....35c



er garment. . .. \$1.00 2.00 value

quality na-, reg. value . .. \$1.35

## at Half

will not be a these socks, you can get riday at the paying for ade of heavy as regularly pair, but for marked at,

Books

w Fiction

REAMER, by CAPRICE, by L FOES, by EEK FARM. ET EMPIRE,



ENANT, by SHARE, by by McCut-OF THE Campbell CAT, by Bur-

for 75c F LIBERTY.

OF FRANCE, NT OF THE Haynes ROUND THE Kingston
BY by Strang
MOUKDEN
F JAPAN, by

rs attached. ....25c

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist,

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1908

The prisoner was remanded.

INTEGRITY OF NORWAY

23 years, of Philadelphia, a naval apprentice died today at the naval hos-

Hartnet, who had been appointed ar

RUSSIAN OFFICER
SHADOWS FLET

SHADOWS FLET

SHADOWS FLET

Much Ado Made About Efforts to Gain Lessons From Its

Cruice

Place to place where the fleet stops, so that he may learn what there may be of interest from a strategic standpoint, that may be worth reporting. Baron Rosen said he had not made any application for Diatchkoff to accompany the fleet, nor had any one identified with the embassy, so far as he was aware for it could not be expected and it was not the practice of governments to permit foreigners to accompany a fleet for a long cruise like that undertaken by Admiral Evans.

The true inwardness of the discustrate of the

Cruise.

The true inwardness of the discussion of the whole matter, the Baron thought, was found in the statement in the St. Petersburg despatch which said the Novoe Vremya is conducting a campaign against the Foreign Minister and is seizing the present occasion to make capital of the incident referred to. Cruise

Observer Skips From Port to Port Where Battleships

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.-The imporst. Fetersburg, Jan. 18.—The importance attached by the Russian admiralty to the lessons to be learned from the voyage of the American battleship fleet under Rear-Admiral Evans is shown by the fact that a Russian naval officer, Commander Alexis Diatchkoff, is following the fleet on

May Call

VOL L., NO. 116

means he can obtain.

The commander adopted this course only after his repeated requests for permission to join the ships had been refused. It has been reported here that Diatchkoff succeeded in getting on board one of the American warships at Rio Janiero, and the entire incident of this officer's activities has been a source of some friction between the Russian foreign ministry and the entire of Russian ambassador to the United States, was instructed to ask for a permit for Diatchkoff to join Rea slready in operation and compete would be unfavorably received at Washington. Thereupon the Russian sample of the company for the busine with the foreign office, instructed at Washington. Thereupon the Russian ambassador to the United States was instructed to ask for a permit for Diatchkoff to join Rear been largely forced upon them by the active steps in construction the Secretary of the United States Navy Metcalf. This the officer did, but in vain, He was thereupon ordered to follow the feet as closely as he could, asking use of private steamers.

Commander adopted this course for the business one and the entire of the province of Alberta, following in from the west. The gold brought out for an outift. As far as can be learned the provents of the Bell the diggings are shallow. All the old-timers seem to have faith in the rectance system by the province. He was the reported new strike the substance of the sell company for the stream of the substance of of the su its trip around South America, travel-ling from port to port by whatever means he can obtain.

Commander Alexis Diatchkoff arrived in New York from Europe on the steamer Oceanic, December 12, and it was then announced that he was to succeed Captain Alexbosin as European navel stacke at Cashington.

Takes Highhanded Action in Regard to Chinese Road's Extension

Service from any service from the from

The second of the constraints of

The true inwardness of the discus-

Kelowna, Jan. 17.—The elections here resulted in the return of D. W. Sutherland as mayor, by acclamation; Ward 1, F. M. Duckland, by acclamation; Dr. Gaddes, by acclamation; Ward 2, T. W. Stirling, F. R. E. Dehart, J. Curtis, elected by large majorities, leaving the same council as last year.

place because Captain Nebolsin is still at Washington and Commander Distriction and Commander Di

## DRUCE CASE PERJURIES Several Witnesses for the Claimant May Find Themselves in Pain ful Positions London, Jan. 18.—The Druce case promises to bring in the spring an aftermath of sensational charges of perjury against several

perjury against several persons who were connected with the hearing. A witness in the case who calls herself Miss Robinson, was arrested last night and brought up in a police court to-day Yellow Metal on Ingenika

TRIBUTARY OF THE FINLAY

Excitement Aroused at Hazelton, and Many Prepare for Journey

tis, elected by large majorities, leaving the same council as last year.

Blaze in Chicago

Chicago, Jan. 17.—Property valued at more than \$60,000 was destroyed by a fire which started in a six story brick building on Market street tonight. Seven firemen were hurt.

Telephones in Alberta

Hazelton, B. C., Jan. 18—There is great excitement here over a strike on the Ingenia and Finlay rivers. A party of prospectors are leaving today for the new diggings, and more are fitting out as rapidly as possible.

Two of the discoverers are amongst those leaving today. They have been in the country for two years and came out for an outfit.

As far as can be leaving the leaving to the leaving

Signed by Several Powers Last November 1 to the diggings are shallow. All the old-timers seem to have faith in the reports, and are preparing for the new gold rieds.

The scene of the reported new strike is not many miles distant from the old many miles distant from the faith of the diggings are shallow. All the old-timers seem to have faith in the reported new strike is not many miles distant from the old many miles distant from the faith of the same territory. In all there will be about the time of the signing of the same territory. In all there will be about the time of the signing of the same territory. In all there will be about the time of the signing of the same territory. In all there will be about the time of the signing of the same territory. In all there will be about the time of the signing of the same territory. In all there will be about the time of the signing of the same territory. In all there will be about the time of the signing of the same territory. In all there will be about the faith of the signing of the same territory. In all there will be about the faith of the signing of the same territory. In all there will be about the faith of the signing of the signing of the same territory. In all there will be about the faith of the signing of the signing of the signing of the same territory. In all there will be about the faith of the signing of the signing of the same territory. In all there will be about the faith of the signing of the signing of the signing of the same territory. In all there will be about the faith of the signing of the signing of the same territory. In all there will be about the faith of the signing of the signing of the signing of the same territory. In all there will be about the faith of the signing of the signing of the same territory. In all there will be about the faith of the signing of t

## PERHAPS BACKING THE WRONG HORSE

France Not Very Sure of Pro-per Course to Take in

The Magnificent New Hostelry Ready to Receive Guests in the Morning

The chief inspector of Scotland Yard asserted that instead of being a spin-ster, the daughter of a Virginian planter, she was in reality the daughter of

er, she was in reality the daughter of a London policeman. On the stand this woman testified that she had been brought from America by Chas. Dickens to act as secretary to the Duke of Portland and T. C. Druce.

The inspector declares that Miss Robinson spent her earlier life here, and that she married a butcher with whom she went to New Zealand.

The prosecutor said he expected to prove that Miss Robinson's story was a tissue of falsehoods.

It was difficult to believe, he contended that statements so detailed and elaborate had been prepared without assistance and he hoped to be able to ascertain whence this assistance came. The prisoner was remanded. the Empress, will open for the accom-modation of the public. After months and months of planning and work the hotel is today ready for business, and tomorrow the name of the first guest will be inscribed on the register. To do honor to the occasion there Parliament Approves New Treaty Signed by Several Powers Last November To do honor to the occasion there will be a gathering of representative newspaper men from the principal cities of the Northwest and British Columbia, as well as a number of the leading railway men of the sante territory. In all there will be about thirty-five newspapermen and twelve or fifteen railway men present. The delegation of newspapermen will be

FATAL FIST FIGHT

ON TRAINING SHIP

One Apprentice Dies From Blow Administered by Another

Newport, R. I., Jan. 18.—Following a fist fight last Tuesday on board the United States training ship Cumberland, at this port, H. A. Hartnet, aged 23 years, of Philadelphia, a naval apprentice died today at the naval hospital.

## D. M. Manning, 20 years old, of Middleton, N. Y., also an apprentice, is under a sergeant's guard pending investigation into Hartnet's death. OF SMAIL LIGHTS OF SMALL LIGHTSHIP

Hartnet, who had been appointed an acting master-at-arms on account of his strength and ability to handle the youngsters on board ship, had trouble with Manning, who resented a push given him by Hartnet to enforce an order. The two came to blows, but were separated by one of the masters-at-arms. Later when the dayle decreased the second strength of the second seco To Proceed Under Her Own Steam From New York to

as he signified his acquiescence in the finding. He sat with head bowed upon his hands during the preliminary proceedings, and falled to rise to his feet as the others had done to reply to the interrogation by the clerk: "Was this, and is this now your verdict?" A bailiff touched his arm when his turn came to answer. He apparently did not hear the question, and it was repeated. Palmer rose and stood unsteadily, with eyes downcast, and muttered something unintelligible to the court and attorneys. Under prompting by Judge Anderson, the juror then replied with apparent effort at self control, and while the tears coursed down his checks: "Yes, under the instructions as I understand them."

lergely responsible for the long deliberation of the jury. So insistent was he that Walsh should be acquitted that he forced his fellow jurors to take separate ballots on every one of the 150 counts of the indictment. "He is such an old man-over 70 years."

Mint Ruilding the 150 counts of the intervence of the latest and what an old man—over 70 years," is said to have been the constant plea of Palmer. "He was technically guilty, but none of his depositors lost, and what is the use of sending an old man to prison?" he is quoted as having urged upon the other jurors time after time. He is said to have wept at times in the jury room, and he begged the others to consider the age of the defendant, and have compassion.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—An order in council is the result of protest that the Netherlands, Sweden, Austro-Hungary, Denmark, Belgium and the Argentine Republic. The order in council is the result of protests that

Rio De Janeiro, Jan. 18.—Rear Admiral Robbey D. Evans, commander of the American fleet, took occasion to day to express appreciation of the magnificent reception accorded the fleet by the Brazilian government and the Brazilian people. A serious attack of rheumatism, from which he suffered soon after leaving Port of Spain, and which has persistently troubled him ever since, has prevented his enjoying many of the receptions and entertainments organized in honor of the avisitors, but has in no wise lessened his appreciation of the efforts of the nation to make the sojourn a pleasant and memorable one.

The Admiral Robbey D. Evans, commander of the setting his estimates past the shoals of opposition criticism, and was quite ready to give all the information he could regarding his items.

Fatally Burned.

Mr. Pugsley made a good impression in steering his estimates past the shoals of opposition criticism, and was quite ready to give all the information he could regarding his items.

Fatally Burned.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—Mrs. Condon, a widow, 58 years old, residing on St. Alexander street, was fatally burned by a lamp explosion last night and died this morning.

Captain of Industry Dead.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Major Abram V. Morris knitting mills, and largely intoractic many contractions.

OWN

The Admiral is now anxious to press on to his destination. All the vessels are in shipshape, and have taken on their supplies, awaiting only the signal from the flagship to weigh anchor and begin the third leg of the journey to mans diffic coast of the Brunswick.

Captain of Industry Dead.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Major Abram V. Morris, founder of the extensive Morris knitting mills, and largely interested in other industrial enterprises head of the bank bearing his name, and the largest real estate owner in this section of the Mohawk valley, died this morning in his 83d year.

FIFTIETH YEAR

Privilege to Be Withdrawn in the Case of Several

COAL IN DOMINION LANDS

of the defendant, and have compastion.

The verdict was the result of nearly 36 hours, deliberation on the part of the jurors, after having retired at 3 o'clock on Thursday. There was no indication that a decision was near until about 2 o'clock this morning, when a request for pen and paper was to followed by the announcement that a verdict had been reached. This, however, was all that was positively known until the announcement was made in court.

The reading was followed by a motion by Attorney Miller for a new trial. Judge Anderson granted permission for the filing of the motion, and said that the attorney would be permitted to make the formal application later, and that he would listen to arguments on the same on January 28.

WILL SOON START

FOR STORMY STRAITS

Rio De Janeiro, Jan. 18.—Rear Admiral Robbey D. Evans, commander of strains on the same on January for the strength of the motion, a subject which has been brought up before this session.

Mr. Fugsley made a good impression in steering his estimates past the special past the subject which has been brought up before this session.

Mr. Fugsley made a good impression in steering his estimates past the strength is estimates past the subject which has been brought up before this session.

## PRINCE RUPERT MAY BE HEADQUARTERS

Rumors in Regard to Building Unable to Weather Financial Progress Made by Contrac-Reason Advanced for Action of of the Grand Trunk

the contract for the grading between Prince Rupert and Hazelton, about 200 miles, will be let to Foley Bros. Lar-son & Co.—Prince Rupert Empire.

To Report on Japanese

Vancouver, Jan. 18 .- For the purpo of informing headquarters officials of the Japanese consular service respecting conditions affecting citizens of that country who are resident in British Columbia Mr. Iwanaga, secretary of the Vancouver consulate will leave for Tokio next month.

Cave-in at Coal Mine

of his periodical trips of inspection of

Vancouver, Jan. 18.—The cave-in of the No. 2 tunnel of the Nicola Valley Coal & Coke company, known at the Rat Hole seam, which occurred last week, is much worse than it was at first thought, and it is doubtful if the tunner will be opened again, says the superintendent. No men are now working in this tunnel, which is over 600 feet long.

Trouble is Taken to Set at Rest Pacific Slate Company is Man-superintendent. No men are now working in this tunnel, which is over lation cial Scale

Acknowledgment From Earl Grey

Vancouver, Jan. 18.—In reply to the second of the proposed and the statistic of the statistic

the assurance that the city will now put on a rapid and more frequent service its land values are bound to accordingly increase, for it is confidently anticipated that the population will be doubled at the end of this year. The ratio of increase both in freight and pedestrian traffic on the ferry is shown by the fact that in 1906 the ferry only earned \$303 profit, while in 1907 the profit was \$17,500 for eleven months. If the town grew to this extent last summer what will it do during the coming season? The answer is found in the sale of so much abelian to the city will now put to he present time. The prospects for a successful exhibition have far surpassed the most sanguine expectations. Although the exhibition dates are nearly six months ahead, the extent last of the profit was \$17,500 for eleven months. If the sour of fire-proof, the city council and school trustees, over sixty being present. Manager Richards the ferry only earned \$303 profit, while in 1907 the profit was \$17,500 for eleven months. If the sour of of directorians a lesson on the necessity of fire-proof, but the company claims that the one only fire-proof, but last for ever, looking well all the distribution will less tiles are not only fire-proof, but last for ever, looking well all the distribution will less the bringing in of provisions, will last for ever, looking well all the distribution will less the bringing in of provisions, these tiles are not only fire-proof, but last for ever, looking well all the distribution will less the bringing in of provisions, these tiles are not only fire-proof, but will last for ever, looking well all the distribution of directors are not only fire-proof, but the confidence of directors are not only fire-proof, but the confidence of directors are not only fire-proof, but the confidence of directors are not only fire-proof, but the confidence of the progress in entries seed to some hands the time sever weather of last for the confidence of the progress are not only fire-proof, but the confidence of the prog

city to the mouth for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of deepening the water channel in order to facilitate the coming of large vessels up the Fraser will reach this city from the east to morrow afternoon and will on Monday in company with Mayor Keary, D. S. Curtis, W. R. Gilley and A. E. White, secretary of the board of trade, who were appointed a committee to look into the deepening of the channel proposition, take a trip down the Fraser on one of the government basis. It is expected that Mr. Le Baron will be in New Westminster for only about a week, as he has other pressing engagements claiming his attention. He gas and present members of larging a remuneration of and gravity for the constant of the c

## SOVEREIGN BANK YIELDED TO STRAIN

Storm-Other Banks to the Rescue

bank are the Dresdner Bank of Berlin, Germany, \$700,000; Thos W. Joyce, \$250,000; W. A. Merrick, New York, \$250,000, and W. Van Vleek, New York, \$200,000.

the main branch of the Sovereign Bank in this city will be taken over by the Bank of British North America, and an up-town branch by the Bank of Toronto. Depositors will get all their money, but nothing definite is known regarding shareholders.

Expect Many Immigrants

Vancouver, Jan. 18.—That the tide of immigration to the northwest will be heavy during the coming spring and summer is the expectation of G. J. Beld a controlling interest, has disposed of his share, and the paper is C. P. R., who reached Vancouver yesterday afternoon. Mr. Bury is on one of his periodical trips of inspection of

## JAPANESE FLEET IN HOME WATERS

## **CLEARING TOWNSITE** OF PRINCE RUPERT

tors Who Are at Work on the Forest

It is current rumor at Prince Rupert that the chief engineer of the mountain section of the Grand Trunk Pacific will move his headquarters.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—Aemilius Jarvis, Proceedings of the Sovereign bank, has been a compared to the mountain section of the Grand Trunk Pacific will move his headquarters.

There is probably formation for the rumor, for Mr. Van Aradal, the chief engineer, was in Prince Rupert this week, coming up on the Camosum and lower storey of the building now used for a boarding house for G. T. P. employees is to be fitted up for a drafting room and carpenters have been princed and continued the prince Rupert and not Edmonton.

This would indicate that construction work will soon be commenced at the Pacific end of the G. T. F. and the Prince Rupert and not Edmonton.

This would indicate that construction work will soon be commenced at the Pacific end of the G. T. F. and the Prince Rupert and not Edmonton.

The work of the same company 15 men will be reached the principle of the same company 15 men are to a state of the same company 15 men

Calgary Fair Buildings Calgary, Jan. 18.—Contracts were let today for twelve large addition build-ings for the Dominion fair which is to be held here from June 29 to July 9. This fair will be the largest western Canada has ever held, and is receiving the active support not only of the wes-

Traced by Scotland Yard.

## SHIPMENT OF SLATES FROM JERVIS INLET

## WHY COAL MINES CEASE THEIR OUTPUT

Western Fuel Co. in Suspending Operations

mined in the antipodes while the men in the local mines are idle.

The length of time the mines will lie idle depends altogether upon how long stagnation will continue in the indus-trial marts of Canada and the United

### CONSIDER QUESTION OF GAME PROTECTION

Meeting Will Shortly Be Called to Con-sider the Warden's Recommendation

The local fish and game club will hold a meeting generally to consider the recommendations of Bryant Wil-liams upon the question of game pro-tection. The question of shortening the open season will be duly consid-

The following resolutions passed by the Nanaimo District Rod and Gun club will be presented at that meetng:
"Resolved, that the close season for

land.

"Resolved, that the club place itself on record as opposed to the imposition of a game license on residents of British Columbia.

"Resolved, that the appointment be

INDUSTRY HAMPERED

The fire last year taught Victorians year it has been greatly appreciated.

The lack of snow has militated offs, and the company claims that

### DOUBTFUL PRESERVATIVES

FRASER RIVER WORK

Cost of Improvements

New Westminster, Jan. 18.—Engineer Le Baron, who has been engaged to make a preliminary survey and inspection of the Fraser river from this city to the mouth for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of decepning the water channel in order to facilitate the coming of large vessels up the Fraser will reach this city.

Temperance in Alberts

Observations of Eclipse-Auckland, N. Z., Jan. 18.—The observation at Flint Island on January 3 of the eclipse of the sun by a number of American scientists, headed by W. W. Campbell, director of the Lick observation at Flint Island on January 3 of the eclipse of the sun by a number of American scientists, headed by W. W. Campbell, director of the Lick observed in Image of Several practical tother commercial articles for which a perposed to select a board of five to consider the regulations which have been made by the used here and in Vancouver, and any and the results then attained were a success. The Samoan observers with a bolometre measured the heat of the company already has a considerable to make a preliminary survey and inspection of the Fraser river from this city to the mouth for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of deepening the water channel in order to facilitate the coming of large vessels up the Fraser will reach this city.

Temperance in Alberts

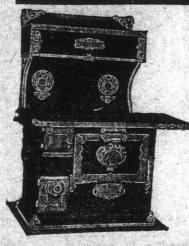
New Heath and contains practically unlimited supplies of slate. It is advantated to be despine the company intends after a while to manufacture billiard table beds, manufacture billiard table beds, manufacture while to manufacture

Eastern Nominations

Whitby, Jan. 18.—Peter Christie, M. P., and Chas. Calder, M. P. P., were nominated by the South Ontario Conservatives respectively for the commons and the Ontario legislature at the next general elections.

Buffalo, Jan. 18.—A special from Bradford, Pa., to the News says: A. M. Chamberlain, an electrican, killed his wife and ended his life at their nome last night. Their only child, a boy of seven years, was in an adjoining room when the tragedy occurred, Jealousy was the course of the aced.

# NEVER BEFORE



Have You Had an Offer Like This!

A Modern Steel Range and Complete Outfit of Kitchen Utensils, 40 Pieces in all, for \$55.00

We want every woman in the city to visit our store and inspect the bargain for themselves. We want every woman who is in need of a complete and excellent supply of Kitchen 'Utensils and good Range to see and share in this opportunity.

For One Week \$55.00

Will Buy a "Domestic Treasure" 6-hole 18-inch Oven STEEL RANGE

Fitted with duplex grates. (for coal or wood), large ventilated oven, large warming closet, asbestos lined, splendidly finished, smooth castings. A strong, durable Range that is easy to work with and make cooking a pleasure, and

A Complete List of Kitchen Utensils-Forty Articles in all

This offer is only good for one week. You will do well to take advantage of it immediately.

### Now Read the List:

1 No. 8, N. P. Copper Tea Kettle 1 Round Grater Sheet Patty Pans

No. 8 LX. Copper Bottom Boiler

Set Mrs. Potts' Irons 1 Large Galv Tub

1 6-Qt. White Enamel Saucepan 3-Qt. White Enamel Saucepan

1 2-Qt. White Enamel Rice Boiler 1 2-Qt. White Enamel Teapot

1 Large Pastry Board

5-Qt. White Enamel Hip Saucepan. 1 No. 3 Enamel Bake Pan.

3-Qt. White Enamel Hip Saucepan.

1 Sheet Iron Bake Pan 1 Dust Pan 1 Wire Strainer 1 Wire Soap Dish

Wire Broiler Registered Dipper

1 1-Pt. Steel Mould

1 1-Qt. Steel Mould Scrub Brush

Enamel Skimme

1 Dover Egg Beater

1 House Broom 1 Wash Board 1 Potato Masher

1 Soup Ladle 1 Dish Mop 1 Basting Spoon

Cake Turner 1 Fire Shovel 1 Steel Fry Pan

1 Tin Dish Pan (14 Quart) .... 1 Wooden Rolling Pin 1 Flour Sifter

1 Sink Strainer 1 Galv. Pail

# Ogilvie Hardware, Ltd. The Quality Store

GOVERNMENT ST.

BY CONDITIONS HERE Compelled to Load Timber at

Russell Depot Instead of Down Town

UPPER INTERIOR

The relay in the obtaining of additional terminal facilities for the E. & N., regrettable as it is, has already worked one industry in this city seri ous injury. This is the lumber busi-

the contracts for ties for the G. T. P.

this year, and there were many who stated that the greater number of ties would be obtained from Vancouver island, but one contract and that only for 10,000 ties was let to a Victoria Victoria firms, it is said, however,

have not been anxious contracts. Under present conditions they have not found it profitable to accept them. The reason is that nearly all timber must be loaded at Russell depot instead of downtown and the extra haul takes all the profit out of the contracts.

M. L. Foley, inspector of ties for the G. T. P., returned to the city rethe G. T. P., returned to the city rethe G. T. P., returned to the city rethe G. T. P., returned to the city remost the G. T. P., returned to the city remost allows a subject of Vandalis and the profit out of the contracts.

Some Alberni. He was most Rutter—Manitoba, per lb.

Butter—Manitoba, per lb.

Greamery, per lb.

Greamery, per lb.

Greamery, per lb. ing up mill sites for a company which purposes erecting a number of mills on the island in the near future. He traveled over the projected E. & N.

Cream, local,
Butter—
Manitoba, per lb.
Best, dairy, per lb.
Victoria Creamery, per lb.
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.
Delta Creamery, per lb.
Butter, cooking, per lb.

Prait. Grape Fruit, per dozen 1.00
Oranges, per dozen 25 to 35
Lemous, per dozen 25 to 35
Lemous, per dozen 30
Figs, cooking, per lb. 8 to 19
Apples, local per box 2.00 to 2.25
Malago Grapes, per lb. 30
Bananas, per dozen 35
Figs, table, per lb. 75
Raisins, Valencia, per lb. 15
Raisins, Valencia, per lb. 25 to 60
Grapes, Con, per basket 1.00
Pineapples, each 50
Pears, per box 1.25 to 1.50
Cranberries, per lb. 20 right of way as far as Cameron lake. The road will travel through millions of feet of virgin forest. In all probability this timber will be watered by rail at Alberni and Nanoose Bay.

The contract for 10,000 ties for the G. T. P. has been taken by Moore & Whittington of this city.

THE LOCAL MARKETS Retail Prices

Royal Household, a bag.
Lake of the Woods, a bag.
Royal Standard
Wild Rose, per bag.
Calgary, a bag.
Hungarian, per bbl.
Snowflake, a bag.
Snowflake, per bbl.
Moffet's Best, per sack
Moffet's Best, per sack
Three Star, per sack

Poodsturs.

TO COME HERE FOR JAM IS TO GO OUT SMILING

Raspberry, Strawberry & Black Currant, per tin.. 

Genuine Home Made Jams and Assorted Jellies Per Jar 25c

W. O. WALLACE

Phone 312 The Family Cash Grocery

Nuts.

Walnuts, per lb.

Braziis, per lb.

Almonds. Jordon, per lb.

Almonds. California, per lb.

Cocoanuts, each
Pecans, per lb..

Chestnuts, per lb.

Fish.

Meat and Poultry.

 Meat and Foultry.

 Lamb, per lb.
 15 to 25

 Mutton, per lb.
 12½ to 20

 Lamb, per quarter, fore.
 1.00 to 1.50

 Lamb, per quarter, hind.
 1.75 to 2.00

 Veal, dressed, per lb.
 12½ to 18

 Geese, dressed, per lb.
 18 to 20

 Ducks, dressed, per lb.
 20 to 25

 Chickens, per lb.
 12½ to 15

 Chickens, per lb.
 20 to 25

 Chickens, per lb.
 12½ to 15

 Chickens, broilers, per ib.
 25

 Guinea Fowls, each.
 1 00

 Figeons, dressed, per pair.
 50

6 to

Cod, selted, per lb...

Halibut, fresh, per lb...

Halibut, smoked, per lb...

Cod, fresh, per lb...

Flounders, fresh, per lb...

Salmon, fresh, white, per lb...

Salmon, fresh, red, per lb...

Salmon, smoked, per lb...

Clams, per lb...

Oysters, Olympia, per pint...

Oysters, Toke Point, coz...

Shrimps, per lb...

Smelts, per lb...

Herring, kippered, per lb...

Finnan Haddie, per lb...

Meat and Poultry.

CORNER YATES AND DOUGLAS STREETS

Phone 312

PALMER BROS. 2 and 4 Cycle Gasoline Motors

25 DIFFERENT KINDS AND SIZES 25,000 IN OPERATION B. C. BRANCH OFFICE: 1600 POWELL ST., VANCOUVER

Head Office and Works: Cos. Cob. Conn.

Launches Built to Order.

SEND TEN CENTS for Omega the silent revelation. Tells truth on business, luck, wishes, wealth and marriage. Omega, Box 578, Vancouver, B.C.

Engines and Launches in Stock.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

PROCTOR—On Thursday, January 16, at their residence, corner Blanchard and Chatham Sts., the wife of Dr. F. Proctor, of a son.

KENNEDY—At South Bend, Wash., on the 13th January, the infant son of David and Agnes Kennedy. KENNEDY—At South Bend, Wash, non the 15th of January, 1908, David, in-fant son of D. R. and Agnes Kennedy, aged one month.

 Rabbits, dressed, each
 50 to 65

 Hare, dressed, each
 75

 Hams, per lb.
 22

 Bacon, per lb.
 25 to 30

 Beef, per lb.
 8 to 18

 Pork, dressed, per lb.
 15 to 18

 Two hundred thousand people are em-

25 played in Three million tons of timber are 50 in the forests of the world every day. ployed in the lace trade of France. Three million tons of timber are cut WINNERS ANNOL IN POULTRY

Tuesday, Januar

Many Excellent Cla Shown at Recer

(From Saturday's The judges of the Y morning completed the announced the winners classes exhibited at the Owing to the ex and the large number work of judging was a work of judging was a Below is given a comp winners in each class: White Plymouth

Cock, 1, W. Baylis; Walker. Cocker 2, W. Walker; 3, 2 and 3, W. W 1 and 3, W. Walker; 2, Pen, 1 and 3, W. Walker Buff Plymouth Rock— Mrs. S. Perry Mills; 3 Cockerel: 1, W Walker; Bros.; 3, Mrs. K. Hami 2 and 3, W. Walker. Pul stock Bros.; 2 and 3, W. 1 and 3, W. Walker; Bros.

Cock: 1, Col. E. G. P Moore; 3, Surprise J. Cockerel: 1, 2 and 3, B. H. H. B. B. Moore; 2, J. H. Surprise Poultry Yard 3, B. B. Moore; 2, Surard. Pen: 1, Surprise 2, B. B. Moore; 3, D. M. White Works. White Wyandotte-C Moore; 2, Surprise Po Thos. R. Pearson. C 3, Thos. R. Pearson; 2, try Yard. Hen: 1, W I Thos. R. Pearson; 3, S Yard. Pullett: 1 and 2, son; 3, Surprise Poultr 1, Thos. R. Pearson; Poultry Yard; 3, W. H Buff Wyan Cock: 1, Wm. Bayliss Wm. Bayliss Pullett: Pen: 1, Wm. Bayliss.

Wm. Bayliss; 2, W. O. Tallman. Cockerel: S. Wm. Bayliss; 3, W. O. 1 and 3, W. O. Carter; liss. Pullett: 1, 2 and Pen: 1, Wm. Bayliss; 2, 3, S. Talman. Silver Penciled Wyar Jas. Flett. Cockerel: Hen: 1, 2 and 3, Jas. 1, Jas. Flett; 2, A. T. Silver Laced Wyando Wm, Bayliss Pullet: lss; 2, Wm. Bayliss; 3, en: 1, Wm. Bayliss. Wm. Bayliss. Pullet

Partridge Wyandotte

Wm. Jennings; 2, W wm. Jennings; 2, Wm. Wm. Jennings. Cocke Jennings; 2, Wm. Jennings, 1, Wm. Jennings, 2, Wm. Jennings, 2, Wm. Jennings, Pen: 1, 2, Wm. Jennings, R. C. Rhode Island Reference of the state o Hen: 1, 2 and 3, H. Fle 1 2 and 3, R. C. Hall. Hall; 2, O. B. Ormond. Dark Brahmas-Cocker; hen: 1, W. Walker.

C. Rhode Island R

Buff Cochin—Hen: 3, W. Walker. Partridge Cochin-P Walker.
Black Langshans—Co Buff Orpingto

3, W. Walker. Pen: 1 ton; 2, H. D. Reid; 3, J. Black Orpingtons—Coo Wootton; 2, H. D. Reid; chell. Cockerel: 1, W. M. H. D. Reid; 3, W. N. Mi 1, H. D. Reid; 2, S. Y. V. Y. Wootton. Pullet: 1, 2, S. Y. Wootton; 3, Bla Pen: 1, H. D. Reid; Bros.; 3, S. Y. Wootton. White Orpingto

Hen: 1, Mrs. C. M. Ro D. Reid; 3, Mrs. C. M. Ro let: 1, J. Dixon. Houdans—Cockerel: 2, son. Pullet: 1 and 2, Fr 3, W. M. Coats. Pullet: W. M. Coats.
Silver Gray Dorkings—
J. Haggard. Hen: 3, A. S. C. Brown Legt

Cock: 1, B. B. Moore; West; 3, D. McMillan.

