recommend a commis-sion to inquire into the question of government or municipal ownership.

Mr. Pound said that this was a pressing question in South Vancouver,

where they had a system of zones, and everyone telephoning outside the zone in which he was situated was charged five cents extra for each message. He estimated that in this way it cost the reeve of South Vancouver, \$50 a month for telephoning to the municipal hall.

Ald. Enright pointed out that the board of arbitration to inquire into the wages paid employees of the B. C. Telephone company had recommended an increase of 25 cears a day, which would entail an additional expense on the company of about \$1,300, and they had now intimated that they would raise the charge on business telephones a dollar a month, so that this would bring them in an extra revenue of from \$7,000 to \$9,000 a year.

The committee agreed that these were matters well worth looking into.

### VICTORIA WELL LIGHTED

City Electrician Says No City of Equal
Size Has Undertaken Such Ex-

More space for the electric lighting department to permit of extensions fo the construction department is advocate ed by City Electrician Hutchinson in his annuel report for the past year. He refers to the great increase in that particular department of civic work and suggests that the old creosote plant, not now in use, should be moved to permit of the additions to the lighting plant. In reporting upon the present condi-tion of the civic plant the city elec-

trician states that the generating capacity has not been changed, as, when the Jordan river power is available from the B. C. Electric company at 1.07 cents per kilo hour, further plant will not be necessary and when the arrangement of the present plant is made to receive the Jordan river power the present steam generating plant will go out of business and be held as a reserve in cases of emergency. The rearrangement of the street arc ighting equipment and the substitution of a modern type of lamp for the ob-solete lamps which have been gradualbetter service has been given is re-ferred to. There are now 570 arc lights n use of which ninety-five are of the old type and will be replaced immediately. Money is available for installing 350 additional lights together with the necessary accessories. Mr. Hutchinson estimates that with the present rapid growth of the city 1500 arc lights will soon be required in addition to the

cluster lighting system, The report deals with the difficulties encountered in installing the cluster lighting system on certain streets owing to various causes, but the system as now projected, will be completed at an early date. The system has been designed to permit of alternate clusters being extinguished from the lighting station switch-board, and to the confining of trouble, if any, to small sections. The city electrician believes that in this respect Victoria's system is superior to those in general use elsewhere. To date approximately 1000 lamp standards have been authorized and nore petitions for the same system of lighting have been received. He declares that he knows of no city of the size of Victoria where a cluster system of lighting of such magnitude is being in-

#### FORT STREET STRUCTURE Dr. O. M. Jones Will Erect Busines Block-Other Permits

A two storey, with basement, structure will be erected by Dr. O. M. Jones on the south side of Fort Street, on site of his present premises. The building permit was issued yesterday by the uilding inspector for a building which will cost \$66,500 and be occupied, on the ground floor, by three stores and on the two upper floors by offices. The plans were prepared by Mr. C. E. Watkins. The contract has been awarded to the Sound Construction and Engineering company.

Other permits issued were to S. A. Stoddard, dwelling on Fell street, \$2,-700; Messrs. Elliott et al, one storey brick building at the corner of Government and Discovery streets to be occupied at stores, \$10,000; to St. Joseph's Hospital, one storey brick addition for laundry purposes, \$4,500; to Messrs. Boniface & Wright, dwelling on Cambridge street, \$2,200.

Japanese are reported to be making a practice of shooting the Delta pheasquarter. He said that all that the s ( | councils wanted was discretionary ants out of season,

Angus Campbell & Co., 1008-1010 Government Street

## Extra Specials In Neckwear For Friday and Saturday Only

We have just received a lovely lot of NEW NECKWEAR, being a very special purchase for the benefit of week-end shoppers.

Usual selling prices of this Neckwear run up to 90c. Special for Friday and Saturday-

## 25c

There are Jabots, Dutch Collars, Sailor Collars, Side Frills, White and Colored Stock Collars, Bows, Embroidered and Lace Stock Collars, Fancy Net Collars, Lounging Collars and a number of Fancy Spotted Muslin Collars.



Ask to see our new showing of Ladies' and Misses' Dresses.



Hosts of EXCLUSIVE

# ABSTAIN FROM

Ulster Unionist Council and Grand Orange Lodge Take Action in Regard to Home Home Rule Meeting

BELFAST, Feb. 5 .- The Wister Unionst council has issued a manifesto orging all Unionists to abstain from inerference with the meeting at which Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, is scheduled to speak on February 8, on home rule. The

Grand Orange lodge also adopted a resolution today not to interfere in any way with Mr. Churchill.

The Unionists profess to be satisfied with having forced Mr. - Churchill to speak in the Nationalist quarter and in a ring fenced by bayonets.

The Liberal association tonight pro-posed to the Unionist council that both cancel their engagements at Ulster hall for February 7 and 8. A decision on this matter will be made tomorrow.

Opium on Liner

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5,—Customs dicers found 105 tins of opium, valued at \$2,000, secreted in the chain locker of the Pacific Mail liner Persia, which arrived here today from the Orient.

Monster Warehouse-What is easily the largest warehouse on Vancouver Island and possibly one which compares favorably in size with any on the coast, is that at the outer wharf now approaching completion for Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co. The structure is 250x75 feet and built of the heaviest timbers and planking. It is being covered with corrugated iron and will be practically fireproof. It will be capable of holding a vast amount of freight and its proximity to the docks renders the handling of cargoes a very simple metter. The first freight to be placed in the new shed is one of salt, brought to this port by the steamer Gray, of the Pacific Whaling company's fleet.

#### PROVINCIAL NEWS

Tht disappearance of the man Mackenzie from Vancouver has been in a measure explained by the discovery of his body floating in the inlet.

At an inquest held on the body of man killed near camp 6 of the C. N. P. on the mainland, although the deceased was much mutilated and had been dead 48 hours, one of the jurors insisted upon the presentation of medical evidence that the deceased was dead. last Tuesday evening, considerably startling the family of Mr. J. H. Bears. It is said to have been so exceedingly large and bright that danger to the louse was apprehended. Daylight search failed to locate the aerial visitant.

Nanaimo citizens are seeking the co peration of the W. F. Co. in securing suitable land for public park purposes John Hanson, a driver on the Nicola Valley Coal Co.'s raffroad was joited off his train recently and practically cut

W. G. Gillette of this city has rereciev the federal contract for wharf extensions at Stewart at a price of

The plans of the International Railway & Development Co. in connection with the service by electric tram from Ladner south, contemplates an ultimate extension to the international boundary. Instances where men have to take an oath that they are telling the truth and nothing but the truth are numerous, but in Grand Forks last week, a gentleman was obliged to make an affidavit that he had been guilty of originating a falsehood.

# P.J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne COUGHS, COLDS,

Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto

FOR SALE-MISCELLANBOUS D'O your ironing with a Gasoline or Al-cohol from—no ador, danger or heat, You cannot afford to spoil your health by those old-fashioned dreaded ironing days. Particulars by letter from Gisbert N Witt, Sole Agent V. I., P. O. Box 1253, office Mc-Callum block, 1225 Douglas street, Victoria.

Mr. C. M. Woodworth has challenged the legality of the Vancouver city charter, several interesting points of law being involved.

Vancouver will have a commission to investigate the current cost of food-An important seizure of fish was made at Koksilah recently by Inspector Colvin, who was on hand just in time to see four cases of steelheads shipped to the

fish were promptly confiscated. Captain Crockett of the fishing steam er Grant will make an effort to salve

Fish Co. of Va

Two splendid specimens of the wild lorse of the upper Thompson were captured recently and brought prisoners to By the time the story of the Vancouver street hold-up got to Calgary it was a graphic description of how the

sengers had." the estimated value of the loot being "about \$3,000 in cash and At Vancouver three Italians-Dominic Loraine, Frank Martino and Victori Spaull-have been fined \$25 and costs each for insulting women on the streets. At Oroville, Jim Holmes has been fined \$100 and sent to jail for ten days for selling liquor to minors. The sale was

sent for beer by their mother, an inter-The licenses of the Bismarck cafe and the Dutch Grill at Vancouver have been charges preferred by the good govern-

made to two children, who had been

ment league. The license of the Collins hotel at Rossland, recently cancelled by the lo-cal commissioners, has been re-instated on application to Mr. Justice Grant in the supreme court. The cancellation was made on the ground that the license bylaw was not being complied with. Application by Henry Stege of New Denver for the renewal of his license

on the assurance that he would sign the pledge and keep it, has brought no restoration of the license, which was cancelled on the ground that Stege him-self was too much addicted to patronizing his own bar. A much vexed question as to the boundary between Richmond and Point

as the dividing line. The Provincial Liberal convention at Vancouver has been postponed until the 29th instant. It is understood that Mr. M. A. McDonald, formerly of Cranbrook but now of Vancouver, will be a candidate for the Provincial leadership.

THE CITY MARKETS RETAIL 

# Births, Marriages, Deaths PATRICK—At 322 Vancouver Street, Victoria, B. C., on February 3rd, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Lester Patrick. BAXTER—On Feb. 5, at 1124 Yates, to the wife of Win. B. Baxter, a daughter. MARRIED

HUGHES-PAINE-At the home of Judge Wilson R. Gay, in Seattle, on November the 2nd, 1911, Mr. George Hughes of Victoria, B. C., and Miss Dorothy Paine, of Seattle, were united in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes will make their future home in Victoria.

CLARK—On the 21st inst. at St. Joseph's Hospital, Lanceldt, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Watson Clark, of 2821 Oaklands Ave., aged 30 years. Born in England. GREENWOOD—At New Westminster, on January 28th, Catherine Greenwood, age 84 years, widow, of the late Captain John Greenwood. Work st., after a long iffness, Mrs. Han-nan Sharp, aged 65 years. Born in Eng-land.

MONRO—On February 3 inst, at the family residence, 965 Yates st., Rachel J., eld-est daughter of Mrs. Margaret Munre, of this city. DAVEY-On the 5th February, 1912, 2664 Blanchard Street, Ann. beloved of Frederick Davey, aged 21 years. February 7th, at 2.30 p. m.

Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs...
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs...
Hay, per ton
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs...
Whole corn, per 100 lbs...
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs...
Alfalfa Hay, per ton .... Eggs.
Fresh Island Eggs, per doz.
Eastern Eggs, per dozen
Cheese—
Canadian, per lh
Cream, local, each
Eutter— .85 .50 .45 .45 Royal Household, bag
Lake of the Woods, bag
Royal Standard, bag
Wild Rose, per sack
Robin Hood, per sack
Calgary, per bag
Monat's Bast, per bag
Drifted Snow, per sack
Snowflake, per bag Fruit.

Grey municipalities has been settled by the acceptance of the Fraser river

Tomatoes, per ib.

Parsley, buneh
Cucumbers, each
Potatoes, per sack
Ashcroft: Potatoes, per sack
Cabbage, new per ib.
Garlic, per ih.
Onlons, 5 ibs.
Beets, per ih.
Carrots, per ib.
Carrots, per ib.
Carrots, per ib.
Seets, per stalk, 2 for
Green, Perpers, per ib.
Rweet Potatoes, 4 ibs. for
Green, per ib.
Carrots, per ib.
Rweet Potatoes, 4 ibs. for
Green Potatoes, 4 ibs. for
Green Onlons, 2 bunches
Citrons, per ib.
Runny Kale, per ib.
Runny Kale, per ib.
Runnerb, per bunch
Brussels Sprouts, per 2 ibs. a

### The Colonist.

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United	Kingdom.				

#### CHARLES DICKENS

Today is the centenary of the birth of Charles Dickens, who was born at Landport, near Portsmouth, February 7, 1812, and died at Gadshill, near Rochester, June 9, 1870. In his own line of work this talented author has no rival. He was the product of conditions now happily passed away; and to the removal of which he largely contributed. The circumstances of life in all walks of society are now so changed from what they were when Barkis drove his coach to Portsmouth and Squeers kept Dotheboys School that by contrast much of the romance, much of the care-free jollity and much of the misery of which he wrote no longer exist. There may be in England yet a field for a genius like his to excite public attention to existing abuses, but he is not in sight, and the rapid way in which we read literature nowadays would render a repetition of his work almost impossible. Dickens found a field ready for him, and he used it as no writer of fiction ever did either before or since his day.

have shown a disposition to criticize Dickens for what they call exaggerated sentimentality, but such people belong to a class which has no patience with what is real. They boast that they stand for realism, but their realism is that of the signboard. It is purely external, where the realism of Dickens is internal. He tells you things, which you know are true if you have really lived at all. Another school objects to Dickens because they say he is prolix. Such people want their literature a la telegraph and telephone. They have no patience with real humor. A joke that is as bald as a billiard ball appeals to them; but the subtle humor of Dickens fails to impress them. In his ability to analize motives and things he has absolutely no rival in the literature of any age or country.

A later school of self-styled literati

The place of Charles Dickens is secure. The scenes which he depicted may pass away, but human nature will ever remain the same, and it is his intense humanity that gained for him the love of our grandfathers and will win him that of our grandchildren. He was a creator of personalities, but they live only because they were true to life. There may never have been any one quite like Micawber, or Nicholas Nickleby, or Sam Weller, or Sir Leicester Dedlock, or Scrooge, or Tiny Tim, or Mr. Dombey, or Chadband, or the rest of the wonderful company; but each of them represented a type and the type was true to nature. are, men will always wish to read his descriptions.

It is to be hoped that the attention paid to the one hundredth anniversary of his birth will stimulate fresh interest in the great novelit's works No one can take harm, and it is almost impossible not to receive good from the perusal of his stories. It is hard to know just what to recommend to young people as a beginning, for so much depends upon each individual reader. For pure amusement Pickwick Papers, perhaps, take the first place, but there is not a story of them all that does not abound with humor. Possibly for pathos David Copperfield takes the first place, not only among his writings but in the whole range of English literature. It is better not to attempt to advise as to where one should begin to read Dickens, but there need be no hesitation in saying that every one should familiarize themselves with his works.

#### ONLY ONE VICTORIA

There is only one Victoria, and in the present geological era there can never be another. Nature made Victoria what she is when the Strait of Juan de Fuca was formed, and the Olympic Mountains were thrust up from the bowels of the earth. That is why in these February mornings you can sit in your office with the window open. That is why the early spring flowers are in bloom and your next door neighbor is planting his potatoes. That is why, when the inland waterways were enveloped in dense fogs, you could look out over the Strait to the snow-peaks fifty miles away. These are things that no one can change. The people of would-be rival places may say as many unpleasant things about us as they choose; but they cannot alter these basic facts. In the strength of her commercial strategic position and the glory of her climate there is only one Victoria and there never can be an-

Some time was necessary to get this idea into the minds even of our owns, out that the savings of the British peo-

rest of the world that it was true: but every one is beginning to realize it now. One of the big business men of West, without a dollar's interest here, said in the Colonist office a day or two ago. "This is going to be a great city" A prominent local business man, not long a resident here, said yesterday. "There are no such opportunities anywhere as here. I'm only sorry I can't get more money to take advantage of them." Victoria has only just been discovered, and Vancouver island has hardly been discovered yet. But just keep your eyes open, and see what is going to happen. Before very long things will begin to come our way so fast that we will all wonder how anybody ever dreamed of saying that Victoria was slow.

#### THE LATE CAPTAIN BLAKNEY, R.N.

Hanging in the main corridor of the lobby of parliament here is a remarkable banner of noble proportions, which not only is unique in its way and an inspiration to every son or lover of the British flag, but in connection with which there is also interwoven a story that is or should be part of British Columbia history. The banner is made up entirely of quotations from the poets and leaders of the British race, well calculated to stir the blood and quicken the heartbeats of Britons wherever they may be. A lifesize portrait of His Majesty the King is made the central feature, supported by the arms and crests of Britain and those of the various colonies and dominions, while interwoven through and about these is given in signal flags Nelson's immortal message

"England expects every man today to de his duty."

The corners of this remarkable banner are devoted more particularly to the great overseas dominions of Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and Australia, while none of the colonies or dependencies are overlooked, and the many scores of apropos quotations are thoroughly representative of colonial as well as imperial literature.

This banner was presented not many weeks ago to British Columbia by its author, Captain William Blakney, R. N., through Agent-General Turner, and it is a curious circumstance that the very day which witnessed its hanging within the house of parliament in this city also was that of Captain Blakney's death at | says: his home in Bath, England, he having been just seventy-seven years of age when he completed and looked with pride upon his banner, on the 9th of August last.

And who was Captain Blakney?

At the time of his demise the oldest and one of the most famous officers in the British navy, an officer who played a conspicuous part also in the laying of the foundations of British Columbia history. As a little lad he was present at the launching in the presence of King William IV, in 1884, of the little sternwheeler "Beaver," the first steam vessel to round stormy Cape Horn and plough the waters of the western ocean

By strange coincidence, too, he entered the navy later, and was assigned as a 'midshipman to the "Beaver" when she came out to this then little known years later he was engaged on the "Beaver" in the making for the imperial authorities of the first official charts of coastline of Vancouver

#### BRITISH INVESTMENTS

The financial resources of the United Kingdom seem boundless. We take some figures from the Statist, which are both interesting and instructive. For the convenience of readers we have converted pounds into dollars at the rate of \$5 to f1. During the past four years the public issue of securities subscribed for has been as follows:

In 1908	
In 1909	1,065,000,000
In 1910	1,160,000,000
In 1911	985,000,000
Total	\$4,230,000,000

This eclipses all records. The Statist says: "In the eighties, when our investors subscribed so freely for the construction of railways in the United States. Argentine and Australia, the sums publicly raised never exceeded f100,000,000 per annum," and it adds that the increased amount available for investment "indicates that the wealth of Great Britain has never been as great as it is at present, either actually or in

preportion to population." The Statist says that the political uneasiness so prevalent last year has now disappeared, and it looks for many new fictations, which have been delayed until conditions were more settled. It draws attention to an interesting fact when it says that the savings of the people are generally less in periods of great prosperity than in periods of less active trade conditions. It says, "Undoubtedly the prosperity of the country, which has been steadily increasing for the last four or five years, is now tending to create extravagance; but, as far as we are able to gauge the situation, we are only at the beginning of a period in which the British people will spend their income more freely upon comforts and luxuries Our contemporary points

people, and longer still to convince the ple aggregate about one-sixth of their entire income, that the national income doubles every thirty years, and doubles in proportion to population in every

> Of the public issues of 1911 only \$165,000,000 were for home purposes, the remaining \$820,000,000 having been for Indian, colonial and foreign loans and companies. Of this the greater part has come from British investors. It may not be generally known that a good deal of the money secured in England on flotations comes from the Continent, and notably from France; but last year Germany needed most of her money at home, and France was nervous because of the Agadir incident, and for these reasons of the \$985,000,000 raised last year in the London money market fully \$750,000,000 was British money. It is certainly a wonderful testimony to the financial strength of Great Britain to be able to say that, after supplying all domestic needs, her people had this vast amount to lend to other countries.

Concerning the distribution of this great sum, the Statist says that at least \$186,000,000 went to Canada, and that, allowing for private investments in the Dominion, fully \$200,000,000 of British money came to us during the year. During the last four years unwards of \$800 000,000 have been raised in Great Britain for Canadian enterprises. Other outlying parts of the Empire received in all \$120,000,000 last year. The United States received \$100,000,000, Brazil \$95 .-000,000, Argentina \$75,000,000, Chili \$40,000,000, and Russia and Japan about \$30,000,000 each. Canada was decidedly "the most favored nation."

