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RUSSIAN OFFICER SHADOWS FLEET

Much Ado Made About Efforts to Gain Lessons From Its Cruise.

USED IN POLITICAL GAME

Observer Skips From Port to Port Where Battleships May Call

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—The importance attached by the Russian admiralty to the lessons to be learned from the voyage of the Russian battleship fleet under Rear-Admiral Evans is shown by the fact that a Russian naval officer, Commander Alexis Diatchkoff, is following the fleet on its trip across America, travelling from port to port by whatever means he can obtain.

The commander adopted this course only after his repeated requests for permission to join the ships had been refused. It had been reported here that Diatchkoff succeeded in getting on board one of the American warships at Rio Janeiro, and the entire incident has since been a source of some friction between the Russian foreign ministry and the admiralty. When Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador to the United States, was instructed to ask for a permit for Diatchkoff to join Rear-Admiral Evans, he declined on the ground that he knew this request would be unfavorably received at Washington. Thereupon the Russian admiralty, after further correspondence with the foreign office, instructed Diatchkoff to apply personally to Secretary of the United States Navy Metcalf. This the officer did, but in vain. He was thereupon ordered to follow the fleet as closely as he could, asking use of private steamers.

Commander Alexis Diatchkoff arrived in New York from Europe on the steamer Oceanic December 20, and it was then announced that he was to accompany Admiral Evans's Russian naval attaché at Washington. Diatchkoff's place, however, was taken by Rear-Admiral Evans's Russian attaché at Washington, Rear-Admiral Evans's Russian attaché at Washington, Rear-Admiral Evans's Russian attaché at Washington.

Known at Washington

Washington, Jan. 18.—It was stated at the navy department today that no application has been received from any of the foreign embassies or legations at Washington for permission for any naval expert to accompany Admiral Evans's battleship fleet on its Pacific cruise. This statement comes because of the novelty of this cruise interspersed with foreign admiralities, and naval officers everywhere were charged to obtain all information possible respecting the movements of the battleships. It was particularly desired to know how this machinery stood the tests of this unprecedented voyage. Therefore the navy department was not surprised to learn that some naval vessels of other navies had been convenient to drop in at some of the ports in South America about the time the American fleet was due there. It was known that the Russian naval officers were particularly interested in the movements, and that, having no naval attaches at the various ports where the fleet was to touch, the Russian admiralty had adopted this plan of despatching an officer to observe for himself and to report upon the developments of the cruise. Admiral Evans was acquainted with the fact that such an officer would be despatched to accompany the fleet, and that the Russian commander was received aboard the battleships along with other officials. No sinister purpose is attached to this method of gathering information, and it is thought that there is no discussion on the part of our naval officers to withhold it from friendly nations. This is particularly true in the case of Russia, which is understood to be constructing a new navy to take the place of that destroyed in the war with Japan, and which consequently is in great need of information of vital defects in the plans of existing warships.

Ambassador's Statement

No attempt is made at the Russian embassy to conceal the fact that Commander Diatchkoff, of the Russian navy, is following the American battleship fleet. The Russian attaché at St. Petersburg, Mr. Komura, is following the fleet on its trip across America, travelling from port to port by whatever means he can obtain.

Engine Men Killed

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 18.—As the result of a head-on collision at Cameron, 54 miles south of Raleigh, between a Seaboard Air Line freight and a northbound fast passenger train, No. 84, today, two men were killed and twenty injured, none seriously. Engineer E. H. Vaughn and Hamp Townsend, a negro fireman, both of the passenger train, were killed. The collision is attributed to trouble with the air brakes on the extra freight train, and to complicated train orders, with no blame to the train dispatcher.

The Russian government intends sending an agent to the United States to study homestead legislation with the view of its partial application to the peasant communities.

NEW GOLD FIND IN FAR NORTH

Prospectors Report Deposits of Yellow Metal on Ingenika River

TRIBUTARY OF THE FINLAY

Excitement Aroused at Hazelton, and Many Prepare for Journey

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

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 Clark street tonight. Seven firemen were hurt.

Telephones in Alberta

Calgary, Jan. 18.—The province of Alberta, following in the footsteps of Manitoba, is alive with an agitation looking to the purchase of the Bell telephone system by the province. However, the Alberta government does not propose to pay an exorbitant price for the system. If the Bell company refuses to sell at what the government feels is a fair price they are prepared to go ahead with the extension of lines already in operation and compete with the Bell company for the business.

JAPAN FORBIDDING RAILWAY BUILDING

Takes Highhanded Action in Regard to Chinese Road's Extension

Tokyo, Jan. 17.—The diplomatic relations between China and Japan over the proposed Sin-min-tun Paku-wei railway have reached a stage where Japan has assumed a most firm attitude and has assured China that a railroad paralleling the South Manchurian road will not be built because it would infringe on the rights of the Japanese government to build the railroad. The correspondent of the Associated Press, makes known that under no circumstances will Japan permit construction to commence. In reply to the question: "What will you do about it?" a member of the cabinet replied, "We will stop it."

That Japan would not permit the construction of the proposed Hsin-min-tun-Paku-wei railway was intimated to China more or less forcibly nearly three weeks ago. The reason given for this refusal, according to dispatches from Peking, are that a parallel line would injuriously affect the Japanese position in China, and that the line would not be built nearer the Japanese line than is customary in foreign countries as declared by the Japanese government to be untenable.

This step by Japan, according to Peking advices, exasperated Englishmen who had capital invested in the line, and it was characterized in China as another evidence of the monopolistic attitude of Japan in Manchuria. Shortly after the first announcement of the Japanese attitude exception thereto was taken by Great Britain. In view of the official action taken by Japan, that government was considered to have committed a violation of the understanding of equal rights that severely affected British interests.

Japan explained further to China that her attitude was based on the verbal promise given by China, which was incorporated in the minutes of the negotiations preceding the Komura treaty of 1905, namely, not to construct a competing railroad parallel to the existing South Manchurian line. Japan was explained, however, the erection of a barrier between the sphere of influence and Mongolia, and desired that all new railroads be branches of the present South Manchurian line.