1 and 2, B. B. Moore; 3,
Hen; 1, B. B. Moore; 1ros.; 3, D. McMillan. Pul
Lang; 2, Mrs. Perry Mi
Moore. Pen: 1 and 2, 18, Mrs. J. D. West. R. C. Brown Leghorn
H. D. Reid; 1, 2 and 3
Pullet: 1, H. D. R. Reid.
S. C. White Leghorns— D. Bruce; 2 and 3, J. Cockerel; 1, W. D. Bruce J. Dougan. Hen: 1, J. 2 and 3, S. Y. Wootton S. C. White Leghorns-Jamleson; 2 and 3, J. J. I 1, W. D. Bruce; 2, J. J. 1, W. D. Bruce; 2, J. J. S. Y. Wootton.
S. C. Buff Leghorns—(
Sheppard; 2, Frank Hepverel: 1, Wm. Baylis; 2
Mills; 3, I. J. Sheppar
Frank Hepworth; 2, Wf. J. Sheppard. Pullet:
J. Sheppard. Pullet: J. Sheppard. Pap. 1, W. J

J. Sheppard. Pen: 1, W I. J. Sheppard; 3, Frank C. Buff Leghorns-Jas. Dixon. Hen: 1, Ja S. C. White Mir Cockerel: 1 and 2, 1 Pullet: 1 and 2, F. Jar R. Watson. Pen: 1, F. S. C. Black Minorcas-and 2 Very Press Cocker

S. C. Black Minorcas-and 3, York Bros. Cock Bros.; 2, S. Tallman; 3, Hen: 1, Blackstock Br Bros.; 3, Blackstock ros Blackstock Bros.; 2. Rals F. Jamieson. Pen: 1, 2, York Bros; 3, Blacksto Rose Comb Black Min 1, 2 and 3, York Bros. ( and 3, York Bros. He Bros.; 2, J. J. Dougan.

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Veek

RANGE en, large A strong, sure, and

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s: Cos. Cob. Conn. DS AND SIZES ERATION OFFICE:

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or Omega the sills truth on busi-wealth and mar-578, Vancouver, j21

ges, Deaths

he wife of Dr. F.

Bend, Wash., on , 1908, David, in-d Agnes Kennedy,

..... 50 to 65 25 to 30 8 to 18 15 to 18

de of France. f timber are cut orld every day.

WINNERS ANNOUNCED

(From Saturday's Daily)

The judges of the Victoria Poultry and Pet Stock Association yesterday morning completed their labors and announced the winners of the various classes exhibited at the recent annual show. Owing to the excellent exhibits and the large number of entries the work of judging was an arduous one. york of judging was an arduous one. Selow is given a complete list of the winners in each class:

White Plymouth Rocks

Cock, 1, W. Baylis; 2, W. Walker; 3, W. Walker. Cockeral, 1, E. S. Miller; 2, W. Walker; 3, E. S. Miller, 1, 2 and 3, W. Walker; Pullett, 1 and 3, W. Walker; 2, Ed. Miller. Buff Plymouth Rock—Cock: 1 and 2, Mrs. S. Perry Mills; 3, W. Walker. Cockerel: 1, W Walker: 2, Ed. Miller. Cockerel: 1, W Walker: 2, Elsekstock Bros.; 2 and 3, W. Walker. Pullett: 1, Black-stock Bros.; 2 and 3, W. Walker. Pen: rance Lang. Cockerel, 1 and 2, Terrance Lang. Hen: 1 and 2 Terrance Lang. Hen: 1 and 2 Terrance Lang. Fullet: 1, 2 and 3, Elsie Walker. Cockerel: 1, Elsie Walker. Cockerel: 2, C. J. McDowell; 2, C. J. McDowell; 3, C. J. McDowell; 3, C. J. McDowell; 2, C. J. McDowell; 3, C. J. McDowell; 2, C. J. McDowell; White Plymouth Rocks

Yard. Pen: 1, Surprise Poultry Yard;
2, B. B. Moore; \$, D. McMillan
White Wyandotte—Cock: 1, B. B.
Moore; 2, Surprise Poultry Yard; 3,
Thos. R. Pearson. Cockerel: 1 and
3, Thos. R. Pearson; 2, Surprise Poultry
Yard. Hen: 1, W H. Dinsmore; 2,
Thos. R. Pearson; 3, Surprise Poultry
Yard. Pen: 1, Wh. Dinsmore; 2,
Thos. R. Pearson; 2, Surprise Poultry
Yard. Pullet: 1 and 2, Thos. R. Pearson; 3, Surprise Poultry
Yard. Pen: 1, Thos. R. Pearson; 2, Surprise
Poultry Yard; 3, W. H. Dinsmore.
Buff Wyandotte

Cock: 1, Wm. Bayliss Hen: 1 and 2,
Wm. Bayliss Pullet: 1, Wm. Bayliss.
Pen: 1, Wm. Bayliss.
Pen: 1, Wm. Bayliss; 2, W. O. Carter; 3, S.
Tallman. Cockerel: S. Tallman; 2,
Wm. Bayliss; 2, W. O. Carter, Hen: 1 and 3, W. O. Carter; 2, Wm. Bayliss, Pullet: 1, 2 and 3, S. Tallman,
Pen: 1, Wm. Bayliss; 2, W. O. Carter, Hen: 1, 2 and 3, Jas. Flett. Pullet: 1, Jas. Flett. Cockerel: 1, A. T. Flett.
Hen: 1, 2 and 3, Jas. Flett. Pullet: 1, Jas. Flett; 2, A. T. Flett.
Silver Penciled Wyandottes—Cockerel: 1, Wm. Bayliss, Pullet: 1 Wm. Bayliss, Pullet: 1, Wm. Bayliss,

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—Cock:
1. Jas. Flett. Cockerel: 1, A. T. Flett.
Hen: 1, 2 and 3, Jas. Flett. Pullett:
1. Jas. Flett; 2, A. T. Flett.
Silver Laced Wyandottes—Cockerel:
1. Wm. Bayliss. Pullet: 1 Wm. Bayliss; 2, Wm. Bayliss; 3, Wm. Bayliss.
Pen: 1, Wm. Bayliss.
Black Wyandottes—Cockerel: 2, Jas.
Dixon. Hen: 1, Jas. Dixon.

Xon, Hen: 1. Jas. Dixon, Columbian Wyandottes—Cockerel: Wm. Bayliss. Pullet: 1, Wm. Bay-

Cockerel: 1, R. W. Pears; 2, W. Malcolm; 3, R. W. Pears. Hen: 1 and 2, Raiston Bros; 3, R. W. Pears. Pullet: 1, Raiston Bros; 2 and 3, R. W. Pears. Pen: 1, Raiston Bros.

Brown Red Game Bantams—Cock: 1, W. M. Coats. Hen: 1, 2 and 3, W. M. Coats.

One dozen best marketable brown eggs—1, W. Jennings; 2, Miss Alice Turner; 3, Wm. Baylis.
One dozen best marketable white eggs—1, Wm. Bayliss.
Brood of chicks and hen—1, B. B. Moore.

## STATE OF THE PART OF THE PA

J. Dougan; 2, York Bros.; 3, A. Woods. subscription to the B. C. Poultryman—Pen: 1, J. Dougan; 2, York Bros.; O. B. Ormond.

IN POULTRY CLASSES

Blue Andalusians
Cock: 1, Mrs. Bradley-Dyne;
2, Mrs. E. Milloy. Cockerel: 1 and 2,
Mrs. E. Milloy. Cockerel: 1 and 2,
Mrs. E. Milloy. Hen: 1, Mrs. Bradley-Dyne;
Shown at Recent Annual
Show

A. J. Gray, silver cup for the best cock Homer pigeon between six and twelve months—G. E. Martin.

W. H. Bullock, cash \$5, for the best display of pigeons. For the best display of pigeans—Fairview Pigeon Loft; second prize, F. B. Pemberton, cash \$2.50—Rolston Bros.

W. H. Wilkerson, jeweller, Govern-

where William R. Armstrong, J. F., Henry Brethour and Alexander Macdonald were the councillors in the South ward having been elected by acclamation. Henry Brethour and A. Macdonald were elected, the vote standing Br. Armstrong, J. F., Henry Brethour and Alexander Macdonald were the councillors in the South ward having been elected by acclamation. Henry Brethour and A. Macdonald were elected, the vote standing Br. Armstrong, J. F., Henry Brethour and Alexander Macdonald were the councillors in the South ward having been elected by acclamation. Henry Brethour and A. Macdonald were elected, the vote standing 26 and 25, respectively. Mr. Armstrong, J. F., Henry Brethour and Alexander Macdonald were the councillors in the South ward having been elected by acclamation. Henry Brethour and A. Macdonald were elected, the vote standing 26 and 25, respectively. Mr. Armstrong, J. F., Henry Brethour and Alexander Macdonald were the councillors in the South ward having been elected by acclamation. Henry Brethour and Alexander Macdonald were the councillors in the South ward having been elected by acclamation. Henry Brethour and Alexander Macdonald were the councillors in the South ward having been elected by acclamation. Henry Brethour and Alexander Macdonald were the councillors in the South ward having been elected by acclamation. Henry Brethour and Alexander Macdonald were the councillors in the South ward having been elected by acclamation. Henry Brethour and Alexander Macdonald were the councillors in the South ward having been elected by acclamation. Henry Brethour and Alexander Macdonald were the councillors in the South ward having been elected by acclamation. Henry Brethour and Alexander Macdonald were the councillors in the South ward having been elected by acclamation. Henry Brethour and Alexander Macdonald were the councillors in the South ward having been elected by acclamation. Henry Brethour and Alexander Macdonald were elected the vote standing to and 25, respectively. Mr. Armstrong succeeded in getting by an

**CLOSE CONTESTS IN** 

(From Saturday's Daily) Pither & Leiser, case Bordeaux claret, value \$7, for the best display of Belgian hares or rabbits—J. P. Sylves-

ter.

W. H. Wilkerson, jeweller, Government street, vase, value \$5, for the best display of caged birds—F. Jamieson.

Brackman & Ker Milling Co., goods value \$5, for the highest scoring pen of Plymouth Rocks—W. Walker.

Scott & Peden, goods, value \$5, for the highest scoring pen of the highest scoring pen of the highest scoring pen of Leghorns—D. McMillan.

Sylvester Bros., egg producer, value \$3, for the highest scoring pen of Minorcas—F. Jamieson.

Simon Leiser, box of Ceylon tea, value \$3, for the highest scoring pen of Minorcas—F. Jamieson.

Simon Leiser, box of Ceylon tea, value \$3, for the highest scoring pen of Rhode Island Reds—W. Jennings.

Turner Beeton Co., box cigars, value \$5, for the highest scoring pen of Turner Beeton Co., box cigars, value \$5, for the highest scoring pen of Orningtons—S. Y. Wootton.

L. Goodacre, cash \$2.50, for the highest scoring male Plymouth Rock—E. A. Miller.

J. Barnsley & Co., gunsmiths, goods.

Miller.

J. Barnsley & Co., gunsmiths, goods, value \$2.50, for the highest scoring female Plymouth Rock—W. Walker.

F. R. Stewart, cash \$2.50, for the highest scoring male Wyandotte—B. B. Henry Brethour and Alexander Macdonald were the contestants, the reeve

Taylor Milling Co., cash \$2.50, for he highest scoring female Orpington—
Y. Wootton.

Y. Wootton.

Y. Wootton.

Victoria, was elected in ward one, defeating B. Moore, last year's representative. In Wards two and 3 Cornelius Pointer of Maywood, and Robert South Mount Tolkia ware respectively. B. Wilson goods, value \$2.50, for the ert Scott, Mount Tolmie, were respe B, Wilson goods, value \$2.50, for the highest scoring male Minorcas—Finch & Finch, umbrella, value \$2.50, for the highest scoring female Minorca

Ward four, H. R. Dunn, Maywood defeated Samuel Sea, Victoria; in the highest scoring female Minorca

Ward five Charles Mannix, Royal Oah Finch & Finch, umbrella, value \$2.50, for the highest scoring female Minorca

Blackstock Bros.

J. R. Roskamp, one pair Homer places and in Ward six Foster Haidon, Turgeons, for the best Tumbler Pigeon, the best Tumbler Pigeon in the show—Scott & Roberts.

W. J. Pendray, box of White Swan soap, value \$5, for the whitest bird in the show—F. Jamieson.

R. Porter, cash \$2.50, for the highest scoring bird in the show—J. J. Dougan.

Victoria Poultry and Pet Stock Governor Storing Storing bird in the show—J. J. Dougan.

Victoria Poultry and Pet Stock Governor Storing Storing bird in the show—Storing bird in the show—Storing bird in the show—Storing bird in the show—Storing bird in the show—L. J. Dougan.

Victoria Poultry and Pet Stock Governor Storing St

# MAMMOTH JANUARY SALE CAMPBELLS'

# Smart Coats Specials and Raincoats all at Huge Reductions

THIS is a wonderful opportunity to purchase smart Coats and Raincoats at about half the regular price. On Monday and Tuesday we make extra special reductions on these excellent Coats and Raincoats in order to effect a quick clearance to make room for our Whitewear Sale which is drawing near.

SIXTEEN Smart Black Coats, three-quarter length, effectively trimmed with the very latest silk braiding. Regular prices from \$10.75 to \$15. OUR SALE PRICE...... \$7.50

FOURTEEN very fascinating Black Coats, both plain tailored and silk trimmed, three-quarter length, FIFTEEN specially smart Three-quarter Length Black Coats, very beautifully and elaborately trimmed with silk braid. Regular prices from \$20 to \$42.50. OUR SALE PRICE......\$15.00





are built by leading raincoat makers only, out of the finest materials in fawns, greys, greens and navy; hand tailored, strapped and elegantly trimmed. Regular prices from \$9.75 to \$11. OUR SPE-

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The Ladies' Store

Sale Terms Cash No Goods on

day, January 16, corner Blanchard

one pingurent, the Anganese phase of threated impraction, while at the control of the property of the whole displacement to be controlled to the pingurent of the property of the pingurent to be wind the hase done, namely to people in a raint of the property of the pingurent of

treath the expression "final and unaltorble" would have stood in the way,
and we would have been asked why
we did not persevere in our protests
to the very end. Thus Mr. McFride's
object was simply to keep the door
open for future negotiations, and to
prevent the province from being
estopped by an implied acquisecence
in a "final and unalterable" settlement.
How well he succeeded is shown by
Lord Eigin's despatch of July 18,
which says. "Imperial Act cannot affect right of future negotiations."
Thus the door is left open and it can
never be alleged, when we seek on
of our just rights, that we have allowed
to Canada and concurred in by all the
provinces except British Columbia,
but he could and did prevent the action of the province sand of the
provinces except British Columbia,
but he could and did prevent the action of the province sand of the
provinces asked for by the Parliament
of Canada and concurred in by all the
provinces except British Columbia,
but he could and did prevent the action of the province may put forward.
In a matter of this nature the transaction mist be taken as a whole. As
the varieus incidents connected with

doubtless has much useful information. Only the province is the subject to the utility to do distinguish the could and
the provinces and of the Dominlon and Imperial parliaments beling construed at any time in the future as conclusive against any claims
which the province may put forward.

In a matter of this nature the transaction mist be taken as a whole. As
the varieus incidents connected with the sex of the research of the transaction mist be taken as a whole. As
the varieus incidents connected with the sex of the reaches and the control of the
transport of the province may put forward.

In a matter of this nature the transaction mist be taken as a whole. As
the varieus incidents connected with the distribution of
the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of the province of

action must be taken as a whole. As the various incidents connected with this question arose there were naturally some differences of opinion upon them; but now that we have the full account presented, now that we are

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One year 11 60

One year 11 60

Six months 50

Three months 50

Three months 60

Three mont

measure of self-protection.

MR McBRDETS REPORT

The premier laid-upon the table of the House yesterday his report on his interesting paper and we reproduce it in full this morning, omitting the several appendies. We invite carried appendies to the several appendies. We invite carried the several appendies to the several appendies to the several appendies. We invite carried the several appendies to the several appendies to the several appendies. We invite carried the several appendies to the several three several appendies to the several appendies to the several three several appendies to the several appendies to the several three several appendies to the several appendies to the several three several appendies to the several appendies to the several three several appendies to the several appendies to the several three several appendies to the several appendies to the several three several three several appendies to the several three several three several appendies to the several three sever

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government St., near Yates



The Largest and Best In the Whole Wide West. Established 1862



# SOME SPECIAL VALUES

In New Toilet Sets-Much the Best Values We Have Offered

OMORROW, we can offer you the best Toilet Set values in the city. The recent arrivals have disclosed the finest values we have ever opened. Decorations are superior, shapes newer and nicer than ever before.



Though these prices . may seem low, the sets are really superior, and possess points of artistic merit which place them on a plane far above the ordinary. The unusually large order we placed s'ecured a very favorable discount, and an investigation of these values will show that we are giving you the benefit



of this. We have a big lot of these, and they are taking too much of our floor space. Spring shipments will be here shortly, and we must have the room. These pricings will surely do the work. Better investigate at once.

### EACH ONE OF THESE REPRESENTS AN UNUSUAL SAVING OPPORTUNITY

TOILET SET-One of our newest styles. A very handsome 10-piece set in a decoration please you, excellent value at, per set.....\$5.00 TOILET SET—Here is another set that is excellent value. Handsome floral decoration. values offered in this city. Floral decoration 

TOILET SET—In white and gold. This is a very 

TOILET SET—In floral decorations, assorted, 10 pieces. Per set..... TOILET SET—In white and gold, 10 pieces. A 88.50 TOILET SET-Pretty floral decoration, in ece sets, ...\$14.00

MANY OTHER SETS RANGING TO MOCH HIGHER PRICES, AND ALL EXCELLENT VALUES

### Spend Just A Little, And Get One of These Pieces

We have some excellent offerings in low priced chiffoniers we should like to show you. These very useful articles of bedroom furnishings are so low in price that every one should enjoy the luxurious usefulness of one. Those listed here are low in price but are of excellent quality. They are well finished, and would make a very attractive addition to your Bedroom Furnishings. We have many other higher priced styles, but come in and let us show you these.

style has five full-sized drawers and large bevel mirror of best quality. A very stylish low priced chiffonier, and excellent value, at, each.. \$14.00

CHIFFONIER—Surface oak, in a pretty style. This pretty chiffonier has five drawers and hat box and bevel mirror, bow front and several points of excellence. We have marked it at a low price. This style comes in surface oak, is well finished and constructed throughout, has five large drawers and a large bevel mirror of best quality. 

### Choice Linen for Your Table



TABLE NAPKINS, 16 in. by 17 in., TABLE NAPKINS, 22 inches x 22 inches. Per Hemstitched, per dozen......\$9.00
TABLE DAMASK, bleached, 64 inches wide.

TABLE DAMASK, bleached, 90 inches wide at, per yard, \$2.75, \$2.25, and.....\$2.00 TABLE CLOTHS, 2 yards by 2 yards, at, each....\$4.25
TABLE CLOTHS, 2 yards by 3 yards, at, 

### SEE OUR FINE SHOWING OF NEW SPRING CARPET STYLES

Still further shipments of new carpets have arrived during the past week, and our present showing of new spring styles is a very creditable one indeed. We cordially invite every Victorian to see these newest creations of the World's foremost carpet manufacturers, and can promise you some handsome carpets and rugs. We are always pleased to show you our stock of carpets, so do not be afraid to ask. Come any time. though tomorrow would be better.





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-OF-FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Are Better

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Tuesday, January

Refuses Canadia For Improved

ALLEY LINE'S

Provides Bi-Montl For Den of Ruth Indravel

The Union Steamshi Dunedin, New Zealand over the old Hudda contract of the Can line, has refused to contract which the Ca ment sent to Sir James ger of the company,
The mail contract with
pired in August last, s
was not renewed, and
being paid to the line. ter-general sought to re tract in July last, but that the company agre better service. The co was submitted to the has been returned unsiders the warrant the improveme respondence is continu Dominion government
A schedule has just the Alley Canadian-Ne ship company.
of steamers, which are
the Canadian and New

ernments for a bi-The schedule gives the of Ruthven, leaving on of Ruthven, leaving on the first sailing, to be steamer Indravelli, Apr vice will be maintained vessels, and will include ports: Vancouver V Auckland, Wellington, I edin, Timaru, Bluff and calls at any other port ness offers. R. P. Rithe local agents of the line, includes the names of Den and Indra liners y substituted for the two or added if necessary, Den of Crombie, Den of Mains, Indrawadi, Indr

drasambą.
The steamer Miower steamers about due fr podes, is expected in p the Canadian-Australia followed by the Den of the Oriana. The Alley olulu Sunday last and Tuesday. The Oriana i end of the week. The between the Union Si pany and the Schedule ar line. It was proposed line. It was proposed the new 6,500 ton line Denny Bros., and plan nadian-Australia trad for the Miowera, in M vice was then to be ma Marama, Moana and A

SOUTHWEST WIN **ENDANG** 

Owing to Heavy Weath Unable to Get Close ed Vesse

The steamer Vadso yesterday by a strong which prevailed in the and prevented the Salve alongside her. The Va at Cane Lazo, and is for her whole length depth of water around teen passengers who won board her were take ed at Comox and muc was lightened, some of ter hold which was ful rose and fell with the being damaged. The S the scene of the wr morning but was unab thing owing to the which threatened the Vadso. The wreckers salvage work as soon

FROM SKAG

Princess May Encount Snow in Northern · The steamer Prince McLeod, returned yest at an early hour from ports after a stormy tr snow storms being e northern waters. The s news that the clearing of the town of Prince ported to be going on Over 500 acres have h graded on the townsite volumes of smoke from buring the brush, show of clearing up is being limit. About 1,000 fee wharf along the water

POPE PIUS SI

Attack of Gout Preven Usual Audiences-provement

Rome, Jan. 18.—The ited this morning by his ician, Dr. Petacci, wi pontiff in better health that he continue to resthis the audiences for the pended and the Pone pended, and the Pope the papal secretary of Merry Del Val and Mgr or-domo of the Vatica tion took place in the t Holiness.

Dr. Petacci visited evening. He declared tack of gout follows a considerable improvem noted in the Pope's co row evening.

Although the Pope acutely, he expressed a ternoon to be up, but permitted. His sisters him the greater part of of them remarking: "We when the Holy Father alone we have him to of UNION S. S. CO.

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set \$14.00 \$10.00

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nier offering. well finished large draw-est quality. ...\$25.00

...\$1.50

...\$2.50 1 inches, per ....\$3.50 inches. Per .. \$7.00 22 inches ....\$9.00 inches wide. ......85c nches wide. d..... \$1.00 nches wide. ...\$2.00 .. 83.50 yds.. ....\$4.25 yards, at, ....\$5.00 20.00, \$18.00

ES

and our rdially inpet manus pleased hough to-

MAKERS -OF-FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Are Better

Provides Bi-Monthly Sailings For Den of Ruthven and

The Union Steamship company of Dunedin, New Zealand, which took over the old Huddart-Parker mail contract of the Canadian-Australia line, has refused to sign the blank contract which the Canadian government sent to Sir James Mills, manager of the company, for signature. The mail contract with Canada expired in August last, since when it was not renewed, and no subsidy is being paid to the line. The postmaster-general sought to renew the contract in July last, but Canada desired tifat the company agree to give a better service. The contract, which was submitted to the company in July, has been returned unsigned, as the company considers the trade does not warrant the improvements asked. Correspondence is continuing between the Dominion government and the steam—

In Union Steamship company of making arrangements for the pooling of the steerage business of the conference in London on this question. All the North Atlantic, have decided to hold a conference in London on this question. All the North Atlantic steamship lines, including the American line and the Cunard company, will be invited to take part. One of the chief aims of the conference which was to be in a functional to the line. The postmaster-general sought to renew the contract in July last, but Canada desired tifat the company agree to give a better service. The contract, which was submitted to the company in July, has been returned unsigned, as the company considers the trade does not warrant the improvements asked. Correspondence is continuing between the Dominion government and the steam—

The Union Steamship conding the hooft the stearage business of the North Atlantic, have with the propose of the windows. The tumber was on the table, but no whisky was it.

Why, Caesar, what's become of the whisky?" asked the Senator. "I thought "Why, on it the table, but no whisky?" asked the Senator. "Why, asked the Senator. "Thought was to take part one of the conference of transportation for the company has the answer. "Ye see, sah, I drinks decided to hold a co espondence is continuing between the Dominion government and the steam-A schedule has just been issued by the Alley Canadian-New Zealand line ship company.

ship company.
of steamers, which are subsidized by the Canadian and New Zealand governments for a bi-monthly service. The schedule gives the steamer Den of Ruthven, leaving on February 10 as the first sailing, to be followed by the steamer Indravelli, April 10. The service will be maintained by these two vessels, and will include the following ports: Vancouver Victoria, Suva, Auckland, Wellington, Lyttleton, Dunedin, Timaru, Bluff and Sydney, with calls at any other port for which business offers. R. P. Rithet & Co. are the local agents of the line. The schedule includes the names of several other Den and Indra liners which could be with the Canadian Pacific railway. In recognition of his valuable services he was made a baronet in 1886, and five years later was raised to the peerage. Lord Mount Stephen, who has been entertaining the Prince and Princess of Wales at Brocket hall, near Hatfield, has had one of the most romantic careers in the peerage. He was born at Dufftown, in Scotland, in 1829, and began life as a herd boy. Later on he became a draper's assistant in Aberdeen, and at the age of twenty-one migrated to Canada, where he has since become famous in connection with the Canadian Pacific railway. In recognition of his valuable services he was made a baronet in 1886, and five years later was raised to the peerage.

steamers about due from the Antipodes, is expected in port today for
the Canadian-Australian line, being
followed by the Den of Ruthven and
the Oriana. The Alley liner left Honolulu Sunday last and is expected on
Tuesday. The Oriana is due about the

Owing to Heavy Weather Salvor Was Unable to Get Close to Strand-. ed Vessel

### AGAINST BOMBARDMENT

WILL NOT AGREE

Haytien Minister Disposed to Protest Against the United States Action

Washington, Jan. 18.—Mr. Leger, the Haytien minister, was at first disposed today to regret that American Minister Furness and Commander Marvell, of the Eagle, should have interfered in Hayti to the extent of protesting against the summary bombardment of the rebellious forces in St. Marie and Gonaives. The state department officils, however, pointed out that this protest was entirely in the light of rules of war in modern times, and that the second Hague conference, in which Hayti was represented by Minister Leger, had crystallized the indefinite law on this subject into permanent international obligations by the inite law on this subject into perma-nent international obligations by the general treaty prohibiting bombard-ments without proper notice.

Steamship Conference

### ABOUT PEOPLE

with the Canadian Pacific railway. In recognition of his valuable services he was made a baronet in 1886, and five sent arms.' was made a baronet in 1886, and five years later was raised to the peerage. Lord Mount Stephen's princely charities are well known. His splendid gift of £200,000 to the King's Hospital fund having earned for him the gratitude of the whole country. Although Lord Mount Stephen has been twice married, he has no children. Many years ago, however, he adopted a little girl, who is now the wife of Lord North-cote.

olulu Sunday last and is expected on Tuesday. The Oriana is due about the end of the week. The disagreement between the Union Steamship company and the Ottawa government may affect the schedule arranged for this line. It was proposed to substitute the new 6.500 tea lines built, by the Denny Bros, and planned for the Canadian-Australia trade, the Marama, for the Miowera, in March. The service was then to be maintained by the Marama, Moana and Aorangi.

SOUTHWEST WIND

ENDANGERS VADSO

The Oriana is due about the end of the week. The disagreement between the Union Steamship company and the Ottawa government may affect the schedule arranged for this line. It was proposed to substitute was a shepherd boy, the minister of the district used to give him many words of encouragement, and endeavored to make his lonely work on the hillside as cheerful as he possibly could. Young George Stephen and the them was, determined at the time that he would one day reward the kindness, and years afterwards, when he had become a famous man, his thoughts reverted to the consolar of his boyhood's days. To show his gratitude to his old friend he gave him a handsome annuity, besides endowing a fund of many thousand pounds to enable every parish minister on the Speyside to have a minimum income of £100 a year.

"Right. Who tempted Adam?"

"Eve."

"The kirl Relight. Who tempted Adam?"

"The kirl Relight. Who tempted Adam?"

"The kirl Relight. Who tempted Adam?"

"The kirl Seve, but the serpent. And how was Adam punished?"

"The kirl Seve, but the serpent. And how was Adam punished?"

"The kirl Seve, but the serpent. And how was Adam punished?"

"The kirl Seve, but the serpent. And how was Adam punished?"

"The kirl Seve, but the serpent. And how was Adam?"

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"The kirl Seve, but the serpent. And how was Adam?"

"The kirl Seve, but the serpent. And how was Adam?"

"The kirl Seve, but the server of the district used to give and endeavored to make his Jonely Eve, but the server of the server

The man of the moment in the world of navies is Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, who is commanding the Am-

"Ise got to hab a half tumbler of whisky, Marse John. D're ain't nuffin' like whisky for cleanin' winders."

The half tumbler was promptly given Caesar, who armed himself with some rags and carried the whisky to another room to begin work A few minutes of Steamship Conference

Cologne, Jan. 18.—Representatives of the continental steamships companies who have been holding a meeting here for the purpose of making arrange-in the windows. The tumbler was on the table, but no whisky was in the stable, but no whisky to another room to begin work. A few minutes affect the whisky to another room to begin work. A few minutes affect the whisky to another room to begin work. A few minutes affect the work and occasion to enter his room. Caesar was busy polishing the windows.

did not salute, and the major stopped

and said:

"What's that you have there?"

"Pie,' said the sentry, good-naturedly. 'Apple pie. Have a bite?'

"The major frowned.

"To you know who I am?' he asked.

"No,' said the sentry, 'unless you're
the major's groom'

the major's groom.'
"The major shook his head." "'Guess again,' he growled.
"'The barber from the village?"

"'Malbe'-here the sentry laughed-'maybe you're the major himself?'
"'That's right. I am the major,' was

the stern reply.

"The sentry scrambled to his feet.

"Good gracious!' he exclaimed.

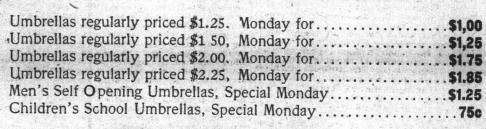
"Hold the pie, will you, while I present arms."

A prominent pastor tells this story: "I visited a certain school one day where Bible instruction was part of the daily course, and in order to test the children's knowledge, asked some questions. One class of little girls looked particularly bright, and I asked the tallest one: 'What sin did Adam com-

"'He ate forbidden fruit.'
"'Right. Who tempted Adam?"

# Young's January Sale

Big Bargains Tomorrow in Skirts, Umbrellas, Etc.



### LADIES' WHITE SKIRTS

Trimmed with torchon lace, prettily tucked and with dainty underfrill. Special

LADIES' CAMBRIC DRAWERS



# Henry Young & Company

**Government Street** 

real state of affairs in Ireland home cope with the present disorder, coupled with a resolute determination not to have recourse to it at present. What are inadequate, and that it is childish to refuse to employ the weapon ready to his hand because the credit of having forged it does not belong to his party. It is not enough to admit that a certain course of action is illegal and objectionable, and then to decline to recognize that a state of affairs have come into existence which can only be dealt with in the way provided to meet that cracial energency. vided to meet that special emergence Courage, Mr. Birrell, courage, even

London Standard—It was but cold comfort that the chief secretary offer-dicta of the law-abiding classes of ed yesterday to the deputation of Ireland are at this moment we can landowners who had urged the need guess if we cannot print them. To of putting down the agrarian riots in the South and West of Ireland. He declined to resort to exceptional measures because he relies when his preinto the chaos of agrarian outrage

Service Market State 1997. Whished plates from any control of the state of the stat

# YOUR LAST CHANCE

# Today Ends Our Big Clothing BUY TODAY Sale BUY TODAY

Monday We Go Back to the Old Prices.