We may add that these amounts are not calculated upon the par value of the stock or bonds issued, but upon the issue price and that they do not include loans to repay former loans, or stock are the actual cash sums placed at the disposal of the business world through the London money market.

#### A PIELD FOR PHYSICIANS

Much has been said about the opportunities that will be available in China in various lines of industry, but it has remained for Mons. E. Brognet, a French physician, to point out that the new China will adopt Occidental medical methods, and hence afford a wonderful field for physicians. He

The medical practices which at present prevail in many Chinese provare a curious, haphazard medley founded upon no real principles. Gro-cers and pedlars have the monopoly of the rustic patients, and all sorts of prophylactic or curative charms are sold. The marrow of tigers' bones is a particularly popular remedy; the concoction is prepared by melting a of water, and then the liquid is taken as a tonic. Mistletoe is used to cure are remedied by the application of elephant's hide. All sorts of bone, teeth, feathers, claws, horns and snake skins are also favorite elements of the rustic prescriptions. Stripped snake skin is applied to leprous patients on the principle of assimilation to the

The belief is maintained that diseases are caused by diabolic agencies the use of such remedies. Incantations. employed to dispel the tormenting spirits. Apart from this rustic and uneducated medley of medical science there are in China somewhat more scientific doctors. Nevertheless, surgery has no place in Chinese medical practice, sores of all kinds being covered with plasters of fresh leaves soaked in curative substances. Amputations are as yet absolutely repugnant to the Chinese mind. The practices in China is the use of internal applications, sedative like camphor or opium, or stimulant like phosphate of chalk. External, treatment is much less frequently employed, though massage is very popular.

We made a reference yesterday to the Drama League of America. We learn that Lord Avebury, Lord Coleridge and Lord Dunsany have determined to take the initial steps towards establishing the League in Eng-

Apparently China is at the end of her old troubles, and at the beginning of new ones. The abdication of the Manchu dynasty and the creation of a republic is an epoch-making event, but no person will assume that hereafter everything will work harmoniously. The disposition of the Chinese people is such that a majority of them all accept the change with indifference but conflicting interests have vet to be reconciled. Nevertheless, in view of the celerity with which Japan adapted herself to new conditions, it is unsafe to prophesy as to the future of China. It is true that in Japan of government was not the form changed, but the abolition of the feudal system was even a more radical step than the overthrow of the Chinese monarchy.

#### Cobalt Discoverer Dead

OTTAWA, Feb. 5 -The blacksmith the originally discovered the silver mines of Cobalt died today in Hull. He was J. B. Laross, once part owner of wealthy since the famous strike of luck that brought him and Ontario a fortune, he has just much in litigation pro ceedings, and the usual story of wealth drifting into other hands will be shown



Of course you want your furniture to be of attractive appearance, but you want it to be more than attractive, you want it built for service. It's easy to cover poor work and poor materials with stylish designs and "high" finish; and there is a big quantity of this sort of furniture made and sold. We combine both quality and style here—giving you the utmost of both and for a fair price. We don't scour the markets for "sale" furniture, but rather go to the best factories and get their best products. We buy largely to meet a big wholesale as well as retail demand, and this secures favorable pricings. Result is we offer the best furniture values in the city, and offer them the year round, every day. People who wish to save take the trouble to compare values, and the result is a steadily increasing business for us.

Just try the Weiler Bros. Store.

# New Wilton Squares

### That'll Please You in Both Style and Price ---Don't Miss These Latest Arrivals

The new Carpets for the Spring trade have been "piling" in during the last week or so. Chief among these latest arrivals are the Squares, and the outstanding feature of the Square is the handsome showing of Wiltons. We know there is no other such showing of Wilton Squares in the Province, and we doubt if in

Canada there is a better assortment than you have offered you here. We are positive there is nothing better in quality-for it isn't made anywhere. The very latest of these Wilton Squares to arrive is a shipment of medium-priced Squares of splendid quality, the sizes and the prices of which we list below. These very attractive Squares in the new art designs are shown, and also some very pretty floral effects in two-tone greens. Pleased to show you at any time,

Size 4ft. 6in. x 7ft. 6in. Each \$18.00 and	1
Size 4ft. 9in. x 9ft. Each	
Size oft. x oft. Each	
Size 9ft. x 10ft. 6in. Each	4

Size 9ft. x 12ft. Each, \$45.00 and	\$40.00
Size 11ft. 3in. x 12ft. Each	\$52.00
Size 11ft. 3in. x 13ft. 6in. Each, \$67.50 and	\$60.00
Size 11ft. 3in. x 15ft. Each	\$67.00

# Smyrna & Wilton Rugs Just Received

Some Fringe, Some Plain-Suitable for Hearth or Bedroom

A great assortment of Smyrna and Wilton Rugs have just come to hand-hundreds of them, in many sizes and a wealth of pretty patterns. We have an excellent collection now, offering you a broad choice in pattern, color and size. Some are fringed, some plain. Specially desirable for hearth, hall or bedroom. Drop in and see some of these

	WILTON RUGS	
	With Fringed Ends	
Size 18	8 x 33in. Each	\$2

Size 18 x 33in.	Each	.\$2.50
Size 27 x 54in.	Each	.\$4.50
Size 36 x 72in.		

#### SMYRNA RUGS

Size 10 x 33111., at \$1./5 and	DT. 20
Size 26 x 54in., at	\$3.00
Size 30 x 63in., at \$4.50 and	
Size 36 x 72in., at \$6.00 and	

#### SMYRNA RUNNERS

Size 3 x 10ft.       Each       \$12.0         Size 3 x 12ft.       Each       \$14.0         Size 3 x 15ft.       Each       \$18.0	Size 3 x 9ft.	Each	\$10.00
Size 3 x 12ft. Each	Size 3 x 10ft.	Each	. \$12.00
Size 3 x 15ft. Each \$18.0	Size 3 x 12ft.	Each	. \$14.00
0 5	Size 3 x 15ft.	Each	.\$18.00

## Fleecy Warm Flannelette Sheets Today

A big "run" on Flannelette Sheets or Blankets cleaned out our entire store in quick order, and we have, during the last week, been compelled to disappoint some of our customers. We are glad to announce the arrival today of a small shipment of splendid Flannelette Sheets fresh from one of the largest British makers.

If you have been waiting for these, come in at once. If you don't know what splendid bedding helps these are, come in and let us show you fleecy, woven sheets that'll cause you to wonder why you have so long tolerated the white cotton ones these nights. Priced at \$1.85 per pair.

The Electric Table and Piano Lamps at these Reduced Prices are selling fast. Come and choose yours while the assortment is at its best. Every one a bargain. We are selling these handsome Lamps now at \$4.75, \$6.50, \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00 each complete

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

Popular



The Right Store Because It Is Correct



PROFIT

The sheet to almost t The first se lished little food and ele when the h sheep were of the farmer

There is better adapte and no count the developm cal features, ricultural po production of quality.

Canada is vigorous she hogs, yet we of the live ahead, while back in alm tion From horses, cattle from about the same per per cent. of Canada is the year of 2,510,239. inces of Alb cently knows the falling whole of the Various falling off of farmer is cre in his busine from the far This tenden stock grower

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#### PROFITABLE SHEEP RAISING

The sheep industry of Canada dates back to almost the beginning of her agriculture. The first settlers as early as possible established little flocks of sheep to supply both food and clothing for their families. Even when the bears and wolves were plentiful sheep were kept by far the larger proportion of the farmers than at the present time.

There is probably no country in the world better adapted than Canada to sheep raising, and no country offers better opportunities for the development of the inuustry. The physical features, the soil, the climate and the agricultural population are all favorable to the production of mutton and wool of the highest

Canada is as favorable for the raising of vigorous sheep and healthy cattle, horses and hogs, yet we find each of these latter classes of the live stock industry have been forging ahead, while the first named has been falling back in almost every province of confederation. From 1881 to 1901 the numbers of horses, cattle and swine in Canada increased from about 30 to 50 per cent., while during the same period the sheep decreased about 17 per cent. In 1881 the total sheep population of Canada is given as 3,048,678, and in 1901, the year of the latest Dominion census taken 2,510,239. With the exception of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, until recently known as the Northwest Territories, the falling off has been uniform over the whole of the Dominion.

Various reasons are advanced for the falling off of sheep keeping. The Canadian farmer is credited with a lack of steadfastness in his business, and in this he does not differ from the farmers in many other countries. This tendency on the part of the Canadian stock grower no doubt goes a long way to explain the reduction in sheep. Mutton and wool prices fell, and sheep keeping conducted in the old haphazard way on many farms brought very little revenue. The thorough-going shopman did not find it necessary to abandon sheep keeping, and these men have reaped the reward of good prices, and inci-dentally cleaner and richer farms.

Sheep Are Easily Kept

There are other reasons why sheep keeping has not kept pace with other branches of the live stock industry that have in their turn had their ups and downs. The very fact that sheep are so easily kept has caused a lack of interest in them. No end of effort has been made to assist the hog industry and the keeping of cattle, but the sheep are so easily kept and so harmless they have been allowed to drift with the current of indifference. The very obstinacy of the hog and the narrow margin of profit possible under average treatment have played their part in stimulating the swine raiser in his work. The never ending labor, incident to dairying, has helped the cow, while the risks and slow returns in horse breeding have borne fruit for the betterment of the equine industry. The sheep that is able to return two crops in a year under semineglect and poor housing has not called for a fight for its perpetuation, and has suffered in consequence.

Again it would appear that the sheep industry thrives best under two widely different conditions. In the days of primitive agriculture the system of home economics rendered the sheep to furnish clothing as necessary as the cow to yield milk. Practically every farm in the early days had its little flock of sheep, which was given better treatment than many flocks receive at the present time. As the necessity for home grown clothing has passed away, only those farmers possessing the shepherding instinct or the keen commercial spirit retained their flocks. The other extreme favorable to sheep raising exists in the most advanced agriculture, such as is found in Great Britain at the present time.

#### Their Value in Great Britain

There the rents, the taxes and other expenses render it necessary that every foot of the land yield the maximum revenue. Under these conditions the value of the sheep as an aid to agriculture is recognized and sheepkeeping holds its place with the raising of beef, pork and other live stock products. Canadian agriculture in many districts occupies the intermediate position, and unless in the most progressive sections the keeping of sheep is conducted in a half hearted manner. As it emerges into the more definite highly organized business calling forth the exercise of the skilled stockmen it will grow into a leading branch of agriculture in Canada, as it has done in Great Britain.

It is exemplified by the excellence of flocks in all parts of Canada that each and every province is adapted to sheep breeding. It is also proven by the excellence of flock masters that the industry may be profitably conducted in all parts of the Dominion. This is true on high priced arable land where the cow, the hog and the wheat field flourish abundantly. It is not, however, under these circumstances that the industry has its brightest outlook or room for expansion. It is the rugged pasture land that is not easily tilled that awaits the shepherd. In most of the provinces there are thousands upon thousands of acres of rugged country that are at present yielding practically nothing. If stock-

many of these districts could be made to yield handsome returns.

Owing to the improved market for both wool and mutton there has been in many quarters during the past two years a growing tendency to stock up and improve the flocks and it is probable that the next few years will show a great increase in the number of flocks that are kept in the Dominion.

Sheep Breeders' Associations

The sheep breeding industry is looked after in a more or less definite way throughout Canada by live stock and sheep breeders' organizations. Provincial sheep breeders' associations have been organized in Quebec and Alberta. In Manitoba one association looks after sheep and swine, while in Saskatchewan and British Columbia this branch of live stock is supervised by general live stock associations. Other organizations of western sheep breeders and the Alberta Wool Growers' Association, with headquarters at Lethbridge and the Vancouver Island Flock Masters Association. In the Maritime Provinces the one association for all classes of live stock has some slight supervision over the sheep industry of the three provinces.

The industry in the Province of Ontario has for many years had the supervision of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association. While Dominion in name this organization has until recently been little more than an Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association. In 1906 however this body secured Dominion incorporation under the Pedigree Act, which gives it a standing over the entire Dominion. It is under this organization that sheep registration is carried on under the National

Record System. The breeds for which records have been established are as follows: Lincoln, Cotswold, Leicester, Oxford, Shropshire, Southdown, Hampshire and Dorset. Records for Cheviots, Blackface and Suffolk breeds are in process of organization. Information with regard to the rules of entry and other matters pertaining to registration may be secured from the accountant, National Live Stock Records, Ottawa.

Mutton Sheep

The production of mutton has become largely a question of furnishing lambs to the market. As in beef and pork the demands of the market call for young meat and comparatively light weights of carcases. The premium paid for baby beef and bacon hogs applies with even greater force to sheep. Thick fleshy but rather light joints are what the cook calls for whether for the home table or the restaurant. The tastes of the consumer have been taught to discriminate in favor of the tasty, tender lamb until we find that from 70 to 80 per cent. of the sheep that reach the market are less than one year old. The age of heavy mutton appears to have passed-a condition most favorable to the sheep raiser, who is thus enabled to reap quick returns from his flock. In the very nature of things there will always be mature sheep sold as mutton, as the breeding stock must sooner or later reach the block. The increasing demand s well for the future of the industry provided care is taken to keep up and improve the grade of the product. What is needed is careful attention not only to the production of the rapidly growing lamb, but that it possesses the qualities called for by the high class trade. A prime lamb is in demand and will always command a high price, while the skinny, lank, bare backed sheep is not wanted at all. The market wants flesh in any case, and when it comes from the back, the loin or the leg so much the more it is prized.

The raising of lambs for the market requires first of all a strong uniform flock of ewes that are active foragers, uniform and regular breeders and copious milkers. It is also important to pay some attention to the shearing qualities of any flock of sheep.

As with other classes of stock the matrons of the flock must be vigorous in order to produce lambs that will take hold of life courageously. In addition a ewe requires a strong maternal nature which is shown in prompt and ready care of the newly born offspring and a copious supply of milk. Such ewes are deep and wide in the chest, fairly compact, but with sufficient length to give considerable size to their middles. Their heads should be pronounced in breadth between the ears, they should have large, mild wide open eyes and well expanded nostrils. They should be free from coarseness, as also over refinement, which suggests delicacy of constitution. These are the characteristics which the breeder needs to look for in order to get thrifty, well doing offspring, but the other side of the question-that of the market-has also to receive attention

Viewed From Market Standpoint

To form a basis for estimating the good and bad qualities of sheep. It is best to consider the carcass and that from the point of view of the butcher. The different parts of the lamb show a wide variation from the butcher's standpoint. The most valuable meat is found over the back, loin and hindquarters. The butcher therefore requires a broad back, a broad full loin and a heavily fleshed leg of mutton. The shoulder is not so valuable as the cuts farther back. The neck is a cheap part and is valuable according to thickness, ed with sheep in large bands or small flocks . but since it sells for little it is not important

to breed for neck development. On the other hand, a thin neck is to be avoided, because such indicates weakness, which usually goes with a slenderness of body. The neck therefore should be short and thick, which condition is likely to characterize the entire carcass. The carcass is usually divided by the butcher between the second and third ribs. The front part is worth about two cents a round less than the hind part. It therefore foilen: that from the market standpoint the development of the back, loin and hindquarter must be kept in mind. In all the parts smoothness and conformation is important. Roughness or angularity invariably go with bareness of back and an excess of bone in the carcass. A rough sheep is usually very open at the top of the shoulder showing a pronounced depresssion between the shoulder blades. This part for six or seven inches should be flat and well covered with firm flesh. The backbone should not stand prominent at any point in the sheep even in only moderate

A groove over the spinal column frequently seen in well fleshed sheep is not objectionable although flatness and smoothness are rather to be preferred. While a full, fleshy loin is most desirable a high arching loin is not the formation to be looked for and perpetuated. The level smoothness recommended for the shoulder and back over the ribs should characterize the loin. A high loin is inclined to be bare rather than fleshy, or the loin may appear high in comparison with a low sagging back which is always to be condemned as bad formation. The lion should have width and thickness in order to yield a good quantity of flesh. Among the common flocks of the country drooping rumps are frequently seen. This is most undesirable whether the falling away is toward the tail, head or down the thigh. The hind quarter should continue straight and full on the top and side lines. From the hip to the hock a sheep in good nesh should be especially strong. Not only should the "leg of mutton" be plump and full with the muscle on the outside, but between the legs, in the twist, the flesh should fill well down to the hock, compelling the hind legs to stand well apart. When grasping the leg of mutton on the inside a decided plumpness should be found in a mutton sheep
The Feeders' Viewpoint

From the market standpoint the chest, breast or underline require little consideration, but from the side of the feeder or breeder these parts are of great importance. A sheep to be profitable to the feeder must have vigorous constitution and he able to consume a large amount of food and transform it into a valuable meat at the lowest possible cost. These characteristics are invariably associated with a wide, deep chest, good depth of barrel and well sprung ribs to give ample room for the lungs, heart and digestive or-

The wise feeder or breeder will also look for good size, because he wants an animal that will attain a good weight at an early age. A short, broad head, full, bright eyes, an open nostril, strong lips and a short thick neck, deep body and short legs all go to indicate a vigorous thrifty animal which will give a good return for food consumed ond dress out a valuable carcass of mutton. The breeder who wishes to establish a pure bred flock, besides requiring all these marks of excellence which the butcher and dealer require needs to pay much attention to the character of the fleece, the color and covering of the head and legs, the color of the skin, and correctness of the breed type.

#### THE FARM GARDEN PATCH

When the subject of farmer's garden is advised, we often hear it said, "I have no time for garden work." This is true in many instances that they have not time, for the neglected orchard and fences show that they will not take time, but I will try to prove that it is no loss of time to attend to a small garden.

Everyone should know the advantages of a few useful vegetables near the house for making soups and other dishes for the noonday meal, or salads and savory sauces for any meal; but it is more upon the fruit and sweet corn department that I will call attention to at present.

The Fruit Supply

The fruit garden has an attractiveness, creating a refining taste to the family, which endears them to home and gives a feeling of sociability almost akin to music.

Ouite a small patch of strawberries will keep the family in that most delicious of berries throughout the bearing season, augmented by the addition of sugar and cream; not town cream, but the pure unmixed cream from the morning's milking, which is food fit for a king.

The raspberry is another berry coming in shortly after the strawberry, and it, as well as the strawberry, will save the good wife and girls many a weary trudge through meadows or slashings to get an inferior article. I do not mean to say that the flavors of either of these berries is inferior to the wild. The strawberry in its, wild or uncultivated condition, is thought by many of superior flavor, but oh, how tedious to pick; whereas in the cultivated we have the berries as large and larger than the bowl of a teaspoon, and it takes but a short time to pick enough for a meal. The domesticated raspberry is more easily picked in the garden than the wild in the slashing, and the flavor is much the same in both, although there are several kinds, varying in firmness, productiveness and flavor.

In this locality we would place the Herbert first, and the Cuthbert second of the running kinds; the Shauffer and the Columbian of those propagated by tipping. The latter two grown in a clump and are easily kept

Another of the raspberry, or rather belonging to the bramble, is a very useful and productive plant, and of easy culture. The berry is long and black and is called the dewberry. This is a trailing plant, and will grow from ten to fourteen feet in a season, and has to be cut severely back, the wood of the previous year being the bearing wood of this year.

Then the red and white currants and gooseberry, all of easy culture, should be a part of the small fruit. These when once planted, may remain bearing from ten to fifteen years by fair culture, and are practically regular bearers. In addition to these I would have six or eight plants of good rhubarb for spring use which is the best substitute for fruit known and gives a bounteous sup-

No one can realize the benefit that arises from a small fruit garden on the farm, unless those who have had one and has had it destroyed. Sweet corn should never be neglected. It is a delicacy among vegetables, and nearly everyone is fond of it, and very few in towns get its best flavor as the one who picks it from his own corn patch.—W. Welsh in Canadian Farm.