Boston & Maine Road

Boston, Mass., Jan. 18.—A bill filed with the clerk of the house today, taken by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad company to control or attempt to control the Boston & Maine railway, or to be in any way financially interested in it, is being actively investigated by the New Haven road, if it now directly or indirectly owns or has financial interest in any stock of the Boston & Maine railway to terminate such ownership before July, 1909.

Met Death in Strange Way

New York, Jan. 18.—In an attempt to avoid death in a pit of bears today, Joseph Maher, a gardener at the Bronx zoo, leaped from a tree near the bear pit and was instantly killed. Maher was pruning a tree between the bear enclosure and the beaver's pond. Unknown to him the roots of the tree had been eaten away by the beavers, and when he reached the top it gave way. The falling trunk swung toward the bear pit, and the gardener tried to swing himself clear of the branches into the pond adjoining, but his head struck the edge of the tank, breaking his neck.

DRUCE CASE PERJURIES

Several Witnesses for the Plaintiff May Find Themselves in Painful Positions

London, Jan. 18.—The Druce case promises to bring in the spring an after-dinner sensation. Charges of perjury against several persons who were connected with the hearing. A witness in the case who calls herself Mrs. Robinson, was arrested last night and brought up in a police court today.

The chief inspector of Scotland Yard asserted that instead of being a splinter of the daughter of a Virginia planter, 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. Druce, who acted as secretary to the Duke of Portland and as T. R. Robinson.

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 the assistance of the witness, and he ascertained whence this assistance came. The prisoner was remanded.

INTEGRITY OF NORWAY

Parliament Approves New Treaty Signed by Several Powers Last November

Christiania, Jan. 18.—The Storting today unanimously approved the treaty which was signed on November 3, 1894, between Norway, Russia, France, and Great Britain, guaranteeing the integrity of Norway. At the time of the signing of this treaty the Norwegian declaration of foreign affairs and representatives of Great Britain and France, dissolving the treaty of 1856, under which Great Britain and France guaranteed the integrity of Norway and Sweden as against Russia. Sweden did not become a signatory to the new integrity treaty, and the Swedish cabinet's disapproval of the treaty was a source of some embarrassment to several of the ministers.

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 a naval hospital.

D. M. Manning, 20 years old, of Middleton, N. Y., also an apprentice, is under a sergeant's guard pending investigation into the cause of Hartnet's death. Hartnet, who had been appointed acting master-at-arms, had a dispute with Manning, who resented a push given him by Hartnet to force an order. The two came to blows, and were separated by one of the masters-at-arms. Later, when the day's duties were over, the two boys put on heavy gloves and began a battle, which by agreement was to go ten rounds.

With a crowd of about 800 apprentices and seamen as witnesses, the fight was a hard one from the outset. When the second round was ended both the youths were bleeding and seemed almost exhausted. In the eighth, however, Manning suddenly seemed to take a deal of his vigor, and after a little preliminary sparring his glove hit Hartnet on the jaw, sending the older boy to the deck.

Hartnet took the count of ten, and when his seconds went to the side they found him unconscious. The usual "first aid" employed in such emergencies failed to bring him to his senses, and he was removed to the sick bay. There the ship's doctor worked, but him until 1 o'clock Wednesday morning, when his condition became so serious that he was taken ashore to the naval hospital, where an operation was performed upon him without success. Today Hartnet died without having recovered consciousness. Death was due to a blood clot on the brain. His relatives were communicated with and his body is held awaiting instructions from them.

Commander Wm. F. Fullam, of the training ship, is at the navy department at Washington at the time the incident occurred, but he has returned here, and on instructions from Rear Admiral John F. Merrell, will at once institute an inquiry.

Victory For Rockland

Grand Junction, Tenn. Jan. 18.—The running of the all-age stakes of the Grand Junction track, which concluded yesterday and Rockland, owned by John Coton, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, was scored first honors.

Salmon Arm Elections

Salmon Arm, B. C., Jan. 18.—J. Evans was elected reeve by 23 majority. Councillors: J. D. McGuire, A. J. Kew, R. J. Kirkpatrick, A. J. Armstrong and J. Johnston. School trustees: M. McKay, F. B. Shaw and W. J. Boyd.

EMPRESS HOTEL OPENS TOMORROW

The Magnificent New Hostelry Ready to Receive Guests in the Morning

TO OPEN WITH LUNCHEON

Will Be Representative Gathering of Newspaper and Railway Men for Occasion

(From Saturday's Daily) Tomorrow will mark a new epoch in the hotel business in Victoria, when the C. P. R.'s magnificent new hostelry, the Empress, will open for the accommodation 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 registers.

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 same territory. In all there will be about thirty newspapermen and twelve railway men present. The delegation of newspapermen will be made up as follows: Seattle, four; Tacoma, three; Portland, three; Spokane, one; Bellingham, two; Walla Walla, two; Vancouver, five; New Westminster, two; Nanaimo, two; Victoria, ten. The American representatives will arrive by the Princess Royal tomorrow morning, those from the mainland by the Princess Victoria this evening, and those from Nanaimo at noon tomorrow. The visitors will be the guests of the C. P. R. during their trip.

Tomorrow morning they will be shown through the hotel, and at 1 o'clock they will be entertained at luncheon along with the railway men, who will be present for the occasion. At this function Hayler Reed, general manager of the C. P. R. hotel system, will preside, assisted by Stewart Gordon, manager of the Empress. At this luncheon there will be several speeches. In the afternoon the visitors will be shown over the parliament buildings, and in the evening they will be guests at a dinner to be served in the hotel. At this dinner there will also be present about 100 others, who have arranged for tables, besides any guests who may have registered in the meantime. The dinner will be entirely informal.

LONG VOYAGE AHEAD OF SMALL LIGHTSHIP

To Proceed Under Her Own Steam From New York to Eureka, California

New York, Jan. 18.—Fitting out to sail in the wake of Admiral Evans's armada, a little red-hulled lightship, not as big as one of Columbus' caravels, is at Tompkinsville and will soon be ready for the 1,500 mile voyage to California, her future home. Stores will be placed aboard the lightship next week.