Father's Suit Will Cost More, His Overcoat Will Cost More.

the nature of the Natal act, which is in force now and has been for many years in some of our sister colonies— its chief provision, an educational its chief provision, an educational test imposed upon all incoming immigrants.

migrants.
"Our authority and jurisdiction to deal with questions of this nature we contend is vested in our legislatures, under the terms of the British North American act. Our legislation, how-ever, has been disallowed on coming before the Liberal government at Ottawa; the grounds for such disallow-ance being given as contrary to Im-perial policy ultra vires of the provce, and not in accordance with Do minion policy. It is a matter of record, however, that in two almost similarly worded despatches in 1895-9, addressed to the then governor gen-eral of Canada, Right Hon. Joseph

at Ottawa, in the year 1906, and to which British Columbia, represented by the Hon. Richard McBride, was not an

record of constant Rull History and the designation in 1925.

The History and the Hist

of the occasion and fought this issue to the bitter end, in defence of our home and the future development and welfare of the province of British Columbia.

"Better Terms"

"The premier and people of British Columbia.

"Better Terms"

"The speech from the throne refers to the question of 'Better Terms,' and the premier's mission to England in connection therewith, as representative of British Columbia. It will be remembered that shortly before the prorogation of this legislature last year, the premier was obliged to proceed to England to protest against the force of Imperial sanction being given to certain resolutions and arrangements arrived at, at a conference of premiers at Ottawa, in the year 1906, and to which British Columbia, represented by

Will Fight to Finish.

Will Fight to Finish.

Will Fight to Finish.

Will Fight to Finish.

"The premier and people of British Columbia can be depended upon to fight this issue and continue fighting until such time as our remedy in the way of sufficient assistance is granted, and I can promise to this house and the people of British Columbia. I am sure the measure is in the protection of our rivers and streams, which are, in a great measure, dependent upon the preservation of the forests, is one of the most vital importance to the future welfare of British Columbia. I am sure the measure is in the public interest, and will be appreciated indeed by the whole of the people of this province. It is especiated in the province of the province of the province is already held under timber licenses. This should keep the industry sufficiently well supplied with raw material for many years to come, and a proper preservation of the forests will also be depended upon to fight this issue and continue fighting until such time as our remedy in the way of sufficient assistance is granted, and the people of British Columbia. I am sure the measure is in the violation of our rivers and streams, which are, in a great measure, dependent upon the forests, is one of the post to protect on o in the speech from the Throne, that

ADDRESS IN REPLY
MOVED YESTERDAY

FORDERS ON THE PLY
MOVED YESTERDAY

FOR THE PLY
MOVED YESTERDAY

FORDERS ON THE PLY
MOVED YESTERDAY

FOR TH

rebruary 2, last, when this government was assured of another lease of power by such a handsome majority. The ficiency in this direction, to keep pace with the requirements and growing development of the province. The feature of establishment of a superannuation fund must, I am sure, appeal to us all, and especially to those who are associated with the service. While the bill is not before us, and I am not acquainted with its provisions, I would suppose that an allowance is made from the general revenues of the country for a nucleus for this fund which will be further augmented and supplemented by further yearly or monthly allowances from the salaries of civil servants of the province. As an old civil servant of the province, I heartily approve of legislation, in this direction, and extend my thanks to the provincial secretary for his attention to this important question.

February 2, last, when this government has susued of another lease of power by such a handsome majority. The management of every department of the government has been characterized by remarkable business tact and ablity, and I venture to predict that if the same policy is followed in the fust. In the government has been characterized by remarkable business tact and ablity, and I venture to predict that if the sollowed in the fust. In the government has been pursued in the past, it will be many, many years before the general revenues of the cold shades of opposition. (Cheers.)

Irrigation Question.

Although the hon, member for Revelstoke has covered the ground so closely that very little indeed remains of civil servants of the province, I speak briefly on the most important department with a responsible mainster at its head, from undue prestored by such a handsome majority. The management of the province almost of every department of minister at its head, from undue prestored by such a handsome majority. The management of every department of important department in the administration. I am fully persuaded—that both sides of the House—the memb

**VADSO** STRAN AT CAPE

Tuesday, January

Boscowitz Company Runs Ashore on Vicinity of Co

SALVOR GOES TO

Vessel Making Water in Immediate Da the Sea is Ca

(From Saturday's The steamer Vadso,

witz Steamship company near Cape Lazo at an fore daylight yesterday i British Columbia Salva steamer Salvor went lass assistance, and it is expe be floated and brought for repairs. The Vadso Wednesday night and Vancouver the following bound to northern Britis bound to northern Britis ports, including a special sett, Graham Island, nor Queen Charlotte grou which was not large, inc cattle and effects belong lers going to Graham Vadso struck an outlying Lazo, about fifteen miles the eastern end of Hornb where the marine depar less telegraph station is established. She remain soundings showed that she water in the after hold. was sent to Comex by ( and telegrams were sen pany's office in Victoria the steamer was ashor water, and asking that sent to her assistance. in no immediate danger ing calm.
Further advices receive from the stranded vessel s

is fast from stem to ste there is a uniform dept around her. The after h said to contain considers full of water. John Ba Boscowitz Steamship co that most of the cargo w ward hold which is dry, son stated in a telegram ternoon that the vessel w be easily floated after the got to work. The cargo between 300 and 400 to freight. The after hold, of water, is laden with bottom, lumber on top of baled hay. The bulk of provisions settlers' affect provisions, settlers' effect No. 2 hold, which is d Spray was sent yesterd with a scow and scow bay were brought alongs ternoon, work being sta to lighten the cargo. T een passengers, mostly ncluding a party of set nam island, headed by M Victoria, who were to Massett. The passenger off and landed at Union

An agreement on the u Lloyd's salvage arranger tered into between the Steamship company and company yesterday after wards evening the Salva The wrecking equipped, in addition to wrecking pumps and gea less telegraphic appar Shoemaker type, and an taken on board when sh day, so that those on board able to maintain comm keep the underwriters at terested informed of the

the work. Cape Lazo, near where stranded, is a headland a high, and flat-topped, fa about 100 feet Shoal for a mile and half to Extensive ledges lers dry some di ulders dry Vessels rounding Cape stand a long way off; entering Baynes sound ern passage are warned tions compiled by the not to alter their course until White bluff, Comox ing to the westward of S hey can steer for the c The stranded Vadso i

essel of 914 tons gross with capacity for 1,150 i cargo. She was formerly steamer, and in the career has been known Bordeaux. She was t ning between Christiana Swedish port, after w port, after When the Bos ship company sent Cap the continent. The changed at Liverpool a company purchased her, ation being about \$100,0 came here as a British being paid by the local the ship registered at th Vadso of Victoria. She Gothenburg by the Mota and is 190.2 feet long, 2 and 21.7 feet deep from and 21.7 feet deep from
As she is equipped wi
tom and four water-tis ments, it is not anticip hough the position in randed is more or less avy weather, there will

in getting her afloat. SUCCESSFUL

High Class Entries at and Pet Sto The seventh annual sh Poultry and Pet ! on, which has been in ries this year than last

cided improvement in practically every entry show has been the most any held by the associa anciers were represen lass entries and the harge is highly pleased charge is highly pleased cess of the event.
While the elections on terfered somewhat with ance, the lovers of high turned out in force. Thibitors are loud in their arrangements made and

Tuesday, January 21, 190

Runs Ashore on Reef in

Vicinity of Comox

SALVOR GOES TO RESCUE

VADSO STRANDED

igation projects, to bring down records. These ion being made be granted to at most import ial requisite in all parties who proper solution ing problem lands around then be brought

that the govide for an exreys. A topov coming into ing for desirable ttle and make quently a topowhich all other and correctly f the mountains

ul and profitable

es, has become have entailed em by the setof the province d is beyond all graphical map, accurately as represented, the r mineral, and an be done for the past. (Ap-

promised by ssion, will be he present sesdoubt whatever. this house will with the pro-contain. With greatest of all at the least. r institution of nada. (Cheers nent to provide arning but for ng given to all niversity for the y and enviable ily able to ac-ucation at and and will not be abroad at very to equip themstrenuous bat-

the right direc-e proposal to of the fiscal April 1. This preciated in the re under the on roads and ally be profitably e three months e latter part of com the middle the days have e work in hand ths of the year, advantage of undertaken in intention in the admin-y persuaded— he House—the sition-equally f the govern

on of the min-most gratifying alts have been ise legislation. that year this increased until 15.500.000 15,500,000 was rs). This fact marked busi-th the depart-een conducted nistration took

couraging fea-nation is to be spirit of amity ital in their resettling such out resorting ently avoiding ich are caused rhances (An m year to year, atisfactory in-nt of our most stry, will con-theers.) tutions

congratulation policy pursued ritable instituspitals, which the length is an instituast amount of by those who act with the ugh its minis-therefore take seconding the orable member

d a petition and others for trate the Van-illey Railway

Hon, Mr. Bowtroduce a bill end the Oaths . Manson will a bill entitled

Seven)

a sick bird at the show and all were in as good condition at the conclusion of the show as when shipped into the AT CAPE LAZO Boscowitz Company's Steamer

In as good condition at the conclusion of the show as when shipped into the city. From Vancouver there were about 150 entries and from Nanaimo and points along the line about the same number. Every class was well represented and the large prizes offered naturally pleased the successful competitors.

Last night the entries from Vancouver were shipped back and today the other entries will be taken away by the owners. Many compliments were bestowed upon the committee, Messrs.

Pawlis Nachtrieh and Reid under Dawlis Nachtrieh and Reid under Dawlis Nachtrieh and Reid under Dawlis Nachtrieh and Reid under Doday in the munitary of the same of the show as when shipped into the committee were bestowed upon the committee were bestowed upon the committee, Messrs.

(From Saturday's Daily)

Today is election day in the munitary over it. bestowed upon the committee, Messrs.
Baylis, Nachtrieh and Reid under
whose management all necessary arrangements were made. The full list
of prize winners will be published to-

sent to her assistance. The vadso is in no immediate danger, the sea being caim.

Further advices received last night from the stranded vessel show that she is fast from stem to stern and that there is a uniform depth of water around her. The after hold, which is said to contain considerable cargo, is full of water. John Barnsley of the Boscowitz Steamship company, said that most of the cargo was in the forward hold which is dry. Capt. John son stated in a telegram yesterday afternoon that the vessel would probably be easily floated after the pumps were got to work. The cargo consisted of between 300 and 400 tons of general freight. The after hold, reported full of water, is laden with coal in the bottom, lumber on top of this and then bated hay. The bulk of the cargo of provisions, settlers' effects, etc., is in No. 2 hold, which is dry. The tug spray was sent yesterday afternoon with a scow and scows from Union bay were brought alongside in the afternoon, work being started at once to lighten the cargo. There were fiften passengers, mostly from Victoria, including a party of settlers for Graham island, headed by Mr. Caiboun of Victoria, who were to disembark at Massett. The passengers were taken off and landed at Union bay.

An agreement on the usual basis of Lloyd's salvage arrangement was en-

Today is election day in the municipalities of Oak Bay, North Saanich and South Saanich, and the electors will decide upon whom shall fall the honor of conducting the affairs of these municipalities during the present year. In Oak Bay there will be but one contest. The reeve and councillors in two of the three wards have been returned by acclamation. Only in the Central ALVOR GOES TO RESCUE

| Fig. | The Transition of the Transition of

TREAD TO BE WORD TO BE

We leaves a widow and two children. His relatives reside in Toronto.

By THE FULL COURT

Swallowed Carbolic Acid.

Calgary, Jan. 17.—A young man named William McGillis, who had been employed in a tailor's establishment for some time, committed suicide yes. The man been of carbolic acid. He had been will committed suicide yes. The full court spent yesterday afterning a strict watch for any of the light-nagered gentry. Merchants say that these men will come into their stores while they are crowded and will make away with any articles that may castly be removed. The third was that may castly be removed. The full court spent yesterday afterning to yer it.

SUFFRAGETTES IN CHAINS

Fastened Themselves to Pillars to Give Police Toroble—Get Three Weske in Jail

London, June 17.—The arrival of the ministers in Downing street, to attend the first inecting of the Cabinet before the assemblage of parilament was made the ochasing with a Armstrong vs. St. Eusene Millare was named the contact was made and promise the man had made good his escape.

Polison in Ri Asserc

Vancouver, Jan. 17.—That shoplift van complete is now well-known. The police have received an unber of completing, and the officers while directly are mentioning a strict watch for any of the light-nagered gentry. Merchants say that these men will come into their stores while they are crowded and will make away with any articles that may castly be removed. The third was named to complete and they are required and will make away with any articles and the opposition of the light-nagered gentry. Merchants say that these men will come into their stores while they are crowded and will make away with any articles and the proposition of their stores while they are crowded and will make away with any articles that may castly be removed. The third was a transition of the grant and the proposition of the light-nagered gentry. Merchants say that these men will come into their stores will the first and the proposition of the light-nagered gentry. Merchants and the proposit

# Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver

N leaving Victoria, the beautiful, for the West Coast trip up Vancouver Island, the first place of importance after passing Race Rocks, is Belcher Bay, a wide open harbor, full of islands and bays, and undoubtedly the best salmon fishing place outside Victoria and within easy

reach. Ten miles farther on is the harbor of Sooke, remarkable as being the first settlement near Victoria where the ground was cultivated by private enterprise. The family of Scotsmen settled here a generation back cultivated the best farming land in the island, and also ran a saw mill said to have been the first steam saw mill started in the Province of British Columbia. They likewise owned the first steam tug used for towing in the neighborhood of Victoria. Their enterprise should have made them the leading men in the island, but luck seems to have turned against the district and its first settlers, for it remains much the same today as it was when the first settlers went in, and with the exception that the whole of the land is now owned it has made no perceptible advance in the development of industries beyond some backwoods farming. The same might be said of the whole of the West Coast of the Island, which is only now waking up to the greater possibilities which lie to hand in almost every production of nature. Perhaps Sooke district will be remarkable for having been the place where a worthy Scotsman first planted a sprig of yellow broom in his garden, which has since spread all over the south end of the island, and gives Victoria its glorious coloring in the spring, for which it is now famous. Beyond Sooke harbor there is no good shelter for ships or boats of any kind for nearly forty miles of ironbound coast,

The Jordan river alone is now a busy scene of the most active and go-ahead logging camp on the coast, and the experiment will demonstrate whether it will pay to carry on a logging industry, which, it has been declared, is an impossibility on this open wind-swept coast. The timber is there, but the people who know how to handle it, it appears, have not hitherto made logging the success it should be on this

Some sixteen traps for salmon, some of them standing a mile or two out in the open sea, are found between Race Rocks and San Juan harbor, and the result now of three years' fishing on so large a scale, and with takes of as much as thirty tons of salmon in a night, is that the salmon are getting scarce, and the poor Indian, who lives and depends for his food on this coast entirely on salmon, can no longer do so. The Indian Department will shortly have to look after what is left of the Indian race, for they can no longer catch fish as they. did in former days, and in winter often starve.

The most dangerous point beyond Jordan river is Bolder beach. Here some shipwrecks have occurred, and men from smaller craft have

At the Sombrio river, as the name betokens, we come upon the first scene of Spanish invasion. In this river the Spaniards dug for gold, and their workings and some tools have in recent years been found as evidences of their presence. A miner one day showed me a pair of odd pendant ear-rings, such as are worn by Spanish women, which had been found hidden in one of these workings, and doubtless their ships might lie with safety in the slightly sheltered bay during the summer months.

The next bay of importance is San Juan harbor. San Juan, as the name implies, was doubtless well known to the Spanish invaders of this coast, as it is one of the most common names among them. I have been unable to find out any Indian name for the place, unless it was known as Pichina harbor, a branch of the Pichina tribe having for ages been settled

It is a large harbor of nearly six square miles, and must in the near future, as the only sheltered harbor on one hundred and fifty miles of ironbound and exposed coast, become a place of importance. In these days of steam, harbors are not of such importance as was the case in the days when commerce depended on sailing vessels, or otherwise San Juan would have been what Plymouth Sound is to the English Channel, a harbor where a vessel might wait for a favorable wind before venturing up the straits of Juan de Fuca, consequently this harbor, having unwarrantably been dubbed with a bad name by the United States pilot charts as a "dangerous harbor," has never been a place of importance, and until the country is developed is not likely to become so, but its position as the only harbor outlet to the coast, when railway communication can be had, must undoubtedly make it a prospective harbor in the future, as it was in the days of Spanish

The Spaniards probably knew of its importance and harbored their small ships here, because we have some evidence that they had a mule track leading up from the mouth of the San Juan river to the head waters of the river, where they left ample evidence of their goldmining industry, numbers of rough sluice boxes and other tools having been found in different parts of the valley. But of these things we have heard mostly by tradition from the InSan Juan on the West Coast-How Pioneer Settlers "Blazed the Trail"-Rich in Natural Resources

to have visited this country even in larger numbers than they do now.

How great and powerful must that wave of humanity have been which, sweeping across the South American continent, and up the Pacific coast, could leave the last of its vanished Empire in the names and traditions of the stormy West Coast of Vancouver Island! Assuredly they were a go-ahead race, and have left their mark both in the Old and New World, by names and traditions which must live, when even our own race has vanished or given place to a greater one.

But the Latin race has never been able to retain its position in a northern region, when it came in contact with the Teutonic race, and speedily relinquished its position and holdings when men of that stock came across the northern continent to take and to hold Vancouver Island as a colony of the British crown. We

Were it not that the Indian Department occa- is not possible to communicate with any other sionally looks after the "wards of the State," in their not infrequent distress in winter, they would suffer more than they do. But an Indian can stand a long period of starvation providing there is a "potlatch" in sight, when he makes up for it at another man's expense in a manner which only an Indian is capable of sur-

At the mouth of the San Juan harbor, as we enter its broad opening, are a fine set of rugged wave-beaten rocks, which artists are fond of depicting, and photographers are always in the season endeavoring to catch at their worst. Close by is the Minneapolis university summer resort station. Here some forty students come each summer to spend the vacation in study and regain their health. The professors of the various "oligies" (they are all locally known as "bug-hunters") tell me there

place nearer than Victoria, sixty miles through an unknown bush country through which there is only a telegraph trail which is impassable, and three rivers to cross without bridges.

Relative to this place, I am reminded many years ago, when traveling in a small boat up the Straits of Juan de Fuca I met a man in a boat who asked me whether I knew of any place on the West Coast where he could reside without meeting anybody for a year. I told him that if he took the first bay to the right in San Juan harbor, he might remain there till Doomsday without meeting a soul. He promptly went and settled there, and I found a vear later that he had built a log house at the place. He was one of the most remarkable men I have ever met with, gifted with a genius which might have made him great in the world. He was generally known as the "Hermit of

or ever asking or speaking to a human being. To my regret, for I was well acquainted with this strange man and his peculiarities, he ventured out in a stormy season to travel back to Victoria in the middle of winter, and his boat got swamped on Bolder Beach and he was drowned. His body was found, with boat marked J. K. (John Kergan), on Carmanah lighthouse beach. I little thought I should see a university settlement, at the place where I recommended this man to settle, as safe from the intrusion of his fellow men, and as a suitable resort for a hermit.

A little higher up the harbor is Snuggery Cove, a place once well known as a shelter cove for those who smuggled opium and Chinamen into United States territory. A fine wharf, hotel and store belonging to the company that own the Bugaboo iron mining claims and also hold most of the land round the harbor, now stand here. Every comfort and convenience can be found here. It seems probable that when better steamboat communication is given along this coast, this harbor, with its long stretch of sandy beach, and the splendid opportunities the place offers for fishing in sea, stream and lake, as well as the known pure air which blows across ten thousand miles of ocean space, in a direct line from the south pole, will become better known, and that San Juan will not remain the unknown and little visited locality it is today. The air is entirely different from that in Victoria, and visitors quickly realize the change. Indeed there has never been a death from disease here amongst white residents. The few graves in the local cemetery are all occupied by bodies of those killed by accidents in the forest or on the sea.

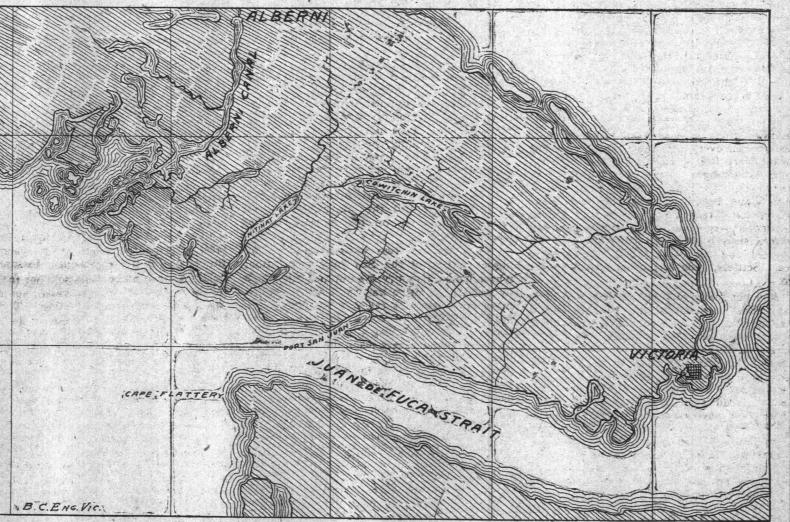
Across the harbor is the Gordan river, a swift flowing mountain stream, which in the winter season will sometimes rise twenty feet in a night, and consequently is not much use for logging or other kindred industries. It drains what is said to be the richest iron ore district in Vancouver Island. Perhaps some day this at times violent and untractable stream may be placed in harness and tamed to the service of man, by running some electrical machinery which will make the iron run out of these hills, which are impregnated with ore, that may one day help to build the commercial navies of the Pacific coast, and increase the inheritance of British Columbians.

At the end of the harbor, which lies like a parallelogram, with a river at two corners, the San Juan river rushes over a bar to the sea. This bar has nine feet of water over it at high tide, and in winter alone, when the freshet is high, is there any danger, when the outgoing tide and flood of water make a veritable mael-

A few miles north of San Juan harbor, near Carmanah lighthouse, which neighborhood is known as the graveyard of ships, is the spot where, two winters ago, the Pacific mail ship ran ashore one stormy night; and was lost with almost the entire passengers and crew, in all some one hundred souls. Being well acquainted with the circumstances and locations of this coast line, I can say that no sadder record of loss is to be found in the annals of shipwreck. For many hours a remnant of the crew ar passengers clung to the mast of the ship, which alone remained above the rolling waves, in the midst of a veritable cauldron of waters. So close were they to the shore that two men on the high cliff attempted repeatedly to throw a light rope line to them, and partly succeeded. But there was no strong rope to be found in the rigging, and the lighter rope was washed away. Four steamers lay outside waiting to aid, but not daring to approach the surf, which rolled in mountains high on the shore. Frequently through the waiting hours, and amidst the sound of the roaring sea, could be heard the notes of well known hymns, such as "Nearer, My God, to Thee," sung in despairing sadness, but with courage. Finally, when the end came, after some hours of waiting, the mast gave way, and every soul was carried to eternity in the midst of rolling waves which nothing living could survive, making one of the

worst tragedies on the coast. This catastrophe, and the knowledge that every year wrecks are likely to occur in this immediate neighborhood, have caused the Dominion government, through its marine department, to take action. A good road has this year been built along the coast, over which the rocket apparatus can be taken, a motor lifeboat has been established at one station and surf-boats at others, and all that money can do to guard life on this dangerous coast has been arranged for. It is known that the currents in the sea on this coast, together with the Japanese current which warms Vancouver Island with almost tropical heat, as is shown by the vegetation, renders the ordinary precautions taken by ships almost useless, hence the great need of caution. This fact has recently been proved by the Establishment of the University station at San Juan, through the investigation of whose students in various branches much knowledge has been obtained and verified, and

amongst others the meteorology of the sea. But we will cross the bar of the San Juan river, in an Indian canoe, which is one of the safest means of transport in the hands of an Indian, but one of the crankiest crafts in the hands of a stranger. In the stormy season the roar of the surf can be heard for miles inland, but it is dangerous only to those who do not know the channel. On the left bank of the



Map of Southwestern Portion of Vancouver Island, Showing Coast Line From Victoria as Far as Barclay Sound

have left only the Spanish names and tradi-

The mining for gold in those early days must have been rather a dangerous vocation, and yet it was carried on with determination and skill. It is just possible that a hundred and fifty years ago the country was much clearer of forest than it is now, and that the undergrowth had not attained the same proportions which gives the name of this region as the worst place for prospecting; the almost tropical growth up to the tops of the mountains making it impossible to see the nature of the rocks, but it appears in those days most of the gold was found in the river bottom in nuggets, and it is in that form that not a few miners in recent years have enriched themselves. Possibly the miners who had dug for alluvial gold in the South knew more about the nature of this work than our modern city-bred prospector. Theirs was an inheritance of many generations, and they were no fools at collecting gold dust. The tradition of their wealth is still a romance to dream about. With their guns and arquebuses, such as an Indian would not look at today, they managed to keep the native tribes in check, more by terror, being looked upon as wonder workers, than by the number of people they could kill. Probably this alone enabled them to face the native tribe that inhabited the mouth of the San Juan river, which in those days could not have numbered less than five hundred warriors. There are only seventy Indians, all told, left of this race, which lived, and thrived on salmon caught in the harbor, and made their name a terror on the coast line around.

This tribe, or what is left of it, cannot now catch enough salmon to feed themselves in the summer, and have no store laid aside for the winter. Even though they earn enough at the canneries and hop gardens to supply themselves with civilized food, very little of it remains after the whiskey bill has been paid for the first potlatch, and most of the winter is spent in a chronic state of starvation, and a nearer approach to the happy hunting grounds or cry as they return on the steamer to city life. dians, and miners who, in earlier days, appear which will soon absorb the balance of the race.

is no place in the known world where so many specimens of sea algae, and other water curiosities can be obtained, and the same applies to the land studies, botany and geology. The students inhabit two large log houses, one for ladies and one for gentlemen, and have a common room for meals. How much is gained in

### WEST COAST

Vancouver Island

O majesty man calls the sea.

Why with that name all utterance flee!
Why the dumb travall in my breast.—
A soul's awakening lawe suppressed:
Mortal, deep, deeper than Earth's hell,
Death's mysteries 'neath yon billows dwell!

I hear the surge-drum's gathering roll Boom muffled dirges through the soul: They come, they come,—the tempest driven Sea-steeds that hurl the might of Heaven O'er barrier-reefs in writhing spray, Breakers that wreck the opposing way.

There ships go down while seething waves Toss storm-gulls and cormorants over men's graves; Or the wild duck shrieks in desolate dread By cavens where devil-fish tether their

For all are lost on that harrowing coast, Who race to the hall of the phantom host.

Spirits plunged deep beneath that spume, Eternal wall from Ocean's tomb; And ever the burst of each rending wind Some agonized death-shriek flings behind: Some agonized death-snriek illings beliling.
Ah, they who drown where you white crests leap,
Nevermore, nevermore find tranquil sleep!

M. C. IRONSIDE,

Victoria, B. C.

health and vigor, as well as in knowledge of their respective sciences, is shown by the paled worn-out students who land in July, and two months later sing happy praises of the place as they leave a healthy crowd, able to give a very demonstrative yell of their college war-Perhaps the place has its advantages, as it

Trial Island," and had lived on Trial Island, near Victoria, for many years, but when strangers having found out his genius for inventing strange things, sometimes looted his abode, he promptly invented a cartridge which exploded when anyone invaded the doorway. Somebody got shot, and told the police about it. The police came down and ordered him not to protect his property by any such infernal machine. It was not legal, they said. The hermit took offence at this, and said if he could not defend his own property, and the police could give him no protection, he had better retire to the woods elsewhere. He had a genius for boat building, in the following way: He would collect a number of cedar scrap wood logs from the shore, set up a small windmill which worked a small circular saw, cut inch square, boards or laths, having previously made a perfect frame of hardwood ribs collected in the forest and steamed into shape, with fifty cents worth of nails, he produced the most perfect model boat I have ever seen. He built several of them and sold them in Victoria. The sale of one of these boats would give him money enough to buy provisions for a year, as he was a genuine simple liver. His food was fish and wild berries. The berries he dried for winter use, and the salmon he salted, and a sack of flour would last him three months, and he had no other wants. Coming to Victoria on one occasion with five cents in his pocket he bought a sheet of drawing paper, from a box in his boat he produced paints and a brush all manufactured from colored clays or sand ground by himself, and the brush from fibre of some plant. He painted a picture in half a day of one of the leading merchant's houses on the Gorge, and took the painting to the merchant's office in town, who gave him ten dollars for it. Of small mechanical inventions his house was well filled, and I would undertake to say you might have dropped this man down anywhere in Vancouver island or elsewhere for that matter and left him alone awhile and he would have surrounded himself with all he needed, including food and clothing, without troubling a civilized town at all

river, on an islan Rancherie, an o with the graveya ply of household of almost the last

Tuesday, Jan

Peter, chief healthly family of his well built ho a generous sign p

Peter has, like unaware, but in me, the white m proved themselve devil is a hard n same, the white "Just now no me him all." Even as hunting has almos longer leap in th days. Indeed. higher up the rive all the winter sup

It is from Peter of the coast line a ing himself. When you loo bears the lineamer you know him be of like origin. P ship was captured killed, and the we

one became the w hence the mixture indolence of the which comes, I u American side, a Indians themselve Peter can tell you The San Juan i most of the year, freshets, which river cause a grea each side. If thi would open a ver bering, and later on each side is rich government did re

less neglect it has

river again, an ever. If we go t canoe over a wa logs for nearly th that there is a clea or more to the hea of the island. It i to travel, and gat! traditions, now all In traveling up Peter as my guide, of its past and its. beauty of its bar amazed at the wor which are found to miles around the roundabout turn in your way in a boat stranger has no tro winding sloughs at ice on a small scale it, and untouched

is the haunt of the the bald-headed eas At every turn the s into the stream to the banks, and in thick vegetation, th herries, or later on the foot of the falls for a fishing rod, w in the side and send land, and he won' caught half a dozen then proceeding to next best thing wou have made a fire an is not a dangerous should he meet you he will sidle off, as communication, or I believe most men Bruin do the same presence scarce to With Peter at t myself amidships, v

slough, which once choked up for nearly ing five and six feet will show the wond a river is in flood. myself quite a littl over a ten foot high of hundred feet of p cades the entire rive has long prevented upper part of the con a strong pull altog over the barrier. Close by it is th

tler, and there are i Its story must be to From the Old those hard working Lelp to make Britain came alone, with a trail in the middle forsaken by his part Old Country, and he

Taking up the

he worked, as some his fourteen or sixte drown his sorrow, continued for twelve work in summer, du a living. He cleare handed cut down tr diameter, leaving st out, and logs to ropproved a fortune to

human being. cquainted with arities, he ventravel back to r, and his boat and he was nd, with boat on Carmanah ht I should see place where I e, as safe from and as a suit-

or is Snuggery n as a shelter ed opium and rritory. A fine mining claims round the harmfort and cont seems probat communicais harbor, with and the splens for fishing in he known pure usand miles of rom the south and that San own and little air is entirely a, and visitors deed there has here amongst odies of those or on the sea. ordan river, a which in the se twenty feet not much use ndustries. It chest iron ore Perhaps some d untractable ess and tamed g some electrine iron run out

d increase the hich lies like a vo corners, the par to the sea. ter over it at ien the freshet n the outgoing veritable mael-

hated with ore,

he commercial

n harbor, near ighborhood is os, is the spoc cific mail ship was lost with d crew, in all well acquaintcations of this dder record of of shipwreck. the crew and ship, which waves, in the waters. So two men on ly to throw a ly succeeded. be found in was washed de waiting to ne surf, which shore. Frers, and amidst buld be heard is, such as ng in despair-Finally, when f waiting, the was carried to waves which ing one of the

lowledge that occur in this used the Donarine departroad has this ver which the a motor lifee station and noney can do oast has been the currents with the Japcouver Island shown by the y precautions nce the great recently been he University investigation anches much verified, and of the sea. the San Juan is one of the hands of an crafts in the ny season the miles inland, who do not bank of the

river, on an island, stands what is left of the small clearing he had a barn, a couple of cows, a little black bag with him always, and never with the graveyard and its miscellaneous supply of household utensils adorning the graves of almost the last of the tribe, at the back of the

Peter, chief of the tribe, alone shows a healthly family of seven sons. As we approach his well built house, standing apart, we read a generous sign painted in large letters over the door, "The White Man is Welcome!"