#### POULTRY

Practically all poultry are attacked by certain species of parasites, says a writer in Farmer's Advocate. This infestation causes more loss to poultry raisers than most of us imagine. Birds are seldom examined close enough to detect the presence of parasites, unless these are present in large numbers. It is probably the irritation produced by these creatures, as well as the actual loss of blood and skin, that causes the poor condition of the birds. The parasites common on poul-try may be divided into three groups: (1) Fleas; (2) lice; (3) mites. Fleas and lice are true insects having six legs, the same as all insects, but they belong to different orders. Mites are not insects, since they have only four legs.

Most mites work chiefly in the summer. An article on the ravages and means of control of the common red mite appeared in a June issue of The Farmer's Advocate. A vairety of mite that causes much trouble both in winter and summer is the Scaly Leg Mite, producing the disease known as "scaly leg." This mite hides under the natural scales on the legs, and the irritation produced results in the formation of the scaly growths.

Treatment-First clean the house, and use liquid lice killer freely about the roosts, etc., to prevent the spread of the disease. To effect a cure use an ointment composed of one teaspoonful of coal oil mixed with a cupful of lard. Rub some of this well into the scales several times. Another method is to dissolve as many naptha line flakes as possible in some coal oil, and then dip the bird's legs into the solution every two or three days until the scales ore easily removed. Three or four applications are usually sufficient to cure the worst case.

Fleas belong to the same order as the common fly. They feed on blood, but only one species, the bird flea, lives continually on its victim. The common hen flea thrives in muddy runs and straw nests, and so is not likely to be troublesome in the winter time.

There are eight or nine species of lice attacking the bodies of poultry. They resemble one another in appearance, but every variety but two has a particular region that it frequents, and it is seldom found away from the preferred location. The two varieties that are exceptions have no special feeding ground, and are koown as wandering lice. They are, however, most common among the fluffy feathers of the abdomen. They travel from fowl to fowl at night, and sometimes get onto human beings handling the birds. The other species favor the neck, head, rump under the wings and the abdomen chiefly.

Lice have not piercing mouth parts, and do not, as most people suppose, suck the blood of their victims. Their mouths are constructed for biting and chewing, consequently sucking blood would be impossible. They chew and bite the feathers and the scales of the skin, causing so much irritation by their running around and scratching the skin with their sharp claws and jaws that the fowls often become sick. Lice spread quickly from an infested bird to the rest of the flock, and may also carry disease germs with them. Lice are most fatal to chickens, but practically every mature bird is more or less infested with lice. An odd louse or two on the birds need not cause any worry, but where present in considerable numbers, remedial measures should be taken. It requires a quick hand and eye to detect lice, if present only in small numbers; hence, if a farmer can find lice quite readily, they are in all

probability rather numerous. The fact that fowls are infested, even when the owner thinks they are free from vermin is generally proven when the birds are killed and Prevention-A dust bath is one oif the

best means of keeping the pest in check. The bath which tens seem to enjoy most is fine, soft, slightly moistened earth If a box of this is placed in one corner of the house, they will dust themselves so frequently that the parasites are made very uncomfortable, and will seldom prove troublesome.

Remedy-By dusting every bird carefully with insect powder, preferably one containing considerable tobacco dust, they can be cleared of vermin, but a home made insecticide is usually cheaper and equally effective. One good powder is composed of 1-2 ounce strong carbolic thoroughly stirred with I peck of freshly air slaked lime. Another good dusting powder is made of equal parts of sifted coal ashes and tobacco dust, with a smail quantity of any strong liquid lice killer that will thoroughly mix with the ashes and tobacco dust.

In using these powders it is necessary to work them well into the skin, so as to smother the lice. The applications will have to be repeated several times at intervals of about a week to destroy the young lice that hatch from the eggs or nits about a week after they are laid. Liquid lice killer should also be used on the roosts and the dropping boards to prevent the lice spreading to any untreated

All parasites flourish most on unhealthy birds, and when a bird is seen to be in an unthrifty condition, it ought to be examined and treated carefully. They also flourish in damp, dirty, dark, badly ventilated quarters. and when the birds receive too uniform or insufficient food. Therefore, remedying bad existing conditions is essential.

The poultry keeper will find that, by keeping the pens and roosts clean, and by preventing the inroads of vermin, his birds will grow and fatten more quickly, will require less food, the hens will lay much better, and his profits will be larger.

This makes a good morning feed. Just. a little steamed grain given warm (not hot) is a nice change, and livens the chickens up wonderfully. I do not recommend giving the chickens a "square meal" of grain, but just an ounce or so each, just enough to lay the foundation for the day, then let them scratch! scratch! scratch! for their living for the grain amongst the litter. The more they practice physical culture the more they lay.

These harmless looking little fellows are perfect demons to fight. A farmer told me that he pucrhased a mongrel Bantam cock for a quarter. "Well, sir, he nearly knocked the life out of a ponderous Orpington, and cut a big strapping Wyandotte's comb to ribbons. He so cowed the big fellows that they dare not go near the hens, so he bossed the show." The owner was so busy on his farm that he paid little attention to his chickens. Things went on this way all summer. The hens were a mixed lot. A lot of chickens were hatched, but when they got about six weeks old the old man began to see things. Feed as he liked; soft feed, hard feed, or any other feed, the chickens refused to put on size. Then at last the truth came right side up, the chickens were all half bred Bantams.

#### Dirty Eggs on the Farm

While there are a few egg producers who take the best of care of their product, the average farmer considers the egg produced on the farm a by-product, and makes very little provision for their care aside from gathering them. A large loss is caused by dirty eggs, the number being enormous, and according to the estimate of Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, this money loss to the farmers in the United States amounting to about \$5,000,000 annually.

This loss is very largely brought about by not gathering the eggs often enough. In wet weather more dirty eggs are found than at any other time. This is caused by the fact that the hen's feet are often covered with mud or other filth, and in going on the nest to lay she soils the eggs already in the nest.

An insufficient number of nests is often the cause of many of the dirty eggs found. Eggs are laid on the ground and around the hay and straw racks, and becoming stained, are classed as "dirties." Again, when too many eggs are allowed to remain in a nest, some are broken, and many of the others become smeared with broken yolks. This condition is often brought about by allowing the broody hens to use the same nests with the layers. On a farm where one nest to every four hens is provided, and the nests are kept clean and well bedded, it is found that very few dirty eggs are produced.

After gathering the eggs, care should be taken not to put them where they, will become heated, or near oil, onions, or other vegetables

as they readily absorb odors.

Although dirty eggs may be perfectly fresh, they invariably sell as "seconds," and when but a few dirty eggs are mixed with an otherwise fresh, clean lot, they materially decrease the price of the clean eggs.

## LUMBERMEN ASK TARIFF CHANGE

Will Endeavor to Have All Lumber Further Manufactured Than Rough-Sawn Placed on the Dutiable List

OTTAWA, Feb. 6 .- The Canadian Lumbermen's association this afternoon discussed the duties on certain lumber imported from the United States. It was deicded to memorialize the federal government to place all lumber which is further manufactured than rough sawn on the dutiable list, and to instruct all customs officials to exercise increased vigilance in inspecting lumber imported into Canada, to see that the law is fully complied with. This action was taken in view of the fact that the eleven months statistics of last year show tremendous increases in the imports of covering planks, boards, joists and scantlings all of which came from the United States. It was also shown that the Canadian customs act, permitting the importation of lumber planed or finish-

ed on one side has led to gross abuse The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, T. Mac-Lauren, Montreal; vice-presidents, J. S. Gillies, J. C. Browne, John Hendry and D. C. Cameron; treasurer, S. G. Cameron; executive, T. MacLauren, J. C. Browne, J. S. Gillies, W. C. Laidlaw and C. C. Edwards.

The matter of adopting a uniform grading rule in the sale of lumber was discussed, and the following committee was appointed to prepare a report on the subject: Manufacturers, J. S. Gilles, F. T. Wedie and R. Kenny; wholesalers, W. Laidlaw, P. C. Walker and A. N. Campbell.

The object of the proposed uniform rrading is for the purpose of placing all lumber in distinct classes. promoting an intelligent comparison of lumber of the different firms.

The association passed a resolution endorsing the resolution passed by the Canadian Manufacturers' association asking that the railway commission be empowered with the necessary authority to require the railways before intro ducing new tariffs on carrying rates to show that the increased rate is just and reasonable. The secretary pointed out that under the present conditions when notice of an increase in the rate was posted by the railway company, the shippers could do nothing until the rate came into effect.

Cost of Living

The high prices of foodstuffs have caused Alphonse Verville, the Labor member from Maissoneuve, to turn his attention to the storage warehouses. He intends to move for a return showing the number and capacity of cold storage establishments in each of the principal cities of Canada, the kind, tity and approximate value of the foodstuff and produce contained in each of these establishments during November, December and January.

The house went into committee on the grain bill as soon as it was settled this afternoon, and remained so all day, passing 70 to 30 clauses. The only proposal by the minister which stood over for further consideration is that "Manitoba No. 1 hard" be changed to Canada No. 1 hard.

Port Melson Survey

The hydrographic branch of the marine department is issuing a map embodying the results of a careful survey recently made at the mouth of the Nelriver. The charts show a wide cha nel from 20 to 60 feet in depth in the Nelson river, with few shoals, and these could be removed without excessive expense. A passage fom one to four miles wide could be secured up the river to a point where the railway terminals would be located if Nelson were chosen as the port of the Hudson Bay Railway. A protection wall could be built for a roadstead at a reasonable expense. This puts a new face on the question of the Hudson Bay terminus, as hitherto it has been understood that Churchill is a superior port. The grades to Nelson are said to be lower and the distance is

Mr. Sevigny of Dorchester announces tonight his intention on Thursday to move a resolution in favor of repeal

A large deputation of representatives of the Women's Temperance Union will wait upon the government on the diffeenth of this month. They will ask for an amendment to the law to raise the age of consent.

International Agreement WASHINGTON, Feb 6 .- The senate today ratified and made public the convention for international protection of industrial property, signed at Washing ton, June 2, last, by leading governments. The signatories are Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Portugual, Norway Denmark, Sweden, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, Belgium, the Netherlands Japan, San mingo, Servia, Switzerland and the United States. The main provision is that the subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties shall enjoy, in all the countries of the union, advantages which their respective laws now grant or will hereafter grant to the citi zens of that country, provided they comply with the formalities and require its imposed by the national laws of each state upon its own citizens.

Bussian Papers Seised

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 6.-The morning edition of the Novoe Vremys, a St. Petersburg paper, and the Octoberist organ, Golomosky, a Moscow publication were confiscated tonight for describing Gregory Rasputin, reputed myswho is wielding great influence at court, as "a corruptor of bodies and The recent exile of Bishop Hernogones of the Saratov diocese and the reactionary priest Heliodorus, abbot of saritsyn, is said to have been due to antagonism on the part of Rasputin.

The editor of the Novoe Vremya, it is announced, will be prosecuted on the charge of libel, which is punishable by a maximum of eight months' imprison-

Dry Farming Congress CALGARY, Feb. 6 .- A dispatch to the iternational dry farming congress from Burns, Washington, says President Taft visited him yesterday, and he extended an invitation on behalf of the Canadian board of control to the president to attend the congress at Lethbridge, October 21 to 26. The president expressed regret that the date was so near the presidential election that it precluded the possibility of his accept ing, but he promised to send as his non inal representative Hon. James Wilson secretary of agriculture, and to seem the co-operation of the United States department of agriculture in the expes

KING FREDERICK ILL

Donmark's Sovereign Seized With Chi While Taking Customary Walk— Conflicting Reports

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 6.-While tak ng his customary walk today King Frederick was seized with a sudden chill. He returned to the palace and was ordered to bed. A bulletin issued tonight says that his condition is satisfactory.

LONDON, Feb. 7 .- A dispatch to the Daily Maily from Copenhagen says that the attending physicians report the King's condition as serious.

## KEY WEST FEAT IN ENGINEERING

Completion of Railway 120 Miles Out to Sea Makes the Local Narrows Project Simple by Comparison

Ever since the dream of building railway traffic bridge across Seymour Narrows, to connect Vancouver Island with the mainland of British Columbia seized the brains of the chief engineers sent out to locate a line to the Pacific for Canada's first transcontinental railway, the spectre of insuperable engineering difficulties, with their accompan ment of excessive cost, has been raised te dampen the ardor of the advocates of the project. But the triumphs to the credit of the great constructional en gineers of the world since 1876, the year Sir Sandford Fleming recommended the bridging of Seymour Narrows, have been so many and so conspicuous that this ghost of dispair has been well-nigh laid-and it is now universally admitted that the project is thoroughly feasible from the standpoint of the ability of engineers to erect the bridge and the

In this connection, there is just to hand an account of the mammoth project at Key West, Florida, which has elicited the wonder and admiration of the engineering world; and the details of the huge undertaking are interesting in connection with the suggestion for bridge over Seymour Narrows, inasmuc as it is shown that the latter scheme in comparison, would be mere child's

When the Florida East Coast Railroad recently opened up its extension from Knight's Key to Key West, the most remarkable piece of engineering the world ever knew, that of laying track over bridges and islands 120 miles out at sea, was completed and put in service. Uses Car Petries

This railroad has a number of swift car ferries for a service between Key West and Havana, ninety miles across the straits of Florida, so that there is practically a single railroad from Jacksonville, Florida, to Santiago de Cuba, at the far southeastern end of the island

The traveller can board the pullman car in New York. If he reaches Key West at night asleep he will wake up in the morning still in his berth, to fine his car standing in the station of the United Havana Railways in Havana. The refiner in Central Cuba can load car with bulk sugar, unsacked, for delivery in Rocky Mountain territory. The railroad to Key West and the ferry prac-

by a land route. Railroad men who laughed at an ex ension built at a cost of something like \$130,000 a mile and called it "Flagler's Folly," now admit that it was a piece of far-sighted business sagacity.

tically connect Cuba with the continent

The building of the road has been a remendous task, and during the hurricane season, a dangerous one. Since February 6, 1908, the line has been open to Knight's Key, a dot of land eighteen miles out in the Gulf of Mexico.

After crossing a thirty-mile arm of the Everglades on an embankment built by dredges out of the blue mud of the swamp, the railroad starts out on its voyage over a succession of coral rock keys separated by narrow straits of gulf water scarcely wider than creeks. Key Largo, twenty-seven miles long, is crossed, and then the road approaches Long Key; thence out upon the largest viaduct of the route-two miles of reinforce concreate abutments and arches, holding the track thirty-one feet above blue

From Knight's Key to Big Pine Key the most difficult part of the work was reached. In this stretch of fourteen miles is a aggregate of four miles of water thirty feet deep and very rough storms, in addition to being stantly agitated by fierce tidal cur rents. Thence to Key West the road runs along the backs of large islands separated by deep, but not wide chan-

Seymonr Bridge Compared

Now turning to a consideration of the work that would have to be undertaken at Seymour Narrows in the building of a railway traffic bridge it will be seen that this cannot, in the light of the foregoing details of the work at Key West, be nearly so formidable as the public had erroneously supposed. For instance, compensation.

while there would be some seven sep-arate bridges to be constructed in connecting the mainland with Vancouver Island, the longest span would only be 1750 feet.

The character of the work at the Narrows, would, of course, differ materially from that at Florida for the relison that the topographical features are en tirely different. There would be a great amount of heavy excavation to be here, while in the southern state most of the work was of dredging and filling At Seymour Narrows the heaviest work would probably be in connection with the piers for the bridge at the largest span-if piers are held to be necessary—as the current is very swift. But in view of the difficulties overcome at Florida, it is clear that this job would be light in comparison. Then in regard to the expense of the proposed undertaking at the Narrows, the total sum required would be but a fraction of the money spent in the southern state.

And if one turns to the benefits sur to accrue to the nation by the building of a railway traffic bridge at Seymour Narrows, compared with those to the Inited States from the feat at Key West requires but a superficial understand ng of the situation to realize that the case is all with British Columbia. For it is now admitted on all sides that nothing affecting the future develop-ment of Western Canada is more important than the proposal to arrange for the ranscontinental railway lines of the Dominion to reach the true western frontier of Canada—the shores of Vancouver Island. And one can go further, and say that the people of Eastern Can ada are directly concerned in seeing tht the project is advanced with all possible speed, for the congestion in the wheat producing area is so great and so serious that its continuance for any further length of time would be reflection upon the whole of the Dominion.

The building of a line to Bute Inlet, hence to Vancouver Island over a bridge across the Narrows would go far towards solving the problem of relieving the people of the prairies from what is rapidly becoming an intolerable disability, for a route by which they could get their wheat to the markets of the world would have been established and at the same time a new artery provided whereby the lumber so much needed on the prairies could reach its natural

#### DETAILS OF THE WISTOW HALL WRECK

Captain and Three Lascars All Who Besched Shore of Crew of 57 on British Steamer

Further particulars of the wreck of the British steamer Wistow Hall off the Aberdeen coast, which resulted in 53 of her crew of 57 being drowned, were received in mails from Liverpool. There were 14 Europeans and 43 Lascars in the crew. Only Capt. W. A Stoddart and three pascars reached shore. Shortly after leaving Jarrow difficulties were experienced in the heavy sea, and when the steamer was nearing the Aberdeen coast the funne was washed away. The fires were also put out by the sea, and two of the crew were killed by wreckage falling on them. About that time she was reckoned to be somewhere off Long-stone light, and she drifted helplessly southwards towards the Aberdeenshire coast. The crew had been without food and drink for two days, and they were all huddled together in the engine-room, as, owing to the terrible seas that swept the deck, none of them cared to venture near the forecastle for food of any kind when the ship was observed by the constguards at Port Erroll drifting helplessly inshore, and they followed her up. The vessel was seen to strike the foot of the high pinnacle known as the Timpion Rock, at Northhaven, beside the granite quarry between Boddam and Cruden bay. All the quarrymen in the neighporhood and many others from the surrounding districts had been watching the vessel from the face of the high cliffs, but it was utterly impossible to render any assistance. On striking the rock the steamer immediately went under at the stern. The crew were to be seen clinging to the ropes and anything they could get hold of. Some were grasping the ventilators and others the derricks. The ship's boats had been lost in the storm on the previous day. Only the captain and three Lascar

succeeded in getting ashore. An old fisherman who took part in the rescue of the men said: "It was about 2.30 in the morning when we first saw the ship in distress. We followed her along the coast till about seven o'clock, when she went ashore on the rocks between the Bullars and the village at Northhaven. Only about five minutes after striking one of the men on her was washed overboard. The lifeboat was put out, and the man was only a short time in the water when another man and I pulled him out and got him safely ashore. The three other survivors were afterwards assisted to safety.

It is stated that the two men killed on the Wistow Hall died as the result of injuries received when a tarpaulin over the hatches was blown away, and the hatches also went. Capt. dart was also injured, and was confined to his cabin as a result until the ressel struck. Five men were rescued alive, but one died shortly after, and Capt. Stoddart's life was despaired of for some time. His mind was a blank as to his experiences.