The lightship is new, and has been constructed at a cost of \$60,000 to take the place of the old one, the Eureka, California. Blunt's Reef, off Eureka, is the famous marine graveyard of the Pacific.

The feature of the trip of the new lightship, officially known as No. 88, is that she is to make the journey under her own steam, and with a coal consumption of only eight tons a day. As the lightship is so small that she cannot carry more than 100 tons of coal, it has been arranged to have a route, to replenish her bunkers. She will carry a crew of twenty. The floating beacon will probably make the voyage in about one hundred days.

JUROR SHEDS TEARS AT WALSH'S TRIAL

Delays Verdict for Many Hours By Insisting on Acquittal

Chicago, Jan. 18.—John R. Walsh, former president of the Chicago National bank, which closed its doors in December, 1905, was found guilty today on 10 counts of the indictment against him charging misappropriation of the bank's funds. The verdict was returned by a jury in the federal district court here. Walsh was permitted to remain at liberty until the bond furnished by him after the indictment had been returned against him one year ago, to a day pending hearing of arguments, January 25, on a motion by his counsel for a new trial.

The penalty fixed by the statutes for the offense for which the financier was convicted, is imprisonment for not less than five years or more than ten, for each count on which guilt was established.

The reading of the verdict was followed by a scene intensely dramatic. When the jury was polled at the request of the attorney in chief, the counsel for the defendant, Elbert Palmer, a jurymen from Harvard, Ill., was overcome by emotion, and wept.

FOREIGN SHIPS IN COAST TRADE

Privilege to Be Withdrawn in the Case of Several Countries

COAL IN DOMINION LANDS

Opposition Members Suspicious to Great Cost of the Mint Building

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—An order in council has just been passed withdrawing, on and after January 31, 1908, the existing coasting privileges in Canadian waters now enjoyed by Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Austro-Hungary, Denmark, Belgium and the Argentine Republic. The order in council is the result of protests that Canadian shipping has been declining. The regulations governing the issue of letters of dominion and school lands for coal mining purposes have been made uniform. The ground rent is to be one dollar a year per acre, and the royalty five cents a ton. Not more than 640 acres are to be leased to one person.

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The house was in supply for the greater part of the day, and succeeded in passing Bill No. 10, which provides for public buildings. Hon. Wm. Pugsley was in the van for the first time this session, and succeeded, with the help of the finance minister, who was leading the house in the absence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in getting through his task for the time being without much difficulty.

There was considerable criticism by the opposition regarding the cost of the new mint, which they allege far exceeded the original estimate, and the inference was drawn by Dr. Reid and W. H. Bone that the government was paying large "rake offs" to favored contractors and middlemen for the luxury of coining its own money.

The speaker, who witnessed this afternoon of Hon. Clifford Sifton, addressing the house from the front opposition benches. The ex-minister joined Gen. Taylor in a protest against the Brockville-Ottawa train connection, a subject which has been brought up before this session.

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, 68 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, 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.

Ecuador Exposition

Washington, Jan. 18.—United States Secretary of War Root has strongly urged upon congress an appropriation of \$50,000 to enable the government of the United States to be represented in the exposition to be opened at Quito on the eighth of next, to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the independence of Ecuador.

Elevator Burned

Milwaukee, Saeck, Jan. 18.—A disastrous fire occurred here early this morning, when the North Star elevator was completely destroyed, along with about 18,000 bushels of grain. The fire was first noticed a little after midnight, and although the town fire engine was promptly on hand, the fire had gained such headway that nothing could be done to save the elevator.

BANKER-POET DEAD

Edmund Clarence Stedman Passes Away Suddenly at the Age of Seventy-four

New York, Jan. 18.—Edmund Clarence Stedman, the banker and poet, died suddenly at his home in this city tonight.

Mr. Stedman has long been known as the banker-poet, and has also won fame as a critic and essayist. His father was Edmund B. Stedman and his mother Elizabeth C. Dodge, a sister of Wm. E. Dodge. Through his mother he was also related to Wm. E. Channing and Bishop Arthur E. Conner. He was born at Hartford, Conn., in 1833, and was educated at Yale. His first poetical efforts were made while at college, a poem on Westminster Abbey, winning him a prize. Many of his subsequent literary efforts appeared in different magazines, to be afterwards published collectively. In 1860 he joined the editorial staff of the New York World, and was war correspondent for the paper in 1861-62. Mr. Stedman composed poems for various public occasions, the most notable being "Gettysburg," read at the annual meeting of the Army of the Potomac in Cleveland in 1871. His literary work has appeared in several volumes.

New York, Jan. 17.—The members of the executive and advisory committee of the Intercollegiate American Amateur Athletic Association tonight held a meeting at the Fifth Avenue hotel, at which suggestions were made and resolutions adopted to bring about an international intercollegiate athletic meeting in England this year between representatives from American universities and colleges and universities and colleges of the countries over which the King of England has dominion.

WILL SOON START FOR STORMY STRAITS

Admiral Evans Confident That His Fleet Can Make the Passage

Rio De Janeiro, Jan. 18.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander of the American fleet, took occasion today to express appreciation of the magnificent reception accorded to 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 visitors, 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 is now anxious to press on to his destination, and 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 Magellan, a distance of 2,500 miles or more. Punta Arenas, on the east coast of the Brunswick peninsula, the most southerly town of any importance of the world, will be the next stop.

Admiral Evans said today that he did not anticipate any difficulty in the passage of the straits of Magellan by the fleet in regular column formation. The so-called dangers of the straits, he does not consider serious, and he believes that the fleet of battleships under his command will be able to pass any flotilla of torpede boats, will make the tortuous trip without a jar.

There was great excitement among the crews of the twelve-oar cutters of the battleships Minnesota and Louisiana. The course was three miles straight away, and the Minnesota crew won after a lively struggle. The latter bet their money on their choice with great enthusiasm, and it is said that nearly \$15,000 of the Minnesota's surplus of the victory will be handed over to the winners will race against a crew from the Illinois tomorrow over the same course.