Peter has, like Abraham, entertained angels inaware, but in the majority of cases, he tells me, the white men entertained by him have proved themselves devils, and he added, "The devil is a hard man to get rid of." "All the same, the white man is welcome," says he. Just now no more Indian. White man get him all." Even as already the land is gone, the hunting has almost ceased, and the salmon no longer leap in the harbor as in his younger days. Indeed, a few rotten salmon caught higher up the river and speared at the falls, is all the winter supply to look for.

It is from Peter I have culled many a story of the coast line and tradition, and one regarding himself.

When you look into this man's face, he bears the lineaments of a Spaniard, and when you know him better, you find his temper is of like origin. Peter tells me that a Spanish ship was captured near San Juan, the men all killed, and the women were made slaves and one became the wife of a chief. Peter's grandmother was a Spanish woman from Spain hence the mixture of blood and race, with the indolence of the south and the carelessness of tomorrow, especially when liquor is to be had which comes, I understand, mostly from the American side, and is brought over by the Indians themselves in canoes, about which Peter can tell you much.

The San Juan river is a slow moving stream most of the year, but in winter is subject to freshets, which bwing to a jam higher up the river cause a great overflow on to the land on each side. If this jam could be removed, it would open a very rich valley, both for lumbering, and later on for farming, for the land on each side is rich. Some years ago, the local government did remove this jam, but by careless neglect it has been allowed to choke up the river again, and is now worse than ever. If we go up we shall have to pull our canoe over a wall ten feet high, and across logs for nearly three hundred feet, but after that there is a clear run up stream of ten miles or more to the head waters, and into the heart never have been sent into the bush alone of the island. It is up this stream we propose to travel, and gather some of its history and traditions, now almost forgotten.

In traveling up this beautiful stream, with Peter as my guide, who has known the history of its past and its present, I am struck by the beauty of its banks and river reaches, and amazed at the wonderful windings and sloughs which are found to the extent of nearly twenty miles around the mouth of the river. By a roundabout turn in the country you can work your way in a boat to the Gordon river, and a stranger has no trouble in getting lost in these winding sloughs and streams. A veritable Venice on a small scale, only just as Nature made it, and untouched by the hands of man. Here is the haunt of the ducks in season, the heron, the bald-headed eagle, and other birds of prey. At every turn the swift-winged kingfisher darts into the stream to pick up its fishy food. On the banks, and in the low forest amidst the thick vegetation, the black bears revel in wild berries, or later on catch salmon in the stream. it would pay in votes to one or the other party A great bear will stand up to his haunches at in power. Such a policy can never build up a the foot of the falls, and with his clumsy paw for a fishing rod, will suddenly strike a salmon cords, been the means of emptying this place in the side and send him spinning up on to the of its settlers, and doubtless many others like land, and he won't be satisfied till he has caught half a dozen at the same time and place, have gone back to the primitive forest, a road then proceeding to his hard-earned meal. The next best thing would have been that he should have made a fire and cooked the salmon. He s not a dangerous customer by any means, for should he meet you in the forest, or you him, he will sidle off, as if he did not wish further ommunication, or had met you by accident. believe most men who are not on a hunt for Bruin do the same thing. They make their presence scarce to one another.

myself amidships, we make for the jam. One ough, which once was the main river, is now choked up for nearly a mile with logs measuring five and six feet through, and a visit to it will show the wonderful power of water when a river is in flood. It takes the Indian and myself quite a little while to haul the canoe over a ten foot high wall of logs and a couple of hundred feet of pulling over logs that barricades the entire river from bank to bank, and has long prevented communication with the upper part of the country. But a long pull and strong pull altogether eventually gets us

ler, and there are many like it in the valley. ts story must be told.

From the Old Country had come one of hose hard working, honest sons of toil who help to make Britain great in every colony. He came alone, with a boy from Victoria, by the trail in the middle of winter. He had been and her companion took as many as they could orsaken by his partner of twenty years in the old Country, and he faced the wilderness alone.

Taking up the usual 160-acre preemption, e worked, as some say, like an ox, sometimes is fourteen or sixteen hours a day, perhaps to rown his sorrow, who shall say? This work continued for twelve years, in addition to road work in summer, during which he barely made living. He cleared land, acres of it, single- City, Utah, lands on the wharf at San Juan, anded cut down trees sometimes six feet in and spends a month in the interior. He em-

and a well stocked garden. He was just beginning to forge ahead after twelve years' work of clearing. "Don't cut down any more trees," said I to him one day, "You are destroying the land's best crop, and you don't know it." "Maybe," said he, as we looked across acres of half-burned trees, which, owing to the nature of the wood, its size and the difficulty of handling it, he could never hope to get rid of. "Only one more," he added, "and then I have done."

There was one more tree cut down next day, but a man's mangled corpse lay under it when we found him, stilled in death. The settlers mourned his loss, for he was a good man and a true son of the soil, and his character was known among us and respected.

The farm cleared with so much toil has gone back to the primitive forest, and as nature has hidden up the work done in ignorance, but in the cause of honest duty, which made but a gap in a vast forest, so it may have healed the broken heart, and taken the honest soul to its higher reward.

Two miles higher up the river we reach the ake, about two miles square, with fine timber sloping down to its shores, a splendid booming ground for logs. All the land for ten miles ip the stream has either been pre-empted or taken up for purposes of settlement. But not a settler remains on the scene. Why is this? The land is rich in the valley, an acre of cleared land is well worth ten of the prairie. The wild hay in many places and openings I landed at in June was four feet high. Ten tons of octatoes will easily grow on an acre of cleared and. But after growing them they have been left to rot. There was no means of getting them to market, the freight rate was too high.

Why have the fifty or more settlers, many of them married men with families, forsaken their forest home and clearings? The answer I have received from many varies. Perhaps some of them were totally unfitted for a settler's life. Of such were two brothers, born and bred in city life. What did they know of backwoods life? When several of us went to cow? see them one day, they asked us to stop for a meal. On the fire was a large saucepan. In it they placed some rice, a large cupful for each visitor and a cupful each for themselves. They did not know that rice was of an expanding nature under steam. They learned a lesson when every cup, pan, and the family bucket were full of rice sufficient to keep a family a fortnight. Both of these boys lost their lives by accident. Surely they should without some training. Direct from the streets of London they came, and a widowed mother mourns secretly the loss of two sons, one drowned and the other killed in blasting a

And yet many of these settlers wished to stay. Most of them did stay till their means gave out and the road work failed. Had there been cheaper means of transport and freight charges, and some chance of sending products of the farm and forest to market, there would still have been a settlement there, but that has not been the policy of those in power. Plenty of road work for votes at an approaching election, starvation and neglect between. At all events, no chance of slowly building up a community by steady development and encouragement in promoting industries. Even the money obtained by Government taxes on land and mines has for years been withdrawn from this place and applied elsewhere, where district, and it has apparently, from all reit. In the meanwhile some fifty pre-emptions nine miles in length and corduroyed in many places is entirely lost, and it would be a poor look-out if any attempted now to settle above the jam, for a settler could neither get his provisions in nor his productions out, and the road would be hard to locate by a stranger. Now the logging camps in the valley bring all their provisions at great expense from town, and, excepting a few Government officials, who are only here as such, there is not a settler in With Peter at the stern of the canoe, and the valley, which makes one think there is something wrong with the state or the local government under which we are ruled. The system will have to be altered if settlement is to take hold of these outlying districts.

Peter tells me, by way of a yarn, that once on a time, many moons ago, his tribe were attacked by the Cowichan Indians, who came through the gap in the mountains which he points to, and by night attacked the Pachina rancherie, slew a number of warriors, and carried some of the younger women into captivity to make slaves and wives of them. Amongst them was a young girl, who for many years remained a slave wife on the other side of the Close by it is the deserted house of a set- island. Feeling a longing to regain her freedom and see her people again, she made an effort to escape, and with a companion, succeeded in crossing the gap of the mountains by night. On the journey she came across "a bright shining place," which was covered with gold nuggets sticking out of the ground. She carry, and eventually found their native tribe, Peter says he has been looking for the treasure spot ever since. So have other people, but no one has found it.

Every year, for many summers past, a strong sturdy miner comes from Salt Lake

allowed it to go out of his sight. Since 1872 he has done this, when he first came with four companions, all of whom have since died, and he himself has this year vanished from earthly scenes, and with him the story of his treasure up the San Juan river. Did he find it or did he not? The story goes they found it rich the first time, but the river changed its course, and he has been looking for the "beauty spot" ever since, and according to his own statements failed to find it. Many a miner can tell of the same experience. "Gold is where you find it," and a will-o'-the-wisp, here today and gone tomorrow, even when you think you have located the mother lode.

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

We are slowly ascending the stream, and have to pull the canoe over many riffles, for in summer the water runs down very rapidly, and leaves the wider reaches too shallow for even a canoe. By evening we have reached the camping grounds of the Indians, and the locality where they catch the winter supply of salmon. Here in the midst of wild fruits, which grow in such profusion around as to make it possible to live on them alone, we

pitched our camp for the night. Early in the morning I took a rod and line, and was not long in catching a few trout in a near-by pool. While so engaged, I was astonished to see a large elk come down to the river to drink. He stood in the middle of the river and looked at me, and was within easy reach of a pistol-shot. I noted eight points to his magnificent horns, and appeared as he stood in the river, watching my proceedings, a perfect picture of wild life, apparently without fear. It would certainly have been no sport to have shot so tame an animal, and yet what a valuable specimen and head! Twice I pulled out my revolver to shoot, perhaps the only chance I would have in a lifetime. Twice I eplaced it, conscience-stricken by the thought, Out of season; not sport." How long will such a magnificent specimen be left to range country only sixty miles away from the capital city, and in its wild state, tame as a

Could not the Government do something preserve this herd of elk, which are known to frequent this district, perhaps the last in the island, and near Victoria, in a country which suits their habits and is useless for any purpose except preserving game.

While continuing our journey up stream, we saw numerous signs of deer, and a few were seen watching us from the shore, but Peter told me that the wolves play great havoc with the deer in the winter months, when they hunt in packs, and the wolves, from some cause, are greatly on the increase in the

tree. Settlers, indeed, but not fitted to the higher waters of the San Juan river, along whose banks, now dry, we pursued our course by walking, as there was not water enough to make much use of a canoe. The signs of the mighty flood which comes down this water course in winter during the freshets are seen on every side. In one place the river may be broad, but great snags of trees have floated down and got stuck in the riffles. They will slowly march down these shallow places, perhaps only a foot or two each season, until they reach some deeper pools, and then be carried on a flood towards the sea. Eventually they will land up in some jam near the mouth of the river, helping all along the course by diverting the channel to make land and retard the floating debris of the waters. Such is nature's work, and never ceasing of such ser- for the past five years have been at work here, ciated as a rule with an injury there, this havselves in a channel or make barriers, the groundwork of future meadow land.

How great must be the force of these waters in flood time, for in places we note that even the rocks have been carried along the bed of the stream. Sometimes, also, the stream has cut for itself a fresh channel, leaving an old one to fill up. Some people who have taken up land and improved it, have the following year, owing to the change of channel, found their clearings washed away, and a stream running where previously they may have had a field or garden.

These streams, owing to the fall, will some day be harnessed to generate electric power, and before the twentieth century is completed we have no doubt that this stream will be doing its share in the civilization of the world.

It may well be imagined that, amid the stones and gravel which come down from the hills, and are washed into the river, quite a lot of gold may in the course of ages have been deposited in old water channels. And it is reported that not a few nuggets have been found in old washed out channels, which make one believe that there must be gold in larger quantities in the deeper parts of the stream. But many such traditions linger around such streams which are hard to verify, nor are the lucky finders keen on speaking of nuggets they may have discovered in a wearied search for treasure, lying at the bottom of a stream.

On our return journey, we camped in the neighborhood of a burnt-out shack, around which were scattered a number of carpenters' tools. The story of that deserted spot is sad in the extreme. Among the settlers of the early days came a carpenter, who had recently lost his wife, one who had apparently shared the joys and sorrows of a settler's life under and were received with welcome, the more so, trying conditions, which made her memory nearly ten feet at the butt and forty feet long. dear to her husband. Alone and unaccompanied he retired to the wilderness, the furthest removed of all the settlers. We seldom saw to count the rings at the butt end, which anything of this man for six months at a time, would give me the age of the tree. Reckoning and not infrequently some of us would make the day's journey to see what had become of him and to take him his mail, which he would otherwise have received on an average, once can continent. And here, at the utmost end diameter, leaving stumps impossible to burn ploys Indians to take his camp and provisions a year, when he came down to the settlement of that continent, are thirty men, mostly of

to see us. On the last occasion he visited us, that length of years. Beside me stands an should not require it any longer, and, taking a friendly parting with all who had known him, retired to his solitary home. Not seeing anything of him for some months, three of us paid a visit. All that was found was a burnt-out shack, with a skeleton lying on a sofa, with a gun lying across the knees. Was it a case of suicide? Of that we had scarcely a doubt. Melancholia had done its worst work. The fact that he lived alone with his grief, and never saw a fellow human being, as well as the dreary condition of the winter months, with the continuous rain, must have done their work and rendered life unbearable. Such are the tragedies of the wilderness.

Lest I may be charged with telling only the sad side of a new settlement, and so giving it a bad name and disheartening other prospective settlers in a new country, I have the following to relate.

On the adjoining section were two brothers, who came in among the crowd of new settlers when this valley was first opened for settlement, with their old mother, aged eighty, to settle down in the wild and wooly West. They were perhaps worst off than the rest of us, having lost by mortgage a farm in the East, and since then had tried the new settlements out in Australia. They had wandered back to their native land of Canada, with no prospects except what their working arm could make for them, satisfied at all events that they could make a living. For some years they barely lived, encouraged only by the old lady, who shared with them the hardships of the bush life, and in spite of her years did her share of the work. Prospecting one day up in the hills they uncovered what is today known as the richest iron deposit section of Vancouver Island. Later they sold out to a company at an advantageous figure, and have each of them settled down on farms nearer the scenes of civilization. And if I may add to my evidence that it is possible to make a fortune without working unduly hard for it, I am acquainted with at least one, who out of this forsaken settlement has taken with him ten thousand pounds, and now lives at ease in another quarter of the world. Various companies have since acquired the land in the valley, and may be holding for a rise. But this we know, and are sure that so rich a country in timber mines and possible agriculture will not long remain the deserted set-

some sixty or more settlers, who came here on to the eternal Light beyond? with the full intention of making a homestead For a day or two we encamped in the farm, after going through all the hardships of the first settler's experience, forsaken their oldings, or in many cases sold out their rights for sums of more or less value, but in every case, to my knowledge, at a loss. There must have been something wanting in them or the circumstances of the place. They might not all have been people suitable for such a life. But there must have been some other reason which militated against the settlement.

tlement it now is, nor will the capital be want-

ing to develop its resources when the right

time comes.

It is manifest, looking at the extent of the valley; the quality of the soil, and its productiveness when cleared, that the valley is capable of producing a good return on labor, in the farm and garden products. The cattle can feed outside and fatten most of the year, and the crops in the garden are amongst the best I have seen. The logging camps which

all of which is imported direct from Victoria, The Government have been lavish in their expenditure of money on roads while the people were here, but nearly all of this work has proved useless, the nine miles of trail up the valley has already gone back to forest again, and it is well nigh impossible to trace either road or clearings, owing to the rapid growth of underbrush. It is hoped the local government will continue to make the road along the coast which has been started this year. The freight charge and passenger fare are also complained of, with only one steamer a week for a whole coast line. These things, it is true, mitigated against the settlement of the place, and will continue to do so. We are inclined to think it is the same here as it is in the old countries, where there is still the call to the land in greater degree than in the colonies. The attractiveness of town life, the glare of the streets, the excitement of life even in the midst of impoverished surroundings, are of greater attraction to the majority of ordinary people than even the possibilities of success in life or healthy surroundings of the country. Until we have trained up a race to conquer these faults, as necessary in young countries as in the old, settlements like those on the west coast of British Columbia are likely to continue to be a failure.

As we pass below the jam in the river, we stop awhile to inspect the work of the logging camp, where some thirty men are now employed, with two donkey engines, in clearing the forest of its vast crop of spruce hemlock and cedar trees.

The utmost power of the engine is being drawn upon in dragging an immense log to the water. The three-inch cable is strained by It has in it about ten thousand feet of serviceable timber. I spend some time in trying a ring for a year, I count upwards of four hundred rings. Think of it, that tree was growing when Columbus landed on the Ameriout, and logs to rot which later might have up the river, and then dismisses them. He to take up his annual supply of necessary food. European stock, engaged in cutting down forproved a fortune to the logging camp. In his faces the wilderness alone for awhile. He had We always found him good company and glad est which has overshadowed the history of Tribune.

he gave away his watch to a friend, saying he Indian in whose blood are found the vices and virtues of two races so far apart, one civilized and the other barbarous, that once ruled over this vast continent. I am reminded of the vast development of the world since then, of the eighty millions of people in the United States, and of the young rising nation of the Dominion of Canada. If in four hundred years the American continent has become so populous in the years of its virgin growth, what will this continent be like, and incidentally Vancouver Island, which has only recently been touched by a European race, a century hence. Will Vancouver Island be a developed island like the British Isles, which in position and production it much resembles? Will the harmony of nations promote the brotherhood of the world, or will Asia be arrayed against Europe and the New World be the scene of the conflict? Surely Vancouver Island stands in much the same position to the American continent that the British Kingdom does to Europe. Through or near this island is the highway of nations to the great Eastern continent. It is the nearest land to Asia, even as the United Kingdom is the nearest accessible land to the American continent, and as such is in the track of commerce.

We again take to the canoe and drop down the river to the mouth of the harbor. The evening is calm and tranquil as the sun is dropping to its western goal. On each side of the harbor are the rocky shores and clear cut rocks, and the shadows deepening in the waters as if to photograph the scene. In the background stands the stately Mount Edinburgh, 4,000 feet high, with bare and windswept brow, rising amidst other mountains like some great sentinel. What a history of volcanic evolution lies hidden there, when those mountains were rocked into being, and remain as the everlasting hills.

Now and again a streak of silver shines across the quiet waters of the harbor. It is the salmon leaping, as with a splash they dive into the depths. A few stray canoes with Indians in their colored dress, busy with hook and line in their ancient occupation, the first fishers on this coast, give life to the scene, a peaceful quiet harmony, a picture in living colors. How quiet and solemn is the moment of sunset, how its light and harmony soothe the soul, as if it were a breath from the etereternal Nature. The light deepens to eventide. e realize that Nature in her great work has left us emblems of the Infinite. We ask ourselves, Is not all life, as it draws to its close, like the setting sun, when it falls into the The question might be asked, why have deep, and ends in Night, or, better still, leads

### THEORY OF CANCER

Dr. Robert Bell, lecturing under the auspices of the Psycho-Therapeutic Society. 3, Bayley Street, London, W.C., in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on the subject of the Evolution of the Cancer Cell," drew together a large attendance of the members of the Society and the public.

He remarked that today surgeons were not slow to confess that the origin of the disease was unknown. This, however, was a fallacy. Unfortunately, the mistake which hitherto had been made was to look upon the local manifestation of the disease as the disease itself, and not to accept the more rational view, that it was really the disease process having ing reduced the vitality of the part and thus rendered it more prone to attack. A similar error had, in fact, been perpetrated with regard to tuberculosis before its natural history was understood. Formerly the disease was looked upon as non-preventable and incurable, just as cancer was today. But when the profession became acquainted with the natural history of cancer-but not till then-this scourge would not only rank as a preventable disease, but also one which would prove amenable to treatment. The lecturer maintained that he had placed this claim beyond doubt in many instances, where complete recovery had supervened upon therapeutic and dietetic measures being adopted; whereas, on the other hand, during a period of fifteen years' experience as an operating surgeon, he was unable to record one single success. He proceeded to point out that cancer was a disease which took its origin from what originally was healthy tissue, and which would have continued healthy had hygienic laws been obeyed. It was the neglect of these laws which had culminated in a morbid process, supplanting that of those normal conditions which ensure healthy cell life. Each cell of the 25 billions which go to make up the human frame was an independent unit, and when a healthy condition obtained was obedient to accepted physiological laws. But in certain vitiated conditions of the blood these laws invariably fell into abeyance, when the epithelial cells tended to assert a morbid individuality and an activity which we recognize as cancer. The lecturer held that these diseased cells could be reclaimed and compelled once more to fall into line and to resume their normal functions by the adoption of measures which promoted a healthy condition of the blood stream, this being specially reflected upon cell life.

Bad Dick was finding the new boy next door unaccountably peaceable. "You're mamma's pet, ain't yuh?" he said. "Yep. That's me," answered the boy. "Don't dast go 'way from home 'thout askin' her, do yuh?" "Nope." "If I was to tell yuh I could swaller a big red apple 'thout chawin' it you'd think I was lyin', wouldn't yuh?" "Oh, I don't know." "Well, I kin, durn ye! Take that!" (Biff!)-Chicago



How Plants Feed and Grow

NE of the main sources, if not the most important source, of revenue on the farm is the revenue derived from the product of the fields, the fruits of the various forms of plant life that are grown on the farm. On the plant life of the farm all the animal life depends for its sup-

ply of food. Every farmer, then, realizes that the success of his entire farming operations depends in a large measure on the growth and



Paeony-Prince of Wales

development of the various forms of plant life which he has under his care. If by his care and skill in the cultivation of the soil and the management of the various farm operations, he is enabled to develop a strong and vigorous plant growth on his farm, his efforts are well repaid by the increased revenue which he derives from the product of his fields.

The object of this paper is an attempt to explain the means by which the plant takes the crude, inorganic foods from the soil and air and combines them into a form which will serve as a food both for man and beast. It is a wonderful fact that this power of converting unorganized foods into an organized form that can be utilized by the various forms of animal life is alone possessed by the plant. In order, then, that one may more fully understand the various forces which are at work in the wonderful development, one must study the nature of the plant in relation to its surroundings, and the nature and function of each part which goes to constitute the entire organism called a plant.

We all know that before one can have a fully developed plant, one must first sow the seed. Were we to examine one of these seeds we would find lying wrapped up within the seed a miniature plantlet, together with a supply of food for its maintenance until it can derive its food from other sources.

Before one can coax this little plantlet forth from its snug place within the seed, we must have a suitable environment as regards stem. Place the seed whatever way one will within the soil, and it will be found that the different parts of the germinating seed will develop into a particular organ to serve a particular function in the development of the per-

When suitable conditions are present, we find that those parts of the newly-developed plantlet rapidly increase in size and become changed in form. From the part that goes advanced in the soil, and which we call the root, we notice branches arising. Were we to closely observe the manner in which these small secondary roots originated, we would find that they had evidently come from the interior of the older root, forcing their way through the outer tissues, and appearing on the outside as small secondary roots or root branches. As the development of the upper part of the plant proceeds, we notice that this branching of roots goes on with corresponding rapidity. On older plants one finds that the roots have become very much branched and form a compact system made up of large main roots, and branching or secondary roots of varying sizes, while near the tips of the smaller secondary roots we find small branches proceed, we will find that these small miscroscopic rootlets serve a most important function in the plant's development.

As in the root, we find that the part of the plantlet that comes upward to form the stem of microscopic size called root hairs. As we proceed, we will find that these small microscopic rootlets serve a most important function

plantlet that comes upward to form the stem

in the plant's development. As in the root, we find that the part of the

the branches of the fully developed stem. The secondary branching of the stem differs from that of the root, in that the branches of the stem originate at the outside of the older stem, while those of the roots originate from within.

The function of the stem, together with its branches, of course, is the bearing of the leaves and of the flowers and fruit. These organs serve most important functions in the development of the plant. The leaves may be regarded as the lungs or breathing organs of the plant, for it is in them that the various foods that the plant requires are built up. Consequently, it is important that plants be supplied with abundant foliage or leaf surface in order. that the various processes that are so essential to the plants' welfare be kept up. Were we to strip a growing plant of its leaves and prevent the development of these organs, we would find that the plant would soon die of starva-

One characteristic of leaves and many parts of stems that we, no doubt, have noticed, is the presence of a bright green color which is caused by the presence of a pigment within the tissues of the leaves. It is owing to this coloring that the plant is enabled to intercept certain rays of light and store up within its own tissues the energy necessary to manufacture

The growing plant derives its food from two sources—the soil and the air. The various elements which are derived from these different sources are brought together within the tissues of the leaf, and there transformed into foods that may be used in the production of new parts or the enlargement of parts already produced.

The growing plant requires quite a variety of foods in its growth. Many of these it obtains from the soil, where they may be stored

up in a variety of forms, some in a form that is difficult for the plant to secure conveniently. Before these foods can be absorbed by the plant, they must by some means be rendered available. This change in the condition of plant foods within the soil may be brought about by careful and intelligent cultivation. Among the more important foods which the plant derives from the soil are nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. These foods are of special interest on account of the fact that the soil may become impoverished of all the available supply, and a new supply must be returned in the form of manures of some description. The carbon which forms such a large percentage of the dry matter of plants is obtained almost wholly from the air. Beside containing abundance of food, the soil

a condition as to allow of a free circulation of air before the various foods can be taken up by the plant. All the foods that are taken in by the plant from the soil are absorbed in solution. Were we to examine carefully the root system of a rapidly growing plant, we would find that the small root and root hairs were very closely associated with the small particles constituting the soil mass, and in pulling up the plant we would find that numerous small particles of soil still adhere to these fine hairs, showing that the association between the two is very close. It is by means of this close association of the foot with the soil that the plant is enabled to absorb its supplies of

Were we to closely examine a soil that was in an ideal condition for plant growth, we would find that surrounding each of the small particles that constituted the soil mass was a thin film of water. In this film of soil water surrounding the soil particles are dissolved the various elements of plant food that the plant absorbs in its process of growth. In order, then, to ensure rapid absorption, which is so essential to rapid growth, we must see to it that our soil is in the proper condition to stimulate the development of an extensive root system. This may be done by keeping the soil warm, moderately moist, and in such a condition that the air will freely circulate through all parts of it.

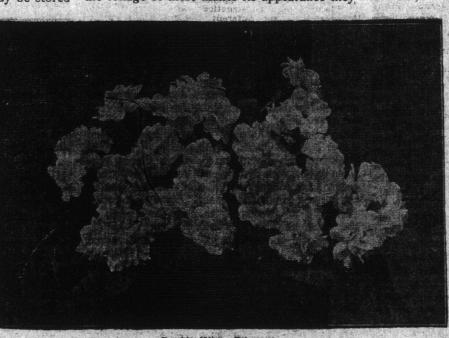
As this soil water is absorbed by the plant, the plant foods are carried along with it in solution into the interior of the root, thence through the stem to the leaves of the plant. In the leaves of the plant the wonderful changes necessary to the building up of plant food take place.

The various elements absorbed from the soil by the roots are united in the leaves with the elements obtained from the air and converted into a form that the plant can use. The means by which this wonderful change is brought about is not very clearly understood,

to the growing parts of the root and stem during the night, and so the manufacturing pro cess goes on. Consequently, during those seasons of the year when the most rapid absorption and the most rapid manufacture of food are taking place, we find that the plant is most rapidly increasing in size. As the season advances, and the maximum of growth is reached, we find that the plant begins storing up a supply of food for the next season's growth. In annual plants this superfluous food is stored up in the seed, while in plants that live for a longer period of time, it may be stored up in various parts or in special organs which the plant produces for that purpose.-Paper read before the Western Horticultural Society, by W. F. Brodrick, Lecturer in Horticulture and Forestry, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

### Tuberoses.

nese deliciously fragrant and exceedingly useful flowers are much more easily grown than is generally supposed, and will well repay the little trouble that is necessary to have them in perfection. For early forcing pot singly into five or six-inch pots, as early in the season as the bulbs can be obtained, and plunge in a good moist heat, withholding water till the foliage makes its appearance, when water may be given abundantly till the flower buds are formed, when they may be removed to the greenhouse or conservatory and less water given, For Autumn blooming, pot singly into five or six-inch pots in March or April, using a light rich compost, and plunge the pots about six inches above their rims in cocoa-nut fibre, coal ashes, or any light material under the stage of a greenhouse or in a cool pit or frame; when the foliage of these makes its appearance they



Double White Primrose.

must also be warm and moist, and in such , should be removed and plunged under a south wall, removing them to the greenhouse or indoors as the flower-buds are formed. Dry roots may also be planted in sheltered places in the open ground, from the middle of April to the latter part of May, and will produce beautiful flowers in autumn if taken up and potted when coming into flower, and will furnish a supply of valuable bloom in the greenhouse almost up to Christmas.

### Hardy Primroses

A beautiful free-flowering class of hardy plants, which has been highly improved of late years, invaluable for spring gardening. The hybrid varieties vary in color from the palest and most delicate sulphur yellow, through all the soft shades of rose and purple to the most intense and brilliant crimson. In a mild season many of the varieties will commence blooming in the autumn and continue through the winter, but from the beginning of April to the middle of May they are generally in full bloom, and present a most lovely appearance. A partially shaded border, with a westerly aspect, will grow them to perfection in almost any moderately rich soil.

### Frenzied Fern Balls

During the winter and early spring fern balls are offered for sale in the florists' shops. These will give more satisfaction if purchased when in a fresh condition, because, as this ball is nothing but a mass of fern roots wound tightly around a central mass of moss, it dries out rapidly when exposed to the air. They come in all sorts of odd and fantastic shapes.

To start the fern ball into growth it must be first plunged into a pail of water and left there long enough to have the water thoroughly penetrate to the moss inside. After removng the ball and before putting it in the window, hang it up over a sink or other receptacle that the superfluous moisture may drain off and be caught. With conscientious syringings

### Garden Calendar for January

Order full list of seeds this month, and plants Order this list of seeds this month, and plants
(Perennial and otherwise) for Spring planting:
Plant—Hardy Border Plants, Alpines, Hardy Climbers, Shrubs, Deciduous Trees, Fruit Trees. And especially: Paconies, Vines for Forcing, Roses, Horse Radials, Paradiae, Strandbarder, in the State Pacadiae. dish, Farcing Strawberries in pots, Start Begonias,

Start Gloxinias.

Sow—A few Cucumbers in heat, Tomatoes in heat, Mushrooms, Early Dwarf Peas in warm border, Early Dwarf Peas in heat, Cyclamen Seed in heat, Mazagan and Early Long-pod Beans, French Beans in heat, A few Melons in heat, Forcing Carrots in frames, Milan Turnip, Lettuce, Forcing Radish in heat, Mustard and Cress, A little Early Cabbage, A little Early Cauliflower, A little Spinach, Broad Beans.