Proposal to Doukhobors

OTTAWA, Feb. 6 .- The governmen made a proposal to the Doukhobors that if the whole Saskatchewan settlement, onsisting of some six thousand in all, move to British Columbia, they will consider making allowances for improvements which they have made in their lands. The Doukhobors have steadily refused to become Canadian citizens, and cannot take out patents for their home steads. Peter Veregin when here was interviewed on the subject. Two thousand, he said, were proposing to emigrate to British Columbia. The government intimated that if the whole colony will move, they might consider some

# FINAL TERMS

Another Armistice Arranged in China While Yuan Shi Kai and the Republican Leaders Bargain

PEKING, Feb. 6 .- A complete arnistice has been arranged, but the pargaining between Premier Yuan Shi Kai and the republican leaders is likely to continue for some time before he court finally retires.

Chinese papers publish the terms laid down by the Empress Dowager, which include the perpetuation of the itles of the entire court, retention by he imperial family of the palaces in Peking and Canton, maintenance of the imperial guard at the expense of the republic and the right of the court to exact homage from the nation. It is believed the republicans will not accept all these terms.

General Tuan Chi Ku, acting vice-roy of Hu Nan and Hu Peh provinces and commander of the imperial army has withdrawn his forces, which for merly were stationed at Hankow, to Pao Ting Fu. General Chang Haun, in command of the imperial army which recently was at Nanking, has been instructed to receive a republican emissary and arrange for peace, Anarchy in Manchuria is causing

much concern, and a Japanese battal-ion has been moved into Mukden. Yuan as Dictator LONDON, Feb. 6.—Premier Yuan carries the edict in his pocket naming him as high commissioner with ab

solute powers and making him a virtual dictator, a Peking dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says. The retention of the throne's dignities, which are carefully guarded by the capitulations, divided into three chapters of twenty articles, makes the future government a commonwealth rather than a republic

Battles Reported

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.-Fifteen hundred Chinese imperial troops were killed or wounded and 500 captured in a battle at Chui Chow yesterday, according to a cablegram received here today by the Chinese Free Press. Brigadier-General Lim the Canton army, led the republicans, numbering 6,000. The imperial forces, numbering

5,000, were commanded by General Chung Fung.

The rebels captured the city of Soc Chow, in An-Whwel province.

PEKING, Feb. 6,-An invading force of revolutionists, which landed yesterday at the mouth of the Yalu river in Manchuria, defeated an army imperialists, which came from Mukden Eighty imperialists and twenty revolutionaries were killed.

The Chinese newspapers here are preparing the people for a republic. Accepted in Principle

LONDON, Feb. 6 .- The Nanking as sembly has accepted in principle Yuan Shi Kai's terms for the solution of the crisis, a Times despatch says.

Some modifications were proposed, and these were left in the hands of the executive for arrangements. The assembly insists that the Emperor shall styled Emperor of the Ching (pure) dynasty, not the Ja-Ching (great pure) dynasty. They agree to a civil list of \$4,000,000 and the continuation of the pensions of the banne men until occupations have been found, rendering them ndependent

A Tokio despatch to the Times says that the Japanese government has asked the house of representatives to sanction payments from the special reserve without previous reference to the Diet. This is regarded as having a conne with the contingencies in Manchuria.

# INVESTIGATING PANAMA TRADE

Mr. Casimer-Perier Sent by French Government to Seek Business Possibilities-German Officials Interviewed

Mr. P. Heineken, general manager of the North German Lloyd steamship line Carl Stepelfelt, freight director, and H. Mulenbrock, American agent, who hav been looking over the situation in California, will proceed to Portland and Puget Sound, and may also visit British Columbia ports to complete their in vestigations with regard to the establishment of a steamship line via the Panama canal.

Another arrival on the Pacific coast to make investigations with regard to the route via the Panama canal to the North Pacific is Mr. Claude Casimer Perier, son of the former president of Frnace, who has been cor the French government for this purpose. His chief duties are to investigate the possibilities for bringing immigrants from France via the Canal, fuel costs, till charges, etc.

In an interview given at San Fran-cisco Mr Heineken said; "There are many things to be considered in making the changes, necessary to bring our steamships here through the canal. For one thing, we must await the action of your government in connection with the tolls to be charged on the canal. For my part I shall consider that the wisest course for the United States to pursue would be to open the canal to vessels of all nations without toils. It is a great national undertaking, not a money-making scheme. It is intended to have a great effect on the development of your country, and in particular to bring commerce

. The benefits which you would secure as a nation from making the canal ab-socutely free would far outweigh the income in money which will come from charging tolis."

As an illustration of his meaning Heineken made a calculation of what the toll charged at the Suez would be for such a steamship as the Cleveland which arrived here yesterday morning arriving at the result that the toll she would have to pay would be \$16,000, or \$32,000 for the round trip. As it is evident that a large number of passage tickets must be sold to meet such charge it lilustrated the reason for his proposal for a free canal. "It is evident that there is a great

opportunity for immigration to western part of America. The eastern part of the country has been saturated with immigration. In fact, immigration has made it what it is. It is true that the opening of the canal will open a similar opportunity for development

Heineken refused to make an esti mate of what the probable charge would be for steerage passage from Furope to San Frnacisco, as he said it would depend on many things as yet undetermined, including the item of

Mr. Heineken said that his company could expect to bring large numb mmigrants to the Pacific coast. This course, after the opening of the cans "The immigrants you will get will be

of a good class, and from the agricul tural regions of southern Europe. There will be a few immigrants from northern Europe. America has already niore than northern Europe can spare In Germany, for instance, we are con stently suffering from a scarcity of labor. Before the canal opens you will have to provide extensive accommoda tions at your immigrant station, for the canal to California will mean immigra tion more than anything else."

Mr. Casimer Perier in an interview a San Francisco said:

"I am here to inquire respecting the opportunities for French commerce between the Atlantic ports of Europe and the west coast of America on the opening of the Panama canal.

"Two of the more important features of my investigation are the question of tolls at th canal and the cost of fuel here. I believe and I am not speaking altegether from a European point of view-that the greatest results would be secured from the Panama canal if no tolls were charged, or only enough to pay operation expenses. It is admit-ted that it is impossible to approach this question of tolls with the idea of making the money revenue from canal pay for the money investment. this point of view is broadened but little, we have the idea of tolls only sufficient to pay operating charges. It is my sincere belief that the greatest results would be secured by the United States by following such a course.

"The problem is somewhat different than was that at the opening of the Suez canal. In that case there was the Far East, which was well determined in its amount, and which would use the canal without question. And there was no idea of the development of new commerce. For instance, there was not much question of trade with the east coast of Africa as there is in the case of the Panama canal of trade with the west coast of South America. The Panama canal opens a much broader possibility for the development of new trade a thing which was not greatly considered at Suez. If the tolls are merely nominal it will mean that an enormous

Wants Mominal Toll

"You may reckon that if the tolls are fice the dividing line between the Magellan and Panama routes will be Valparaiso, on the west coast of South s at \$1 a ton, the dividing line is moved north 3,000 miles to the neighborhood of Callao.

"The question of the cost of tolls perates in a different way as far as California is concerned. Here it is not a question of a choice of routes, but of the number of vessels which will come and the proportions of the commerce which will be developed. For this reason there are many in America who believe that nominal charges to cover ope ating expenses will be the wisest policy for the American government."

Speaking of the fuel problem and the possible use of oil to a much greater extent, Casımir-Perier said:

"I am making a special investigation of the cost of fuel here. This is important. At Suez, on the Asiatic side, it is possible to get good steaming coal at \$6.50 a ton. At Valparaiso coal costs \$15 a ton. There is, I am aware, the opportunity of using oil, and I' have een told that forty British vessels are new being equipped with oil burning boilers. This may be the solution an give the lower average cost of fuel for the voyage between Havre and Francisco. This is a matter that I am studying."

Immigration a Factor

In regard to the opportunity for imrigration from Europe to California Casimir-Perier spoke with enthusiasm "Immigration will be a great factor in the commerce which will be developed through the canal," he said. "In Europe the name California has a great attraction for the people They know of your beautiful climate and rich country. They regard California as El Dorado, and when the peasant of Southern Etrope speaks of coming to America he means 'California.' But at the present time the journey is hard and Many stay in the east of the United States, where the climate is not what they have been accustomed to, and not at all like that of their former home. They would prefer to come direct to "When the canal is opened I think

that the cost of immigration passage from the south of Europe to San Fran-cisto will not be more than \$35 or \$40. At the present time the emigrants from the north of Italy, coming via Havre, pay from \$25 to \$30 to come to New York."

Quebec Legislature QUEBEC, Feb. 6.-In the house this afternoon Hon., Mr. Taschereau, Min-ister of Public Works, introduced a toll bridges and turnpike roads in Quebec. Another bill authorizes the Roddick Act to become operative in Quebec, by which medical certificates are recognized all over the Dominion with the previous individual consent of each province.

#### YOKOMAMA MARU HAS BEEN LAUNCHED

New Liner for the Nippon Tusen Kaishs Line to Victoria Placed in the

The steamer Yokohama Maru, built for the transpacific service to Victoria of the Nippon Yusen kaisha line by the Mistsu Bishi Shipbuilding yards of Nagasaki, was launched a few days ago. The steamer, which is of 6,500 tons register, is constructed to great extent after the model of the steamers of the company now plying o this port. The vessel is expected to be completed in a few months' time and will make her first trip across the Pacific to this port in June. Another steamer, the Shimidzu Maru, is under construction at Kobe and will be ready for launching about the months hence This steamer is to make her first pas-sage across the Pacific next October.

To Climb Mount McKinley FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Feb. 6.-Th our men, four sleds and 23 dogs of the Fairbanks Times Mount McKinle expedition, which is led by George S Lewis, left Fairbanks yesterday. large crowd of people gathered cheer them on their way. Conditions or Mount McKinley are highly favorable for an ascent in March.

Republican Split in Plorida

PALATKA, Fla., Feb. 6 .- The Repubican state convention split in two fac ions soon after being called to orde teday, one body going to another hall, where delegates to the national conven tion were instructed to vote for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt.

## HASTENING WORK ON KOOTENAY CENTRAL

Steel to be Laid from Golden to Spallumcheen and Traffic will be Handled by Next Autumn

The completion of the Kootenay Central at the earliest possible date is promised by Land Commissioner J. S. Dennis of the C. P. R., speaking for that owning company, and sets at rest a rumor gaining circulation during the past few weeks that a hitch had occurred to delay the con-struction programme. Mr. Dennis' assurance to the contrary was given to Mr. H. G. Parson, M. P. P. of Columbia, who (as representative of the most directly concerned district) took occasion to interview him a few days ago in this city.

"Mr. Dennis assured me," says Mr Parson, "that he knew absolutel nothing of any intention on the part of the C. P. R. to delay construction of the Kootenay Central, but on the contrary, he said, they anticipated hastening forward operations. Mr. Dennis told me that se expected steel would be laid from Golden to Spallumcheen within four or five Aonths and traffic handled on that section this autumn.'

With respect to the forward progress of the Kettle River Valley railroad, the latest report is that its extension surveys have now reached a point a mile below East Princeton. The completion of this line will open the Okan agan market to East Princeton cement as well as to the output of the various coal mines of the district, mutually advantageous commercial relations being thus established.

Construction on V. V. & E.

From Princeton also comes the news that the probability of a resumption of construction of the V. V. & E. from Hope to Princeton this spring is strengthened by the reappearance at Hope of W. H. Burns, who was in charge of the Great Northern's survey forces in the Coquahalla valley during the last spring.

The V. V. &. E. charter expires this year, and a renewal must be during the present session of the leg islature unless it be allowed to lapse. which is scarcely to be thought of. The charter was first granted for a coast to Kootenay railway in 1898, renewed to the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern Railway company, acknowledged as a subsidiary organization of the Hill system, in 1902 and again in 1907. There has been some progress made in the Similkameen district since then, but the company can hardly hope for another five year period in which to complete the link between Hope and Princeton.

From the battleline of the Grand Trunk Pacific comes the news that the last piece of heavy construction on the Pacific end has just been put under contract. This work is at Burns lake, and Dan Stewart will undertake the first twelve miles, which is the heaviest. The rock extends for about twenty-five miles, and the eastern half will be looked after by D. Rankin, who has just completed the big tunnel at Kitselas. Steel east of Fort George has reach-

ed Mile 28, just one mile east of the head of Moose lake, where operations have been suspended until spring. A "Y" has been put in at Moose lake, which will serve the purpose of a turntable for the locomotives that go to the steelhead. During the winter the track to Moose lake will be used for the transport of supplies which will be freighted from railhead to Tete Juane Cache and stored for the opening of navigation. Rush supplies will moved down river on the ice to carry on the construction gangs in bill by which the government proposes the early spring, before navigation of to spend \$4,500 for the abolition of the river is practicable.

# ON MARRIAGE

Head of Montreal Anglican Diocese Pronounces Strongly Against Ne Temere Decree in Opening Address

MONTREAL, Feb. 6 .- The charge de livered by the Right Rev. Bishop Far thing at the opening session of Montreal diocese synod today was mainly devoted to the marriage question, and the head of the diocese strong. ly expressed the sentiments of the P testant church in regard to the ne temere decree. He pleaded first for the sanctity of the marriage contract, then exposed the conflicting position brough about by the two famous cases and concluded by the denunciation of outsiders interfering in Canadian marriage laws, demanding also that a uniform

marriage law be recognized by the state. "When there has been a marriage against which there has been no object tion save that of religion," declared the bishop, "it seems to me a horrible demoralization of human life for the church to separate two persons and permit one of the partners to marry elsewhere."

Cases in Court Referring to the Hebert case, judgment in which is expected at the end of this week, the speaker declared that the state had authorized Methodist ministers to solemnize marriages, and it was the duty of the state to see that its license was honored. He also referred to the recent marriage annulment case, wherein civil effect was given to an ecclesiastic decree, declaring the marriage of two Roman Catholics married eight years ago by a Roman Catholic priest before the requisite number of witnesses, and in the Roman Catholic church, void on the ground that they were of the third or fourth degree of consanguinity and had not received special dispensation to marry from the church, as is necessary, according to the ecclesiastic law under such circumstances of relationship. This annulment, he said, was a horrible scandal, which should arouse the whole Do

#### GRAIN BLOCKADE

Congestion of Traffic on Canadian Railways Growing More Serious-Resort to Duluth Route

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 6 -The congestion of traffic on the Canadian rail-roads, which resulted in sweeping reduction of freight rates to permit Canhead of the lakes for elevating and storage, is more serious than at any time since its inception, according to news received here from Port Arthur Ont. The news tells of 3,500 cars billed to Fort William over the Canadian Northern, which cannot be moved.

There is no place to store grain when it arrives at Fort William. Thirty million bushels are frozen on the ground In addition there are 1,000 cars of grain on the tracks between Winnipeg and Port Arthur, making 4,500 cars on the

Canadian Northern alone. The Canadian Pacific has reduced the number of empty cars that are delivered daily to elevators at the Canadian head of the lakes on the theory that it is usenauled to destination.

"Soul Mate" Man in Trouble SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 5.-Charles Willard Caryl, who is said to have tried recently to form a soul mate cult in Denver, was arrested today by federal authorities, and charged with having sent objectionable matter through the mails. The woman to whom the letters were sent was committed to the state insane asylum on January 19, as Mrs. Charles Caryl Willard, and physicians stated that the letters written to her by her supposed husband were largely re sponsible for causing her mdaness. Willard, or Caryl, will be arraigned Monday.

Prairie Farmers' Request

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.-Important tariff hanges are asked for by some of the western associations of farmers. The requests which the farmers of the prairie provinces are making are very numerous and varied. The proposal now being made is that the duty on cattle imported from the United States be lifted in order that use may be made of the grain said to be spoiling on the prairies. The suggestion is that United States cattle, now subject to 25 per cent duty, be brought in free and fed on the wet grain. The westerners say they have a lot of feed grain and few cattle, whereas their neighbors to the south have many cattle and little feed and would be willing to sell at low prices. The government has taken action on this proposition

Budget Speech Postponed

OTTAWA, Feb. 5 .- Hon. W. T. White has decided to postpone his budget until the beginning of March, thus enabling him to have for the purpose of comparison practically the same period as was covered in Fieldings budgets

Antelopes Increasing CALGARY, Feb. 6 .- Passengers on C.

P R trains running through the irrigation block are much interested these days to see roving bands of antelopes grazing tranquilly along the main line of the railway between Brooks and Bassano. The animals in bands of from 200 to 500 are attracted to the locality to feed on the rich grass adjacent to the line, of which there is considerable. The provincial game regulations, which are strict, allow an open season only in October, each hunter being allowed kill but two unless under one year old, Sunday shooting is prohibited. Under these regulations the species is rapidly increasing.

Chinese Qua Boardwith Beri ventures

The British Pritchett, of th maintains a dir New York und Coleman & Ev wharf on Sund tons of steel ra all kinds, and terday. The which is follow bringing a carg 1,850 tons will

Rosal tollow will brit steel plates for way Company i

west coast rout quimalt firm, and go to the B. C. pany's wharf a to discharge thi which is making in this line, too to New York be and Vancouver. October 31st, an ceal, sailing on after bunkerin December 17th. tura. Colombia. discharged 800 mestly rails, re bian port for tw ing her voyage When the Pul Colombian port a from a plank th and struck his up groaning, co

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"You should man," said the er and salt trouser bottom, and a b he was proud of a rusty hayonet relt."

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The Purley le

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## PURLEY BRINGS STEEL CARGO

Friday, February 9, 1912

Chinese Quartermaster Died on Board-Seven Chinese II with Beri-Beri-Crew's Adventures at Buena Ventura

The British steamer Purley, Capt. Pritchett, of the Maple Leaf line, which maintains a direct monthly service from New York under the agency of Evans. Coleman & Evans, reached the outer wharf on Sunday with a cargo, of 5,200 tens of steel rails and steel products of all kinds, and landed 300 tons here yesterday. The steamer Ocean Monarch which is following the Purley of this line, and is due here next month, is bringing a cargo of 6,000 tons, of which 1.850 tens will be discharged here, and = -witz Rosalia, which is on berth to follow will bring a large shipment of steel plates for the B. C. Marine Rail way Company for use in the construction of the new C. P. R. steamer for the west coast route to be built by the Esquimalt firm, and the Santa Rosalia will go to the B. C. Marine Railway. Com pany's wharf at Esquimalt on arrival to discharge this shipment. The Purley, which is making her second trip here in this line, took a cargo from London to New York pefore loading for Victoria and Vancouver. She left New York on October 31st, and called at St. Lucia for ccal, sailing on November 11th, and after bunkering at Coronel again December 17th, she reached Buena Ventura, Colombia, on December 30th; and discharged 800 tons of cargo there, mostly rails, remaining at the Colomcian port for two weeks before continuing her voyage to Victoria.

When the Purley was going into the Colombian port a Chinese quartermaster, who was baling in the forward bilge, fell from a plank three feet above the deck, and struck his side heavily. He came up groaning complaining of internal injuries, and the captain painted his injured side with iodine, and gave him some medicine. He died soon afterward of internal hemmorhage. The Chinese crew objected to a burial at sea, and, on the body, the corpse was taken to Buuena Ventura, where a shore doctor came off, and held an autopsy on the forward hatch while the shipmates of the victim gathered around. The superstitious Chinese considering that the medicine supplied by the captain was not efficacious, refused all medicine during the rest of the voyage, although several suffered from beri-beri.

When the steamer was discharging at Buena Ventura one of the deck officers and two engineers fell foul of the Colembian police. Although whiskey cost them "a quid a bottle" and heer was sold at several shillings a glass, they had a drinks, and were on their way to watch a ball, at which the score of white residents were gathered when the black police gathered them in. When released they came on board, and explained that they had a couple of drinks only.