HELD ILLEGAL

Method Adopted by Canadian Immigration Officials Objected to by Commission

Washington, Jan. 18.—An informal ruling issued by the interstate commerce commission says: "A Canadian carrier having joint through rates from a point in the United States to a point in Canada, may not depart from these rates by the device of placing an agent at such point in the United States with authority to issue tickets from the first station on its line north of Canada to other points on its line in Canadian territory at the rate of one cent a mile, to be sold only to such persons as produce a certificate of the immigration agent of the Canadian government. Besides being a device, tickets so limited to particular persons operate as a discrimination. But in the absence of such point through rates from a point in the United States to points on its own lines, this commission has no jurisdiction over the immigration certificates and collected for the transportation between points in Canada."

Arab Leader Captured

Tangier, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from Cashbarbador Raicda, says that the squadron of General d'Amade's columns, reconnoitering to the westward, captured the powerful Gaid Hadjamen, the principal instigator of the massacre at Casa Blanca. It is believed this capture will have a material effect in checking the war sentiment of the tribesmen.











The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six months .50 Three months .25 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

The Japanese Premier has officially announced that the emigration question, as far as it relates to Canada, has been practically settled.

While what has been accomplished is satisfactory as far as it goes, and while it is likely to prove for the time being at least a complete protection against any further influx of people from Japan, it by no means solves the Oriental question.

As to the Japanese phase of Oriental immigration, which at times more acute than any other, is by no means the most dangerous.

The result of Thursday's election is highly satisfactory, although several candidates whom we would have been glad to see chosen, were unfortunately not securing enough votes.

The program presented by the Speech Thursday is an interesting one and it is above all else practical.

MR. McBRIDE'S REPORT

The Premier laid upon the table of the House yesterday his report on his "Better Terms" mission.

The point not to be lost sight of is that Mr. McBride's specific object was to prevent the passing of a measure which should declare the conclusion of the Inter-Provincial Conference final and unalterable.

In a matter of this nature the transaction must be taken as a whole. As the various incidents connected with this question have been noted, we naturally some differences of opinion upon them; but now that we have the full account presented, now that we are

enabled by Mr. McBride's report to take a bird's-eye view of the whole, the strength of the government's position is clear and eminently satisfactory to all, who appreciate the nature of the case.

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THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

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THE LEGISLATURE OPENED.

The program presented by the Speech Thursday is an interesting one and it is above all else practical.

dially endorsed by the House and the country. We assume that the proposed measure in regard to immigration will be along the lines of the Natal Act.

The proposal to place the civil service upon a more settled footing and to provide a superannuation fund is in the right direction.

BRITISH PESSIMISM.

The tone of the British papers, which come to hand nowadays is distinctly pessimistic. If one were left to form his judgment from the editorials appearing from day to day in the leading papers, he would conclude that it is time to get out of the country.

THE CHICAGO MEAT TRUST.

The Chicago Meat Trust will find that it "waked up the wrong passenger" when it tried to regulate the prices of John Bull's roast beef.

ALBERT POSSESSION.

Holy wars are formidable things, but the Moors are finding that they are important against modern firearms.

SEATTLE IS GOING TO SPEND \$200,000.

Seattle is going to spend \$200,000 on new schoolhouses which is not a bad showing for a city in the land of clearing house certificates.

MONEY IS EASIER IN LONDON.

Money is easier in London, but the present situation in London, on Wall Street, if the government of the United States would abolish that nest of thimble-riggers the country would be immensely the gainer.

ANOTHER WRACK ON THE INSIDE PASSAGE.

With a railway running from Victoria to the north end of Vancouver Island, the dangerous waterway in question would speedily fall into a state of innocuous desuetude.

DO YOU HAPPEN TO KNOW WHAT A "GREEN SWITZ" OR "BAMBOOZZLE" IS?

The chances are that you do not. They bear no relation to the green goods trade, but are simply a species of riddle to which some attention might be paid, but upon this occasion we shall only refer to one of them, namely the proposal to establish a new department of public works.

THE RIGHT OF WOMEN.

The right of women, who pay no taxes, to vote at municipal elections ought to be defined at the present time.

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PROVINCIAL GAME WARDEN WILLIAMS.

Provincial Game Warden Williams advances another reason calculated to establish the undesirability of Asiatic immigrants.

LORD ROBERTS IS JUST NOW ENGAGED.

Lord Roberts is just now engaged in demonstrating that he is a great imperialist, and a great soldier.

A MATTER OF MORE THAN ORDINARY INTEREST.

A matter of more than ordinary interest, because of the important bearing it is likely to have on the future of the premier industry of this province is the formation at Nelson on Thursday of the Western Canadian Mining Institute.

NEW WESTMINSTER IS ABOUT TO EMBARK UPON A PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN.

New Westminster is about to embark upon a publicity campaign, and has had some advice as to how to proceed from the lips of Mr. George H. Ham.

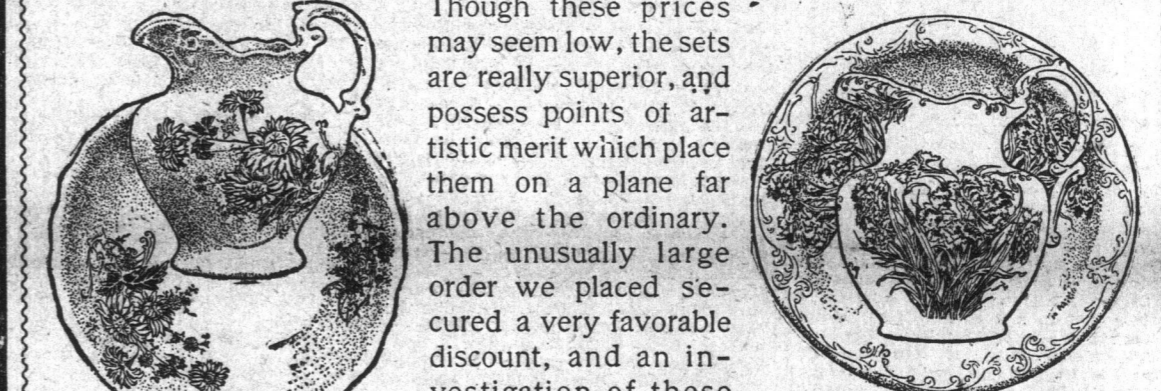
THERE IS A STATEMENT CURRENT ON THE STREETS.