### Fighting the Scale

NJURIES by scale insects are prac-

tically confined to three species:

The oyster scale, the scurfy scale,

and the San Jose scale. The lastnamed, the smallest and most recently discovered, is by far the most destructive of the three. The oyster-scale has an oystershaped, brownish scale about oneeighth of an inch long. The scurfy scale is fully as large, whitish or dirty white, individual

scales being rather broad and with a yellowish speck at one extremity. It frequently forms a scurfy-like covering when abundant on a tree. These two species winter as eggs under the mother scales, the minute crawling young appearing from about the first to the latter part of May, depending upon the latitude, when they wander for a short time and then establish themselves upon the bark.

Winter treatment is not very effective, and it is therefore best to control these two species by spraying at the time the young are most active, with a kerosene emulsion (the standard formula) diluted with six or seven parts of

water, or a whale-oil soap solution-one pound of soap to six or seven gallons of water. The relatively inconspicu-ous San Jase scale is much smaller, only about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, nearly circular, and grayish or vellowish gray in color. The half-grown scales, frequently very abundant on infested wood, are only about half as large, nearly circular, with a distinct nipple surrounded by a crater-like depression, and ranging in color from a medium gray to dark gray or even black. Very young scales are whitish, while the minute crawling young appear like vellow specks.

A characteristic of this insect is the purplish red discol oration of green tissues in the immediate vicinity of the scale. This may be seen in the tissues of the inner bark, on the surface

of green twigs, leaves or fruit. One of the easiest methods of detecting the presence of this scale is to examine the fruit of apples, pears, plums or the leaves of peach trees for the scale and its redish discoloration. This insect breeds almost continuously from the middle or the latter part of June till frost, which fact explains in large measure its great destructiveness.

The most effective method of control is by treating the dormant trees in winter with some thing active enough to destroy the pest. This means exceedingly thorough work with spray apparatus of any kind. The materials most extensively used in the Eastern states are limesulphur washes or some form of oil. The limesulphur wash, despite the labor necessary to prepare it and its somewhat caustic nature, is very effective in controlling the scale, and also of much value in checking certain other insects and fungous diseases. It is the best wash to use under most conditions. It may be prepared by putting a few pails of water in a large iron kettle (twenty gallons), or cooking outfit of galvanized iron, bringing the same nearly to a boil, then adding twenty pounds of lime, followed at once with fifteen pounds of flowers of sulphur or fine sulphur flour; stir vigorously and keep the combination boiling actively for at least thirty minutes, or till a deep brick-red color is obtained. Then strain through a rather fine wire netting (mosquito netting will do) or coarse bagging, dilute with cold water to forty gallons, and spray at once.

Another wash, practically as effective, if well prepared, may be made by putting five or six pails of hot water in a barrel (a good flourbarrel will answer), then add the above-named quantities of lime and sulphur and ten pounds of sal soda, stir vigorously till the lime is slaked; it may be necesarsy to add a little cold water to prevent boiling over. After the violent boiling has largely ceased, cover with burlap and allow the mixture to stand at least thirty minutes, stirring occasionally, then dilute and spray as described above.

One serious disadvantage about lime-sul-

phur washes for suburban work is the danger of spotting paint on fences and buildings, since the sulphur in the wash blackens lead paints. There are a number of commercial oil preparations on the market. They are exceedingly convenient, since it is only necessary to dilute with cold water before spraying. The most serious objection to the employment of the "soluble oils" is the danger of injury to trees, since certain of these preparations at least must be employed with much care, and it has vet to be demonstrated that they can be used for a series of years without detriment to the trees. On the other hand, the oils spread more readily than the lime-sulphur wash, and it is consequently easier to do a thorough job with a minimum amount of material.

The rule for treatment with oily combinations is to thoroughly wet-not drench-every portion of the trees, whereas, it is by all means advisable to thoroughly drench the trees with the lime-sulphur wash. All familiar with the destructive nature of the scale agree in recommending some treatment, even though the application may result in a certain amount of injury. A good pump for spraying can hardly be obtained for less than ten or fifteen dollars, and the owner of a few trees may find it advantageous to employ some one possessing a good spraying outfit, and in this way secure thorough treatment at a minimum cost. -E. P. Felt, State Entomologist of New York, in Suburban Life.

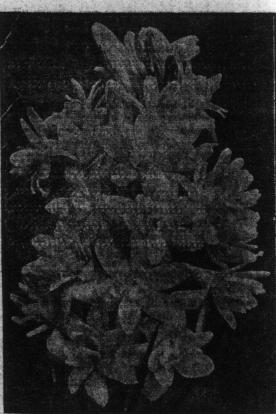
### Training Grape Vines

By many of the best authorities on grape culture the training of grape vines upon what is known as the Kniffen system is strongly advocated, more especially for the very vigorous varieties.

Under this system the plants are set eight, nine, or ten feet apart each way, as in common practice. The first year the young vines are allowed to lie upon the ground, but the second year steps must be taken towards forming the permanent top. When the vine is pruned in early spring only about two vigorous buds are allowed to remain, and if one strong shoot is obtained, that is all that is necessary. These shoots are trained to long upright stakes, so that the matured canes may be in the position of the permanent stems; a trellis is not necessary the second year, although it sometimes occurs that the vines may grow so vigorously that the top may be formed the second summer instead of the third.

At the beginning of the third year the vines are pruned, so that the one upright cane extends to the top wire of the trellis, and possibly one or two laterals may be present, but these are of minor importance. The principal object should be to get a strong, well matured upright cane. Usually the vine has but one stem. Some growers, however, prefer to have two, as it is said that the growth upon the top wire will take place at the expense of that on the lower.

The trellis should be in position before the third season's growth. Only two wires are used in the true Kniffen system. The lower



Double Tuberose

one placed from three to four feet above the ground, and the second from two and a half to three feet above the first. Some fruit may be borne the third year, but too much should not be allowed to remain. When the vine is pruned at the beginning of the fourth season, all laterals except four should be near the top wire and two men near the lower. After the fourth season the vine retains essentially the same form.—The Farming World.

HALL ELECTE TO MAY

Tuesday, January

Head of Citizens' Ticket Now Cit Magistra

LARGEST VOTE

Elections Result in Representatives to Counc

(From Friday's FOR MAYO Dr. Lewis Hall..... J. Morley.....

Majority.... Total vote polled 3,648 lots 13. Last year Mori over Paterson was 321, thing 1,809 to 1,486. FOR ALDERN Ward No.

William Mable.....

Harry Norman ...... W. McK. Ross..... Alex. Watson F. J. Bittancourt W. C. Stewart ..... Ward No. 1 Richard Hall .....

Ward No. 3 W. A. Gleason ...... W. F. Fullerton .....

Joshua Kingham ..... H. Levy ..... Total vote polled 846. Ward No. F. A. Pauline and elected by acclamation. Ward No.

W. J. Cameron ..... A. Henderson ..... F. W. Vincent ..... Total vote polled 809. Referendum

For ..... Majority .... Total vote polled 1,982 Waterworks By

For ..... Total votes polled 1,8 Incinerator By \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Against
Total vote polled 1,852
With Dr. Lewis Hall
office of chief magistrat
and a council of which out of a total of ten w of the Citizens' Progress civic campaign came to evening at 7 o'clock. evening at 7 o'clock. the story of one of the heampaigns for many a y and all was over with of the cheering. The splendid triumph for Progressive ticket. Aft in the mayor's chair, Mas forced to step downing defeated by 121, the Dr. Hall, 1,878; Mayor That Dr. Hall's election That Dr. Hall's election lar one is shown by the corded him as he appeadacked meeting in the cof the city hall after the been announced. He was

been announced. He withe echo and afterward umphal progress at the torch light procession again acclaimed. Was Record V

The vote recorded year argest in the history the total vote polled in the total vote polled in the contest being 3,648, con 3,313 at the previous elements of the contest findicated when the ballot indicated when the ballots ed before either one of the commenced to show any As the ballots came fro first one would lead an other, with but a very ence, but toward the count Dr. Hall drew away the office with a net may There will be several in well as familiar ones, in council. Mayor Morley we preside, but of the old could remain Aldermen Gleason, Meston and Fullerman Vincent and Ross we defeat. Of the new blood cil, all are business men, is cil, all are business men, a exception of Harry Norm named on the Citizens' ticket. F. A. Pauline a Keown, who were eected tion in Ward Four, and Richard Hall, Anton Hend G. Cameron, who were re-terday.

Ward One, where in Ward One, where it eight candidates presented but four of these were at a ning. W. Mable was given some majority over his retitor, Harry Norman, ander Watson and Alderm lowed in that order. Nother four candidates setting into three figures. In Ward Two Richard. In Ward Two Richard date on the Citizens' ticket got the highest vo 49 votes in excess of Ald ton, his vote totalling Mr. Meston's 334. A. M. was third on the list, w Messrs. Maynard and Spr and 212. respectively.

and 212, respectively. Are Re-electe In Ward Three Aldem and Fullerton were re-substantial majorities, Kingman gave them a cl polled the respectable vo polled the respectable vo against Alderman Gelas Alderman Fullerton's 436 ors of Ward Three once down Henry Levy, who In Ward Five the ty Progressive ticket candidal their own way, winn pleased. The magnific made by W. G. Camer that gentleman's popula ward and the confidence ors in Alderman Henderr pressed in marked fashion eron polled 505 votes and Henderson 440. Aldern went down to defeat with



is the danger puildings, since ns lead paints. ial oil preparare exceedingly ssary to dilute ng. The most yment of the niury to trees. tions at least are, and it has v can be used triment to the ie oils spread hur wash, and thorough job

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eet above the and a half to ich should not the vine is fourth season, e near the top er. After the essentially the

# HALL ELECTED

Tuesday, January 21, 1908.

Ivalu Ivo.	
William Mable	2
Harry Norman	1
W. McK. Ross	1
lex. Watson	1
J. Bittancourt	
W. C. Stewart	
W. Gidley	
Henry Callow	
Total vote polled 1,054.	
Ward No. 2	
Richard Hall	3
John Meston	3
Harry Maynard	2
M. Bannerman	5
D. Spragge	2
Total vote polled god	

his credit, while Andrew Blygh and Alexander Peden were given 121 and B. C. FRUIT GROWERS 179, respectively.

In Ward One last year W. M. Ross headed the poll with 262. This year, andidates running, Mr. **CONCLUDE SESSION** 

Head of Citizens' Progressive
Ticket Now City's Chief
Magistrate

Head of Citizens' Progressive
Ticket Now City's Chief
Magistrate

Head of Citizens' Progressive
Ticket Now City's Chief
Magistrate

Head of Citizens' Progressive

All Fullerton's vote last year was 478, and Ald. Gleason's 401. This year their votes were 436 and 438 respectively, in Ward Five Ald. Henderson took the highest vote last year with 378. This year he got 440 and Ald. Cameron's 505 constitutes a record.

Company Mr.

Meaded the poll with 262. This year, with 261. In Ward Two Richard Hall's vote was 385. Last year w. J. Hanna was elected on a vote of 395. In Ward Three All Held in Victoria—Good Roads Movement

Held in Victoria—Good Roads Movement

Company Mr.

Held in Victoria—Good Roads Movement

Company Mr.

Held in Victoria—Good Roads Movement

The next annual meeting of the British Company Held Roads Movement

The next annual meeting of the British Company Held Roads Movement

The next annual meeting of the British Company Held Roads Movement Reprise Company Held Roads Movement

The next annual meeting of the British Company Held Roads Movement Reprise Company Held Roads Movement R

TOTAL PARTY OF PARTY

ducts, it is high time we took steps to make life on the farm more alluring to prospective settlers.

"We look for, and are doing in various ways, our best to induce people to come into this country and invest their money in land to grow fruit and other money in land to grow fruit and other produce upon. Without doubt we want them the come; but let us keep them when they do come. Good schools and good highways will be by far the best inducement for them to come and stay here.

"Not only are good highways advantageous to those in the country, but tageous to those in the country, but the country but the state of the same principle."

"Not only are good highways advantageous to those in the country, but the country but the state road commissions are but the state road commission. If they approve, the township council ets contracts, the work being prepared for the state road commission. If they approve, the township order, and the grants will therefore be reserved for such cases.

6. Applications for the medal will be reserved for such cases.

6. Applications for the medal will be reserved for such cases.

6. Applications for the medal will be reserved for such cases.

6. Applications for the medal will be reserved for such cases.

6. Applications for the consid

# FRENCH COLUMN

Gen. D'Amade's Force Meets



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The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS

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Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent special-lets

sts.
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L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand.
H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthan

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Bruise your finger, and doesn't it get red, and swell, and pein you? Of course it does. It's consection, blood pressure. You'll find it where pain to the period of the

Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets CYRUS H. BOWES.

NOTICE

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7 PANDORA STREET Wish to inform their numerous patrons that they have in stock a full line of

SATIN FINISH ENGLISH ENAMEL AND AMERICAN ONYX TILES The latest old and new styles in

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Copied from designs that were in use during the seventeenth cen-

We also carry lime, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay. Please call and inspect our stocks before de-ciding.

Paris, Jan. 16.—The Temps today publishes a pointed editorial article complaining that Japan is not treating France fairly in the matter of distribution of her foreign orders in industrial and war material. Although two Japanese loans, aggregating 115. two Japanese loans, aggregating \$115,-000,000, have been placed in France since the peace of Portsmouth and the negotiation of the recent ententes, not a single order has been received by French manufacturers, whereas during States for machinery, ships and rail-road material.

# REGEIVE REPORT

Details Given Parliament of the Recent Mission to London

**HOW SUCCESS WAS GAINED** 

Full Copies of Correspondence Between Various Parties Accompanies

(From Friday's Daily)

The report on the subject of the mission of the Hon. Richard McBride, special agent and delegate of the Province of British Columbia to England, with regard to the claim of the province for special treatment at the hands of the Dominion of Canada, was submitted to parliament at the

The proceedings are reported by Hon. Mr. McBride, as follows:
To His Honor James Dunsmuir, Lieutenatt-Governor of the Province of and British Columbia:

May it Please Your Honor—I have the honor to submit for your consideration my report on a special mission to Engand in connection with the bill recently before the imperial parliament, having for its object the readjustment of the subsidies paid by the Dominion of Canada to the various provinces. My visit, as you are aware, had special reference to the terms of the bill in question, by which it was proposed to make the settlement "final and unalterable," and I was entrusted by your honor to proceed to London and lay before His Majesty's government the views of your government and of the legislature of British Columbia with respect to the inadvisability, in the interests of this province, of enacting the measure in the lenguage of the resolutions passed by May it Please Your Honor-I have ince, of enacting the measure in the lenguage of the resolutions passed by the Dominion Parliament.

And the second contribute of the province of the second contribute of the province of the second contribute of the second

interference in the domestic affairs of Canada, it left the Imperial authorities in a position of perfect neutrality; whereas passing the act in the form proposed, the Imperial government was taking sides with the Dominion of Canada against the province in their dispute and confirming an act to which the people of British Columbia were utterly opposed. I am happy to say that this view ultimately prevailed and the bill in its modified form, with the words "final and unalterable" eliminated, was introduced and passed the House of Commons without opposition. without opposition.
On the 5th day of June I received the following official communication:

"Downing Street,
June 5th, 1907.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Elgin to inform you that his lordship has given the most careful consideration to the documents which you presented to him and to the views advanced against the proposed amendment of the British North America Act fixing the scale of payments to be made by the Dominion of Canada to the several provinces.

"2. Lord Elgin fully appreciates the

"2. Lord Elgin fully appreciates the force of the opinion expressed that the British North America Act was the result of terms of union agreed upon by the contracting provinces and that its terms cannot be altered merely at the wish of the Dominion government.

"3. But, in this case, besides the unanimous approval of the Dominion parliament in which British Columbia is of course representate.

was submitted to parliament at the opening of the session yesterday.

The report is a voluminous one. All the correspondence between the federal and provincial authorities, the petition to the King, and copies of the act amending the B. N. A. act passed by the imperial parliament are found therein.

The report is a voluminous one. All the correspondence between the federal possed amendment of section 118. of the prospection to the provincial authorities, the petition to the king, and copies of the fact, that at the conference of the representatives of all the other provinces of Canada have concurred in fixing at \$100.000 annually. jecting the claim of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan for additional grants, and that they also rejected the proposal that the claim of any province should be referred to arbitration.

"4. His lordship feels, therefore, that in view of the unanimity of the Dominion government and of all the Provincial governments, save that of British Columbia, he would not in the interests of Canada be justified in any jecting the claim of Manitoba, Alberta interests of Canada be justified in any effort to override the decision of the Dominion parliament or to compel the reference of the question to arbitra-

tion.

"5. I am to add that he mention will be made in the Imperial act of the settlement being "final and unalterable," such terms being obviously inappropriate in a legislative enact-

"6. His lordship also desires it to be understood that he expressed no opinion upon the sufficiency or other-

ines, of charing the measure in the bines, of charing the measure in the charing the measure in the bines, of charing the measure in the charing the measure in the bines, of the measure in the charing the measure in the measure

Interference in the domestic affairs of Canada, it left the Imperial authorities in a position of perfect neutrality; whereas passing the act in the form proposed, the Imperial government proposed, the Imperial government of the Imperial

Colonial Secretary, London:

Press dispatches state proposal submitted Lords inclusion final and unalterable B. N. A. amendment. While impossible accept this septonsly in view of your assurances to me in your fetter June fifth and under secretary's statements in commons feel it my duty to report to you circulation of this report.

R. MBRIDE:

On July 17, I sent a further cablegram to Lord Eigin, as follows:

"Victoria, July 17, 1907.

With all attendant circumstance and the present price of the present price

The following cable reply was received from Lord Elgin:

"London, July 18, 1907.

Honorable R. McBride, Victoria:

"London, July 18, 1907.

Honorable R. McBride, Victoria:

"London, July 18, 1907.

Honorable R. McBride, Victoria:

"Tour telegrams fifteenth and eighteenth July. For reasons given in letter fith June words final and unalterable were not and are not included in enacting part of bill, but at request of Dominion government address to Dominion for the Light of the speaker, while behind him sat Hon. F. J. Fulton and the Light of the speaker, while behind him sat Hon. F. J. Fulton and the light of the speaker, while behind him sat Hon. F. J. Fulton and the light of the speaker, while behind him sat Hon. F. J. Fulton and the light of the speaker, while behind him sat Hon. F. J. Fulton and the latter of the words "final and unalterable" were not inserted in the text of the bill, the amendment merely adding the address of the Dominion government as a schedule, still perserving to British Columbia the right to press its claims for special consideration of the Dominion government as a schedule, still plof, is annexed to this report.

Your honor will undoubtedly be gratified to learn that although burdened with the many duties incident to the stirn of parliament and of the menty of t



# A BRILLIANT SCENE

gram to Lord Elgin, as follows:

"Victoria, July 17, 1907.

Right Honorable Earl of Elgin, Colonial Secretary, London:

In the absence of an official answer to my cable fifteenth instant I beg most respectfully to submit that should it be determined to alter B. N. A. Act Amendment as passed by commons June 27, your Lordship will so arrange that right of British Columbia to negotiate further with Domonion is in no way embarassed or controlled.

The following cable reply was received from Lord Elgin:

"London, July 18, 1907.

Honorable R. McBride, Victoria:

"London, July 18, 1907.

Honorable R. McBride, Victoria:

Your telegrams fifteenth and eight, teenth July. For reasons given in letter

in after nim.

I desire also to express my appreciation of the many courtesies extended to me by Lord Strathoona, High Commissioner for Canada, during my stay in London.

London. the honor to be, sir, your obeseat, the government members filing in after him. The opposition members followed a moment later. After a short

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Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

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Victoria, B. C., Agents, 544-546 Yates St.

. TIDE TABLE

of the people. Mr. Bowser Introduced

With the retirement of the governor, the speaker, Hon. D. M. Eberts,
took his seat. A little page wheeled
in a reading desk when clothed in
hoed and gown, his lordship, the Bishop of Columbia, read prayers. Mr.
Hawthornthwaite rose.
The clerk of the House then read
the descention of Hon. Mr. Boursea's

while still able to show a substantial surplus over the actual expenditure.

Measures will be submitted to you designed to secure to the province the full benefits that should accrue to the treasury from the utilization of its resources.

The public accounts for the past financial year, and the estimates for the ensuing similar period, will be laid before you. The estimates have been framed with due regard to economy, while providing for the outlay necessary to meet the requirements of the public service in a province the scene of important industrial development.

On account of the increase in the demands for public works and buildings, and the development taking place in the northern parts of the province, it is deemed advisable to create the office of minister of public works, and you will be asked to approve of an amendment to the constitution act to effect that.

I now commend these various measures to your attention believing that

The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are

Date|Time Ht|Time Ht|Time Ht|Time Ht

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish High Water from Low Water

The height is in feet and tenths of a foot above the average level of the lowest Low Water in each month of the year. This level is half a foot lower than the Datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are reduced.

Vancouver, Jan. 16.-The Dominion civil servants of Vancouver have elected the following officers: President, Mr. Hawthornthwaite appeared from Francis E. Harrison, assistant posta period of ten years from time of completion, certain rallways already authorized. To do this you will be asked to pass an act empowering the government to grant such exemptions.

In accordance with your recomand that its objects are the mutual benefit of the members and the im-provement of their condition and of the service.

> The Superiority of DIAMOND DYES Heralded by Druggists, General Merchants and the Women of Canada.



"I am a weaver by trade and make up Varn and Rag Carpets and Mats, and have been using Diamond Dyes for years, and could do nothing at coloring without

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

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

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

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

MONTREAL, P. Q.



Merchant Taylors

poraries in military Plassey in 1757 laid Empire in India. Tv in Bengal, he won the left the administratio The ceremony took master, wardens, and sistants of the Merc headmaster (Dr. Nair corps was present in

The master of the
in opening the procee
Merchant Taylors the selves on the fact the the school from 1737 termined to perpetur memorial in the scho

unveil the memorial to them very fitting Empire in the 18th c that day by Lord Cu ed and greatest of the 19th century. Lord Curzon, who said: I suppose that I memorial of Lord Ro I have been lately co tributions for a larg remarkable success It has been suggest haps this is an unfav founder of the Britisi the unrest of which diminishing from day view no moment can great neglect or payl honor. (Cheers.) Younght to refrain from fear of giving offence allies, the French, or, times, that it would honor Lord Roberts in might be caused to Boers. That this viet those most qualified to by the fact that nur princes of India have accord expressions of

Is Mars

orten enclosing handso only by the last mail harajah of Nepal, the which we draw those khas, of whom you ha may be called the war

Professor Canals," | "The exi Mars calle parelli in them adv Lowell—th works, carried out by beings, for the conver snow-caps to the arid—are by this time whas stated his case "Mars," which appeared Canals," published in view of which appeared

or so portentous a

This phrase comes portentous conclusion. one small planet and it. Dr. Wallace, in f Universe," surveys the possibility of life the possibility of life except the Earth; he planets of our own s countless myriads of s sky. Naturally he is Lowell's challenge. 110 pages only; but the the personality of the terest out of all propopersonalities of both striking. On the one wealth and leisure wh his life to accumula the habitability of Ma remote and carefully vatory, with skilled own expense, for the s who himself shares th tive exile when Mars ne results of these lab ly popular works above splendid volumes of scother hand we have Dr claims that to deal wi quires only care and ju drawing such conclusion to the world alongside often is there so fine a stood: and the longer

to learn and to enjoy. Dr. Wallace's main

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Pacific Standard, for west. It is counted s, from midnight to res for height serve h Water from Low

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Lake, Trenton, Ont. st expert makers of mats and rugs, at reliable Diamond ing of their wool yarns. A long ex-makers and home that the Diamond earest, strongest and s, which washing or

MBERING: That a e a good color on lever produce good linen. For this reand Dyes are made and combinations in inen (vegetable ma-predominate. These are now unive rug makers for the gs and Cotton yarns; and bright shades onal dyers cannot

A MERCHANT to aich he claims will and Cotton equally leceptive and worth

me and address at end you free of cost d Dye Annual, New , and Diamond Dye

DSON Co., LIMITED AL, P. Q.

# Lord Curzon's Address—Achievements of Clive



ORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON unveiled a mural tablet which has been set up in the great hall of Merchant

veiled a mural tablet which has been set up in the great hall of Merchant Taylors' school to the memory of Lord Clive, says the London Times. The memorial, which is the work of Messrs. Hart, Peard & Co., is of bronze, mounted on alabaster. At the top is a medallion portrait of Clive, flanked by a ship representing the arts of peace and a gun representing the arts of war. Below is "Robert, Lord Clive, born 29th September, 1725; Merchant Taylors' School 1737-39; died 22nd November, 1774. Entering the service of the East India Company as a civilian he outshone all his contemporaries in military genius, and by his victory at Plassey in 1757 laid the foundation of the British Empire in India. Twice Governor of Fort William in Bengal, he won the love of the native peoples and left the administration pure."

The ceremony took place in the presence of the master, wardens, and members of the court of assistants of the Merchant Taylors' company, the headmaster (Dr. Nairn) and masters of the school, a number of ladies, and the boys. The school cadet corps was present in the hall.

The master of the company (Mr. C. S. G. Clark), in opening the proceedings, said he thought that as Merchant Taylors they might congratulate themselves on the fact that Lord Clive was a member of the school from 1737 to 1739, and the court had determined to perpetuate his memory by erecting a memorial in the school. In inviting Lord Curzon to unveil the memorial the master added that it seemed to them very fitting that the founder of the Indian Empire in the 18th century should be commemorated that day by Lord Curzon, one of the most enlightened and greatest of the Indian governors-general in the 19th century. (Cheers.)

Lord Curzon, who was received with loud cheers, said: I suppose that I have been asked to unveil this

Lord Curzon, who was received with loud cheers, said: I suppose that I have been asked to unveil this memorial of Lord Robert Clive in the main because I have been lately concerned in inviting public contributions for a larger memorial to that great man both in England and in India. I am glad to say that remarkable success has attended that undertaking. It has been suggested in some quarters that perboth in England and in India. I am glad to say that remarkable success has attended that undertaking. It has been suggested in some quarters that perhaps this is an unfavorable moment for honoring the founder of the British dominion in India, because of the unrest of which we have recently read in that country—an unrest which I hope and believe is diminishing from day to day. (Cheers). In mw view no moment can be unfavorable for retrieving a great neglect or paying a long-retarded tribute of honor. (Cheers.) You might as well say that we ought to refrain from doing honor to Wellington for fear of giving offence to our very good friends and allies, the French, or, to come down to more recent times, that it would be unwise to compliment and honor Lord Roberts for fear of any irritation that might be caused to our new fellow-subjects, the Boers. That this view is not taken by many of those most qualified to speak in India itself is shown by the fact that numbers of the maharajahs and princes of India have written to me of their own accord expressions of their individual opinion, very often enclosing handsome contributions to our funds. Only by the last mail I had a letter from the Maharajah of Nepal, the ruler of a powerful state from which we draw those splendid forces of the Gurkhas, of whom you have no doubt heard, and who may be called the warden of the northern marches

in India. He wrote as follows: "It was always a mystery to me that Lord Clive, the founder of the British power in India, should have remained unhonored so long in marble. I am glad to see that the omission is now going to be rectified, and I do myself the pleasure of sending a small sum of £100 as my contribution to this laudable undertaking." (Cheers.) Many similar letters and contributions have reached me from all parts of India. In this country the response to the appeal has been swift and generous, and at the present moment we have for our fund the sum of £4,700, which I hope before we close, and perhaps partly as a consequence of this meeting, may soon reach £5,000. With that sum we propose to raise statues to Clive both in England and in India—in the old empire which he so largely extended by his genius and in the new empire which he won. (Cheers.) It does not often occur, I think, in history that 130 years after a man's death, more particularly when his death was surrounded by circumstances of so much tragedy and gloom as in the case of Clive, posterity unites with so much unanimity to do honor to the dead. This undertaking of yours in this school is, of course, on an independent though a parallel footing. You, I believe, had commenced the arrangements for your memorial before I had started the wider scheme. You owe it to the generosity of the company whose master and whose members are present on 'this platform. And in addition to their good work here I may add that they have given a most handsome contribution to the larger fund.

Why Clive Should Be Honored

If anybody is disposed to ask the question why

Why Clive Should Be Honored

If anybody is disposed to ask the question why either in this hall or in the larger world of England and of India honor should be paid to the memory of Robert Clive, I think that the answer is very simple and clear. Clive was one of the master spirits of the English race. He was one of those forces that seem to be put into the world to shape the destinies of mankind. Wherever history is read, wherever heroic deeds are sung, wherever the origin of that wonderful achievement the Indian empire is traced, there the name of Robert Clive leaps at once to the front. You can no more get away from Clive than Why Clive Should Be Honored there the name of Robert Clive leaps at once to the front. You can no more get away from Clive than you can get away from the towering image of Julius Caesar or the mighty personality of Napoleon. One of the most characteristic episodes of Clive's career is told, I believe with a certain amount of poetical embroidery, in one of the Dramatic Idylis of the poet Robert Browning. I do not know if it is known to you. If not, I would recommend you to read it. You may imagine the attraction exerted by the man of action whose character was hewn out of adamant, though at the same time he was human to the core, upon a poet like Robert Browning, whose verse was as rugged as the nature of Clive, but who was inspired by no less ardent a patriotism. In this poem there is a line which expresses what we all feel:

"In my eyes, your eyes, all the world's eyes Clive."

"In my eyes, your eyes, all the world's eyes, Clive was a man." Was a man."

That was the fact. Clive was a man and a master of men. From the time when he was a boy in this school until in middle life he was standing up against his persecutors and revilers in this country, with a noble courage that never quailed, all through clive was a man, raised above the level of his fellow-creatures as one sometimes sees some great lighthouse of granite lifted above the scream and buffeting of the ocean. I am not going to say anything to you today, though perhaps you may expect it, about clive at school. It is an astonishing thing when men have attained to greatness how many imaginary stories circulate about their earlier years. The ancients gratified this instinct by pretending that portents hovered round the birth of illustrious persons. Bees, you may remember, settled on the lips of the future poet. The skies thundered and the earth groaned when some great commander was born. We in our more prosaic age, as a rule, represent the great man of action as having been a very naughty and turbulent and unruly schoolboy. (Laughter.) Such is the popular tradition about Clive. There are a number of stories circulated about his boyhood and schooltime, many of which are, I fancy, apocryphal, though some, no doubt, contain a substratum of truth. But I am not going to repeat them here for fear that if I did so I might encourage a spirit of insubordination among the boys of Merchant Taylors' school (who, I belleve, are at present distinguished for their excellent discipline), under the impression, for which there would probably be not the shadow of a foundation, that they are embryo Clives of the future. (Laughter.) Nothing I am sure would be more unwelcome to the eminent teachers whom I see before me, and therefore without further apology I pass away from Clive's schooldays.

Evidences of Clive's Genius

Evidences of Clive's Genius

Evidences of Clive's Genius

For the majority of people interest in Clive dates from the time when he landed at Madras, a friendless and disconsolate clerk of 19 years of age, whom his father, by what is now known as a terminological inexactitude, described as a booby, condemned to one of the most unattractive of, professions in a disagreeable and steaming climate. In nine years from that date that poor and unknown clerk, who had never received any military education at all—not even as much as is enjoyed by these cadets whom I see before me—whose education at Merchant Taylors' school had I believe been of the most slender description, had become one of the most famous captains of that or any other age. Great judges of strategy and warfare will tell you that in military genius he was equal to Mariborough and superior to Turenne. He showed in his military career that peculiar combination of qualities which go to make the great commander—extraordinary intuition, infinite resource, great clearness of vision, a capacity for instant action, coolness in danger, and a power—a remarkable power—for winning the confidence of his subordinates whether they were natives or Europeans. One of the most interesting and affecting things about the history of Clive is the way in which he was loved by the native troops who served him in India. By these means, not merely did Clive acquire a great military reputation, but in the southern parts of India in these early years of his career he shattered the dreams of dominion which had entered the minds of certain great Frenchmen in that part of the country, and taking their framework and outline he put into it what ultimately turned out to be the reality of the British dominion of the future. I do not propose to dwell on the military episodes of the second part of Clive's career in Bengal, although the battle of Plassey, which was a scrimmage rather than an actual conflict, is, because of its enormous and far-reaching influence, rightly known as one of the decisive battles of the world.