"It's a good thing you didn't get drunk," said the captain. "or they might have hung you"

"You should have seen that policeman," said the engineer on arrival here "He had no boots, a ragged shirt, pepper and salt trousers with a fringe at the bottom, and a battered straw hat. But he was proud of a big rickel badge and rusty hayonet that hung from his

The busiest man at Buena Ventura when the Purley was there was the British cable operator, who has to handle the messages from Quito and Guayaquil where the revolution was in progress. The messages were sent from Quito to station and relayed to Panama. When the Purley was discharging the Colombians were talking of war Peru over frontier troubles, and 600 troops had been sent to the boundary. The Purley's officers did not think much of the Columbian soldiery. There was barracks at the port, and the barefooted sentry had a rifle green with rust and a bayonet pecked with rust marks. The garrison, some twenty or more, lay asleep while he patrolled, and his vigil over, he kicked one of the sleepers, threw his rifle to him, and strutted away.

A number of the Chinese crew of the Purley are suffering from beri-beri. They are believed to have contracted this as a result of using some rotten fish purchased by them ta Buena Ventura. Seven of the crew suffered, three of them severely, while the others were recovering. .

The Purley left for Vancouver last evening.

Poculiar Accident

The steamer Flyer, which plies between Seattle and Tacoma, has met vith a peculiar accident, which resulted in a break in the frame near the stern. The accident was a peculiar one, in which the whole force of the Flyer's engines was pitted against the strength of the iron keel frame, and the frame gave way. With a log jammed between the propellor blades and forced hard against the stern of the keel and the engines moving with full power, the strain for a moment was terrific. The engines and propellor shaft stood it wonderfully, the heavy iron frame being forced to give. It snapped off in two places, and the planking about the stern of the vessel was badly damaged.

PRINCE RUPERT OUT FOR G. T. P. PORT

Was Delayed Several Hours by Pog, Which Prevailed at Vancouver Carried Many Passengers

The steamer Prince Rupert, Capt. Johnson, of the G. T P., reached port several hours late on Sunday owing to eing delayed at Vancouver by the fcg. From Alert Bay to the Terminal City, thick weather prevailed. The steamer ern voyage. At Victoria 19 were em-barked, including C. P. Davis, city engircer at Prince Rupert, Mr. A. Bassett, general manager of the Hudson Bay Company at Victoria, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hagman, of Nabraska, J. Carrier, A. G. King, W. Waddington, W. Chamberlain, J. Mendy, Miss Coryy, who is bound to Haden harbor, and Mrs. Wm. Holmes.

DODWELLS CHARTER THE ROBERT DOLLAR

Another Big Freighter Added to Fleet Secured to Carry Overflow Cargo From Regular Lines

Following the charter of the steamer Harpagus, now en route from Norfolk with coal for the United State government, Dodwell & Co. have taken the British steamer Robert Dollar to take care of the heavy export trade for the Orient. The Cape Breton, also chartered by the Dodwell company reached the Sound on Sunday to commence loading. The Robert Dollar is now bound from Shanghai to San Francisco. The steamer Clansman reached Tacoma on Sunday from Na-nalmo with 150 tons of salt herring, to be loaded on the Cape Breton.

BRIDGE OVER RAVINE

Point Grey's Application to Government for Special Assistance— Route to Peace River Country

And still they come—the application for special consideration from the minister of public works in the arrange ment of his estimates and the apportionment of grants for roads, bridges

etc., during the current year! Point Grey council is one of the latest municipal bodies in line for government aid. It asks for special assistance in the building of a bridge, which is estimated to cost \$120,000, over the ravine leading to the new University grounds. Assistance is also asked in the \$100,000 contract awarded by Point Grey for the paving of the Marine

The Stuart Lake Conservative Association was formed one evening about three weeks ago, and in less than an hour after organization had been completed a resolution had also been adopted requesting the government to open up a good road from Stuart lake to McLeod on McLeod lake, to connec with the new wagon road from Milne's landing built last season. It is urged that such a road as asked for would open a through route to the Peace river country, as from, McLeod lake there is dependable water communication through to the Peace.

A petition for the damming of the upper end of Canoe pass, near Ladner, has been, it is reported, signed by every farmer in the Delta district. The proposal is to dam this upper end of the pass and sonstruct a solid road over the dam; this would keep the silt out of this branch of the Fraser, which would be left over the same than the pass and sonstruct a solid road over the dam; this would keep the silt out of this branch of the Fraser, which would be left open from the sed so that it might be used for vessels carry

ing freights to the Delta
With respect to the recently presented request for an early inauguration of work on the extension of the Okanagan Landing road, it is understood that the government has decided to put this work in hand as soon as weather conditions permit.

MRS. DAVEY PASSED AWAY ON SUNDAY

Wife of Mr. Prederick Davey, M. P. P. Died at Family Home After Illness of Several Weeks' Duration

Much regret will be felt by her many friends in this city at the death of Anna Davey, wife of Frederick Davey, M. P. P., for Victoria, which occurred early yesterday morning at the family residence, 2664 Blanchard street, after several weeks' illness. The deceased lady was 71 years of age, and was born in Camborne, England, coming to Victoria in November, 1880.

Vovember, 1880. Besides her husband she leaves a family of grown-up sons and daughters to mourn her loss. These are: Mr. Fred Davey, who holds a position in the City Hall; Miss Lucy Davey and Mrs. Clarence Dearville, of this city, and Mrs. Harry Eagleson, of Vancouver, and six grandchildren. The funeral will take place on Wednesday at 2.30 p. m. from the above residence, Rev. A. Henderson officiating.

Shrubb Loses Race

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 5 .- William Queal, the American runner, defeated Shrubb, the Englishman, in a close race of 12 miles here tonight. His time was one hour, six minutes and 17 4-5 seconds, the track, 21 laps to a mile, being slow. Queal spurted in the last mile and crossed the tape about half a lap in the lead.

Moody Anniversary

CHICAGO, Feb. 5 .- This was the anniversary of the birth of Dwight L. Moody, and man and women who are carrying on the work of the Moody Bible Institute observed the occasion Men who had worked with the renowned old preacher told reminiscences of him at a noonday meeting in the insti-

Sir Wilfrid to Go South

OTTAWA, Feb. 5 .- Sir Wilfrid Laurier intends to go to California for a lengthy holiday as soon as he is free of his house duties. This will probably mean that no effort will be made by the opposition to prolong the

For Panama Exposition

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- A joint resotion that would permit the Panama Pacific exposition company to use portions of the Presidio and Fort Mason military reservations at San Francisco for temporary, exposition purposes passed the house today.

Caused by Broken Rail

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 5.—A broken rail caused the derailment of four coaches on eastbound Big Four pas-

# GERMAN LINE

of North German Officials Lloyd Company Announce that Service will be Inaugurated to North Pacific

Paul Heinekin, manager, and Carl Steplefelt, traffic manager, of the North German Lloyd Steamship company, which operates over 300 steamers to all parts of the world, have arrived at San Francisco to begin a tour of investigation of the trade and future prospects, as well as the port facilities now available and contemplated at the ports of the North Pacific coast.

The officials of the North German Lloyd line announced that a service would be established to this coast via the Panama canal carrying both freight and passengers, and it was expected by them that a large trade would be done in bringing immigrants from Europe via the Panama canal to North Pacific ports.

Mr. Paul Heinekin sald: "Your Pa cific coast will witness a trade revo-lution as soon as the Panama canal is completed. Your business will increase twenty-fold, as well as your population. It is the intention of the North German Lloyd steamship company to share in the profits of this new order of things, and that is why we are here. Conditions on this coast will be ideal in a few years. But if your ports want trade they will have to offer inducements. The which offers the best facilities safe docking and speedy discharging and loading of ships, with proper rail connectons, is the port which will get the trade."

Wrestlers at Vancouver

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 5.-John Berg, light heavyweight champion America, successfully defended his title against Chester McIntyre of this city, winning the first and third falls, - Mo Intyre took the second fall in 20:30. Berg secured the first fall in 24:20 and the final fall lafter 30 minutes of wrestling. The match was the best seen here in years.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Owing to the unsatisfactory result of the contest on Jan. 2, between Frank Moran the Pittsburg heavyweight, and Fred Storbeck, the ex-heavyweight champion of South Africa, a return match was fought at Blackfriars tonight. Moran won. In the previous contest Storbeck was disqualified in the seventh round for fouling. Both received much punishment temant, and in the swelfth round the American floored Storbeck three times. American floored Storbeck three times Storbeck was unable to come up for the

## ANOTHER RAID **IN-VANCOUVER**

Safe in P. Burns & Co.'s Shop on Granville Street is Blown Open and \$121 in Cash Taken by Bandits

VANCOUVER, Feb. 5 .- Blowing the safe in the P. Burns' store at 2417 Granville street in pieces shortly after midnight, robbers secured about \$121 in cash and made their escape. The noise of the explosion was heard for blocks around, and the force of it was so great that the interior of the store was wrecked and the meat was scattered over the

P. C. McCarroll, who was patrolling his beat in the vicinity of the robbery, hurried to the scene, but when he got there there was nothing in sight but smoke, twisted metal and scattered meat. He found that the robbers had entered the rear door by breaking the glass and then turning the lock. George H. Hayes and William J.

Hayes, who live at 1424 Broadway west, were going home along Broadway, a few minutes after the explosion was heard, and they state that they saw two men going on Broadway. When the two men saw the Hayes brothers they turned down a side street and ran south.

DAUGHTERS OF EMPIRE IN ANNUAL SESSION

Reports of Year's Work Shows Much Progress—Description of Coronation Celebration to Be Printed

The annual general meeting of the Daughters of the Empire was held on Monday afterhoon in the Alexandra club, the president, Mrs. Henry Croft being in the chair. The election of officers resulted in those holding office for the past year being relected, the list reading as follows: Regent, Mrs. Croft; first vice-president, Mrs. Luxfor; treasurer, Mrs. Bennett; secretary, Mrs. Hanington, and standard bearer, Mrs. Parker Hibben. Councillors were elected as follows: Mrs. Curtis Sampson, Mrs. McMicking, Mrs. Dewdney, Mrs. J. D. Gordon, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Hasell, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Beaven. The report of the executive committee on the year's work was read by the secretary while the president gave a short address illustrative of the progress made by the order during the past twelve months. A communication was received from the Women's Canadian club, stating the willingness of its members to cooperate with the Daughters of the Empire in their forthcoming course of lectures, which will commence on the 26th inst. with a lecture by Mr. E. O. S. Scholefield, profinced.

Most interesting and well expressed was

interest and will be forwarded to the national chapter in Toronto with the various annual reports and other rata of the local branches. Mrs. Day's, report on the children's committee of the coronation carnival which was read at the last meeting will also be sent to Toronto, and it was decided that before this was done both this report and that of Mrs. Hasel' should be printed here, so that the order could refer to them at future times.

at future times.

Considerable discussion was held over the Considerable discussion was held over the request sent to the national chapter from the Vancouver branches of the order that the provincial organization should be formed in that city. The constitution clearly points out that the provincial chapter can only be former in the capital city of the province, and some feeling has been aroused by the local members at the action taken by the sister city in the matter. Victoria feels also that the time is not yet ripe for the forming of a provincial organization as the order is only established in Vancouver and Victoria, and not in any other cities of the province. The local executive with whom Vancouver has been in communication on the matter, wrote a letter to the Terminal City a few days ago strongly protesting against their action, but have not yet had time to receive a reply.

At the close of the meating Mrs. Croft re-

At the close of the meeting Mrs. Croft re-turned thanks to the ladies for the confi-dence they had shown in her by re-electing her to the office of president, after which the strains of the National Anthem brought the afternoon to an end.

# BRITONS ANGRY OVER SENTENCE

Result of Trial of Bertram Stewart, London Lawyer, on a Charge of Espionage Arouses Indignation

LONDON, Feb. 5 .- Indignation in this ountry is rapidly growing at the sentence imposed on Bertram Stewart, a prominent lawyer, who recently, at Leipsic was found guilty of espionage and ordered confined in a fortress for three years and a balf. Stewart's trial lasted five days, and when the verdict was an-nounced he declared vehemently that he

It is suggested that a movement be ordered for the hoycott by British tourists of all German holiday resorts, as a protest against what is almost universally characterized by the newspapers as a "judicial scandal" and "gross miscarriage of justice."

Feeling against A.

Feeling against Germany, which has been subsiding has become more bitter than ever.

CAPT, BROTHERTON INJURED Osaka Shosen Maisha Line Pilot and Stevedore Meets With Accident

While standing on the wharf at Ta oma watching the Japanese steam er Chicago Maria completing her cargo for the Orient, Gentain A. Brotherton, Puget Sound-pilot for the Osaka Shosen kaisha, was struck by a steel rail and injured to such an extent that he was unable to pilot the vessel from

Included in the steamer's cargo was a shipment of railroad steel. Long, shoremen were busy loading the last of the shipment and Captain Brotherton was watching the work. As a slingload of rails was being hoisted from the where it. from the wharf, it swung around and one of the rails struck Captain Brotherton in the stemach, throwing him heavily to the dock. No bones were broken and the injury will not prove serious, but the master mariner i

#### YACHT AQUILO BOUGHT BY VANCOUVER MAN

Mr. B. T. Bogers, of B. C. Sugar Refin-ery, Purchases Steamer From

The fine steam yacht Aquilo has been purchased from James A. Moore of Seattle by Mr. B. T. Rogers, president of the B. C. Sugar refinery of Vancouver, and the Aquilo is being transferred to the British flag and will be registered at Vancouver. The yacht is a steel vessel, 152 feet over all, 126 feet long on the water line, 20-foot beam, nine-foot draft, of 176 gross tons and built in South Boston, Mass., in 1901, at a cost of \$100,000. She is fitted with triple expansion engines

and water tube boilers, Three years ago Mr. Moore purchased her in New York city and sent her under her own power to this coast When built, she used coal as firel, but immediately on her arrival here the Moran company changed her into an oil burner.

She has been used in connection with the steel plant at Irondale and was a familiar figure in these waters. Today she passes from American registry and hereafter will fly the British flag from her taff-rail.

Mr. Hawley's Will Missing NEW YORK, Feb. 5 .- Although he is aid to have left an estate estimated at \$40,000,000, it became known today that the will of the late Edwin Hawley cannot be found. Until it is found, the disposition of Mr. Hawley's vast estate,

including his great railroad interests,

will remain in doubt. He made the will in 1903. Third Term Question Dodged WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- The house today avoided going on record on presidential third terms. Just at the momen when the Slayden resolution, aimed principally at Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, seemed about to pass, a shrewd parliamentary move displaced the measure for consideration. It may be revived later in the session.

Saskatchewan Grain

WINNIPEG, Feb. 5.—The saskatche-war government crop bulletin issued tonight places the yield at ninety-seven million bushels last year, outdistancing thick weather prevailed. The steamer coaches on eastbound Big Four passalled again yesterday morning. She brought 115 passengers south, and will compose train N- 10, four miles west of London, Ohio, late today, four men and one woman were injured.

The steamer coaches on eastbound Big Four passalled again yesterday morning. She brought 115 passengers south, and will compose the coronation on the series and both Dakotas. It is caused that twenty million bushels is the report read by Mrs. Rasell on the observance of the coronation in this city by the order. This was listened to with much Minnesota and both Dakotas. It is cati-

#### WASTED AWAY TO A SHADOW

"Pruit-a-tives" Cured Me After 12 Years Suffering.

HULL, QUE., Dec. 24, 1910. For the past twelve years, I had painful attacks of Dyspepsia. Finally, in March, 1908, I suffered such tortures that I was compelled to stay in bed. I could not digest my food and everything I ate caused the most agonizing pain in my stomach. I also had a fearful attack of Constipation, and at times I had no movement of the bowels for two weeks.



Three doctors attended me for tw years and gave me all kinds of medi cine but did me no good. My weight came down to only 80 pounds and everyone thought I was going to die. Finally I had the good fortune to "Fruit- a-tives" and as soon as I began to take them, I felt better. I persisted in the treatment and to my joy and to the astonishmer t of my friends, I im-

Now I feel very well, weigh pounds (and this is more than I ever weighed, even before my illness) I attribute my cure solely to Fruit-atives."

Madame ANDREW STAFFORD. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial size. 25c. At all dealers, or from Fruit-atives Limited. Ottawa.

# BIG ADVANTAGE

Experts in that Country Design Type of Internal Combustion Engine Likely to Revolutionize Navy Affairs

LONDON, Ech. 5 .- The British admiralty has received news from a reliable source that a type of internal combus tion engine has been brought well towards completion by German experts, which if it fulfills the expectation of its designers should give the German navy an immense advantage in its race for supremacy over the British and other navies of the world.

A prominent engineer who has learned the main details of this engine-which its designers have endeavored to keep secret—said to the Associated

"I can conceive that a vessel may be designed, using these engines, which would make the latest Dreadnoughts obsolete, and it looks as if the revolution were imminent. For such a vessel the radius of steaming might be multiplied by three or four, or the thickness of armor it could carry might be greatly increased, or the vulnerability might 'diminished."

In one of the principal works in Germany, a marine plant has been completed after exhaustive research and expensive experiments, conducted secretly by a most able staff. The plant consists of three engines of 600 horsepower each, one to each propeller. Each engine has three cylinders, producing 2,000 horsepower each, the cylinders be-ing double-acting the explosion occur-

The incorporation of such machinery in a vessel means the abolition of boilers, also the saving of the space occu-pied by bunkers, as the engines would require less than one-half pound per hersepower hour, which would mean 100 tens of oil per 24 hours for full power, full speed. Any grade of crude or re-fired petroleum may be used.

Germany has led in the study and evolution of this engine, and is far in advance of other countries. The internal details of such an engine are easily kept secret, and the perfection of a success ful counter-design by any other nation would necessarily require a long period

SANTA ANA ARRIVES

Steamer Which Met With Acident a Kassan Bay Brought to Scattle The steamer Santa Ana, which was

ashore in Kassan bay, reached Seattle on Sunday, leaking at the rate of two inches an hour. The mutiny of seven saffors at Ketchikan before the vessel sailed on the west run was one of the mishaps of the voyage. The men demanded an increase in wages before they would consent to ship for these trips, and Capt. Bullene paid them off. One of the men declared he would not stay aboard on the extra route for \$1,000 a month. After being paid off the men refused to give up their quarters to the new crew unless their transportation was paid to Seattle. Capt. Bullene placed them under arrest and they were taken ashore at Cordova, after which they were liber-

Alberta Railway Project

EIMCNTON, Feb. 5 .- in the Alberta legislature this afternoon, Premier Sifter outlined 3,000 miles of railway whileh his government was guarantee at the rate of thir een thousand dollars per mile,

Corrig College

Select High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of 8 to 16 years. Refinements of well-appointed Geneleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate L. D. Phone, Victoria 742, Autumn term, Sept. 1st. Principal, J. W. CHUECH, M. A.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

The Labrels Rockland ave. Victoria B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Muskett, Fsq. assisted by J. L. Moilliet, Fsq. assisted by recreation grounds, gymnasium cadet corps. Xmas term commences September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

LAND NOTICES

LAND ACT. Form No. 9. Form No. 9.

Form of Notice.

Victoria Land District—District of Cowlehan
Take notice that Edward George Wolfe
Winstaniey, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation
nancher, intends to apply for permission to
purchase the following described lands:
Commencing at a post planted on the southeast corner of a small Island adjoining
Samuel Island, generally known as Lizard
Island, and on the shore thereof and following said shore to the point of commencement, being four acres more or less.