There is a statement current on the streets to the effect that ex-Mayor Morley caused a very great many names to be added to the voters' list on election day.

Weiler Bros. Complete House Furnishings. 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. TOMORROW, we can offer you the best Toilet Set values in the city.



Decorations are superior, shapes newer and nicer than ever before. Through 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.

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 that'll please you, excellent value at, per set. \$5.00
TOILET SET—Here is another set that is excellent value. Handsome floral decoration. 10-piece set marked at. \$7.50
TOILET SET—These sets are absolutely the best values offered in this city. Floral decoration. 9-piece set, priced at. \$4.50
TOILET SET—This is a new decoration and a new shape and we know you'll be delighted with the change. See this set, 10 pieces. \$7.50

Spent Just A Little, And Get One of These Pieces

We have some excellent offerings in low priced chifoniers 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.

- CHIFONIER—In Golden Elm, highly polished and well made throughout. This style has five full-sized drawers, giving you lots of storage space. Priced so low that it is within the reach of all. Price, each. \$10.00
CHIFONIER—Gilded Elm, highly polished. This style has five full-sized drawers and large bevel mirror of best quality. A very stylish low priced chifonier, and excellent value at, each. \$14.00

Choice Linen for Your Table

- TABLE NAPKINS, 16 in. by 17 in., per dozen. \$1.50
TABLE NAPKINS, 17 in. by 18 in., per dozen. \$1.75
TABLE NAPKINS, 18 in. by 20 in., per dozen. \$2.50
TABLE NAPKINS, 21 inches by 21 inches, per dozen. \$3.50
TABLE NAPKINS, 22 inches x 22 inches, per dozen. \$7.00
TABLE NAPKINS, 22 inches by 22 inches. Hemstitched, per dozen. \$9.00
TABLE DAMASK, bleached, 64 inches wide. Per yard. \$5c
TABLE DAMASK, bleached, 72 inches wide, 84 per yard. \$2.00, \$1.65, \$1.35 and. \$1.00
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. Price. \$3.50
TABLE CLOTHS, 2 yds. x 2 1/2 yds., at each. Price. \$4.25
TABLE CLOTHS, 2 yards by 3 yards, at each. Price. \$5.00
TABLE CLOTHS, 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 yds., each \$20.00, \$18.00, \$12.00, \$7.00.
NAPKINS to match Table Cloths, at per doz. \$8.00, \$6.50, and. \$5.00

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.

Weiler Bros. THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST. GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

Your Health. Should have your careful attention at all times. Our store is known for the purity and freshness of our drugs. We also supply all requisites for the toilet table except the water. CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government St., near Yates

UNION S. S. WILL NOT... Refuses Canadian For Improved Australian ALLEY LINE'S Provides Bi-Monthly For Den of Ruth Indravel The Union Steamship Dunedin, New Zealand over the old Huddell contract of the Can Line, has refused to contract which the Camerline sent to Sir James B. The schedule gives the mail contract with the pired in August last, and was not renewed, and being paid on the line, ter-general sought to tract in July last, but the company agreed to benefit users. The company has been returned upon company considers the warrant the improvement respondents of the Dominion government. A schedule has just the Alley Canadian-New ship company, which are the Canadian and New ements for a bi-monthly schedule. The schedule gives the of Ruthven, leaving on the first sailing, to be a steamer Indravel, Aprice will be maintained vessels, and will include ports: Vancouver, Auckland, Wellington, edin, Timaru, Bluff and calls at any other port as required. R. P. Rithelocal agents of the line, includes the names of Den of Ruthven, Indravel, Drabman, and others. The steamer Mowat were from the Den of Ruthven, followed by the Den of the Oriana. The Alley olulu Sunday last and Tuesday. The Oriana at end of the week. The between the Union S. pany and the Ottawa g affect the schedule arne. It was proposed the new 6,000-ton Marmara, Moana and A SouthWest Wind ENDANG Owing to Heavy Weather Unable to Get to Sea ed Vessel The steamer Vado yesterday by a strong which prevailed in the and prevented the steamer alongside her. The Va on a reef lying off the wireless telegraph stati Cape Lazo, and is d for the Mowat. The service was then to be Marama, Moana and A



UNION S. S. WILL NOT AGREE

Refuses Canadian Demands For Improved Canadian-Australian Line

ALLEY LINE'S SCHEDULE

Provides Bi-Monthly Sailings For Den of Ruthven and Inravelli

The Union Steamship company of Dunedin, New Zealand, which took over the old Huddart-Parker mail contract of the Canadian-Australian line, has refused to sign the blank contract which the Canadian government sent to Sir James Mills, manager of the company.

A schedule has just been issued by the Alley Canadian-New Zealand line ship company, which are subsidized by the Canadian and New Zealand governments for a bi-monthly service.

The steamer Mowera, first of three 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.

SOUTHWEST WIND ENDANGERS VADSO

Owing to Heavy Weather Salvor Was Unable to Get Close to Stranded Vessel

The steamer Vadsø was endangered yesterday by a strong southeast wind which prevailed in the Gulf of Georgia and prevented the Salvor from getting alongside her.

FROM SKAGWAY

Princess May Encountered Wind and Snow in Northern Waters

The steamer Princess May, Capt. McLeod, returned yesterday morning at an early hour from Skagway via ports after a stormy trip, squalls and snow storms being experienced in northern waters.

POPE PIUS SUFFERS

Attack of Gout Prevents His Holding Usual Audiences—Some Improvement Noted

Rome, Jan. 18.—The Pope was visited this morning by his private physician, Dr. Petracchi, who reports that the pontiff is in better health, but insisted that he continue to rest.