Himalayas on the north, while its borders stretch Himalayas on the north, while its borders stretch from Persia on the west to Siam on the east. I do not pretend that this was all Clive's doing. Impersonal as well as personal forces were at work. Other great men filled in the scheme of which he sketched the outlines. Perhaps he himself had no clear grasp of what was reserved for the future. But the fact remains that had it not been for Clive, the first steps would not have been taken, and the British dominion in the form in which I have described it might never have been.

### Clive as an Administrator

Clive as an Administrator

Up to the time which I have now reached in his record Clive was a soldier and a man of action. During the remainder of his Indian career we observe him as a statesman, an administrator, a reformer, a man of affairs. It may not be so attractive to you schoolboys, who like to read about bloodshed and glory and fights (laughter), but in the long run it is more important to the history of mankind. During his second term of office as governor of Bengal, his work in purifying the civil service, in stamping with a heavy foot on cupidity and peculation, in reducing expenditure, and checking misrule in the face of an unscrupulous and relentless opposition, which pursued him to England and finally hunted him to a premature grave, was service which, in my judgment, has never been surpassed in the history of civil administration. It was during these short but strenuous months that Clive laid the foundation of that great civil service of which it will always remain the chief pride of my life to have been for nearly seven years the head and which these short but strenuous months that Clive laid the foundation of that great civil service of which it will always remain the chief pride of my life to have been for nearly seven years the head, and which for 150 years has ruled those hundreds of millions with a self-effacement and absolute integrity, and a devotion to duty that is an inspiration to Englishmen, and is without parallel in the history of the world. (Cheers.) It is given to but very few men in the world's history to be great soldiers and great statesmen, and it is difficult to say in which sphere Robert Clive the more excelled. In both he showed the same qualities of acute penetration, of absolute fearlessness, of quick decision, and of restless and resistless pushing toward his goal. It has sometimes been said, and I dare say you boys have read it in your history, that Clive was guilty of some acts against which the higher moral sense should have rebelled No one would wish to defend any deviation from the highest standard of honor among even the greatest of men. And yet from a minute study and knowledge of the facts it has always seemed to me that there was much to be said for Clive. Remember what he did. He outwitted a notorious trickster and villain by tricking him himself. He defeated a scoundrel with his own weapons. Observe, too, that Clive made no concealment whatever about his act. He did it from no mean or ignoble motive. He always avowed, both in India and when examined before the House of Commons in this country, that his measures were justified by their supreme necessity, and that but for the action he took then thousands of lives would have failed. There is a very great deal in that plea; and if we may look forward to the final Judgment-seat—unless it should be held presumptuons to refer to that august tribunal—I think it may well be that Robert Clive will make for himself a not inadequate defence. (Cheers.)

Clive No Self-seeker

Finally, bear this in mind, Robert Clive was no self-seeker. Never did he strive or fight for himself. He had—and that is what I want you boys to get into your hearts and minds—always something bigger, larger, and nobler behind. Though he amass-

ed great wealth, which was easy in those days in India, he might easily have been a hundred times richer than he was. Enjoying those great riches, he was always open-handed and lavish in their distribution. Though he spent so much of his life amidst the excitement and smoke of the battlefield, he was never guilty of a harsh or cruel deed. Though he was somewhat intolerant of opposition, he was always generous and discriminating in his recognition of the merits of others; and though, almost more than any public man of that century, he was injured and reviled, he never lost his dignity before his traducers. By no mean or petty motive was Robert Clive ever actuated. All his action, like his character, was conceived on large and spacious lines. Behind everything lay a high ideal of duty and a passionate love for the country from which he had sprung. (Cheers.) Such was the man whom many of us are honoring in the wider circle of England and India, and whom we are about to honor by unveiling this memorial today. He was a great man, He was a great Englishman. He was one of those titanic forces that rise above the obscure surge of humanity to affect the fortunes, for good or evil, of the world. That Clive's work was for the good of England, for the good of India, and for the good of mankind no one can reasonably doubt, and posterity, correcting the errors and atoning for the injustice of his contemporaries, has rightly assigned to him an imperishable niche in the temple of fame. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Curzon then unveiled the memorial, which was concealed by the Union Jack, and the cadet corps presented arms. The master of the Merchant Taylors' company committed the memorial to the custody of the headmaster of the school, who accepted the

The headmaster then proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Curzon, which was accorded with hearty

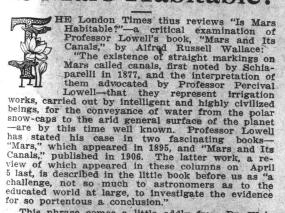
to Lord Curzon, which was accorded with hearty cheers.

Lord Curzon, in reply, said that he was reminded by the cheers of his own schooldays at Eton, when he himself, in a hall not dissimilar to theirs, used to sit among the boys and listen to lectures delivered by public men who came from outside to address them. He remembered that his attention was attracted to India for the first time by a speech uttered by a great man from India on one such occasion, and possibly there might be one or more than one of his hearers who had listened to what he had said of the great man who was educated at that school, who would turn to good account what had been learned from the words which had been spoken. He trusted that that might be so. Great men existed not merely for the deeds they did in their lifetime, but for the example they set to those who came after, and the object of putting up that tablet was not merely to record what Clive conceived and did, but that it should be a perpetual reminder to the boys of the school that it behoved each of them in his own position, and according to his lot, to bear in mind that great example, and whether his sphere of action in the world were great or small, to try and do what Clive did, which was his duty to his time and his country. (Cheers.) In conclusion, Lord Curzon asked that a whole holiday might be granted to the boys in honor of the occasion. He added that perhaps by this means the name and memory of Robert Clive would be fixed in their minds by something a little more enduring than the words of the speech which he had just delivered. (Laughter.)

The request was granted by the headmaster, and the proceedings then ended, Lord Curzon being loudly

The request was granted by the headmaster, and the proceedings then ended, Lord Curzon being loudly cheered by the boys as he took his departure.

## Is Mars Habitable?



for so portentous a conclusion

This phrase comes a little oddly from Dr. Wallace, who has himself put forward an infinitely more portentous conclusion. Professor Lowell deals with one small planet and pleads for signs of life upon it. Dr. Wallace, in his book "Man's Place in the Universe," surveys the whole universe and denies the possibility of life on any single member of it except the Earth; he includes not merely all the planets of our own solar system, but those of the countless myriads of suns we see scattered over the sky. Naturally he is not slow to take up Professor Lowell's challenge. His reply is a small book of 110 pages only; but the importance of the issue, and the personality of the author, endow it with an interest out of all proportion to its size. Indeed, the personalities of both the parties to the conflict are striking. On the one hand we have a man of wealth and leisure who has devoted the energies of his life to accumulating observations bearing on the habitability of Mars; who has established in a remote and carefully selected spot a large observatory, with skilled assistants maintained at his own expense, for the study of that special problem; who himself shares their labors and their comparative exile when Mars is visible; and who gives us the results of these labors not only in the deservedly popular works above mentioned, but also in splendid volumes of scientific researches. On the other hand we have Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, who claims that to deal with the main contention "resultes only care and judgment in drawing conclusions from admitted facts;" and whose capacity for drawing such conclusions was proved triumphantly to the world alongside that of Charles Darwin. Not often is there so fine a fight to be seen and understood; and the longer it lasts, the more are we likely to learn and to enjoy. This phrase comes a little oddly from Dr. Wal-

stood; and the longer it lasts, the more are we likely to learn and to enjoy. Dr. Wallace's main contentions at present are that the polar caps on Mars are not ice and snow, but something else; that even if they were ice and snow, they would not yield nearly enough water for irrigating the general surface; and that, moreover, the climate of Mars is far too cold for such an interpretation of what is seen. These arguments are not altogether new. The polar caps were long are accordanced. mate of Mars is far too cold for such an interpretation of what is seen. These arguments are not altogether new. The polar caps were long ago declared to be solid carbonic acid; to which Professor Lowell retorts that if they were, they would evaporate without melting, whereas he sees at the appropriate season a "blue ribbon" bordering, the caps, which must be the melting of the snow. Dr. Wallace rejoins that water is not blue under such conditions. The argument that the melted polar snows would be insufficient in quantity for the general irrigation of the planet is due to the late Miss Agnes Clerke; but her form of statement supposes an irrigation of the whole surface of the planet, and would no longer apply if the irrigation is confined to thin strips. As regards the temperature of Mars, Dr. Wallace quotes the influential opinion of Dr. J. H. Poynting that "it is impossible to raise the temperature of Mars to anything like the value obtained by Professor Lowell, unless we assume some quality in his atmosphere entirely different from any found in our own atmosphere." But of course the sting in Dr. Poynting's cautious words lies in the qualification. Why should there not be some (as yet) unknown and unsuspected quality in the Martain atmosphere? A few years ago we did not know that argon, helium, and a whole series of other gases existed in our own atmosphere; and tomorrow we may learn of some new "quality" of it which may change the direction of our thoughts entirely. If our sympathies are due to the man with the hardest task, they must inevitably go to Dr. Wal-

trely. If our sympathies are due to the man with the hardest task, they must inevitably go to Dr. Wal-

lace; for he has set himself to prove a negative, or at any rate to "render it extremely probable." It will avail him little to siay Professor Lowell, for countless other opponents await him. It is even no gain to him to show that Mars is too cold for life now; to prove his real residents. him to show that Mars is too cold for life now; to prove his real point he must show that it was always too cold to support life, otherwise the pre-eminence of the earth and of man is a mere accident of the moment. And we feel a genuine admiration when we find that he does actually try to review the past history of Mars to this effect; he advances the speculation that "the planet grew as a solid and cold mass, compacted together by the impact of the incoming matter as well as by its slowly increasing gravitative force." For the development of this view we must refer our readers to the Book itself; they are not likely to repent either the half-crown spent in buying or the hour or two spent in reading it. As regards its conclusions—well, fortunately salt is cheap.

### PROTECT THE FORESTS

Cy Warman, globe trotter and journalist, was the onkey's, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. Mr. Warman is the author of the once famous song, "Sweet Marie." He is a Westerner, born and bred, and a keen lover of nature. He delivered an interesting address upon "The Protection of the Wild and the Things of the Wild."

Things of the Wild."

Mr. Warman said that the settlement of the wes-Mr. Warman said that the settlement of the western United States had been marked by rithless carnage. The Indians had been slaughtered without mercy, and the phrase, "There are no good Indians but dead Indians," had become a national proverb in the United States. Since living in Canada he had been impressed by the more humane treatment accorded them. "Killing injuns has never been a popular pastime in Canada; there's no open season for Injuns up here."

The same policy said Mr. Warman, had been approved.

The same policy, said Mr. Warman, had been pursued in the United States with respect to game; it had all been ruthlessly destroyed. In almost the same way the forest wealth of the republic had been sacrificed. What was the lesson for Canada? Reviewing the pulpwood quastion, he said. the pulpwood question, he said:

ficed. What was the lesson for Canada? Reviewing the pulpwood question, he said:

"Senator Beverage, of Indiana, has the innocence to suggest that if you will let American machines in free Uncle Sam will do as much for your pulpwood. The senator neglects, however, to state that your Uncle must have the wood, but you can get along without American machinery, simply by compelling the factory to come across.

"President Roosevelt suggests a reduction in the tariff on pulpwood and that Canada refrain from imposing an export duty. Congressman Littlefield, of Maine, makes a good guess when he predicts that Canada will not follow the President's suggestion.

Commenting upon the reckless destruction of forests by timber lessees, Mr. Warman said:

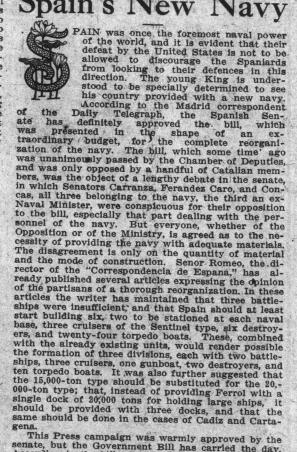
"Limits that are sold are sold. What has been done is done—but from this day forward there will be no excuse for any government that sells timber without reserving its right to boss the job of cutting.

"Hear this from an American publication, Forestry and Irrigation, Washington, D. C.: It is very much to be hoped that the Canadians will not allow us to cut their timber without regulation, however eager we may be to buy it. This would be for their benefit and likewise for ours. For the sake of a permanent supply, we should wish that 'Canada or any other

and likewise for ours. For the sake of a permanent supply, we should wish that Canada or any other country from which we may have to import lumber should put its forests under the same careful administration that now is given to the national forests in the United States." In conclusion, Mr. Warman pointed out that by intelligent forestry and game preservation, the province of Ontario might become not only one of the richest countries in the world, but also the great playground of America. He advised that the pulp be kept on this side of the border and that the American factories be obliged to cross the line and locate here.

Even as a child Queen Wilhelmina of Holland was fond of asserting her authority. One day she sent for a certain minister and announced that she had quarreled with and dismissed her governess. The minister gravely answered: "When does Your Majesty wish her to be beheaded? You know it is the custom in Holland to behead all those who are officially disgraced. It will be necessary for Your Majesty to be present at the execution, and—"Here the child queen abruptly left the apartment and the governess was reinstated at once.—MAP.

## Spain's New Navy



This Press campaign was warmly approved by the senate, but the Government Bill has carried the day. According to the bill, which will shortly be presented to the king for his sanction, the plan for the reorganization of the navy is as follows:

In Ferrol Arsenal Dry dock for large battleships

	Wet deals	
	Wet dock	
	Workshops and noisting materials 1,720,000	
潘	Cadiz Arsenal	
	Wet dock 500,000	
	Drainage works	
	Miscellaneous other works	
Ŷ,	Cartagena Arsenal	
	Miscellaneous was to	
	New material—	
	Towing boats and water boats 1,620,000	
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	T WELLLY-LOUR LOPDEGO BOSTS	
	TOI COMPLETING THE WOLLD RECENTS.	
	Material for the Cataluna	
	rour gunboats	
	Accessory materials	
	Who total at at	
	The total of the Extraordinary Budget amounts to 198,654,000 pesetas.	
	The bill is of enormous industrial interest to Eng-	
	land, as many English firms will no doubt compete for	

land, as many English firms will no doubt compete for the contracts, for which estimates will be invited. I therefore send you the main conditions to be complied with by intending competitors:

"Though everything will be done to make in Spain useful and important materials for the navy, yet all those materials which are not provided by national industry will be bought out of the kingdom. The works at Ferrol and Cartagena, which have hitherto been under the direct administration of the state, will, as soon as possible, be handed over under contract to industrial societies domiciled in Spain."

It must here be noted that the word domiciled does not exclude foreign firms, who by renting the arsenals will be deemed to be domiciled in Spain and subject to Spanish law.

"The 'agreement between the state and foreign firms will be concluded after competition, for which estimates will be invited, reserving, however, the largest possible share to capital and labor in Spain, using wherever possible the elements and personnel of the state, and taking care to contract only with foreign firms of the highest standing. The successful firms will be exempt from stamp and other duties of the state, as well as other industrial taxes.

"The artillery, with such complements and accessories as the state may stipulate in its contracts, and which may be imported from other foreign countries, will also be exempt from duty. On such material, however, as cranes, boring machines, pumps and other machinery for submarine work, material of transport engines, waggons, rails, which the contractors will import from foreign countries for use in the arsenals, the amount claimed as duty will be deposited, but this sum will be returned at the completion of the contract. The works will be independent so far as their technical, practical, and economical administrations are concerned, but will be subject to the control of the state until the contracts have been fully carried out."

If the government has not presented a bill with a more solid basis it is, in my opinion, because of the fear that the country has not quite recovered from her colonial losses, and would be unable to bear heavier financial burdens. But I can state that the king, the government, and the leader of the Liberal party are all agreed upon the importance of achieving the object of the present programme. Certain papers said that the government had already concluded arrangements with a foreign firm for the construction of the ships. I am able to inform you that this is not true. An open competition will be invited.

The battleships will be of 15,000 tons, the destroyers of 350 tons, the torpedo-boats of 180 tons, and the gunboats of 800 tons. The sum for the construction of a 20,000-ton dock does not include the cost of draining the wet docks.

of a 20,000-ton dock does not include the cost of draining the wet docks.

The personnel of the navy will, under the present reform, be largely reduced. The naval school will be transferred to land. The land defences will receive a large share from the work of construction.

Thus the bill fully confirms the message I sent you from Cartagena on the very day of the interview between the English and the Spanish Monarchs, and in which I stated that the entente cordiale between the two countries was an accomplished fact, and that the reconstruction of the fleet and a large increase of the naval budget formed one of the clauses of the entente.

### TO USE STATEROOM SLEEPERS

A vast departure from the present type of sleeping car are the new compartment coaches that have been added to the equipment of midnight express trains between New York and Boston on the Shore Line route of the New Haven. The new style sleeping car affords the traveller the privacy and exclusiveness of a hotel or club. Each coach is divided into 10 luxuriously furnished apartments that approach in size the single room in a modern hotel. They ahve every toilet convenience except a bath tub. There are connecting doors between each apartment so that the rooms may be arranged in suites. The apartments open on a corridor that extends along the side of the coach. There are two berths in each room.

New splendor and iuxury are revealed in the de-

of the coach. There are two berths in each room.

New splendor and iuxury are revealed in the decoration and furnishings of the coaches. Rare woods, as costly as they are rare, have been used in the trim, a different variety for each room. Exquisite craftsmanship is displayed in the treatment of these woods. One apartment is finished in tigerwood, the grain of which resembles the beautiful markings of a tiger's skin. Another is finished in a rare wood brought from the Philippines. The experts of the Bureau of Forestry at Washington are now trying to determine the proper name of this wood, the origin and speecies. Jigue wood, rarely imported here, has been used in the trim of another apartment. It resembles mahogany. Burmese rosewood, Peruvian mahogany, real Spanish mahogany and Coubaril are other fancy woods that have been used.

Coubaril, the last named variety, is also known as Blanchet wood, taking its name from the late Henry Blanchet, of New York, who imported it from Martinique.

A little girl came running to tell about a mad dog she had seen. "We saw a mad dog!" she gasped, but the words seemed too tame to do justice to the situation. "Oh, he was mad, mad!" she added, frowning and pumping her fists. "He was furious!"—Harper's

## G. T. P. Contracts



S the labor situation has become more satisfactory than it was a few months ago matters are looking up considerably along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Trans-continental railways, and the contractors and sub-contractors do not apprehend so much difficulty in securing labor during the present year, says the Montreal Gazette. The statement was made yesterday to the effect that whereas men were restless and decidedly independent a couple of months ago, now they are working quite steadily, and where there is one vacancy there are always two men ready to take the place. It is stated that no less than ten thousand men will be required next season on the several transcontinental contracts in the provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec.

Much interest centres on the contract to be given out in the near future from Prince Rupert eastward by the Grand Trunk Pacific, which, from a contractor's point of view, is the heaviest piece of work on

by the Grand Trunk Pacific, which, from a contractor's point of view, is the heaviest piece of work on the entire line from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific ocean. There will naturally be a large amount of rock cutting, tunnel work and, above all, side hill work. Experts declare that a good deal of this section will cost \$100,000 per mile, and perhaps some miles will even exceed this estimate, which is said to be a conservative one a conservative one.

During the last ten days or more Mr. John Stewart, of the big Winnipeg and St. Paul contracting firm of Foley Bros. & Larsen has been in Montreal and his frequent visits to the head offices of the Grand Trunk Pacific have given people to understand that the British Columbia work just alluded to is not foreign to his sojourn in the city.

tish Columbia work just alluded to is not foreign to his sojourn in the city.

Tenders are also in for the construction of two hundred miles of the G. T. P. west of Edmonton to the foothills. It is probable that this section will be under contract in the near future, and that operations will be under way by early spring. Although the strict adherence to the four-tenths of one per cent. grade by the Grand Trunk Pacific has made the work a good deal heavier between Winnipeg and Edmonton than that attending the construction of the other transcontinental lines in the past, it seems to be taken for granted that while the whole line from the Red Riyer to the banks of the Saskatchewan, some 800 miles and more, will be completed and ready for traffic between the capitals of Manitoba and Alberta by September next, the same optimistic feeling does not exist as regards the McArthur contract, extending some 275 miles east of Winnipeg to Port Arthur Junction, as well as the branch line down to Port Arthur.

The statement was first made that the railway would be completed from Lake Superior to Edmonton by next fall, but many pronounce this out of the question. In the case of the McArthur contract, the estimated expenditure is about \$14,000,000, and up to date some \$3,000,000 have been paid the contractor by the commissioners, who are building the road between Moncton and the Manitoba capital. This would leave work to be accomplished to the value of \$11,000,000, and even taking as an average the expenditure for September, which was \$500,000, a very heavy month, it would still require at least two years from date before the McArthur contract can be delivered over to the commissioners.

Then the Foley Brothers are also up against some exceedingly difficult work on the Port Arthur branch towards the main line, and competent engineers state that there is work on the last ten miles of this contract that will at least require two years more to ensure its completion. It may be said, therefore, that if the Transcontinental Railway Commissioners get the road completed from Port Arthur to Winnipeg by the spring of 1910 they will be doing quite as well as railway experts expect of them. It should be added that the Grand Trunk Pacific are building the branch from Port Arthur up to the main line. from Port Arthur up to the main line.

After years of waiting a young lady admirer of Kipling at last met the man of the "Plain Tales."

"You!" she cried, staring at the author. "You—you are Rudyard Kipling!"

Naturally Kipling felt embarrassed. "Yes," he murmured modestly.

The lady continued to marvel. "But I thought," she finally explained, "I thought you were—oh, how shall I say it?—something quite different!"

"Oh, I am," Kipling hastened to tell her in a very confidential tone. "I am, madam. Only, you see, this is my day off!"—London Tit-Bits.

When the children need a laxative, don't dose them with castor oil, salts, senna or calomel.

are the finest medicine in the world for children. Pleasant to take-never 'grip.' Made of fruit juices and tonics. 50c a box. At druggists'.

FOR SALE Estate of Whitfield Chase, Deceased

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the above estate, addressed to the Executors of the Chase Estate, care of the Hon. F. J. Fulton, Barrister, Kamloops, B.C., will be received until the first of January, 1908.

The Estate consists of 1338 acres (mere or less) situated and described as follows:—550 acres—less the C.P.R. right of way at Shuswap, B.C.—ne mile from the station. This land is in a high state of cultivation, with ample water privileges, and is famed for its productiveness. There are two sawmills in course of erection on the alignment.

Tourise at erection on the assacent property.

320 acres pasture land, fenced, at Skimeekin, back of Shuswap.

428 acres pasture land, fenced, with a long river frontage, on the west side of South Thompson River.

530 head of cattle, about 30 range herses, five teams of work horses, harness, farm implements, machinery etc.

At present the estate is under lease, which expires on the first of April, 1908, when possession can be given.

For any further information apply to D. G. Maopherson, or Mrs. James Ross, Shuswap, or to G. R. Martin, Agricultural Department, Victoria, B.C. Executors.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

SKRENA LAND DISTRICT

District of Coast

TAKE NOTICE that W. P. Johnson, of Aldermere, occupation rancher, intends to apply for permission to purchase the fellowing described land:—Cemmencing at a pest planted on the west line of J. H. Gray's survey and attacked to J. H. G. % sec. post of section 29, Tp. 9, the plot being known as S.W. Fraction of Sec. 29, Tp. 9, and lying between W. P. Johnson's S. W. 4, Sec. 29, Tp. 3, and the N. W. % sec. 29, Tp. 9, W. P. JOHNSON. W. P. JOHNSON, Date, October 25th, 1907.

DISTRICT OF COAST.

Take notice that E. G. Smith of Rivers Inlet, occupation canneryman, intends to apply for a special timber license over the fellowing described lands:

1. Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner on the northwest side of Deans Channel at Wakelis Creek and about one mile southwest of Melscoll Bay and three miles more or less southwest of B. C. D. Co's. claim No. 203, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 120 chains, thence least 40 chains, thence south 120 chains, thence least 40 chains, thence south 120 chains, thence least 40 chains, thence south 120 chains, thence line of Deans Channel 40 chains more or less.

Dated 26th October, 1907.

2. Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner on the south side of Deans Channel and about 14 mile more or less, east of B. C. D. Co's, claim No. 232, thence south 40 chains, thence cast 160 chains, thence north to shore line of Deans Channel 40 chains along the share line to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated 26th October, 1207.

3. Commencing from northeast corner of claim No. 2 on the south side of Deans Channel, thence south 40 chains, thence have line to post No. 2 and northeast corner on shore line of Deans Channel, thence north to post No. 2 and northeast corner on shore line 40 chains, more or less, thence west 160 chains, thence north to post No. 2 and northeast corner on shore line 40 chains, more or less, thence west 160 chains nore or less.

Dated 26th October, 1907. Take notice that E. G. Smith of Riv-

more or less.

Dated 28th October, 1807.

E. G. SMITH, B. FILLIP JACOBSON, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 38 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on Phillips Arm river, Coast District: Commencing on the post of the N.E. Corner of Lot No. 381, thence N. 80 chains, thence S. 80 chains, thence S. 80 chains, thence E. 80 chains to point of commencement. FRED BUKER.

LAND ACT

Victoria District, District of Metches TAKE NOTICE that I, Norman Hardie, of Victoria, B. C., occupation S.S. Agent, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described land: foreshare let opposite lot 54, Metehosin district, for fishing purpeses:

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Bentinck Island, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement. Date, Victoria, B.C., 13th January, 1980.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership existing between the undersigned as general merchants at Mayne island under the name of Island Store has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the said firm will be paid by John Locke Faddon, to whom all outstanding accounts due the said firm are to be paid. JOHN LOCKE PADDON.

PALMER BROS. 2 and 4 Cycle

Gasoline Motors Head Office and Works: Cos. Cob. Conn.

DIFFERENT RINDS AND SIZES 2,500 IN OPERATION B. C. BRANCH OFFICE:

1600 POWELL ST., VANCOUVER Engines and Launches in Stock.

nohes Built to Order,

## **PUBLIC ACCOUNTS PRESENTED** TO LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY Bank

Heavy Balance of Revenue Over Expenditure—Entire Report Great Credit to Premier McBride, the Minister of Finance and Colleagues

he preson. C., ne sas. R. R. a.	The public accounts presented at yesterday's session of the legislature by Hon. R. G. Tatlow, minister of finance, show a balance of revenue over expenditure of \$1,595,113.84, an increase of \$878,797.62 over that of last year. The returns show that the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1907, was the most prosperous in the history of the province and constitute a striking tribute to the government of Premier McBride and his colleagues.  The greatly increased balance is due to a number of causes. The exceptional development of the province has resulted in greatly increased land sales and the revenue from this source alone shows an increase of \$473,644 over that of last year. From timber royalties and licenses the exceptional amount realized was \$1,155,346.14, an increase of \$646,302.70 from that source alone.  The following is a summary of the expenditure for the year:  1—Public debt	Stumping powder, purchase account Rural school districts (advances against school rates). Comox Creamery association (loan, "Dairy Associations Act"). Victoria Creamery association (loan, "Dairy Associations Act") Abbotsford Creamery association (loan, "Dairy Associations Act") Salt Spring Island Creamery association (loan, "Dairy Associations Act") Nanaimo Creamery association (loan, "Dairy Associations Act") Okanagan Creamery association (loan, "Dairy Associations Act") Okanagan Creamery association (loan, "Dairy Associations Act") White Valley Creamery ass'n (loan, "Dairy Associations Act") Dewdney municipality (loan, "Dewdney Municipality Relief Act, 1908") Thomas H. McKay, late collector, Vancouver Chilliwhack Dyking district, capital charge against lands, under the "Dyking Assessments Adjustment Act, 1905" Coquitlam Dyking district, capital charge against lands, under the "Dyking Assessments Adjustment Act, 1905" Maple Ridge, capital charge against lands, under the "Dyking Assessment Adjustment Act, 1905" Matsqui Dyking district, capital charge against lands, under the "Dyking Assessment Adjustment Act, 1905" Matsqui Dyking district, capital charge against lands, under the "Dyking Assessment Adjustment Act, 1905" Pitt Meadows Dyking district, capital charge against lands, under the "Dyking Assessment Adjustment Act, 1905" Coquitlam Dyking district, interest account Chilliwhach Dyking district, maintenance of dykes Maple Ridge Dyking district, maintenance of dykes Maple Ridge Dyking district, maintenance of dykes Matsqui Dyking district, maintenance of dykes Pitt Meadows Dyking district maintenance of dykes Pitt Meadows Dyking district maintenance of dykes Pitt Meadows Dyking district maintenance of dykes
ki- a de ge to, se,	The following items, not included in the above expenditure, have been paid out of the ardinary revenue of the province: Shuswap and Okanagan railway, in xcess of earnings. \$17,476 11 Nakusp and Slocan railway, in excess of earnings 18,697 15 Victoria and Sidney railway, 2 per cent. guarantee of interest on bonds	Hon. C. C. lands and works   750 00
to ss.		Cash balances in hands of district agents
X-	Total expenditure \$3,194,999 32	Cash balance on hand at treasury