EDWARD GEORGE WOLFE WINSTANLEY
Date, January 2nd, 1912.

Victoria Land District—District of Cowlehan
Take notice that Martin Allerdale Grainger
of Victoris. B. C., occupation, Provincial
Civil Servant, intends to apply for permission
to purchase the following described lands;
Commencing at a post planted on the shore
of a small Island near the entrance of Boot
Cove, Saturna Island, at the north-west corner of said island and following the shore
thereof to the point of commencement, being one acre, more or less.

MARTIN ALLERDALE GRAINGER,
Dated, December 23rd, 1911.

LAND ACT
Form No. 9. Form of Notice
Victoria Land District—District of Coast
Range 3.

Take notice that Howard D. Brown, of
Bella Coola, occupation, farmer, intends to
apply for permission to pure.

lowing are 19 - 62 fands; Commencing at a
post planted 10 chains north of S. Clayton's
Frem. Claim, 326 on the Indian R. S. corner, thence west; 40 chains, south 40 chains,
cast 40 chains, north 40 chains to point of
commencement.

HOWARD D. BROWN
Dated, December 18, 1911.

Renfrew Land District—District of Victoria Take notice that 1, Harry Rudge, of Victoria, occupation Hotel-keeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at the north-east corner of lot 277, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence enter the chains, thence north 80 chains, thence south-easterly along E, and N, boundary line to a point where the lafitude equals 50 chains south, thence south lafitude equals 50 chains south, thence south 10 chains more or less to point of commencement, and containing 360 acres, more or less.

HARRY RUDGE,

F. H. Sager, Agent.

Dated, December 18th, 1811.

Victoria Land District District of Coas Take notice that Guy EcMilan of Van-couver, B. C., occupation Cruiser, intenda to apply for permission to purchase the fol-lowing described linds. Commencing at a post planted at north-west corner of Tim-ber limit, No. 7652; Kwatas Arm, 'therice south. 30 chains, thence west 20 chains, more or less to shore, thence north 80 chains along shore to mouth of the Kevatna river, thence east, 20 chains, more or less, along Kevatna river to point of sommence-ment.

Dated, January 11th, 1912. Reafrew Land District

Take notice that I, Janet Kippen, of Victoria, B. G., occupation Married woman, intends to apply for permission, to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains north from the south-east, serger of let 286, marked J. Ks S. W. corner; thence north 60 chains, to the Er and N. boundary line, thence south-easterly along the E. and N. boundary line to a point where the latitude equals 60 chains south, thence 40 chains west to point of commencement, and containing 120 acres more or less.

JANET KIPPEN.

F. H. Sager, Agent.

Dated, December 18th, 1911.

Renfrey Land District District of Victoria
Take notice that J. Katherine Rudge, of
Victoria B. C. occupation, Married woman,
intends to apply for permission to purchase
the following described lands; Commencing
at a post planted at this the north-west
corner, thence south 80 chains, thence east
80 chains, thence northwesterly, following
the E. and N. boundary line to a point
where the latitude equals 80 chains north,
thence 5 chains west to point of commencement, and containing 360 acres, more or less.

KATHERINE RUDGE.

F. H. Sager, Agent.

Victoria Land District—District of Coast
Range fil.

Take notice that I, Arthur Vigay, of London, England, occupation gentleman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands. Commencing at a post planted at No. 7 post, Lot 48, Coast Range III, thence north 20 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 30 acres, more or less.

ARTHUR VIÇAY. Dated, December 19th, 1911

LAND ACT. Victoria Land District—Coast Range 2
Take notice that Ethel Roper, of Toronto, occupation nurse, intends to apply
for permission to purchase the following described lands:
Commencing at a post planted at the
northeast corner of Lot 298, Rivers Inlet,
Victoria Land District, District of Coast
Range 2, thence north 70 chains, thence
west 40 chains, thence south 70 chains,
thence east 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 280 acress more or less.

ment, containing 280 acres more or less.

ETHEL ROPER.

J. F. Tait, Agent.

December 27th. 1911.

IAND ACT.

Victoria Land District—District of Coast Range 2.

Take notice that Winnifred Roper, of Toronto, occupation nurse, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands—
Commencing at a post planted 20 chains east of Wadhams—Cannery and 5 chains south of the creek which runs into the sea at said Cannery (Lot 59) Riverz Inlet, Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range 2, thence east 40 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 29 chains to point of commencement, containing 30 acres more or less.

WINNIFRED ROPER,

J. F. Tait, Agent
December 27th, 1911. LAND ACT.

LAND ACT,
Sayward Land District District of Sayward.
Take notice that Florence Roper, of Toronto, occupation nurse, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

for permission to purchase the following described lands:
Commencing at a post planted beside a survey post on the south shore of Blind Creek Harbor 12 chains and 30 lipks north of the southeast corner of Section 10. Cortez Island, Sayward District, thence south 20 chains and 28 links to the shore of Cortez Island, Iflence following the sinucatites of the shore along high water mark in a northeasteriy direction to the west boundary of Lot 307, thence north along the west boundary of Lot 307 to the shore of Blind, Creek Harbor, thence following the sinucstites of the shore along high water mark in a northwesterly direction to point of commencement, containing 15 saves more or less.

FLORENCE ROPER,

FLORENCE ROPER,

FLORENCE ROPER,

LAND ACT

Land ACT

Land District, District of Goast, Range III.

Take notice that Aleck Crichton, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Surveyor; intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a bost planted at the N. E. of Kank Dow point, on the north side of North Bentick Arm, B. C., on shore line, and about 60 chains, more or less, east of Timber lease, 44,755, thence west, 40 chains, south to shore line, 40 chains more or less; thence in an easterly direction, following shore line to Kank Dow point, 40 chains; thence in a northerly direction, following shore line to post of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

ALECK CRICHTON,

ALECK CRICHTON,
B. Fillip Jacobsen, Agent
Dated, December 22nd, 1911.

LAND ACT

Land District, District of Coast, Range III.

Take notice that Ioll Hylla Verschozle, of Vancouver, occupation, married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands;—

Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner of H. D. Brown's pre-emption on the south side of the Bella Coola Indian Reserve at Bella Coola, B. C., thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 169 acres, more or less.

101L HYLLA VERSCHOZLE, B. Fillip Jacobsen, Agent. LAND ACT

B. Fillip Jacobsen, Agent. Dated, December 23rd, 1911.

LAND ACT.

Form No. 3— Form of Notice.

Victoria Land District—District Coast Range Three.

Take notice that Vincent Clayton, of Bells Cools, occupation storekeeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted 19 chains west of the northwest corner of Lot 126. Bells Cools, thence south 20 chaim, thence west, 80 chaims, thence north 10 chains, more or less to south boundary of Lot 3, thence east, 50 chains, thence or less to south chains more or less to south chains more or less to south chains more or less to the southwest corner of Lot 2, thence east 30 chains more or less along south boundary of Lot 2, to point of commencement.

VINCENT CLAYTON,

December 13th, 1311.

District of Coast—Victoria Land District
Take notice that 30 days after date, I.
Gertrude E. Mitchell, intend to apply to the
Hon, the Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum
on the following described lands.
Commencing at a post planted at the
mouth of creek at the extreme westerly
point of Sutherland Bay, Drury Inlet, thence
north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains,
thence seuth 80 chains, therice west along
the northerly shore of Sutherland Bay to
point of commencement; containing 640
acres more or less.

GERTRUDE E. MITCHELL
December 26th, 1911.

District of Coast-Victoria Land District District of Coast—Victoria Land District
Take notice that 30 days after date, I,
Gertrude E. Mitchell, intend to apply to the
Hon, the Commissioner of Lands for a License to prospect for coal and petroleum on
the following described lands.
Commencing at a post one mile east most
westerly point on the north shore of Sutherland Bay. Drury Inlet, thence north 80
chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south
60 chains, thence westerly along north shore
of Sutherland Bay to point of commencement, containing 580 acres, more or less.

GERTRUDE E. MITCHELIA.

December 28th, 1911.

December 26th, 1911,

District of Coast—Victoria Land District
Take notice that 20 days after date, I.
Gertrude E. Mitchell, intend to apply to the
Hon, the Commissioner of Lands for a License to prospect for coal and petroleum on
the following described lands.
Commencing at a post planted at the
mouth 6% a creek at the extreme westerly
point of Sutheriand bay, Drury Inlet, thence
south 80 chains, thence east 50 chains,
thence north 50 chains, thence westerly
along south store of Sutherland Bay to
polat of commencement, containing 640
arres more or less.

GEBTRUDE E. MITCHELLE,
December 26th 1911.

District of Coast, Victoria Land District District of Coast, Victoria Land District
Take notice that 30 days after date, T.
Gertrude E. Mitchell, intend to apply to the
Hon, the Commissioner of Lands for a License to prospect for coal and petroleum on
the following described lands.
Commencing at a post planted two miles
east of the most westerly point of Sutherland Bay, Drury Iniet, thence south 30
chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north
80 chains, thence easterly along south shore
of Sutherland Bay to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
GERTRUDE E. MITCHELL.
December 26th, 1911.

District of Coast-Victoria Land District Take notice that 30 days after date, I, Gertrude E. Mitchell, intend to apply to the Hen, the Commissioner of Lands for a Liceuse to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands. the following described lands.

Commencing at a post planted at the estreme westerly point of Sutherland Bay, mouth of creek Drury Inlet, thence north 80 chains, thence south 80 chains 40 point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less,

GERTRUDE E. MITCHELL.

December 27th, 1911.

District of Coast-Victoria Land District District of Coast—Victoria Land District
Take notice that 30 days after date, I,
Gertrude E. Mitchell, intend to spply to the
Hon, the Commissioner of Lands for a License to prospect for coal, and petroleum on
lie following described lands.
Commencing at a post planted at the
mouth of a creek at extreme westerly point
of Sutherland Bay, Drury Inlet, thence 80
chains south, thence 80 chains east to
point of commencement, containing 640
acres, more or less,
GERTRUDE E. MITCHELL
December 27th, 1911.

December 27th, 1911. District of Coast—Victoria Land District
Take notice that 30 days after date, I.
Gertrude E. Mitchell, intend to apply to the
Hom. the Commissioner of Land, for a License to prospect for coal and petroleum on
the following described lands.
Commencing at a post planted one mile
south of the most westerly point Sutherland
Bay, Drury Injet, thence south 80 chains,
thence west 80 cheins, thence north 80
chains, thence east 80 chains to point of
commencement, containing 640 acres, more
or less.

GERTRUDE E. MITCHELL.

GERTRUDE E. MITCHELL.
December 27th, 1911.

District of Coasi—Victoris Land District
Take notice that 30 days after date, I,
Gertrude E. Mitchell, intend to apply to the
Hon, the Commissioner of Lands for a License to prospect for coal and petroleum on
the following described lands.
Commencing at a post planted one mile
south of the most westerly point of Sutherland Bay, thence south 80 chains, thence
thence east 86 chains thence north 80
chains, thence west 30 chains to point of
commencement, "untailing \$40 acres, more
or less.

GERTRUDE E. MITCHELLE

District of Coast—Victoria Land District
Take notice that 30 days after data. I,
Gertrude E. Mitchell, intend to apply to the
Hon, the Commissioner of Lands for a License to prospect for coal and petroleum on
the following described lands.
Commencing at a post planted two miles
south of a point one mile east of the most
westerly point of Sutherland Bay, Drury Inlet, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80
chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80
chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

GERTRUDE E. MITCHELL,
December 28th, 1971. District of Coast-Victoria Land District

District of Coast—Victoria Land District
Take notice that 30 days after date. I.
Gertrude E. Mitchell, intend to apply to the
Hon, the Commissioner of Landa for a License to prospect for coal and petroleum en
the following described lands.
Commencing at a post planted two miles
south of a point one mile east of the most
westerly point of Sutherland Bay Drury
linet, thepee gauth 80 chains, thence 80
chains east, thence 80 chains morth, thence
80 chains west to point of commencement
containing 546 acres, more or less.

GERTRUDE A MITCHENIA
December 28th, 1811.

## THEIR MAJESTIES REACH LONDON

King George and Queen Mary Arrive Home After Memorable and Historic Journey to India

LONDON, Feb. 5.—King George and Queen Mary returned to England to-day from the most memorable journey ever undertaken by a King and Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. After an absence of three months, in which they had been crowned Emperor and Empress of India and had received the homage of many of their princely vashomage of many of their princely vas-sals in India, they were given a hearty welcome back to London. Their pres-ent stay in the British Isles will be only a short one. They are due to pay a round of state visits to European

courts this spring and summer.

After breakfasting on board the Medina with Queen Mother Alexandra, the Prince of Wales and the other royal children, their Majestles landed and were saluted by the guns of the forts around Portsmonth, On the quay were drawn up guards of honor of bluejackets and soldiers, who presented arms, while a military band struck up the strains of the national anthem. They boarded a train, on which the Queen and royal children also departed and traveled to London through a country covered with snow. All the stations along the route were decked with flags.

A large assemblage of notables was waiting at Victoria station when the train pulled in soon after midday. An archway bearing the words "Welcome Home," in gold letters on a blue ground, was erected across the plat-form where their Majestles alighted. Premier Asouth Premier Asquith, with other members of the cabinet, were the first to greet the King and Queen. Then a group of members of the diplomatic corps and prominent officers of the navy and army in brilliant uniforms. The Lord Mayors and the sheriffs of London and the Lord Mayors of the principal cities of the British Isles, all wearing their regalia, were present to

when the greetings were over a pro-ession of five royal carriages was formed. The King and Queen with the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary occupied the first carriage, which was drawn by four horses. With its excert of Life Guards in their brilliant uniforms, with shining breastplates and helmets and flowing plumes, the procession proceeded to Buckingham Palace, passing through Victoria street to Parliament square, and then along Whitehall and the Mall, injuring streets rearing with loyal cheers. formed. The King and Queen with the

from the first visit ever paid by a reigning sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland to their Indian possessions will be held this afternoon in Westminster Abbey and the churches throughout the

An interesting incident happened in Victoria street. As the King's carriage passed the American embassy, King George stood up in the carriage, turned toward the embassy and saluted the Stars and Stripes flying over the enadditional cheer from the crowd gather-

The enthusiasm of the crowds reached its climax at Buckingham Palace. After Their Majesties had entered, the thousands of people who had asembled around the railings sang successively "God Save the King," "Aul Lang Syne," Home, Sweet Home," and "He's a Jolly

demonstration by appearing on the bal-cony of the first floor, where they were greeted with salute after salute of cheering.

Landing at Portsmouth

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Feb. 5.-King George and Queen Mary, who left Portsmouth on November 11 on the steamship Medina bound for India, returned from their Durbar trip yesterday. The Medina arrived at Spithead at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, four-She was convoyed by the cruisers Cochrane, Argyll, Defiance and Natal, which, in command of Sir Colin Keppel, acompanied their Majesties to the Far view, from the shore and the Medina slipped in without ceremonial or salute. She went direct to her appointed moorings between the lines of the welcom-

The royal children, the Queen Mother Alexandra, Winston Spencer Churchill and the other lords of the Admiralty arrived here during the course of the

The Medina sailed from Bombay on January 10 and reached Gibraltar on

#### MANY PAY TRIBUTE

Ceremonies at Burial of Late Bev. H. G. Figures-Clinton Are Witnessed by Crowds Who Monored Him

VANCOUVER, Feb. 5.-With ceremon ies solemn, impressive and beautiful, conducted both by the church which he der of which he was an esteemed member, the body of Rev. H. G. Fiennes-Clinton, pioneer rector of St. James church, was today laid away in Mountain View cemetery. Churchmen, Masons, laymen and the public generally took part in - the last rites over the remains of one of the best known and most dearly beloved members of Vancouver's clergy.

All the services held over the body were well attended. Even the six o'clock requiem, the first service of the day, was attended by over fifty persons, and as the hour advanced and each successive ceremony was performed the crowd grew until at 11 o'clock when solemn requiem was celebrated, the auditorium

of St. James was crowded to the doorseven the aisles and the back of the church were filled with friends of the deceased, who gathered to honor his

SENDS CONGRATULATIONS

Cable Message to King George Tran Behalf of Canada

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.-The following cable was sent to King George today by the Duke of Connaught: "The government and people of Canada humbly desire to offer their heartfelt congratulations upon your Majesties' homecoming, and they rejoice in believing that the series of stately and splendid pageants which have marked your Majesties' progress through In-dia testify that the spirit of affection ple of Canada is shared in equal meas pie of Canada is snared in equal meas-ure by our fellow subjects in these far-off lands, from which through the blessing of God your Majesties have safely returned."

#### SAANICH COUNCIL AND SCHOOL ESTIMATES

ment on Baises of Teachers' Se Manual Training Discussed-Many Rems of Susiness

The plan of Mr. Hepburn's property in Strawberry Vale was referred to the road superintendent for report as to the feasi-bility of the roads; the plan on paper being found correct.

superintendent for report as to the feasibility of the roads; the plan on paper being found correct.

The school board estimates were then taken up, every member of the council expressing the sentiment that the cause of the children was one in which money must not be grudged. While some comment was made on the wholesale raises of salary—unasked for by the teachers but doubtless gladly accepted—the ordinary estimates overwhich the school act gives the council no control were approved. The new item of \$3.500 for equipment of manual training was unanimously decided to be wrongly classified and to rightly be considered extraordinary. It was pointed out that as the trustees had been elected by acciamation and had not addressed the meetings, that there was no mandate for the introduction of these branches and that the opportunity should be selzed of taking the popular fote by incorporating them in the Loan Bylaw, which the trustees will in the ordinary course, ask the council to put before the people.

Chairman Miller speaks.

Chairman of Trustees Miller, then addressed the council at some length, pleading with them to have confidence in his board. Councillor Borden pointed out that the council had no reason to blindly accept the trustees classification of the expenditure and that the fact of the trustees holding that an extraordinary from was an ordinary one did not make it so either in common sense or law.

common sense or law.

Councillor McGregor asked why it the Trustees were so ture of their action being in accordance with the will of the people they should be so unwilling to allow a vote to be taken on it.

Councillor Hill produced a largely signed petition from his constituents in Gordon Head supporting his attitude.

Councillor Dunn said it was a gross case of "tacking" and that, if the council permitted such a gisringly extraordinary item to be included as ordinary, that they had no guarantee as to where the process would stop. He pointed out that an item which had never occurred before and never would again, could not possibly be considered ordinary, and quoted Webster's definition of the word.

Councillor Quick prophesied the disappearance of extraordinary estimates swallowed up at the bidding of the trustees by ordinary, he said it was the thin edge of the wedge, and that as the elected representatives of the people it was the council's duy to insist on an appeal to the electorate.

Would Use Airship. Replying to a question by the reeve as to how the children were to be conveyed when the motor car which is to take the instructor from school to school was full. Mr. Miller, with withering sarcasm, replied that as this was the 20th century they would be conveyed in an airship. He did not reply to a query from a councillor as to whether the estimates were up in the air on a trial trip. Secretary Campbell also sheltered behind the exact wording of the act and mas also unwilling to give the people an opportunity to vote on the inclusion of manual training.

sion of manual training.

Councillor Gale sought information as to the new school and its location at Saanich as the present site is not a central one. No definite reply was forthcoming. The trustees then withdrew to hold a meeting in another room and business being resumed a letter from George Rogers offering a graded right of way through his property for Lake road on condition of the council changing the name to Douglas street and maintaining a tarinac or oiled surface road, was filed and the writer notified that the council had no power under the highways bylaw to make bargains of the sort.