AGAINST BOMBARDMENT

Haytian Minister Disposed to Protest Against the United States Action

Washington, Jan. 18.—Mr. Leger, the Haytian 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 Gonaves.

Steamship Conference

Cologne, Jan. 18.—Representatives of the continental steamship companies who have been holding a meeting here for the purpose of making arrangements for the pooling of the steerage business on the North Atlantic, have decided to hold a conference in London on this question.

At a meeting of the County Tipperary Farmers and Ratepayers' Association held in Clonmel, the proposed All Ireland conference of farmers was discussed, and delegates were appointed to attend the conference.

ABOUT PEOPLE

Lord Mount Stephen, who has been entertaining the Prince and Princess of Wales at Brockton hall, near Hatfield, has had one of the most romantic careers in 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.

BRITISH OPINION

London Standard—It was but cold comfort that the chief secretary offered yesterday to the deputation of landowners who had urged the need of putting down the agrarian riots in the South and West of Ireland.

The man of the moment in the world of navies is Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, who is commanding the American Atlantic squadron on its fateful cruise to the Pacific.

Fighting Bob tells this story against himself. He had a congressman for a guest but had run out of his favorite brand of whiskey, and had stocked up with something else, and added: "Here, however, is some brandy that I've kept untouched for a good deal more than twenty years."

Another of Fighting Bob's stories is interesting in view of the present relations of the United States and Japan and his momentous Pacific cruise. It illustrates how British the Japanese assimilate European methods and manners.

gangway and escorted us to his cabin. When we were seated, he suddenly turned, threw off his hat, whipped a napkin over his arm and said to me, "The Admiral would eat 'Kato'!"

John S. Cox, speaker of the Tennessee senate, had an old negro servant who liked his drink just as well as the best Kentucky Colonel in the Blue Grass State.

"I've got to hab a half tumbler of wisky, Marse John. Dre ain't nuffin like wisky for cleanin' winders." The half tumbler was promptly given Caesar, who arased himself with some rags and carried the wisky to another room to begin work.

"Why, Caesar, what's become of the wisky?" asked the Senator. "I thought you used it in this work."

"So I does, Marse John; so I does," was the answer. "Ye see, sah, I drinks de wisky an' blows my guff again de winders!"—Savannah News.

Captain Ronald Amundsen, Norway's famous explorer, tells this story about a national guard encampment last summer:

"I was a new volunteer, who had not quite learned his business, was on sentry duty one night, when a friend brought a pie from the canteen."

"As he sat on the grass eating pie, the major sauntered up in undress uniform. The sentry, not recognizing him, 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. "Do you know who I am?" he asked. "No," said the sentry, "unless you're the major's good friend."

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

"No." "Maybe—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 boys, particularly bright, and I asked the tallest one: 'What sin did Adam commit?'"

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

"Eve." "Not really Eve, but the serpent. And how was Adam punished?"

"The girl hesitated and looked confused. Behind her sat a little eight-year-old, who raised her hand and said: 'Please, pastor, I know.'"

"Well, tell us, How was Adam punished?"

"He had to marry Eve."

Young's January Sale

Big Bargains Tomorrow in Skirts, Umbrellas, Etc.

- Umbrellas regularly priced \$1.25, Monday for \$1.00
Umbrellas regularly priced \$1.50, Monday for \$1.25
Umbrellas regularly priced \$2.00, Monday for \$1.75
Umbrellas regularly priced \$2.25, Monday for \$1.85
Men's Self Opening Umbrellas, Special Monday \$1.25
Children's School Umbrellas, Special Monday 75c

LADIES' WHITE SKIRTS Trimmed with torchon lace, prettily tucked and with dainty underfrill. Special for Monday 75c
LADIES' CAMBRIC DRAWERS Hemstitched with frills, Special for Monday 35c

Henry Young & Company Government Street

YOUR LAST CHANCE

Today Ends Our Big Clothing Sale BUY TODAY BUY TODAY

Monday We Go Back to the Old Prices. Father's Suit Will Cost More, His Overcoat Will Cost More. A Suit or Overcoat for Brother Will Cost More. School Suits Will Cost More. It Doesnt Pay to Chase a Street Car, for Another Will Be Along Directly. It's Different in Regard to This Sale. Another opportunity like this will not come along for another year—so do not wait a moment longer. Buy Today.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe

1201 Government St., ALLEN & CO., Victoria, B. C.

receives the coal from the hold through gates placed at intervals and the whole cargo is discharged from the barge without any shoveling by hand. This conveyor carries the coal from one part of the barge to a central tower and elevates it to a point fifty-two feet above the deck line, where it is discharged into a steel spout extending over the side of the barge to the steamer's deck.

PACIFIC COAST HAS NEW COALING BARGE

The steamer Umattila of the Pacific Coast Steamship company which sailed last night from the outer dock for San Francisco coaled at Seattle from the Pacific Coast Steamship company's new coaling barge Black Diamond, an odd-looking craft with elevator tower, recently designed for the steamship company.

CHICKENS FEED WELL ON PORT PATRICK

Wheat Strawn Decks Offer Advantages for Pullets—Not Much of the Cargo Damaged

Last year the building trade in Dundee would have been dull but for \$125,000 worth of work in restoring burned buildings.







### VADSO STRANDED AT CAPE LAZO

#### Boscovitch Company's Steamer Runs Ashore on Reef in Vicinity of Comox

The steamer *Vadso*, of the Boscovitch company, was ashore near Cape Lazo at an early hour yesterday afternoon. The vessel was damaged and it is expected that the steamer will be towed to port for repairs. The *Vadso* left here on Wednesday night and sailed from Vancouver at 11 o'clock yesterday morning to northern British Columbia ports, including a special call at Massett, Graham Island, northernmost of the Queen Charlotte group. The cargo was not large, including some cattle and effects belonging to settlers going to Graham Island. The *Vadso* struck an outlying reef of Cape Lazo, about 40 miles distant from the eastern end of Hornby Island, and where the marine department's wireless telegraph station is shortly to be established. She remained fast, and soundings showed that she was making water in the after hold. A boat's crew was sent to Comox by Capt. Johnston, and telegrams were sent to the company's office in Victoria, stating that the steamer was ashore and making water, and asking that the *Salvor* be sent to her assistance. The *Vadso* is in no immediate danger, the sea being calm.