Total expenditure		\$3,194,999 32
Revenue and Expenditure.		
The following tables show the revenue and exper	diture for the	year:
Bevenue,	100	
	1905-1906	1906-1907
	1st July to 30th June.	1st July to 30th June.
Dominion of Canada-	andt amite.	oven ounc.
Annual payment of interest	\$ 29,151 06	\$ 29,151 06
Annuel payment of subsidy	35,000 00	35,000 00
Annual payment of grant per capita	142,935 60	142,925 60
Annual grant for lands conveyed	100,000 00	100,000 00
and sales "	180,391 92	663,035 31
hrvev fees	120,019 53	177,383 10
Survey fees	81 00	0,000 44
Fimber leases Imber royalty and licenses Free miners' certificates Ining receipts, general	100.449 83	95,219 90
Timber revalty and licenses	509,048 44	1,155,346 14
Free miners' certificates	54,298 82	54,241 55
dining receipts, general	116,895 20	117,778 12
		51,568 95
icenses, commercial travelers	2,735 00	3,565 00
lines and fees of court	21,050 00	9,855 00 15,932 38
robate fees	8 876 75	12.550 00
uccession duty	30 392 39	50,206 84
aw stamps	15,171 06	14,933 57
aw stamps Registry fees Registry fees Registry fees	152,120 71	219,980 74
sale of government property	1,198 00	1,688 74
Marriage licenses	7,280 00	8,985 00
Revenue tax	179,721 00	193,838 00
ersonal property tax	301,765 35 134,587 96	263,547 21 129,287 80
Real property tax	101,308 02	117,900 06
ncome tax	83.834 33	113,638 35
Aineral tax	161,904 95	151,513 84
covalty and tax on coal	107,587 42	107,310 49
tevenue service refunds	874 45	1,553 53
ax sale deeds ax on unworked crown-granted mineral claims	1,440, 00	670 00
commission and fees on sales for taxes	28,606 65 21 32	34,090 95 180 00
rinting ornee	33 166 61	96,443 19
Registered taxes (all denominations)	56 86	160 18
dureau of mines	788 70	860 05
108DHAI for the insane	10 057 94	17,988 39
rovincial Home telmbursements for keep of prisoners hinese restriction Act, 1884, Dominion statutes)	1,692 26	732 32
hinese restriction (Act 1884 Dominion statutos)	2,322 10	1,039 80
raffic tells, New Westminster bridge	22,104 75	18,800 00
nterest	17,025 11	23,760 20 35,011 68
nterest	74144	99,011 #9
Capital Chargel	14 7.00. 00	14,705 11
40g-scaling fees		13,069 05
discellaneous receipts	78,695 54	39,495 60
	2,992,900 36	4,338,632 32
interest on investment of Sinking Funds	51,542 13	57,50 314
Dictallied money deposits (reverted to the		
province, Act 1905)	******	48,511 18
No.	SELECTION ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	The state of the s

nterest on investment of Sinking Funds	2,992,900 36 51,542 13	4,338,632 57,50 3
province, Act 1905)		48,511
Net revenue	\$3,044,442 49	\$4,444,593
Deposits on account of intestate estates (receipts). Deposits on account of Suitors' fund (receipts). Deposits on account of tax sales' surplus (receipts). Shuswap & Okanagan railway receipts (Act. 1890). Napusk & Siecan railway receipts (Act. 1894)	71,861 74	106,602
deposits on account of tax relations fund (receipts)	36,424 12,	97,193
Shiemen & Okonomic of the saids surplus (receipts)	1,657 16	6,383 33,726
Vapusk & Slecan railway receipts (Act, 1894)	28,400 34 9,783 96	33,726 : 7,552
Expenditure.		
1—Fublic Debt:	9411 759 69	0.40¢.400
Interest  *Sinking funds (chargeable to investment account) as follows:  Trustees' account, Loan Act, 1877.  Trustees' acciunt, Loan Act, 1877.  Trustees' acciunt, Invid, Loan act, 1887.  Trustees' ac, int. invid, Loan act, 1887.  Trustees' account, Loan acts, 1881.  *23. '93, '93 and 1902  Trustees account, interest invested.  Loan acts, 1891, '93, '95, '99 & 1902  Sinking Fund, Dyking Assessment  Adjustment Act, 1905  Premium and exchange  Discount and commission Incidental expenses of negotiating loan, 1902  **Redemption of debentures (Loan Act, 1897)  **Redemption of Debentures (Loan Act, 1897)  **Redemption of Justice (salaries)  4—Legislation  5—Public institutions (maintenance):  Printing office  Hospital for the Insane	<b>4.11.1.00 40</b>	\$406,408
Trustees account, Loan Act, 1877	9,253 80	4,626
Trustees age t, Int. invo, Loan act, 1877	14,337 03 8,577 22	15,164
Trustees ac., int. inv d. Loan act, 1887	8,577 22	8,577
Trustees' account, Loan acts, 1891,	6,780 17	7,318
Trustees account, interest invested,	99,219 36	99,219
Sinking Fund, Dyking Assessment	30,424 93	34,967
Adjustment Act, 1905	13,428 88	13,442
Premium and exchange	3,571 79	7,030
Discount and commission	13,428 88 3,571 79 5,711 44	5,457
incidental expenses of negotiating loan, 1902		
**Redemption of Debentures (Loan Act, 1897)	10,000 00	10,000
2_Civil government (selection (Loan Act, 1903)	100,000 00	100,000
2_Administration of justice (calaries)	253,634 75	282,522
4—Legislation	253,634 75 118,722 52 47,765 05	120,290
5—Public institutions (maintenance):	47,765.05	80,747
Printing office	41,391 35	53,543
Museum	84,560 68	84,601
Previncial Home	3,203 20	3,550
Bureau of mines	1 000 70	12,726
Fish hatchery	14 104 89	2,440
6-Hospitals and charities	107 571 10	12,025
7-Administration of justice (other than salaries)	176 405 53	125,630
8—Education	418 937 97	114,009 409,690
9-Transport	29.021 62	27,878
0-Rent	******	21,040
Hospital for the Insane Museum Provincial Home Bureau of mines Fish hatchery 6—Hospitals and charities 7—Administration of justice (other than salaries) 8—Education 9—Transport 0—Rent 1—Revenue services 2—Public Works:	24,918 1	58,190
Works and buildings Parliament buildings Government House, Victoria Reads, streets, bridges and wharves Surveys	72,028 37 .	252,299
Government House, Victoria	5.125 77	9,065
Roads, streets, bridges and wharves	368,594 06	567,722
Surveys	368,594 06 6,978 56	25,047
Surveys New Westminster bridge 3-Miscellaneous	179,557 94	188,597
	\$2,620,147 66	The second second
Less amount of sinking funds as above, chargeable to investment account		\$3,142,796
	THE PARTY NAMED IN	183,316
	\$2,438,126 27	\$2,959,479
chargeable against loans		110,000
Net expenditure		\$2,849,479
Deposits on account of intestate estates (repaid)	69,539 91	78,208
Deposits on account of Tax Sales' surplus (noneid)	26,796 18	39,103
Intestate estate deposits (reverted to province	26,796 18 413 71	4,434
Deposits on account of intestate estates (repaid) Deposits on account of Sulters' fund (repaid) Deposits on account of Tax Sales' surplus (repaid) Intestate estate deposits (reverted to province, unclaimed, Act 1965) Sultars' fund deposits (reverted to province,	*****	
To ot tee to blottice,		

Assets and Liabilities

The following tables show the condition of the province, its

Sinking fund loan, 1891, '93, '95, '99 and 1902 (invested in London)

(Inscribed Stock)

Sinking fund loan, B.C. Dyking Debentures, 1897 and 1899.....

Canadian Bank of Commerce (account current).....

Canadian Bank of Commerce (gold bar deposit account)

Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., London, trust investment in B.C.

3 per cent. stofik

Bank of Montreal, land registry assurance fund deposit (Land Registry Act, 1996)

Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., London

Victoria & Sidner Railway Co. (amount paid for interest on the company's bonds)

Haddington Island stone quarry (balance due on purchase of mortgage, etc.)

Advance to farmers for seed in 1905 (re Fraser river floods).

Nakusp and Siocan railway, mortgage account paid for interest on bonds, etc., in excess of Dominion subsidy and net earnings)

Nakusp and Slocan Railway Co. (amount paid for interest on bonds, etc., in excess of Dominion subsidy and net earnings)

Nakusp and Slocan Railway Co. (amount paid for interest on bonds, etc., in excess of Dominion subsidy and net earnings)

Security investment in B.C. 3 per cent. stock for B. C. Plate Glass Insurance Co.

Bank of Montreal, Montreal (cash deposit by the Royal Trust Co., as security under sec. 2, "Royal Trust Company Incorporation Act. 1905")

Stumping powder, purchase account

Rusal school districts (advances against school rates).

Cash balances in hands of district agents

Cash balance on hand at treasury

Province of British Columbia (being balance of liabilities over assets)

British Columbia loan (Act, 1887) baring 4 1-2 per cent. interest, Dayable in London

British Columbia loan (Act. 1891) bearing 3 per cent. interest, payable in London

British Columbia loan (Act. 1893) bearing 3 per cent interest, payable in London

British Columbia loan (Act. 1893) bearing 3 per cent interest, payable in London

British Columbia loan (Act. 1895) bearing 3 per cent interest, payable in London

British Columbia loan (Act. 1897), bearing 3 1-2 per cent interest, payable at Victoria

British Columbia loan (Act. 1899) bearing 3 per cent. interest, payable in London

British Columbia loan (Act. 1899) bearing 3 per cent. interest, payable in London

British Columbia loan (Act. 1892) bearing 3 per cent. interest, payable in London

British Columbia loan (Act. 1892) bearing 3 per cent. interest, payable in London

British Columbia loan (Act. 1903) bearing 3 per cent. interest, payable at Victoria

British Columbia loan (Act. 1903) bearing 3 per cent. interest, payable at Victoria

British Columbia loan (Dyking Debenture Acts. 1897, 1898 and 1898)

Dayable at Victoria

Railway guarantee bonds (Nakusp & Slocan Railway Ald act. 1894) 647,072 00

Deposits (Suitors' funds. "Suitors' Fund Act"). 88,975 39

Deposits (Suitors' funds. "Suitors' Fund Act"). 88,975 39

British Columbia Plate Glass Insurance Co. (security deposit, section 2 of the Company's Incorporation Act. 1835). 50,000 00

Real estate mining Glaims (sec. 152, "Placer Mining Act"). 352 04

Coequitam dyking district, sinking fund account. 6,006 12

Coequitam dyking district, sinking fund account. 1,046 04

Chilliwhack dyking distri \$ 381,210 00

ANNOUNCEMENTS IN

Various Appointments Are Announced—Companies

The provincial gazette contains notice of the following appointments:

John McLeod, of the city of Revelstoke, and Alexander Brookfield Shannon, of Willow Point, West Kootenay, to be justices of the peace in and for the province of British Columbia.

George Hutchinson Sadler, of Comaplix, to be a justice of the peace in and for the province of British Columbia.

Lieut.-Col. Brownlow Villiers Layard.
F.R.G.S., of Vesuvius. Salt Spring island, to be a justice of the peace in and for the province of British Columbia.

Ender Hutchinson Sadler, of Comaplix, to be a justice of the peace in and for the province of British Columbia.

Eleut.-Col. Brownlow Villiers Layard.
F.R.G.S., of Vesuvius. Salt Spring island, to be a justice of the peace in and for the province of British Columbia.

Robert Baldwin Ellis, of the rity of Vancouver, to be a notary public in and for the province of British Columbia.

Robert Baldwin Ellis, of the rity of Vancouver to be a notary public in and for the province of British Columbia.

Robert Baldwin Ellis, of the rity of Vancouver, to be a notary public in and for the province of British Columbia.

The following appointments:

ATTEMPTED MURDER

Charge on Which Japanese Accused of Attacking Firemen Are Committed

Vancouver, Jan. 16 — Attempted

A. R. Steacy, all of North Vancouver.

The following companies have been incorporated under the terms of the Companies' act:

Klaskine Gold Mines company, limited, with a capital of \$100,000.

The Kamloops Steam Laundry company, limited, with a capital of \$15,000.

The Gold Group Mining company, limited, with a capital of \$15,000.

The Gold Group Mining company, limited, with a capital of \$200,000.

The Congregation Sons of Israel So-

The Congregation Sons of Israel So-iety of Vancouver, British Columbia.

ertson that an application will be made to the legislature for an act to incor-porate a company, with power to equip, PROVINCIAL GAZETTE

porate a company, with power to equip, build, maintain and operate a line of realiway of standard or other gauge, to be operated by steam, electricity or other power, for the carrying of freight, passengers and express from a point situated on section fourteen (14) or fifteen (15), in range five, (5), Cranberry district; range six (6), Cranberry district; thence southeasterly by the most feasthence southeasterly by the most feas-

the city of Vancouver.

The following have been appointed commissioners for taking oaths, under the terms of the "Elections' Act":

Thomas Forster and William McDonald, of Glenvalley; David Harris and C. S. Ferris, of Langley; William Crozier and Robert Livingstone, of Langley Frairie; Harry Freeman, of Aldergrove; E. H. Smith, of Langley.

Slocan Electoral district:

John Graund, of Winlaw; George Graham, Ss. Slocan, Gloscan; Robert Livingstone, of Langley Robert D. Kennedy, Denis St. Denis, George Henderson, Wm. J. Wilson, all of Slocan.

Richmond Electoral district:

R. H. Bryce, J. M. Duval, J. Copeland, A. R. Steacy, all of North Vancouver.

The following companies have been ground for a murder charge. The same circumstances were present in the stability as if it had been fatch.

ciety of Vancouver, British Columbia.
The purpose for which the said society is formed is religious, namely, for worship according to the religious faith of the Jewish church, and for the doing of the Jewish church, and for the doing of the Jewish church, and for the doing of such lawful things as may best the Jewish church, and for the doing of such lawful things as may best the Jewish church, and for the doing of the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church board of managers held yesterday whereby an increase of \$100 a year in the salary of the pastor. Rev. J. S. Henderson was decided upon. Mr. Henderson's remuneration has now reached \$1,500 a year, and he is society are the undersigned: George Simons, Zebulun Franks and Mendal 51,202 59 Parker, and their successors shall be appointed annually by a majority vote of the members of the corporation. The act respecting the measurement of timber by an order in council is made to apply to the entire province. At the time the act was enacted it only applied to that portion of the province west of the Caseades.

Notice is given by Barnard & Rob-Minister's Salary Increased

45 A GOOD GUARANTEE

359,951 34

88,125 00

373,192 75

111,527 19

1,500 00 1,100 00 1,000 00 2,000 00

15,000 00 835 85

199,969 30

127,388 13

125,000 00

34,868 00 66 -04 3,025 05 1,730 38 2,546 22 4,016 53 354 32

GET A PACKET OF

Give it a fair trial, and if you do not consider it superior to any you have ever used, your grocer will refund its cost and charge you nothing for what has been used

LEAD PACKETS ONLY. BLUE LABEL 40c., RED LABEL 50c. AT ALL GROCERS

# A "Ross" Limerick

Miss Myrtle Sorella Petrina De Moss To find out good values is never at loss; She will read these Ad. Rhymes In the "Col." and the "Times" To get these grand bargains of Dixi H. Ross.

TEA, the famous "Dixi" blend, per lb.. .. .... 35c, 50c and \$1.00 COFFEE, the famous "Dixi" blend, per lb.. .. .. .. .30c, 40c and 50c

Danish Rye Biscuits 

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

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Tels. 52, 1052 and 1590.

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Hazelton and Bulkley Valley

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- Hazelton, B. C. R. S. Sargent,

Fourteen years in Business at Hazelton

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diers came dom, the W list of the g London arri and were lodged by their Albert-hall. Many of the mity or other cause, were tion, and to these, 660 in 1 were sent. At the Albert tion began with a review witnessed by a large gath spection evoked great inte Lord Roberts frequently sone or other of the survi Chamberlain was in char band of the 1st Duke of the old 32nd Foot, the def

a selection of music.
Inside the hall there was the old soldiers walked The platform was occupied Artillery, in front of whom captured during the Mutiwas reserved for the office guests, and other persons occupied the rest of the ha erally decorated with trop the Star of India forming trophies, while the names were emblazoned in bold Roberts, who went throug ant, presided at a long ta there were many distingui Curzon of Kedleston, Gene Rudyard Kipling, Admiral Kerr Admiral Sir H. Sta Kerr, Admiral Sir H. Ste frey Clerk, General Sir Hu General Sir Harry Prende Biddulph, and General Si soldiers were enthusiastic their places at the board. conspicuously displayed who were lame were tend by Guardsmen, or by thei were upright, well-presery years bravely. The Royal lection of music while the the last air played before Campbells are Coming," it the Black Watch, the only who took part in the Muking" having been honore Lord Roberts read the King, which had just beer "I shall be glad if you eterans who are assemb today under your chairma at learning how large a n took part in the memorabl able to be present on such speak in the name of the

from a grave peril." (Che Lord Roberts also and following telegram from Calcutta, December 23:—" toric gathering of the India services in the hour of per Lord Kitchener cabled: greetings and good wishe Mutiny veterans. Their forgotten in this country. sant evening and a happy added that he regretted t marshals, who had hoped whom took part in the Mathematical theoretical three tooks by the Model three tooks are the Model to the Model three three tooks are three tooks and the Model three three tooks are three tooks and the Model three three tooks are three too

hat we deeply appreciat rendered by them and thei passed away, under most with a gallantry and an e

neans, under Providence

said the ceremony in whi that day—for it was a cer festival—was the natural that occurred at the Delhi

An Incident of t There they were comme our King, whose gracious r In a great amphitheatre, civil and military officers, all the peoples and races of East and West had ever se into that arena, unexpecte announced, a small and to some of them in civil dress frayed uniforms, but all o and the ribbons on their h tale. The whisper went ro dian survivors of the Mutin that famous scene of their nearly 50 years before. A known a roar of acclamatic semblage, and, amid shout strong men broke down an heroes of the great rebell pointed seats. (Cheers.) Indian veterans on that occ erality of a great newspape doing for the English survidoing for the English survi And those of them in that leged to be present were ga one of the supreme pages turned back for ever and, shelves of time. They in render their last tribute those who had written the ere there to answer the la hear together upon earth, i comrades and before their He supposed that to the bi that day the Indian Mutin tradition rather than a men many of them were born. into the dim corridors of the ed with an almost mystic h tional epics of our race. (Cyoung or old, it was one of and glories of the British here were concentrated the agony and the suffering glory, because great names ennobling deeds were done, ing of all, there sprang from a ster the market.

aster the majestic fabric of single Crown (cheers), govern it, and were still troprinciples of justice and troprinciples of justice and troprinciples of justice and troprinciples of justice and tropping were to shrivel up tomorrowould still be a supreme vand its accomplishment in (Cheers.) What a though there that day in that greaters in the suprementation of the supremen there that day in that great of that immortal drama, the also the women, might he r also the women, might he r heroines? (cheers)—who f fire-swept trenches, and be barricades, and to whose d ance it was owing that "ev the banner of England blew the banner of England blew proudest moment of their precious of memories to he memoration, and most of them, and these veterans selves, that there in the chall those survivors, the ve Roberts. (Loud and prolor him the here of a score of champion of our national here.)

the majestic fabric

list of the guests as complete as possible.

Such as reside at a great distance from London arrived on the previous night odged by their hosts in the vicinity of the

Many of the old warriors, from

mity or other cause, were unable to accept the invita-tion, and to these, 660 in number, Christmas hampers were sent. At the Albert Memorial the commemora-tion began with a review by Lord Roberts, which was

tion began with a review by Lord Roberts, which was witnessed by a large gathering of the public. The inspection evoked great interest and during its progress Lord Roberts frequently stopped and conversed with one or other of the survivors. Colonel Sir Neville ('hamberlain was in charge of the parade, and the band of the 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—the old 32nd Foot, the defenders of Lucknow—played a selection of music.

Inside the hall there was a gay and inspiring scene

Inside the hall there was a gay and inspiring scene is the old soldiers walked to the tables in the arena. The platform was occupied by the band of the Royal Artillery, in front of whom hung a number of banners aptured during the Mutiny; while the grand tier was reserved for the officers and the relatives of the

as reserved for the officers and the relatives of the muests, and other persons invited in great numbers occupied the rest of the hall. The balconies were librally decorated with trophies of flags and shields, he Star of India forming the basis of many of the rophies, while the names of the heroes of the mutiny vere emblazoned in bold colors on the walls. Lord toberts, who went through the Mutiny as a lieutenat, presided at a long table on the platform, where here were many distinguished guests, including Lord arzon of Kedleston, General Sir Dighton Probyn, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Walter Cerr, Admiral Sir H. Stephenson, General Sir God-

err, Admiral Sir H. Stephenson, General Sir God-ey Clerk, General Sir Hugh Gough, Sir Alfred Lyall, eneral Sir Harry Prendergast, General Sir Robert iddulph, and General Sir W. Nicholson. The old

Biddulph, and General Sir W. Nicholson. The old soldiers were enthusiastically cheered as they took their places at the board. All wore their war medals conspicuously displayed across their breasts. Many who were lame were tenderly helped to their places by Guardsmen, or by their friends, but the majority were upright, well-preserved men who bore their years bravely. The Royal Artillery band played a selection of music while the dinner was in progress, and the last air played before the speeches was "The Campbells are Coming," by Piper Angus Gibson, of the Black Watch, the only surviving piper of those

the last air played before the speeches 'was 'The Campbells are Coming,' by Piper Angus Gibson, of the Black Watch, the only surviving piper of those who took part in the Mutiny. The toast of "The King" having been honored,

Lord Roberts read the following message from the King, which had just been received:—

"I shall be glad if you would make known to the veterans who are assembled at the Royal Albert-hall today under your chairmanship my great satisfaction at learning how large a number of the survivors who took part in the memorable Indian Mutiny of 1857 are able to be present on such an interesting occasion. I speak in the name of the whole Empire when I say that we deeply appreciate the conspicuous services.

hat we deeply appreciate the conspicuous service, endered by them and their comrades, who have now

rendered by them and their comrades, who have now passed away, under most trying circumstances, and with a gallantry and an endurance which were the means, under Providence, of saving the Indian Empire from a grave perif." (Cheers.)

Lord Roberts also announced the receipt of the following telegram from the Viceroy of India, dated Calcutta, December 23:—"Hearty good wishes to historic gathering of the Indian Mutiny veterans, whose services in the hour of peril can never be forgotten." Lord Kitchener cabled: "Please convey the hearty greetings and good wishes of the Army in India to Mutiny veterans. Their past gallant deeds are not forgotten in this country. We all wish them a pleasant evening and a happy New Year." The chairman added that he regretted to say that three old fieldmarshals, who had hoped to be present, and all of whom took part in the Mutiny, were unable to be there—Lord Wolseley, Sir George White, and Sir Evelyn Wood.

Lord Curzon, who was received with loud cheers, said the ceremony in which they were taking part that day—for it was a ceremony much more than a festival—was the natural complement to an incident that occurred at the Delhi Durbar, close upon five

An Incident of the Delhi Durbar

There they were commemorating the coronation of ur King, whose gracious message had just been read, in a great amphitheatre, built within sight of that amous ridge, were assembled the princes of India, the ivil and military officers, and the representatives of il the peoples and races of the mightiest empire that cast and West had ever seen. Suddenly there walked

East and West had ever seen. Suddenly there walked into that arena, unexpected by the audience and unannounced, a small and tottering band of veterans, some of them in civil dress, others of them in old and the state of the st

some of them in civil dress, others of them in old and frayed uniforms, but all of them bearing the medals and the ribbons on their breasts that told a glorious tale. The whisper went round that they were the Indian survivors of the Mutiny, who had been bidden to that famous scene of their heroism and their bravery hearly 50 years before. As soon as this fact was known a roar of acclamation burst from that vast assemblage, and smid shouting and tears—for even

emblage, and, amid shouting and tears-for even strong men broke down and wept—the veterans, the heroes of the great rebellion, passed to their appointed seats. (Cheers.) What India did for its

Indian veterans on that occasion England, by the liberality of a great newspaper and its proprietors, was doing for the English survivors that day. (Cheers.) And those of them in that great hall who were privileged to be present were gazing for the last time upon one of the surreme pages of history before it.

one of the supreme pages of history before it was urned back for ever and, stored away on the dusty helves of time. They in the crowd were there to ender their last tribute of gratitude and respect to hose who had written their names upon that page a letters that would never die; and those veterans were there to answer the last roll call that they would hear together upon earth in the presence of their additional calls.

hear together upon earth, in the presence of their old hear together upon earth, in the presence of their old commades and before their old commanders. (Cheers.) He supposed that to the bulk of Englishmen present that day the Indian Mutiny of 1857 was already a tradition rather than a memory. It happened before many of them were born. Already it was receding into the dim corridors of the past, and was surrounded with an almost mystic halo as one of the great national epics of our race. (Cheers.) But to all of them, young or old, it was one of the combined tragedies

oung or old, it was one of the combined tragedies and glories of the British nation—a tragedy, because here were concentrated into those terrible months he agony and the suffering almost of centuries; a lory, because great names leapt to light, high and unobling deeds were done, and, best and most enduring of all there sprang from all that have and dis

ng of all, there sprang from all that havoe and dis-ister the majestic fabric of an India united under a lingle Crown (cheers), governed, as we had tried to

gle Crown (cheers), governed, as we had tried to Jern it, and were still trying to govern it, by the nciples of justice and truth and righteousness leers)—a spectacle which, if the entire Empire re to shrivel up tomorrow like a scroll in the fire, uld still be a supreme vindication of its existence i its accomplishment in the history of mankind leers.) What a thought it was that they had re that day in that great hall the actual survivors that immortal drama, the men—and, he dared say

at immortal drama, the men—and, he dared say, the women, might he not say the heroes and the

swept trenches, and behind those shot-riddled icades, and to whose deathless valor and endurit was owing that "ever upon the topmost roof banner of England blew." Let them count it the idest moment of their lives that they were there neet them that day, the first of duties to pay them below perhaps too long delayed (cheers), the most

mor perhaps too long delayed (cheers), the most ous of memories to have assisted in that compation, and most of all did they congratulate and these veterans would congratulate themselves that there in the chair was the foremost of the veterang field. Marshall conducts the veterang field Marshall conducts the veterang field Marshall conducts the veterang field.

survivors, the veteran Field-Marshal Lord (Loud and prolonged cheers.) They saw in hero of a score of campaigns, the proven of our national honor, and the trusted ser-

(cheers)—who fought together in these

election of music.

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# Commemoration Jubilee of the Indian Mutiny

vant of the nation. (Cheers.) Perhaps the old soldiers before him would recognize in him rather the Lieutenant Roberts of 1857 (cheers), who trained his gun at Delhi upon the breach in the wall, who met the dying Nicholson in his litter inside the Kashmir Gate, who three times raised aloft the regimental color on the turret of the mess house at Lucknow (cheers), and who won his Victoria Cross along with the recantured standards on the battlefield near Futvant of the nation. (Cheers.) Perhaps the old solnoration of the jubilee of the Indian Mutiny 700 officers and men, veterans of that campaign, were entertained at dinner at the Royal Albert-hall by the proprietors of the Daily Telegraph, says the London Times. The old soldiers came from all parts of the kingdom, the War Office, the India Office, and the Admiralty having co-operated with the organizers in order to make the list of the guests as complete as possible the recaptured standards on the battlefield near Fut-

tengur.
But might they not also feel that along with Lord But might they not also feel that along with Lord Roberts and the heroes who sat at the same table with him, for all they knew, the spirits of the mighty dead might be looking down upon that banquet that afternoon—the gentle and fervent soul of Henry Lawrence, part soldier, part statesman, and wholly saint (cheers); John Lawrence, that rugged tower of strength, four-square to all the winds that blow; Nicholson, the heroic paladin of the frontier; Outram, that generous and gallant spirit, the mirror of chi-Nicholson, the heroic paladin of the frontier; Outram, that generous and gallant spirit, the mirror of chivalry (cheers); the grave and high-souled Havelock (cheers); Colin Campbell, the cautious but indomitable veteran (cheers); Hugh Rose, that prince among fighting men; and many others whose names he saw there on the walls around him—Neill, Hodson, Inglis, Peel, Chamberlain—whom there was not time to desscribe? Neither let them forget the Viceroy, Canning, calm amid the tumult, silent in the face of obloquy, resolute through all upon the great and crowning lesson of mercy. (Cheers.) And along with those let them not forget all the hundreds more of unknown and inconspicuous dead, who were not the less heroes because their names were not engraved on known and inconspicuous dead, who were not the less heroes because their names were not engraved on costly tablets or because their bodies rested in unmarked Indian graves. (Cheers.) Equally with their comrades they were the martyrs and the saviours of their country, equally with them their monument was an empire rescued from the brink of destruction, and their epitaph was written in the hearts of their countrymen. (Cheers.) The ridge at Delhi which they held against such overwhelming odds, the residency at Lucknow, which they alternately defended and stormed, the blood-soaked sands of Cawnpore—all these were by their act the sacred places of the British race; for their sake we guard them with reverence, we dedicate them with humble and holy pride, for they were the altar upon which the British nation for they were the altar upon which the British nation offered up the best and bravest in the hour of its supreme trial. (Cheers.) But he thought there were other memories than those of woe and anguish which

the Mutiny might suggest. Often as he had wandered the Mutiny might suggest. Often as he had wandered in those beautiful gardens at Lucknow, which those of them who were before him would not recognize now, where all the scars of siege and suffering had been obliterated by the kindly hand of nature, and where a solemn peace seemed to brood over the scene, he had been led by those conditions to discern a deeper truth and a more splendid consolation. Primarily they reminded them of the deathless bravery and endurance of the British soldier (cheers)—never seen to greater advantage than during that awful summer, with the scorehing Indian sky alternated with the with the scorching Indian sky, alternated with the drenching rains of the monsoon and when cholera and pestilence, and every attendant horror stalked abroad amidst the camps. But they also reminded them of the equal gallantry and constancy of our Indian troops (cheers), who fought side by side with their British comrades in the trenches, and died in the same ditch; and also of those hundreds of native attendants, faithful unto death (cheers), who clung to their Eng-lish masters and mistresses with an unsurpassed de-votion (Cheers). And perhaps most of their engish masters and mistresses with an unsurpassed devotion. (Cheers.) And, perhaps most of all, they reminded them that when all those dreadful passions had been slaked a spirit of forbearance breathed in high places, and there sprang from all that chaos and suffering a new sense of peace and harmony, bearing fruit in a high and purified resolve. Never let it be forgotten that the result of the Mutiny was not merely an England victorious but an India pacified written. y an England victorious, but an India pacified, united, and started once more upon its wondrous career of advance and expansion. The bitterness had gone out of the minds of those in India as it had out of ours, and the bloodstains had been wiped out in the hearts of both, just as in that beautiful garden at Lucknow they were covered up with the brightness of verdure and the blossoming of flowers. (Cheers.) And so they were brought to their duty of that afternoon. First and foremost it was to render praise and thanksgiving to Almights Cod Whence praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God, Who wrought that great deliverance, whose accents were heard even in the shriek and roar of Delhi and Lucknow, but Who spoke again and spoke last, as He did of old in the still small voice, of mercy, and forgiveness, and re-conciliation. (Cheers.) And then, honor let it be to concliation. (Cneers.) And then, honor let it be to the living and honor to the dead, honor to the Euro-pean and honor to the Indian, whom neither distinc-tion of race nor religion could keep apart in that pit of suffering and death; honor to the officer, and honor to the private, who served side by side without

the women who faced those perils with equal fortitude and devotion (cheers); honor to the sailors who served the naval guns (cheers); honor to the surgeons who attended the stricken and wounded (cheers); honor to the chaplains who administered the last rights to the dying and the dead. And finally, praise and glory let it be to the dwindling band of warscarred heroes whom they saw before them that af-ternoon (loud cheers), and who by their presence there had reminded them of their immortal services, and being reminded in return, as he hoped, of the dying gratitude of their country. He gave them the health of the surviving veterans of the Indian Mutiny, and he associated that toast with the name of hero of 1857, who was still their hero in 1907, en-deared to the nation by half a century of service and sacrifice not one whit less glorious than that of his

uth. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)
Lord Reberts, on rising to reply, was warmly eered by the veterans. He said he could assure Lord Curzon that they, old soldiers and sallors, who were privileged to serve in India during the Mutiny of 1857, had listened to his eloquent speech with the keenest interest. Lord Curzon's tribute of praise and appreciation of the men who took a leading part in quelling that Mutiny was cordially endorsed by all of them, while those of them who had the privilege of them, while those of them who had the privilege of assisting them in their difficult work were greatly gratified by his kind recognition of their efforts, (Cheers.) He wished that the duty of responding to the toast could have been undertaken by some one with more claims than he had (cries of "No, no") to speak for the spirits of 1857, but the lapse of 50 years had carried off all those to whom the country then looked to protect its interests and to guard its then looked to protect its interests and to guard its honor. They who were left were little more than boys at that time, and there was no one alive now who held at that time, and there was no one alive now who held any position of responsibility at that period. He thought he should be acting in accordance with the wishes of all those present if at this point he offered to Lord Burnham their most sincere thanks for that sumptuous entertainment (cheers), and assured him that they appreciated the kindly and patriotic senti-ment which induced him to suggest and to take upon himself the whole burden of carrying it out. But they must all feel that this commemoration was an honor must all feel that this commemoration was an honor not paid to them, but to the memory of those by whose skill and courage that great epoch in our Indian history was brought to a satisfactory conclusion. was not upon them who were present that the bur-

den of the crisis rested; it was upon the men whose names were inscribed around that hall, and who had long since passed away. Some—perhaps the greatest of them—died during the Mutiny, either by the hands of the enemy, as did Sir Henry Lawrence and John Michael and Nicholson, or struck down, as so many were, by disease, and by the severe strain upon mind and body. How heavy that death-roll was might be gathered from the fact that very few of the men who held possible of authority when the Military in the british and the second strains of authority when the Military in the british and the second strains of authority when the Military in the british and the second strains and the second strains are second such as the second strains and second from the fact that very few of the men who held positions of authority when the Mutiny first broke out in May, 1857, were alive in December of that year. The Commander-in-chief, Sir George Anson, succumbed to cholera within a few days of taking the field on his way to Delhi; Sir Henry Barnard, who succeeded him in command of the Delhi Field Force, died of the same disease within a month; his successor, again, General Reed broke down after being in command for only a few days; and although the fourth commander, General Archdale Wilson, held on until Delhi fell, exposure, climate, and responsibility fourth commander, General Archdale Wilson, held on until Delhi fell, exposure, climate, and responsibility told severely upon his health. It was the same with the civil authorities. Mr. Colvin, the Governor of the Northwest Provinces, sank quite early in the day in the fort at Agra from the effects of overwork, anxiety, and responsibility. His successor, Colonel Fraser died from much the same causes after being in office quite a short period. He could not refrain from mendied from much the same causes after being in office quite a short period. He could not refrain from mentioning a few with whom he was personally acquainted. It was upon John Lawrence, when he suddenly found himself cut off from all communication with the rest of India, that the responsibility devolved of maintaining peace and order on the Afghan border amongst the warlike tribesmen of the frontier, throughout the Punjab, and the country as far south as Delhi. History had recorded how nobly he had responded to the task, and how ably he was supported by Herbert Edwardes and Sydney Cotton at Peshawar, Robert Montgomery at Lahore, Brigadier Corbett at Mian Mir, Cooper at Amritsar, Edward Lake at Jalandhar, George Ricketts at Ludhiana, Douglas Forsyth at Umballa, and many other able and true men. At Delhi Archdale Wilson would have found his task still more difficult had he not had around him such men as John Nicholson, Baird Smith, Neville Chamberlain, Arthur Becher, James Brind, St. George Showers, Robert Daly, John Coke, Charles Reid, Aleck Taylor, Henry Tombs, Henry Norman, George Campbell, Edwin Jofnson, William Hodson, and Donald Stewart. (Cheers.) Of the men who formed the original garrison and behaved so heroically during the defence of Lucknow he called to mind Henry Lawrence, John Inglis, Banks, Gubbins, Ommaney, Fayrer, Fulton, and McLeod Innes. The sole survivor, Colonel Bonham, who himself was wounded more than once, he was glad to say was amongst them that day; and last, but certainly not least, Case, Lawquite a short period. He could not refrain from mensurvivor, Colonel Bonham, who himself was wounded more than once, he was glad to say was amongst them that day; and last, but certainly not least, Case, Lawrence and McCabe, of the 32nd Foot, the regiment which was called "the backbone of the defence." (Cheers.) Among those who for nearly three months, in their endeavors to relieve the beleagured garrison, struggled manfully against the difficulties and hardships inseparable from campaigning in India in the hot and rainy seasons, he remembered Outram, rightly called "The Bayard of the East," Havelock, Robert Napier, Neill, Fraser Tytler, William Olpherts, and many others. Then of the men who took part in the relief of Lucknow he could recall Colin Campbell, Hope Grant, Mansfield, William Peel, Adrien Hope, Frank Turner, David Russell, Edward Greathed, and Charles Blunt. It was a matter of great regret that Hope Grant, Mansfield, William Peel, Adrien Hope, Frank Turner, David Russell, Edward Greathed, and Charles Blunt. It was a matter of great regret that Major-General Mowbray Thomson, the sole survivor of the Europeans who so nobly upheld the British character at Cawnpur, was unable, on account of ill-health, to be there that day. Another person to whom he must allude was Lord Canning, the Governor-General at the time, who, though new to India, proved himself worthy of the high position for which he had been selected. There were two men who, to his mind, were the most remarkable of our fellow-countrymen at that time in India—he meant Henry Lawrence, the statesman, and John Nicholson, the soldier. Of all the men he had ever served under none of them impressed him in the same way as Nicholson. Of Henry Lawrence it was not too much to say that but for his influence over the natives, which prevented the Sepoys, at and about Lucknow mutinying until he had time to make the Residency fairly secure, and but for his foresight in storing it with a vast amount of supplies, not one of the 2,000 more men of Outram's and Havelock's force who joined the original garrison there on September 25, could have been saved, but must have perished either from starvation or at the hands of the enemy. He could not conclude without calling to mind the heroism of our country-women and the valuable services of the native soldiers during that eventful time. They who were feted there that day remembered what the men did by whom India was saved in 1857, and they were proud to think that they were privileged to serve with them. They had all gone to their rest, their "Last Post" had been sounded, and even the youngest amongst them could not have long to wait for the summons to join that glorious band. Might they, his friends and comrades, be prepared, when their "Last Post" should sound, to obey that summons. (Loud cheers.)