A gentleman in Gordon Head wrote com-

A gentleman in Gordon Head wrote com-plaining that the stumping operations of the road gang had blown holes in three roofs.

The council denied the soft impeachment Built on High Road. Another gentleman wrote asking for a survey of certain road lines. Mr. Pim explained that his anxiety had birth in the fact that he had built his barn and chicken houses on the said road, assuming that it would never be opened.

A complaint from residents in Parkdale re the impassibility of their roads was replied to by notification that the council had never taken them over, therefore had no jurisdiction.

Councillor Gale explained the object of a large petition asking for the widening of the Central Saanich road. It was referred to road superintendent for estimate of cost. A petition for aldewalk on Tilicum road took the same course.

Constable Little handed in his report for the month. The piggery question has been receiving his attention with Dr. H. R. Nelson, the medical officer. A letter was read from Mr. Aikman recommanding the drafting of a clause for the health bylaw stopping the importation of swill into the municipality. He was instructed to proceed with the drafting immediately.

It was moved by Counciling Guida second.

It was moved by Councillor Quick, seconded by Councillor Dunn, and carried, that no
tax be levied on improvements. Councillor
Gale voted in accordance with the vote of
his ward on the plebiscite in the negative.
The annual loan bylaw was reconsidered
and finally passed.

ble Little was laid over till hext meeting.

On receipt of a communication from the school board that they adhered to their decision that the disputed sum of \$2,500 was, ordinary expenditure, their estimates were returned to them approved less the disputed item.

The council adjourned at \$.30 p. m.

Minister Hazen Responds Promptly to Representations of British Columbia Members as to Need of Reforms

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.-This afternoon Mr. Clements moved for the papers, correspondence and reports between Captain Newcombe and the Marine and Fisheries department regarding to the patrol and protection service for the fisheries on the racific coast. He pointed out the importance of the Pacific coast fisheries, which last year amounted to ten million dollars out of the twenty-niae millions for the whole of Canada. He pointed out how a few years ago there were 52 poaching vessels, which pilfered two million dollars worth. Now there are over 200 poaching vessels, which steal 65,000,000 pounds of halibut yearly. The present protection vessels are inadequate, being able to steam only 8 to 10 knots an hour, while the poachers are much faster and are equipped with wireless telegraphy. Mr. Clements moved for the papers, wireless telegraphy.

He advocated the building of three up-to-date steamers, able to steam from 15 to 18 knots, and equipped with wireless telegraphy. These yessels should not be under the control of the naval service department. They could chers from the bays, where they catch bait and clean their catch. Mr. Barnard commented on the open

way in which the poaching business is conducted from Seattle, and on the humiliating influence on the province and the Dominion of the daring way in which the American poachers defy the Canadian regulations. He mentioned tioned a case where a vessel was seized and was released on the paying of a \$50 fine because the owner was a friend of the Laurier government. He held that the new protection cruisers should be built on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Stevens urged the construction of three vessels of the same type as the poachers, about 100 tons and 15 knots speed. These should be under the fisheries department, the Canadian navy being a joke. He went on to refer to the substitution of orientals for white men in the fishing industry and the far-reaching effects on the

Mr. Stevens also drew attention to the farming out of licenses and to the wasteful and inhuman methods pursued in the whaling trade.

Mr. Shepherd dwelt upon the scandalous traffic in licenses. Dr. Thompson of Yukon spoke of the posching in Hecate straits.

Hon. Mr. Hazen, after the usual compliments to the members who had opened the subject, said that their statements had been correct. The protection within the three-mile limit had been in a few statements. been inadequate, and the poaching fleet was numbered in the hundreds. He then outlined at some length the measures which the government is taking to meet this situation. The protection vessels are obsolete and useless, and the Kestrel and Restless are

to be sold. Three vessels are to be procured, two for protection and one for patrol service. Appropriations of \$275,000 for the former and \$75,000 for the latter are in the estimates. The new vessels may be ready this year.
One of the protection vessels may be jurchased and the others will be as against Regina. built. The building will be done the coast if possible.

Pending their completion two suit able vessels will be chartered at \$100 per day. An appropriation of \$50,000 is provided for this purpose.

Mr, Hazen declined to take the protection service out of the naval service department. The minister was the same in any event, he observed, and there were reasons of department convenience. Whales, the minister observed, are caught outside the threemile limit, and so the regulation of their fishery is a matter for international regulation. Canada and the United States are the two countries nost concerned in this.

Captain Bernier had drawn the attention of the department of slaughter of whales in the Arctic, and had recommended the prohibition of killing for a term of years. Mr. Hazen had instructed his officials to take preliminary steps to procure the formu of international regulations for the preservation of the animals Pishing Licenses

Turning to licenses, Mr. Hazen said that there was reason for strong criticism of the manner in which the previous government had handled the question. The habit had been to grant these licenses not to fishermen but to persons engaged in mercantile pursuits, who had no intention of fishing themselves. These men farmed the licenses out, obtaining as much as his tax they levied on the fishermen. No licenses have been issued this year, and none will be to persons not ac-tually engaged in the industry. He had asked the British Columbia government to co-operate, and also had asked Fisheries Officer Cunningham to come to Ottawa to consult with the provincial officers as to the license system. The practice of putting licenses up to auction might be tried.

There was another matter with regard to which the Laurier government had not seemed to realize the situation. That was the way in which the salmon fisheries were administered purely in the interests of the canneries. The canneries got licenses and the individual fishermen who were prohibited from exporting fresh fish, were at the mercy of the canneries and could pursue their calling only as the latter chose. A man might catch a good haul and reaching the cannery find a notice that it would only take so many fish per man. He could not sell his surplus fish, he could not throw them 1 to the water, he was not allowed even to use them as fer-tilizers of the soil. These regulations seemed to have been made years ago, when the cituation was not understood. They favored a few rich men; they were a scandal. Lest Saturday he had repealed those regulations, and now Columbia fishermen could send their fresh fish abroad.

Mr. Sinclair asked about oriental labor and the bonding privilege. Mr. Hazen replied that he did not wish to speak of the Japanese situation until he could study it and so speak more authoritatively. It was very important for international as well as do-mestic reasons. The bonding privilege was a matter which called for the most careful consideration. It would considered by the government in

the near future.

In the evening Mr. Stevens' bill to prevent the pirating of logs was given its third reading.

#### SEVERE WEATHER

Germany Suffering Under One of Worst Cold Waves on Record— Mavi-gation Impeded

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The great cold wave continues and is most severe in the northwest. Holstein reports a temperature of 24 degrees below zero. In Berlin and vicinity the mercury has fallen as low as 13. The Baltic between Mcklenbarg and Denmark is frozen over and steamer traffic between Warte-munde and Gjadzer, Denmark, has been The river Elbe is filled with heavy

ice, and the large ocean liners are having difficulty in reaching Hamburg. The small steamers are stopping at Cuxhaven. Wilhelmshaven is ice-locked and Kiel Haven is almost impossible of entrance to the largest vessels

to navigation by the drift ice, a rare oc-

#### RAILWAY COMMISSION

eparations Made for Opening of In quiry Into Western Preight Rate Questions

OTTAWA, Feb. 5, The railway comssion is making active preparations for the opening a week from tomorrow of what promises to be the most important investigation ever held by the board of inquiry into western freight rates. A great deal of preliminary information has already been secured. The opening session, however, will likely be merely formal, outlining the line of procedure, and no evidence will be taken edure, and no evidence will be taken

cedure, and no evidence will be taken until the commission goes west to hold its against. This will be very shortly. Several other important cases will also be heard at the meeting on February 13th, all bearing on the question of transportation rates. The minister of agriculture for Alberta has filed a complaint in regard to the coal rates in Alberta. However, as the inquiry into the whole freight rates question will include coal tanins, this for the time being will be dropped.

The Vancouver board of trade have asked for an inquiry into the question of east-bound traffic rates, which will be held next week. Briefly, the Vancouver

be held next week Briefly, the Vancouver board complains that the rates from Vancouver to Montreal are higher than west-bound. They ask that this discrimination cease. They also object to a four cent passenger rate in British Co-lumbia when three cents is charged throughout the rest of Canada.

In addition to these cases the Regina rate case will come up again. This application was heard before the board in 1910. It was charged that the rates between Fort William and Ragina at compared with those between Fort William and Winnipeg, were discriminatory

#### **NELSON'S HOSPITAL**

Institution for Kootenay Lakes District to Cost \$80,000

The policy adopted by the provincial government of assisting providence in "helping those who help themselves" by meeting half-way local enterprises in the establishment of new schools, hospitals, etc., with contributions equal to the home collections for such objects, is again illustrated in the case of the Nelson general hespital, which it is proposed to make a model institution of its kind in interior British Col-

It has been estimated that this hospital, to be known, as is the old one now in use, as the Kootenay Lakes General Hospital, will cost, with equipment and furniture, about \$80,000, and already there has been raised in Nelson and district—with the civic grant

ratified by a bylaw passed at the late municipal elections—about \$35,000.

This will be brought up to \$40,000 without difficulty, and the provincial government has promised Mayor Annable, Mr. Toye and others of the deputation which has just been here to present the subject, that dollar-for-dollar will be contributed out of the provincial treasury.

## STARVATION DOCTOR

Mrs. Hazzard Pound Guilty of Manslaughter in Connection With Death of Miss Williams

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 5 .- Mrs. Linda Burfield Hazzard, the starvation doctor, was found guilty of manslaughter by a jury in the Kitsap county Superior Court at Port Orchard last night for having caused the death by starvation of Miss Claire Williamson, an English heiress who underwent Mrs. Hazzard's fasting

The penalty for manslaughter is an ndeterminable term in prison of from one to twenty Mears.

Mrs. Hazzard, who is suffering from nervous break-down, is still in custody of the sheriff at Port Orchard, the \$10,000 appeal bond required by the court not having been filed today. Sentence will probably be passed on Mrs. Hazzard on Wednesday

# ARE CONSIDERED

President Sun Yat Sen, Republican Ministers and Yuan's Representative Hold Conference at Nanking

NANKING, Feb. 5 .- Wu Ting Fang, the republican minister of justice; Tang Shao Yi, the representative of Premier Yuan, and Wang Chung Wei, the republican foneign minister, had a long conference with President Sun Yat Sen on the final terms as suggested by the Manchus.

It is believed they decided upon some modifications, namely that the emperor shall retain his title during his lifetime, but that it shall not be hereditary; that he shall have no political authority and that he shall be permitted to reside in the palace at Peking with an annual pension of four million taels. Dual Government

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.-A dual gov. ernment for China is forecasted in the peace negotiations now proceeding state department advices. The new order, it is expected, will provide for spiritual and temporal rulers, the emperor to be recognized as the religious head of the empire, while the actual executive head will be elected by the people. Admiral Murdock reports that this is the situation in Nanking. Yan Shi Kai is declared to have made the proposal in an effort to retain some tangible shreds of power to the Manchu dynasty and it is said that the repubdynasty and it is said that the republicans will refuse to accept it, even to the extent of resuming the destructive civil wan. A significant gain for republican rule is indicated in the report that Chang Tu, the Tartar general at Nanking, who stubhornly resisted the advances of the revolutionists, has announced his adhesion to the revolutionary cause. tionary cause.

PEKING, Feb. 5.—The Empress Dow ager issued an edict last evening in-structing Premier Yuan Shi Kal to es-tablish a republic in co-operation with tablish a republic in co-operation with the southern republicans. The edict has not yet been published and it is expected it will be kept more or less secret so far as the public is concerned until arrangements in the south have been completed. Yuan Shi Kal is now endeavoring to persuade the Nanking government to hand over the control of affairs to enable him to carry on the administration of the whole empire until the national convention applie until the national convention and

pire until the national convention ap

points a permanent government and adopts a constitution. It is doubted here that the repu cans in Nanking wil consent to this. It is believed that the only solution possible is the creation of two provisional governments and the continu ation of temporary control.

#### BLAZING VESSEL FOUNDERS AT SEA

British Steamer Consols Loses 1 With Plames and Sinks at Sea in Atlantic

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 5 .- The British steamer Consols, cotton- laden from Galveston for Hamburg, flame-swept in a long, futile race for port, sank early ton of Cape Henry. Her crew of 34 men, refugees on the British steamer Castle Eden, were landed at Newport News.

The rescue was another triumph for intercommunication among ocean craft for the Castle Eden, headed from Savannah for Danish ports, picked up the wireless call for help from the imperiled crew of the Consols and rushed to

The battleship New Jersey, on her way north from the Guantanamo drill grounds, also heard the call. The Ne Jersey sent the first word to shore of the rescue of the men by the Castle Eden after the fire, which started early yesterday marning off the North Carolina coast, and gained such headway as

The revenue cutter Onondaga stood by the burning vessel as it sank. The Onendaga returned to Hampton Roads teday.

## IAQUA IN DISTRESS

Cape Mendocino Steamers Standing By

EUREKA, Cal., Feb. 5.-The steam schooner Iaqua, lumber-laden from this port to San Francisco and Los Angeles, s reported in a wireless message fromthe steamer F A. Kilburn to be in dis tress off False Point, five miles north of Cape Mendocino. The steamer Katherine and an un-

known steam schooner are standing by the Iaqua, which has a heavy list to port, probably from shifting of her

### NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Steamer Burin Will Bun From G. T. P. Wharf to Fraser River Ports Weekly

Arrangements have been made for the establishment of a freight service with weekly trips between Victoria and the Fraser river ports with the steamer Burin. The steamer will dock at the Grand Trunk Pacific wharf, where her freight will be assembled for the ports on the river. The Burin is a steamer 60 feet long with capacity for about 75 tons of general cargo. The service is to be started in a few days.

Attorney General Bowser has deter mined to open a prison camp at Burnaby for prisoners for whom accommodation cannot be found in the Vancouver city

# **More News About** Copas & Young

## **Grocery Prices!**

It will pay you to read and compare OURS with OTHERS.

CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack	\$1.75
INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 pounds for	
OGILVIE'S FAMOUS ROLLED OATS, 8-pound sack	
MORRELL'S SELECTED PICNIC HAM, per pound	
FINEST JAPAN RICE, 9 pounds for	
JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, large 16-ounce jar	
FRESH GINGER SNAPS, per pound	10c
CALIFORNIA PEACHES, PEARS or APRI- COTS, the finest quality of fruit packed, large	
PURNELL'S PURE MALT VINEGAR, large bottle	
Patronize the Store of the People	

# Copas & Young

No Specials or Bait.

Anti-Combine Grocers Corner Fort and Broad Streets Grocery Dept. Phones 94 and 95. Liquor Dept. Phone 1632



utiful perfume an odor that lasts long. It is made from nothing else but the Devonshire wild dowers. Buy just as much or as little as you please; 50c per ounce,

### CYRUS H. BOWES

Chemist

Government St., near Yates.

# Builders' and Contractors' Supplies

The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ld

A SPECIALTY

544-546 Yates Street

MELROSE FALLS CREAM CHEESE, 25c lb., 2 lbs. 45¢ ENGLISH STILTON, per lb. ......60¢ PARMEISAN CHEESE, in bottles ......35¢ CIRCLE CAMEMBERT, per box ......35¢ EIDLEWEISS CAMEMBERT, per tin, 50c or ......30¢ LIMBURGER, per lb. .....30 OREGON CREAM, per lb. ......35¢ NEUFCHATEL, each .....10¢ SMALL CANADIAN CREAM CHEESE, per pkg. ... 10¢ LIMBURGER CHEESE in jars, per jar......35¢ CREME DE BRIE, per jar......50¢ 

Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street Tels. 50, 51, 52 Liquor Dept. Tel. 53 the following "Gleanings in I have alw shade in our dustrious littl forest home o compel them

Mr. E. F.

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ntmost satisfa and ease of co I use six f lengths for si for cross piec inch wire nai clinche tightly the thick end edge of the These I put o

The cost of apiece, aside cost, at 40c. p gles \$3.00 per the weather, and as there shade board th complete. My are as good t made.

Charles Dicker the St. James the other eve eminent novel successor of a and he was pr pose was to re when the doctr vival of the fi est sway over t ed a trumpet of ably among t started a flood has risen to gr

Dr. Atherto

tioned that he the sons of Cl said that Dick increasing circ firesides. The im of a high social reformer he was a nove to the services life. His wor was to survey The wish of I dark corners light around th the prose of h books do not d household virt devotion, healt within his prov everything. I the poor and t

Charles Di trained as a s erty and stern ed his youth r man, and whe he was equippe most telling f thorities to pr social reformer in prison adm did more to ele English states

Mr. E. F. Robinson, of Shawnigan Lake, who very kindly supplied the Colonist with the accompanying photographs, contributed the following article to a recent issue of "Gleanings in Bee Culture":

A Swarm of Bees

I have always been an ardent advocate of shade in our hot months. We take our industrious little workers out of some shady forest home or some cool rocky crevice, and compel them to live in the blazing sun, covered by only some 7-8 inch lumber, and think it natural for them to work when the thermometer placed on the hive registers 120 deg.

F. Vast numbers of bees cluster outside to save the combss from breaking down, and a great force remain inside to fan and ventilate the hive. This condition is a direct loss to the bee keeper, to say nothing of the torture he is inflicting on those who are so industriously working for his dollars. The material and method of construction of shade boards are of vital importance. I have tried all kinds of material—I-2 inch boards nailed to cleats, but they are too expensive as the mill men charge for inch boards. I have used frames with canvas nailed on, but they are too flimsy, and blow off too freely. I have been using for eight years a board made of builders' lath and shingles that gives me the utmost satisfaction both in cost, durability, and ease of construction.

I use six foot lath, and cut two three-foot lengths for sides, and four two-foot lengths for cross pieces. I nail these together with inch wire nails. I turn down the nails and clinch tightly; then nail shingles on, turning the thick end of the shingle to the outside edge of the board, except the single ones. These I put on any way, as it does not matter

The cost of these boards runs about 10c. apiece, aside from nails and labor. The lath cost, at 40c. per 100, one cent; and the shingles \$3.00 per 1,000, which, with ten inches to the weather, would cover 200 square feet; and as there are six feet of surface in each shade board the cost for shingles is. 9c or 10c. complete. My boards made eight years ago are as good today as when they were first made.

Sectific Thouse the Use of Shade Boards

BODY

BAJE





Fhade Board on East Side in the Torenoon.

Shade Board on Top of Hive at Midday

Shade Board on West Side in Afternoon.

when the boards are shifted over to the east side ready for the morning. This makes three moves a day, and keeps three-fourths of the hive in perfect shade, much to the comfort of the bees, keeping them working and reducing swarming to a minimum. There is thus no loss, but a probable increase in yield of honey I find these boards a great help in keeping off bad winds in spring by standing them against the hive on the windy side; and just

now, August 8, they are of great benefit to the bees, as we have a terrible plague of wasps. The entrances have to be contracted, which would make the hives so hot that the bees would cluster out, much to the satisfaction of the wasps. As it is the hives are in shade, and few bees are out in front of the hive.

Some may object to the time it takes to shift the boards. I find it takes just five minutes to shift 25 boards, or 15 for the 25 hives each day, or one hour per hundred. Surely no bee keeper would begrudge giving this small attention. If the hives face the east, only two moves are needed.

# Dickens as a Reformer

Dr. W. H. Atherton read a paper on Charles Dickens as a Social Reformer, before the St. James' Literary Society of Montreal the other evening. The great heart of this eminent novelist, as a humorist, the worthy successor of Addison and Fielding, was attracted to the poor, as Dr. Atherton showed, and he was pre-eminently a man whose purpose was to reform existing evils. In an age when the doctrines of "laissez faire" and "survival of the fittest" held perhaps their greatest sway over the British mind, Dickens sounded a trumpet call to humanity to labor charitably among the weak and helpless, and he started a flood of sympathetic endeavor which has risen to great heights.