### SALVOR GOES TO RESCUE

#### Vessel Making Water But Not in Immediate Danger as the Sea is Calm

(From Saturday's Daily)

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### THE LONDON TIMES

#### Announcement is Now Made That No Sale of the Paper Has Been Effectuated

London, Jan. 19.-(Saturday)—Apparitions which have occurred in the reorganization of the Times, which on January sixth, it was announced, had passed from the control of the *Walter* family to a new company, with Arthur Pearson as its director, are directed to a paragraph appears in the Times this morning declaring that no sale has been effected, and that the previous statement only referred to the negotiations that were in progress.

### Odd Fellows to Build

#### New Westminster, Jan. 17.—Amity Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F., will at a meeting to be held next Monday evening next in the Odd Fellows' hall, discuss a proposition to erect a \$6,000 building to be used for lodge and general meeting purposes, this step having been approved by the lodge for some time past. The action of Amity lodge is partly caused by the recent increase of 20 per cent. in the rental charged for the lodge room at present used by that society. Two sites are under consideration by the trustees, one being at the corner of Eighth street and Agnes, the other on Lorne street, a short distance above the opera house.

### Japan's Financial Mistake

#### Tokyo, Jan. 17.—It is conceded among the financiers of Japan that the difficulties in the budget are entirely due to two causes over-expenditure on the army and the navy, and the national debt of railroads, which is now considered to have been a vital error in national finance.

### SOVEREIGN BANK TO BE WOUND UP

#### Affected by the Money Market Conditions—Depositors Protected

Montreal, Jan. 17.—The decision to wind up the business of the Sovereign Bank, that to the conditions prevailing in the money market, the different branches of the bank will open tomorrow as branches of those banks which will guarantee the deposits in liquid assets and the depositors will, therefore, not lose a cent. Now the shareholders will come out only time can tell.

### BURGLARS' CACHE

#### Vancouver Police Think They Have Found Hiding Place for Stolen Goods

Vancouver, Jan. 17.—The police are on the trail of an organized gang of burglars, and an interesting development may follow the finding of an old shack on False Creek of a large amount of stolen goods. The shack has been deserted for some time, although men of a questionable character have been seen to visit it during the past few weeks.

### Structure Collapse

#### New Westminster, Jan. 17.—The alleged collapse of the building material yesterday afternoon resulted in the collapse of a combination boarding-house and Chinese laundry, being situated at the corner of Bay and Columbia streets, Sapperton, by a number of Chinese resident in that locality. The roof had just been placed in position when the accident happened. Fortunately the medical employed on the construction of the building had just quit work when the roof caved in, followed a minute later by the collapse of the structure. The building was not insured against such a calamity, consequently the loss will fall upon the builders.

### Kaslo Election

#### Kaslo, Jan. 17.—S. H. Green, brother of Robert F. Green, defeated John Keen for mayor by 25 majority. Mr. Keen was the Liberal candidate in the last provincial election. The adherents of Walsby, Power, Campbell, Dea, and Augustin, McAndrew, Left, Twiss, Caldwell, Strathairn.

### Hamilton Board of Health asks that all children be vaccinated.

Hamilton board of health asks that all children be vaccinated.

### MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN THREE DISTRICTS

#### Oak Bay, North and South Saanich Electors Will Vote Today

(From Saturday's Daily)

Today is election day in the municipalities of Oak Bay, North Saanich and South Saanich, and the electors will decide upon whom shall fill the honor of conducting the affairs of these municipalities during the present year. In Oak Bay there will be but one contest, and that for the position of mayor. The three wards have been returned by acclamation. Only in the Central Ward will there be a contest. In that ward there has been opposition offered to Councillor Noble, and there are now three candidates seeking election, Councillor Noble and Councillor Fernie both of whom served last year, and A. C. Arnold. The three school trustees were also elected by acclamation. In addition there will be a vote upon the General Debt Bylaw, No. 4, which is to authorize the purchase of property for the extension of Hampshire road through to Cranmore road. To do this it will be necessary for the municipality to purchase a strip of land fifty feet wide at a cost of \$1,250. The full ticket is as follows: For reeve, W. E. Oliver, elected by acclamation. For school trustees, North Ward, W. Henderson, J. Hendrick McGregor, elected by acclamation; Centre Ward, W. Fernie, W. Noble and A. C. Arnold; South Ward, S. R. Newton, F. B. Pennington, elected by acclamation. For school trustees, Mrs. A. Johnson, T. S. Gore and E. G. Henshall, elected by acclamation.

### NEW ARRANGEMENTS AT ROYAL CITY FAIR

#### The Rules Governing Certain Classes of Exhibits Are Changed

After having cut out the poultry exhibit last year, the committee in charge of that department has again decided to give the bird fanciers another chance, an intention being made that if the show is not a better success this year than it had been for a long time past, no further trouble will be taken in this connection.

### IN NORTH SAANICH

In the municipality of North Saanich George Sangster, who has been reeve since the formation of that district, will again occupy the position as chief magistrate. He was elected by acclamation, and in the South Ward Louis Fisher, a more attractive candidate, returned unopposed as councillor.

### NEEDS OF ALBERNI BEFORE EXECUTIVE

#### R. J. Burde and A. D. Cooper Met Members of the Government Yesterday

(From Saturday's Daily)

A delegation from Alberni, consisting of R. J. Burde, editor of the *Pioneer-News*, and A. D. Cooper, met the provincial executive yesterday and urged that a special appropriation be made at this session for the roads and bridges for that district. The needs of the constituency generally were brought to the attention of the members of the government, but particular emphasis was laid upon the requirements of the district immediately around Alberni.

### BETTER PROTECTION FOR GAME NEEDED

#### Report of the Provincial Game Warden Presented to the House

The report of the provincial game and forest warden, A. Bryan Williams, J. E. was presented to the House by Hon. F. P. Foulton yesterday.