At the conclusion of Lord Roberts's speech the whole assembly stood while the "Last Post"

At the conclusion of Lord Roberts's speech the At the conclusion of Lord Roberts's speech the whole assembly stood while the "Last Post" was sounded by the buglers of the 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, the defenders of Lucknow. Mr. Ben Davies then sang "Recessional," and Mr. Lewis Waller recited a commemorative poem by Mr. Rudyard Kipling entitled "1857-1997." The proceedings closed with "Auld Lang Syne," sung by Miss Muriel Foster and Mr. Ben Davies, and enthusiastic cheers by the veterans for Lord Burnham.

# Some Selected Poems of Whittier

HE London Times, reviewing the book just issued, 'Poems of Whittier,' with an introduction by Arthur Christopher Ben-

son," says: There are some great writers who can reign over our minds only as composers. Whenever their power is relaxed we rebel against it. They start with so much literary parade that they provoke us to question because they have none. They do not aspire to conquer or even to persuade. Indeed, they seem to have written as if they conquer or even to persuade. Indeed, they seem to have written as if they were talking to themselves and without any thought of a reader. Therefore we are as indulgent to their writings as to letters or diaries not written with a view to publication. It is seldom that we can give this kind of indulgence to modern poetry, because modern poets are apt to be conscious that they are doing something unusual in writing poetry at all, something that can only be justified if it is very well done. They are afraid that Horace will be quoted to them, and their anxiety to prove that they are not mediocre is so obvious that it that they are not mediocre is so obvious that it makes their readers suspicious. Now Whittier was not troubled with this anxiety. If any one had told not troubled with this anxiety. If any one had told him that he was a mediocre poet he would have replied quite sincerely that he knew it. He felt, no doubt, that he had a right to make verses if he chose, and he made them without asking himself whether they were justified by their excellence. If he had had any scruples in the matter at all, they would have been Puritan scruples, not whether he in particular but whether any man in the world, had a right to make verses. But he was a Quaker, and had learnt to believe that righteousness is not all resistance to make verses. But he was a Quaker, and had learnt to believe that righteousness is not all resistance to human nature. He was ready to think that some de-light as well as all sorrow comes from God. Yet his own delight in nature was so keen that he had some misgivings lest it might make a pagan of him. Mr. Benson in his introduction to this selection from his poems quotes this passage from a letter: green of the meadows is climbing our hills. I find myself terribly rooted to the world. . . Old mother earth seems sufficient for us." Here he does express 1 find earth seems sufficient for us." Here he does express some faint Buritan scruples; and his poetry is often injured by such scruples. He is too anxious to prove that earth is only a symbol of heaven, when the real impulse in his verse is a delight in earth for its own sake. He very seldom had the true mythical imagination of Vaughan, though he was always straining after it. If he had been content with his own natural vein, he would have written about green fields and flowers as simply as Herrick. But this straining of his after an imagination to which he could not attain does not put us on our guard against him like the straining of a poet who tries to write better than he can. Whittier never, except in his political verse, assumes a style fit only for emotions deeper and stronger than his own. When he tries to prove what he does not feel he does not pretend to feel it. He is content to reason, and seems to be quite aware when he reasons lamely. He knows the truth, and does the best he can to establish it. He is not a prophet, and he would not have us take him for one. He is only an ordinary man, feeling and thinking out his own imperfect conception of the universe.

His poetry, then, is not at all great and not often beautiful. But it is an example of the spirit in which man who is not a great poet should write a man who is not a great poet should write verse; and it is an encouragement to such men to do their best. Whittier could be perfectly serious without thinking himself a great man. He never tries to amuse or pretends to trifle, so that he may trick us into listening to him. He is neither frivolous nor pompous. The defects of his verse are all natural and unconcealed. They are simply defects and not excrescences. He was not a man of genius, and, as Mr. Benson tells us, he was born and grew up in a society indifferent to all kinds of art. His family had long been Quakers, and they were poor. No doubt all long been Quakers, and they were poor. No doubt all their higher emotions went into their religion, and it their higher emotions went into their heigeon, and it was a religion which did not encourage emotion. But it was also a religion that did not corrupt emotion either into sentimentality or into wrath; and, so far, it was not unfavorable to the development of a poet. it was not unfavorable to the development of a poet. But every artist, if he is ever to be a great master, must learn his art in his youth from other masters; and Whittier, in his boyhood, had scarcely any books, good or bad. He knew the Bible well. He heard Burns read aloud; and he read Shakespeare, Cowper, Grav's Elegy, and one of the Waverley novels to him-Gray's Elegy, and one of the Waverley novels to himself. But he had, of course, no encouragement to resen. But he had, of course, he encouragement to regard poetry as an important part of human life, and he can never have abandoned himself to the writing of it. Thus he was always, as Mr. Benson says, "hampered by his slender outfit, by the stiffness that "hampered by his slender outfit, by the stiffness that comes from a want of early mental exercise." But the worst defect in his education, no doubt, was that he was never taught to think or to regard thinking as a serious business; and thus he had no training for that kind of imaginative reasoning which he often attempted in his poetry. This would not have mattered so much if he had been content, like Herrick, to make good verses about the things which pleased him. But he tried to do more than that. He tried to appeal to he tried to do more than that. He tried to appeal to the intellect, and yet he had never been taught to take the intellect quite seriously. Thus he often, like Longfellow, fails to satisfy the intellect, when he draws a moral from the things which please him; and there are many of his poems which would be better without their concluding verses. If he had been trained to think, his intellectual conscience might have been as sensitive as his moral conscience; it the intellect, and yet he had never been taught to take

would have preserved him from a good many forced platitudes, for he would have known that a good cause does not justify any kind of reasoning. Yet even his platitudes do not set one against him, like the literary artifices of more clever writers; for there is no intent to deceive in them; he seems to offer them humbly enough, and to be aware of their inadequacy. They do express his own convictions and are not uttered so that we may think him a better man than he

So far we may seem to have done nothing but offer excuses for Whittier, and poetry cannot be defended with excuses. Whittier was born just a hundred years ago—to be exact, an December 17, 1807—
and if his poety had no positive qualities, it would
be mere waste of time to write about it now. But it
has positive qualities, though they are not very conspicuous. It is better than it seems at a first reading,
and it pleases more in the mass than in single pieces.
As Mr. Benson says, we need pay no attention to his
political poems. He wrote them from a sense of duty,
and they have all the literary defects from which the
rest of his verse is free. In them he felt himself free rest of his verse is free. In them he felt himself free to throw off his Puritan restraint, and they seem to prove that his Puritan restraint was good for his art. They are written in a style beyond his powers, and are full of the conscientious but uninspired rhetoric are full of the conscientious but uninspired inecore of the pulpit. Otherwise he is quite free from rhetoric. He is always rather a talking than a singing poet, and he does not strain his voice with trying to poet, and he does not strain his voice with the verse poet, and he does not strain his voice with trying to talk too loud. The true lyrical passages in his verse are few, and they come in those rare moments when he does succeed in attaining to the mystical imagination of poets like Vaughan, when the earth does become to him significant of heaven. Thus in a poem called "The Grave by the Lake," he expresses his belief in the divine love for men of all creeds, and in a beautiful verse he finds a proof of that love in the impartiality of nature:

Therefore well may Nature keep Equal faith with all who sleep, Set her watch of hills around Christian grave and heathen mound

Passages such as this, however rare they may be, make us trust the poet who wrote them, and set us searching for latent beauties in the sense of his least promising verses. They are both natural and surprising, true flowers of the mind, and of a mind not used to force its flowers; and they may be easily overlooked, because their beauty depends upon the context, and there is nothing in the context to attract our attention. In Whittier they are short "and far between," sometimes so short that the reader was attention. een," sometimes so short that the reader, unl he is expectant of them, will run over them. In his poem about a Quaker meeting there are two lines

Who loved not less the earth that light Fell on it from the heavens in sight;

lines the felicity of which it would be easy to miss, just as the felicities of Vaughan were missed until Wordsworth discovered them. We do not know whether Whittier ever read Vaughan; but he appears to have read Marvell, since he says in his "Proem" that he has not "Marvell's wit and graceful song," and there seems to be a faint echo of Marvell's peculiar music in much of his verse. Very likely he was drawn to Marvell by the idea that he was a Puritan poet, and felt that he could enjoy his Puritan flowers of fancy without misgiving. Of modern poets Wordsworth had the most influence upon him, and there is an echo of Tennyson in some of his verse. But his real affinity is with the poets of the seventeenth century, because he lived in a society much nearer in its intellectual state to them than to Wordsworth or Tennyson. He describes nature with the simplicity of Herrick, and he tries to reason about it with the precision of Vaughan. He has not the instinctive modern sense of the vague significance of natural beauty. His enjoyment of its quite simple, and it becomes significant to him only by an effort of his intellect. For him earth is earth and heaven heaven, and he cannot find the one in the ather lines the felicity of which it would be easy to miss, his intellect. For him earth is earth and heaven heaven, and he cannot find the one in the other, though he tries to discover the connexion between Yet that he understood Wordsworth is proved poem which he wrote upon him, a poem which

The sunrise on his breezy lake,
The rosy tints his sunset brought,
World-seen, are gladdening all the vales
And mountain-peaks of thought.

This could not be said of Whittier himself, but his description of nature are often vivid and sometimes imaginative, as in this verse from "Summer by the

White clouds, whose shadows haunt the deep, Light mists, whose soft embraces keep The sunshine on the hills asleep!

Then follow some commonplaces about the soothing effects of nature, and then the inspiration returns in this verse upon Death:—

That Shadow blends with mountain gray, It speaks but what the light waves say,— Death walks from Fear today.

We can see that Whittier had the varying moods a poet, and his expression of th

us the more because it is shy and not self-indulgent. He is afraid of indulging himself too much even in his enjoyment of nature, and his passages of description are never too rapturous, even when he describes

I draw a freer breath—I seem Like all I see—

Like all I see—

Waves in the sun—the white-winged gleam
Of sea-birds in the slanting beam—

And far off sails which flit before the south-wind free. He is always good upon trees, and these are pretty verses about his own life in the image of a tree—

That tree still clasps the kindly mould, Its leaves still drink the twilight dew, And weaving its pale green with gold, Still shines the sunlight through. There still the morning zephyrs play

And there at times the spring bird sings, And mossy trunk and fading spray Are flowered with glossy wings. The most interesting of his longer poems seems to us to be that one about a Quaker meeting from which we have already quoted two lines. In this there is a curious likeness to some parts of "The Angel in the House," which Whittier, perhaps, had never read. It

The elder folks shook hands at last,
Down seat by seat the signal passed.
To simple ways like ours unused,
Half solemnized and half amused,
With long-drawn breath and shrug, my guest sense of glad relief expressed Outside the hills lay warm in sun; The cattle in the meadow-run Stood half-leg deep; a single bird The green repose above us stirred.

This might have been written by Patmore, except that Patmore's simplicity is always a little more conscious. Then follows an apology for the Quaker worship, both reasonable and sincere. His friend tells him to worship God out of doors, and he replies:

But nature is not solitude: She crowds us with her throughns. Her many hands reach out to us, Her many tongues are garrulous; Perpetual riddles of surprise, ne crowds us with her thronging wood; She will not leave our senses still, But drags them captive at her will; making earth too great for heaven, She hides the Giver in the given

If this is Puritanism, it is Puritanism that Plato would have understood. Then follow some rather in-tolerant verses against Ritual; but Whittler is never

I know how well the fathers taught, What work the later schoolmen wrought; I reverence old-time faith and men, But God is near us now as then; His force of love is still unspent, His hate of sin as imminent; And still the measure of our needs Outgrows the cramping bounds of creeds; The manna gathered yesterday Already savours of decay: Doubts to the world's child-heart unknown, Question us now from star and stone.

This has often been said before and since, but never better. Whittier is impressive here because he is perfectly serious. If he doubts at all, he doubts against his will and not for effect, and he speaks of doubt only as a reason for charity. Poetry such as his, though it may be very splendid or exciting, has a peculiar value of its own; in the first place because it may reconcile the narrower kind of Puritan and in a peculiar value of its own; in the first place because it may reconcile the narrower kind of Puritan, and in the second, because it may reconcile the narrow lover of beauty to the best kind of Puritanism. Whittier in his verse is always trying to mediate between his own ideas and feelings, and we may be sure that nothing would have pleased him better than to know that he had done something to mediate between the two classes of men whose misunderstanding of each other has done so much mischief to both.

One night at Brooks's when Coke was present, Fox, in allusion to something that had been said, made a very disparaging remark about Government powder. Adam, Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, who heard it, considered it a personal reflection and sent Fox a challenge. At the time appointed that the control of the property went out and took his station standing full face. tion and sent Fox a challenge. At the time appointed Fox went out and took his station, standing full face to his adversary. Fitzgerald pointed out to him that he ought to stand sideways. "What does it matter?" protested Fox. "I am as thick one way as the other!" The signal of fire was given. Adam fired, but Fox did not. His seconds, greatly excited, told him that he must fire. "I'll be damned if I do!" said Fox. "I have no quarrel." Whereupon the two adversaries he must fire. "I'll be damned if I do!" said Fox. "I have no quarrel." Whereupon the two adversaries advanced to shake hands. "Adam," said Fox, complacently, "you'd have killed me if it hadn't been for the badness of Government powder."—The Bellman.

## FRENCH WRITERS ABHOR ALCOHOL.

Those usually numerous and well-intentioned beings who hold serious converse with themselves at this season, debating whether to swear off on New Year's Day, may be interested in some replies received by a French periodical which sent an enquiry to artists and writers asking if it were necessary for them to drink alcohol, and what they drank. M. Sardou replied that he holds alcohol to be a poison. He could not stand half a glass of brandy. He never had resourse to alcohol as a stimulant to do his work. On the other hand, he drinks coffee three times daily. He does not sleep well at night unless he has half a cup of coffee without sugar after dinner. cup of coffee without sugar after dinner.

cup of coffee without sugar after dinner.

M. Saint-Saens says, pleasantly: "I drink when I am eating and drink when I'm thirsty, chiefly mineral water and wine without excess, and a little beer, because I rarely find good beer. I fear alcohol because I have an easily irritated liver, and I drink little of it, but I don't totally abstain, depending on my state of health. I never take alcohol as an incitement to work, nor any other stimulant, although sometimes I drink coffee if my head is heavy. If I can have good, cold, fresh water. I prefer it above all drinks."

M. Marsenet repeating the question whether al-

M. Marsenet, repeating the question whether alcohol was to him a happy excitant, from the point of cohol was to him a happy excitant, from the point of view of musical composition, replied that he did not think so, since he had always preferred to abstain from clarets. He drank a little alcohol, at most an occasional sweet liquor. He did not believe it was an intellectual stimulant. It might whip one up, but later it proved depressing. For himself, he never worked better than on an empty stomach. The green and yellow muses were tragic and deadly counselors.

Vincent D'Indy, being religious in drinks as well as art, as one critic says, takes benedictine and chartrouse. He works cheerfully without cognac, but it adds to his excitation. The intellectual faculties stand a good charce of being vitiated if due to fictitious aids like alcohol.

In a certain school of Washington there was one and who would persist in saying "have went."

One day the teacher "kept him in," saying:
"While I am out of the room you may write 'have gone' fifty times."

When the pedagogue returned he found that the boy had dutifully performed the task, having written "have gone" fifty times. On the other side of the paper, however, was this message from the absent one:

John White."
—Harper's Weekly.

# A Clearance of all Dress and Staple Remnants Monday

This is interesting news to the women folk. Monday we are making a clearance of all remnants from the staple and dress goods section at greatly reduced prices, these include tweeds, broadcloths, venetian cloths, flannels, flannelettes, towelling, etc., and each piece contains from 11-2 to 7 yards, goods of this description comes in useful at all times and every woman who attends this sale Monday will find

## An Extra Special Bargain for Monday in Sateen Underskirts

Reg. Values \$2.00 Monday Each \$1.25

These are extra good bargains. They are made of the best quality sateen, and are splendidly finished with a number of small ruffles, which gives very full effect. They are exceptionally good bargains at this regular price, but the price we have marked them at for Monday makes them an extra special bargain and should clear them out quickly. The regular value was \$2.00, Monday .....

## Sale of Dress Muslins at 25c

A splendid variety of dainty sheer muslins, in stripes, cords, and large checks, all white, also white duck, with wide satin stripe, good heavy quality, at, per yard, White Goods 

## Sale of Cotton Vestings at 15c

This sale involves a splendid assortment of fine and heavy material, in fancy mercerised patterns and polka dots, dotted Swiss muslins in pin dot and fancy patterns. Reg. 35c.

# Enticing Figures on Table

A splendid opportunity to get Table Linens at a great saving at our White Goods Sale. Already there has been a very large number of people who have taken advantage of these splendid offerings, and if you are one who has neglected coming we advise early investigation.

Linen Napkins, reg. \$1.25 for 75c

Splendid bargains are these linen napkins, five-eighth sizes, in large variety of patterns. Regular \$1.25 value at our White Goods Sale .........

Linen Napkins at \$1.40

A splendid assortment of linen Napkins, in all the latest patterns. splendid assortment of linen Napkins, in all the five-eighth size. Extra good quality at our White \$1.40 Goods Sale, per dozen .....

Linen Napkins at \$2.40

These are exceptionally good bargains, made of pure linen, large size, satin damask finish, at our Whitewear Sale per dozen .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..

### Linen Table Cloths Specially Priced LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, size 56 x 56 in., at,

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, size 57 x 57 in., at, 

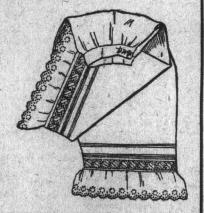
## For Refreshment Visit the Tea Room

Our Oriental Tea Room, situated on the Third Floor, is a most popular place. Customers after a hard day's shopping find it a most convenient place for refreshment. A cup of our special Mem Sabe Tea is just the thing. The flavor and aroma is grand.

## Women's Drawers Marked at Low Prices

Reg. 50c. Monday 35c and

The assortment of Women's fine Lawn and Muslin Drawers which is included in this sale is indeed very comprehensive. Some of them is beautifully trimmed with embroidery and linen, and include over 20 different patterns. There are also a number of open work styles, in all sizes. The regular price was 50c. Mon- 25c day 35c. and ..... 25c



this an exceptionally good opportunity to procure these much needed goods at bargain prices. See our display Broad St. windows.

# Our Whitewear Sale Offers Splendid Chances to **Economize**

Our Whitewear Sale which is still progressing offers unlimited choice of skirts and underwear of all descriptions at specially enticing prices.

## Ladies' White Underskirts, Special Monday, 90c

These are splendid wearables. Some are trimmed with torchon lace and others with embroidery and rows of hemstitched tucks, are made of extra fine quality cambric with sixteen inch frill around bottom. Special for Monday ..... 900



## Balance of Ladies' White Waists Will be Cleared on Monday

No woman could wish for a better opportunity to get summer waists cheap than what is afforded here during our whitewear sale, and on Monday we intend clearing out the remainder. In this assortment there are varieties of style that will please every individual taste, and are made of good quality lawns and mulls. Some are very dainty, made up with fancy embroidery down front, while there are also a large assortment of plain styles, with tucks down front. The prices for Monday range from \$1.90 to .. .. .. .. .. ..

## Bargains in Ladies' Nightgowns at Our Whitewear Sale

Our Whitewear Sale offers unlimited choice in Ladies' Fine Nightgowns at exceptionally low prices. Never do we remember having so complete an assortment included in this sale as what we are showing now, and include gowns made of fine quality muslin and cambric, while the styles are extremely diversified.

Prices Range from 50c up to \$5.75

Ladies' Gowns at 50c each

The assortment of Ladies' Gowns is made of fine quality muslin. The neck and sleeves are trimmed with very dainty Valenciennes laces and have Ladies' Gowns at 85c each

These are extra special values and are made of very soft cambric, and only have to be seen to be appreciated. They are trimmed with hemstitched frill and tuckings.

### Ladies' Nightgowns at \$1.50

The gowns which we have placed in this sale at \$1.50 are exceptionally good, and in some of them you will find some fine handwork. The embroideries used are of particularly good quality and we expect that these will be our best 

### Children's White Muslin and Lawn Dresses Included

How is the little one stocked for summer? In this great sale there are splendid values to be had in fine white muslin and lawn dresses, and if you only knew the quality of the goods and their general construction you would not delay another day without coming here and in-specting them. They are just the thing for the little tots. Prices range from

## Ladies' Nightgowns at \$1.75

Ladies' Gowns at 90c each

The line of 90c. Gowns which

we are showing is a specially

strong one. They are made of fine quality cambric and have

high and low neck and are a

specially good bargain.

The gowns we have marked at \$1.75 only need be seen to be appreciated. The embroideries and laces used in the trimmings are all entirely new in design, the muslin they are made of is particularly soft, and are four styles, full neck trimmed with spot muslin, others trimmed with insertion and lace, etc. Whitewear \$1.75

## Clearance of All Corset Covers in Our Whitewear Sale

The sale of Ladies' Corset Covers is a specially interesting one. and includes a large assortment of very dainty styles. They are made of fine cambric, lawn and nainsook, some of which are very prettily trimmed around the neck with fine embroidery, others trimmed with fine baby ribbon, while the prices range from \$2.50 to .....

## 40 Dozen Linen Huckaback Towels on Sale Monday at 20c each



Monday we are placing on sale 40 dozen fine hemstitched linen Huckaback Towels, at special prices. These are all extra good quality, and would pay you to lay in a season's supply at this price, each .... 200



## Fine Embroideries go on Sale Monday

This is an exceptionally fine assortment of embroideries, and any person who has any use for embroidery had better not let this opportunity go by.

Embroideries and Insertions, reg. 8c. Monday per yd., 5c This lot includes about 300 yards, and are a little soiled. Among them is some very pretty styles. Regular value 8c. Monday 5¢

Embroideries and Edgings, reg. 121c. Monday per yd., 8c A splendid lot of 121/2 Embroideries, Insertions and Edgings go on sale Monday, at ..... 8¢

500 Yards of Embroidery, reg. 15c. Monday per yd., 10c This lot ranges in width from 3 to 10 inches, and are exceptionally good offerings. Regular values 15c. per yd. Monday 10¢

400 Yards of Embroidery, reg. 20c. for 121c, A splendid line of Embroidery and Insertion is being offered Monday. The regular value was 20c. Monday, per yd. 121/2¢ 25c. Value, Monday 15c. | 35c. Value, Monday 25c.

## Free Lessons in Art Needlework Daily

During the remaining days of the exhibition of Belding's Spool Silks, which is taking place on the third floor, and which lasts until the end of the month, free lessons in Art Needlework will be given daily between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 to 4, by Miss Allison Cockburn. All lovers of this class of work should take advantage of this offer to learn the numerous stitches which go to make a centrepiece or cushion cover beautiful; then, aside from the lessons, you will find the showing of beautiful pieces which are on display most interesting, and which is on sale.

## No Better Time to Buy Bed Furnishings Than Now

The section devoted to bed furnishing is an interesting place these days for all housewives to make a substantial saving, and you could not purchase these articles at a more opportune time than now.

White Quilts at 85c

This sale includes a splendid lot of white honey- comb quilts in fancy patterns, 8-4 size. Price at our White Goods 

White Quilts at \$1.15 Honeycomb White Quilts at a great saving. At this price they

are sure to move quickly. 9-4 size. Price at our

White Quilts at \$1.35 Every housewife will take advantage of these offerings. They

are extra hheavy quality and full 10-4 size. Price at \$1.35 our Whitewear sale, Monday ......

Marcella Quilts at \$2.15

Marcella Quilts, in beautiful floral designs, good heavy quilts. Extra special at our Whitewear sale, starting Monday ......

Pillow Cases at \$2.40

Made of fine cotton in sizes of 40 and 42 inches. Price at our White Goods sale, Monday, per 

Pillow Cases at \$3.00

Fine hemstitched Pillow Cases, in sizes of 40 and 42 inches. Special at our White Goods Sale, Monday, \$3.00 

Pillow Cases at \$4.20

Fancy tucked Pillow Cases, good quality, heavy cotton. 40 to 46 inches wide. Special at our White Goods Sale, Monday, per dozen.........

### Money Savers Are These

Women's Shoes. Regular value per pair \$2.50 \$5.00. Monday......\$2.50

VOL L., NO. 118

# ATLANTIC GA CLAIM

Crews of Four Oy Are Lost Off C

GULF SCHOONER

Ainor Mishaps to General Blockad lantic Por

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 24 schooners are believed lost in today's storm off The body of a white in to have been from one sels, was swept by a dock in a heavy current. The sea was so high could not be caught. With the temperatur degrees, the Virginia and lina coasts were swept leading to the companied by high dimensions. companied by blindin wind blew at 60 miles a

Henry.
San Antonio, Tex., J
patch from Tampico. M vessels arriving at this past few days report u weather. Much anxiet for the schooner North out from Key West, of ings have been receive Hull, Mass., Jan. 24. west gale and snow st large three masted sch Capt. Leighton, bound i norfolk, went ashore on The crew were landed s. New York, Jan. 24.—A twelve hours grounded off Whitestone, where s. in the storm early today. off Whitestone, where s in the storm early toda John H. Starrin, of the which left New Haven this efty, was floated is proceeded to her destina Philadelphia, Jan. 24. the Delaware river wited up today by the has swept over the control of the process of the proc

on the river.

Newport, R. I., Jan.
wind blowing 65 and 70
a heavy fall of show an a heavy tall of show and ture continually dropping day is in the grasp of blizzard of the winter. is badly crippled. Stean delayed and trolley lines by the storm. At 11 p. had been received from tlightship, No. 66.

JACK LONDON'S

seven-year trip around procure material for lite

tertained, returned to a today on the steamship I Tahiti.

London is accompanied He says that he came b to business. He will le the Mariposa on Februar The Snark, the 50-foot London is making his tri Tahiti for repairs to the had absolutely no adven London, "and the reason layed arrival at the Mands, which delay gave r ports that we had been simply trouble with our and because we spent som ing among various island

British Visito New York, Jan. 25.—Si stone, the British minist mark, and Lady Johnstor called to America by the ness of Lady Johnstone's rived here today on the st ika. Lady Johnstone's far W. Pinchot, of Washingt

Vancouver, Jan. 25.—O
the alleged absconding c
Exchange bank, of Blaine
ed at Ashcroft today by
liams, of Bellingham. T
turn to Blaine tomorn having given assurance attempt to settle the

Sovereign Bank Sha Toronto, Ont., Jan. 25. the Sovereign bank are letters from shareholders the country, anxious as the capital invested in the bank. They ask for in to the ultimate value of holdings, but the reply that it is impossible at profit any degree of ac dividends will be paid vests are liquidated.

Portugal's Unr Lisbon, Jan. 25.—One of ment organs issued today the abortive effort made overthrow the monarchy Portugal a republic was the opposition parties, the which realize that they a feat. Their object was elections. These tac will not succeed," the n clares, "The cabinet is restore the constitution, neither the elections nor

The Y. M. C. A. has de home for factory boys est side of Chicago.

Still in Progress. Splendid Savings are to be Made

Our January Sale of Men's Suits is

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.