Dr. Atherton, in his opening remarks, mentioned that he had the honor to teach two of the sons of Charles Dickens in Windsor, and said that Dickens still appealed to a vast and increasing circle of friends with his great works of fiction, and his works adorn many firesides. The verdict of posterity has assured him of a high place as a humorist, moralist and social reformer. In the best sense of the word, he was a novelist with a purpose. Especially to the services of the poor did he devote his life. His works are literature. His mission was to survey life as a cheerful philosopher. The wish of his genius was to illuminate the dark corners of life by throwing the genial light around them. His was the gift to turn the prose of humanity into idealism, and his ooks do not disgust nor vitiate the taste. The household virtues of hearth and home, selfdevotion, health and cheerfulness. These were within his province to depict. He saw good in everything. In life he was the champion of the poor and the outcast.

Charles Dickens, he said, was by nature trained as a social reformer. Grinding poverty and stern circumstances such as surrounded his youth might have crushed a less strong man, and when he came to fight for the poor he was equipped to strike a blow for them with most telling force. Dr. Atherton quoted authorities to prove that Dickens was a great social reformer in his day. He worked reforms in prison administration as at Newgate. He did more to elevate the English poor than any English statesman. He had a sympathetic in-

tuition, he had a first hand knowledge of the points under discussion, and he was thus enabled to surpass any parliamentary theories on the questions at issue. His pen was the instrument that revealed the rarity of Christian charity. If Dickens came to Montreal today he would be one of her best citizens. He would at once join the Civic Administration League, and other organizations of altruistic activity. In Oliver Twist Dickens brought forth the evils of slum life . In Nicholas Nickleby was shown the exploitation of children in schools such as Dotheboy's Hall. In David Copperfield he showed the evils of child labors. Thus, in writing his books, Dickens started out with preconceived notions of reform. His Christmas carol had a wonderful effect. It sings the old Christian lessons of love, benevolence, and goodwill to all Christian people. Dickens could never cease urging the cause of the poor. In the last years of his life he was pleading their case. Something else existed in life, he taught, than dollars and diamonds

Now as to the mode of using them. My

hives face the south, as we have a strong local

east wind during May and June. At night

I walk round and place a shade board on the

east side of the hive a little to the front. This

shades the entrance up to 11 o'clock. Then

I put the board on top of the hive, projecting

I 1-2 feet over the front. This shades the en-

trance from the noonday sun till I o'clock;

then I put the board on the west side of the

hive eight or ten inches to the front, where

it shades the front and west side till night,

The heart, the human nature beneath his characters, are everlasting, and hence he surpassed his contemporary Thackeray, who was more of an artist, a master of style, and literary craftsmanship and scholarship.

Dickens' methods were illustrated by Dr. Atherton. How far was he a socialist? he asked. The teachings of Dickens could hardly be placed in line with socialistic doctrine as expounded by its orthodox teachers. So far as concerned the community of property, for example, he was outside of that pale. The danger of sociological writers was to take the poor in a lump. In doing so there was a danger of studying them afar off and legislating for them en bloc. Dickens, on the contrary, was a student of individuals, through which he worked. He brought before the eyes of the public the struggle between the poor and the rich such as no other man has done, and the task he had before him and before the public was how to harmonize these two classes. Citations from the Christmas carol were given. First comes hard, grasping, covetous Scrooge, and in this character Dickens had for his purpose the changing of his character by bringing him through a mass of experiences that brought | Weekly

him in sympathy with the poor. By reading an extract from this story he showed that Dickens went far with the modern socialist and philanthropist in placing the care of the weak outside of the parents. Therefore men nowadays bound themselves together to ascertain how far they could supplement the parents.

In the "Chimes" he taught that you must go down and see the poor, and not treat them in a far-off mathematical way. Then the extreme severity of the laws for minor offences in his days were also exhibited in a light that stirred humanity. "Give us in mercy better homes, give us better food, give us kinder laws, and don't set jail before us everywhere we turn," was the cry of one of his brain-children. Without being a household economist, Dickens put his finger on the right spot—"Give us better homes, better food."

#### LITTLE SISTER

I know a girl of presence fresh and fair, She lies abed year-long and so has lain For half a lifetime; flower-sweet the air; The room is darkened to relieve her pain.

There is no hope held out of relieving her, You could not blame her if she turned her face

Sullen unto the wall, and did demur From further breathing in her prison place.

Not so; her sick bed is a throne, wherefrom She doth most royaly her favors grant; Thither the needy and the wretched come, She is at home to every visitant.

They call her Little Sister; for her heart
Goes out to each that takes her by the
hand

In sisterly devotion 'tis her part
To feel, to succour, and to understand.
—Richard Burton in Scribner's.

"Sha'n't I play you the woolen underwear record?"

"Is that the name of the piece?"

"Is that the name of the piece?"
"No, we just call it that because it sounds so scratchy."—Houston Post.

Louise—"Is your new cook troublesome?"

Julia—"Troublesome! She couldn't act
worse if she were a near relative."—Harper's
Weekly.

# Naval Base at Rosyth

Constructional work on the new naval dockyard at Rosyth, on the Firth of Forth, has made very satisfactory progress during the year, says the Standard. At the same time it has not been quite so great as was anticipated or reported. Various factors have contributed to this result, the most important being the unexpected difficulty which arose in connection with the sinking of the immense concrete monoliths. Unfortunately, running sand was met with in quite unexpected quantity, this naturally retarding very seriously the rate of sinking. The unfavorable character of the weather also interfered with the progress for some weeks. During the height of a recent storm a long stretch of staging erected in connection with the sinking of the monoliths was destroyed, while the seas also made serious breaches in the earthworks which had been erected to exclude the water. Then the outside electric plant was badly damaged, cables and wires being cut, poles blown down, and lamps destroyed.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the amount of work accomplished has almost doubled in value as compared with that done during the previous year. Up to the end of 1910 the number of men employed on the works was about 1700, while at present the pay sheets, including those of sub-contractors engaged in erecting the electrical power station and other buildings, embrace nearly 2500 men. But the principal factor in securing this marked advance on the previous year's results has been machinery, and not men. Although the bonus of £700 a week which the contractors are to receive for such saving in time as they may effect seems a substantial sum, it must be stated per contra that Messrs. Easton, Gibb & Son, the contractors, have spent well nigh fabulous sums on procuring machinery and undertaking temporary work, such as the construction of earth banks, in order that the dockyard may be placed at the service of the Admiralty at the earliest possible date.

The greater part of the constructional work in connection with the submarine base has been completed during the year, and almost the whole of the granolithic coping on the

massive walls has now been placed in position. The boat race slip, situated near to the outward extremity of the submarine basin, has been finished. Excavation in connection with the construction of the two graving docks is well advanced, and a beginning with the con-crete portion of the work should be made before long. One portion of the operations which was expected by the Admiralty to be deferred till nearly the completion of the undertaking, but which has been begun within the last six months, is the construction of the entrance lock at the southeastern extremity of the basin. In order to get on with that work now, instead of waiting until the sea had been excluded by the basin walls, the contractors threw out a temporary earth bank of semicircular shape to give them sufficiently dry area wherein to operate. The embankment is now practically finished, and part of the constructional work of the lock begun.

During the year a labor exchange has been started at Rosyth. So far as Messrs. Easton, Gibb & Son are concerned, it has proved very advantageous, and as the firm now take on no workman unless he bears an exchange ticket, it prevents men roaming without let or hindrance all over the works. Over 10,000 men have passed through the exchange since it was opened, and of these 9000 have been engaged at the Rosyth Dockyard. As the number may seem incredible, it may be explained that there is a constant change among the lower classes of navyy workers, and that on an average Messrs. Easton, Gibb & Son have vacancies for about 50 men each day.

The contractors are confident that next year they will more than maintain the rate of progress of the previous year. More men will be required as the work advances. If 1912 does not witness the inauguration of the much more gigantic undertaking which is in contemplation for the large stretch of foreshore between the historic Rosyth Castle and the Ferry Toll, it is a prophecy amounting almost to a certainty that the present contractors will be offered the construction of a third graving dock, for which there is plenty of space on the western extremity of the works between the inner wall of the basin and the foreshore, at a cost of something like £300,000.

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Tel. 53

# February House-Furnishing Sale News---English Brass Beds at \$23.75, Friday

## Cutlery and Spoon Values Hard to Equal -Friday's Special Values

Nevada Table Spoons-These must be seen to be appreciated. Nothing that we can say in this advertisement will flatter the value that we are 

Double-Plated Teaspoons-These are a very useful spoon, will give long and satisfactory service, and are a much better quality than you would 

Table Knives-With strong Sheffield steel blades and good celluloid handles. These are well worth \$2.50 a dozen, but on Friday we will clean 

Aluminum Forks-Full table size, light, strong and easy to clean. We 

Sundry Table Necessities-Including butter knives, pickle forks and sugar shells, made of best English electro-plate and fitted with pearl handles. There are only 55 in this lot, and early shoppers will secure bargains 

Salt and Pepper Shakers-Nickel-plated, neat and useful sizes. Per pair Razors-You will go a long way before you will find a better razor than Our Special, even if you are willing to pay \$2.50. Our price on Friday for

Scissors-Our special Magna make is a splendid line and a useful size for home use. We recommend them and consider them a special Spencer 

### Nottingham Lace Curtain Net, Art Muslins and Japanese Mattings-Special Inducements for Friday's Shoppers

Nottingham Lace Nets-In ivory shade. These are in very attractive patterns and will make handsome curtains and draperies. They are a strong weave, and come in plain and bordered effects. See the windows for this line. The plain styles are 45in. wide and the bordered effects are 60in. wide. All one price on Friday .....45¢

Art Craft and Window Muslins-These come in artistic designs and colorings. These materials make up into very attractive curtains and draperies and are 36in. wide. Special value, per yard, on Fri-Japanese Mats—These mats come in a wide variety of woven designs

and are serviceable as well as attractive. Size 3 x 6ft. Special on Remnants of Tapestry Carpet-These are in one and one-half yard lengths, and come in a great variety of colors and patterns. Special

White Novelty Curtain Muslins-In fancy stripe, spot and figured designs. This material is 45in. wide and is a very attractive and serviceable material. Regular 50c and 65c values on Friday 35¢

SEE THE VIEW ST. WINDOWS NEAR DOUGUAS ST.

## Friday's Sale News From the Hardware Department

A BIG TINWARE SPECIAL AT 10¢

Here is an opportunity to secure many reliable kitchen utensils at a popular price. These are the best values that we have offered in this line for a long time, and no doubt they will be appreciated, so shop early if you want them. There are large tin cullinders, hand bowls, milk pans, the Victor flour sifters, retinned sauce pans, retinned hanging soap boxes with insets, funnels, clean-cut cake tins, jelly cake plates, tin dippers, bread pans, large cake tins with loose bottoms, soup strainers and many 

\$3.50 BIRD CAGES FOR \$2.50, AND \$1.35 VALUES FOR 90¢

See the window display on Broad Street for this lot. They are all well made wire cages, some fitted with drawer centre and slide bottoms, and all are well finished in white japan. There are several styles to choose from, and on Friday we will clean them out in a very short time-Regular \$3.50 values are to be sold at ......\$2.50 Regular \$1.35 values will be cleaned out at, each ......90¢

SPECIAL VALUE IN ALARM CLOCKS

These are a very neat style in a coppered case. They have a double gong. are good timekeepers, have a handsome face, clear figures and, unlike the average alarm clock, are an ornament to the room they are used in. We would consider them good values at \$1.25, but in order to make a rapid 

### Buffets at Prices To Please All-February Sale Values

Oak Buffet-In Early English finish. This buffet is constructed from handsome quarter cut oak, well seasoned and put together in the soundest possible manner. It contains one long drawer, one cutlery and two linen drawers, two cupboards with fancy glass doors and a low back with a beveled mirror 40x12 in. The top measures 50x21 in. Regular \$75.00 value 

Golden Oak Buffet-This is a very handsome piece of furniture. It is mounted on neat claw feet, has fancy leaded glass doors three cupboards, one long drawer and three small drawers. one of which is lined for cutlery. The back is very attractive in design, neatly finished with carving, turned pillars, supporting shaped brackets and a shaped mirror. Regular \$45.00 

Solid Oak Buffet, in Early English finish. Has bow front. three cupboards, one with a bow-shaped door with a neat leaded glass panel, one large drawer and two small drawers, with shaped fronts. The top measures 48x19 in. and is our, regular \$49.00, marked for the February sale at....\$33.75

Fumed Oak Buffet—With one long drawer, two linen drawers and one cutlery drawer. This buffet has two cupboards with fancy glass doors and is neatly finished with quaint handles. 

## A New Shipment of Handsome Brass and Oxodized Silver Bedsteads Just Arrived From England. On Sale Friday at \$23.75

See these Bedsteads in the Broad Street windows. They are beauties, both in design and quality, and at this modest price they are a remarkable bargain. They are made of extra heavy brass tubes, are double laquered and well finished. The design is entirely new, has 11/2 in. square pillars finished with neat caps, hollow curved head rail and seven square rail fillers half-inch square. The oxidized silver is an entirely new style and should prove popular. No better value is to be had in brass beds than this represents. In fact we consider them the best we have seen at the price. For sale on Friday at......\$23.75

### Six Piece Dining Room Suites-Priced Below the Average

Strong Dining Suite—Consisting of five side chairs and one arm chair. In style they resemble the mission style, have solid leather seats finished with leather studs. February Sale price

S29.00

Dining-room Chairs—In Early English finish and made of choice quarter cut oak. The heads and slats in the back are nearly shaped and carved plain wood seats and strongly.

neatly shaped and carved, plain wood seats and strongly braced legs. This is a very serviceable set and an excellent value. Five side chairs and one arm chair complete \$18.75

Early English Dining Chairs—This set consists of one arm and five side chairs, with a gracefully-shaped head and banister back. The seats are plain wood, well shaped, while the arms and legs are cut to a very neat design and well braced. A strong value for the February sale.....\$29.75

Dining Suite-Made of choice quarter cut oak, has neatly shaped and rounded heads, six plain banisters I inch wide, handsomely shaped arms and legs. The set consists of one arm chair and five side chairs upholstered in solid leather. 

Golden Oak Dining Chairs—With neatly shaped head rail and a wide shaped banister in the back. The seats are upholstered in solid leather and finished with banding and studs. Arms and legs are neatly shaped and well braced. Five side chairs

and one arm chair. Price ......\$28.90 Golden Oak Dining Suite-Consisting of one arm and five side chairs. These are very strong and comfortable chairs, have loose seats, upholstered in leather, claw shaped legs, well braced, shaped banister back and plain heads. Suite \$29.75

## Fancy Lawn and Muslin Waists at \$1.25, Today

ancy Lawn Waists—With square or round yokes, edged with a neat insertion. A band of lace insertion extends from the neck to the bottom of the sleeve, and the sleeves are finished with two rows of insertion. The front is handsomely embroidered and finished with insertion. Good values and all 

Cross Bar Muslin Blouses-In tucked styles. They have laundered collars and link cuffs. Special value and all sizes. Per 

Dimity Muslin-These are all strictly plain tailored and all sizes are in this lot. See the View street windows for a display of 

## A Special Sale of Corset Covers on Friday

## See the Windows for These Exceptional Values

a row of embroidery across the front, and is finished with rows of insertion. The neck and sleeves are finished with lace and ribbons. Special for Friday's sell-

Corset Covers-Made of good cambric and in the tight-fitting style. The neck and sleeves are neatly finished with narrow lace and the values are much better than usual at this price. Per garment on Fri-

Corset Covers-Made of strong cotton, has : Dainty Corset Covers-In many styles. Some have tucked fronts set with insertion and embroidery and others are elaborately finished with lace and ribbons. Regular 50c values are to be sold on Fri-

Cambric Corset Covers-With a deep yoke of embroidery, drawn with rin. satin ribbon at neck and sleeves. Regular value 75c are to be sold on Friday at ..... 50¢

Cambric Corset Covers-With a fancy yoke of embroidery back and front, made of embroidery and lace insertion. These are a specially good line, and sell regularly at 75c a garment. Special for Friday's selling ....... 50¢

### Library and Office Chairs-Some Rare Values

Brown Oak Chair-With a large round back, very conveniently shaped and upholstered in solid leather. The legs are cabriole shape and are well braced. The seat is roomy, well shaped and made of beautifully figured oak. February Sale ....\$19.50 Fumed Oak Office or Library Chair—Has a hollow and shaped back, conveniently shaped arms and a cluster of nine small banisters in the back. The seat is well shaped and made of choice quarter cut oak, while the legs are plain and well braced.

tirely of bentwood rails. The seat is solid oak, well shaped, and the legs are well braced. A very strong and useful chair 

## Ginghams and Quilts at Specially Low Prices, Friday

1000 YARDS OF 150 GINGHAMS AT 10¢ YARD

These are to be had in a variety of neat checks in good color combinations ,and will stand an almost endless amount of washing. About 1000 yards are here for sale on Friday and all are our regular 15c values. Special, per yard ..... 10¢

\$1.25 TO \$1.75 QUILTS FOR 75¢

Only 100 of these fine white Grecian Quilts are to be sold on Friday at this price, and you will have to shop early if you 

The First Shipment of Spring Foot-

wear for Men has Just Arrived

SEE THEM IN THE WINDOWS OR, BETTER STILL,

ASK TO SEE THEM IN THE DEPARTMENT

In this lot there are black leathers of all descriptions, patent

leathers, and tans in various shades. All are new models that

should appeal to the man who requires a smart and service-

able street shoe at a popular price. They are all Goodyear

welted, have solid leather soles and heels, smart in appearance and just a nice, medium weight that is well adapted for

immediate use. Popular prices prevail and all sizes are to be

## Boy's Knickers and Men's Odd Vests at Clearance Prices, Friday

Boys' Knickers-There are bloomer and plain styles to choose from, all made of strong corduroy, in colors brown, blue and fawn. All sizes from 24 to 34 are here, and all are our regular \$1.25 and \$1.35 values. Special clearance per pair, Friday ... \$1.00

Men's Odd Vests-In fancy worsted and tweeds. These are all made of sample ends of men's suitings and come in all shades and patterns. Every garment is worth not less 

# David Spencer, Limited.

### Men's Linen Collars-Values That You Will Hardly Better Even at a Much Higher Price

A shipment of imported Linen Collars in all the newest shapes has just arrived, and although we expected them to be a specially good quality, they have exceeded our expectations and are beyond all doubt, the best values that we have had for a very long time. They are an Irish product, made of good linen and are well worth \$2.00 a dozen. The fact that we are able to purchase an unusual quantity and distribute them between our three stores has enabled us to buy to advantage, and on Friday we will sell them at, per dozen, \$1.50, or 2 collars 

## 75c and 85c Underwear for Men at 50c, Friday

Men's Undershirts-These are a heavy quality, natural color, ribbed wool mixture garment, and may be had in sizes 34, 38 and 40. All are our regular 75c values and will be sold on

sizes. Regular 85c value on sale Friday at, per garment 50¢ Men's Shirts and Drawers-In a medium weight natural wool mixture. Three sizes only in this lot. Special value for Friday's selling, per garment ......50¢

VOL. L.

mmense Sweeps 4 structionare Repo

Residents S of Shack Away by wards the

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