### CONDUCTOR KILLED

#### Medicine Hat, Jan. 17.—Conductor J. A. McDougall, of the southbound freight, was caught between the buffers while coupling cars at Coleridge, Alberta, yesterday morning. He was thrown from the train at Medicine Hat, where he succumbed to his injuries at an early hour this morning. Conductor McDougall was a valued employee of the C. P. R., who had been on duty for several years.

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### Swallowed Carbolic Acid.

#### Calgary, Jan. 17.—A young man named William McMillan, who had been employed as a tailor's establishment for some time, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by drinking two ounces of carbolic acid. He had been thinking heavily for several days. His father, Mr. McMillan, a merchant in Saginaw, Mich. He was divorced recently by a woman living in Davenport, Ia., and had been brooding over it.

### FASTENED THEMSELVES TO PILARS TO GIVE POLICE TROUBLE—GAVE THREE WEEKS IN JAIL

London, June 17.—The arrival of the ministers in Downing street, to attend the first meeting of the Cabinet, was marked by the establishment of a public demonstration by the women suffragists. The police anticipated trouble, and of Friday had arrested, but the women succeeded in entering their way inside the residence of Premier Campbell-Bannerman and were there for some time before order was restored.

### THE DECISIONS RENDERED FROM CASES ARGUED AT VANCOUVER SITTINGS

(From Saturday's Daily)

The full court spent yesterday afternoon in reading the judgments arrived at in the cases argued before the last sitting of the court at Vancouver. Under the act the different judges have to read their judgments in open court, and as some of them are quite voluminous, the process is a lengthy one. Decisions in two of the cases argued at this sitting were also given, namely in *Arena vs. Lane*, and *Armstrong vs. Lane*.

### Result of Analysis Supposed to Throw Further Light on Death of Geo. Blackburn

Vancouver, Jan. 17.—It is understood that when the prosecution fully develops its case against Mr. McDonald in connection with the death of George Blackburn at a Harris street house on New Year's Eve, testimony of a far weightier sort than that adduced at the corner's inquest will be brought forth. The sole question at that inquiry was as to the cause of the death of the man, and the proof that morning which the coroner's jury heard in court was sufficient for the guidance of the jury, resulting in the return of a verdict indicating that a crime had been committed.

### TELEPHONE WAGES

#### Employees of the Bell System in Manitoba Would Like Customary Increase

Winnipeg, Jan. 17.—Many telephone employees of the government are today wondering what will be done about increases in salaries promised by the Bell company, to take effect January 1st. On account of the transfer of the Bell interests no advances were made. It has been the policy of the Bell company to make advances to a large number of expert workmen, ranging from \$5 to \$5 per month, on the first of each year. It is said the employees will make representations to the government very shortly, through the commission on the subject.

### Some Patients in the Private Wards of Vancouver Hospital Go Free

Vancouver, Jan. 17.—That the general hospital is being "gold bricked" was the point of the chief physician at the hospital's meeting last night. The chief physician, Mr. J. J. Morrison, pointed out that it is not only a matter of economy but of necessity that the hospital should be able to care for its patients at a cost to the public.

### ADDRESS IN REPLY

#### Moved Yesterday

(Continued from Page Six)

"An Act to Regulate the Sale of Proprietary Medicines in British Columbia"

### MR. OLIVER ON MONDAY NEXT WILL ASK THAT AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE BE GRANTED FOR A COPY OF ALL LETTERS, TELEGRAMS AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OR ANY MEMBER THEREOF AND ANY OTHER PERSON OR PERSONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR PERSONS, IN REFERENCE TO WITHHOLDING OF ASSOCIATED LEAGUE (LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR TO BILL (NO. 30) SESSION OF 1907.

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### CONTEST GIVEN POLITICAL FORM

#### Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Lord Curzon Rival Candidates

London, Jan. 17.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Lord Curzon have just been selected as the rival Liberal and Conservative candidates for the London constituency of Glasgow University. A piquant contest is expected to ensue.

### GLASGOW LORD RECTOR

#### Indication That Government Contemplates Home Rule Measure

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### BOARD COMPLAINS OF SLOW PAYMENT

#### Some Patients in the Private Wards of Vancouver Hospital Go Free

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### CHIEF COUNSEL CREELMAN

#### Winnipeg, Jan. 17.—A. R. Creelman, chief counsel for the C. P. R., arrived in the city this morning from Vancouver in a private car. He is expected to be in the city for a number of days.

### ANOTHER DRUCE WITNESS ARRESTED

#### London, Jan. 17.—Miss Mary Robinson, an American woman, the daughter of a southern planter, who is the recent Druce case testified that she knew Druce as the Duke of Portland, that Charles Dickens told her that Druce was the Duke of Portland, and that Druce himself afterwards confirmed the statement, was arrested today on a warrant charging her with perjury.

### OBJECTION TO INSURANCE BILL

#### Ottawa, Jan. 17.—The head officers of the independent Order of Foresters here today are opposing the insurance bill in advance and that accounts for the opposition.

### BUYING STEAM CRAFT FOR ALBERNI CANAL

#### R. J. Burde, Newspaper Proprietor, Embrarks in the Steamship Business at Coast Port

R. J. Burde, who has taken the general agency of the steamer *Tasmanian* in conjunction with his work of publishing the *Pioneer-News* of Alberni, has bought a steamer for the purpose of purchasing a steam scow and a tug and with these and the steamer *Tasmanian*, it is proposed to conduct a general trading business on Alberni canal and the northwest coast of Vancouver Island.

### COMING TO VICTORIA

#### Assistant City Engineer Reynolds, of Winnipeg, to Take Up Residence Here

Winnipeg, Jan. 17.—S. P. Reynolds, C.E., P.L.S., assistant city engineer, today tendered his resignation to the board of control. The controllers accepted it with regret after conferring with Mr. Reynolds and finding out that nothing the city could do would induce him to reconsider the matter.

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# Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver

By Rev. W. G. Ellison



On 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 coast.

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 been drowned.

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 here.

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 settlement.

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 gold-mining 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 Indians, and miners who, in earlier days, appear

## San 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.

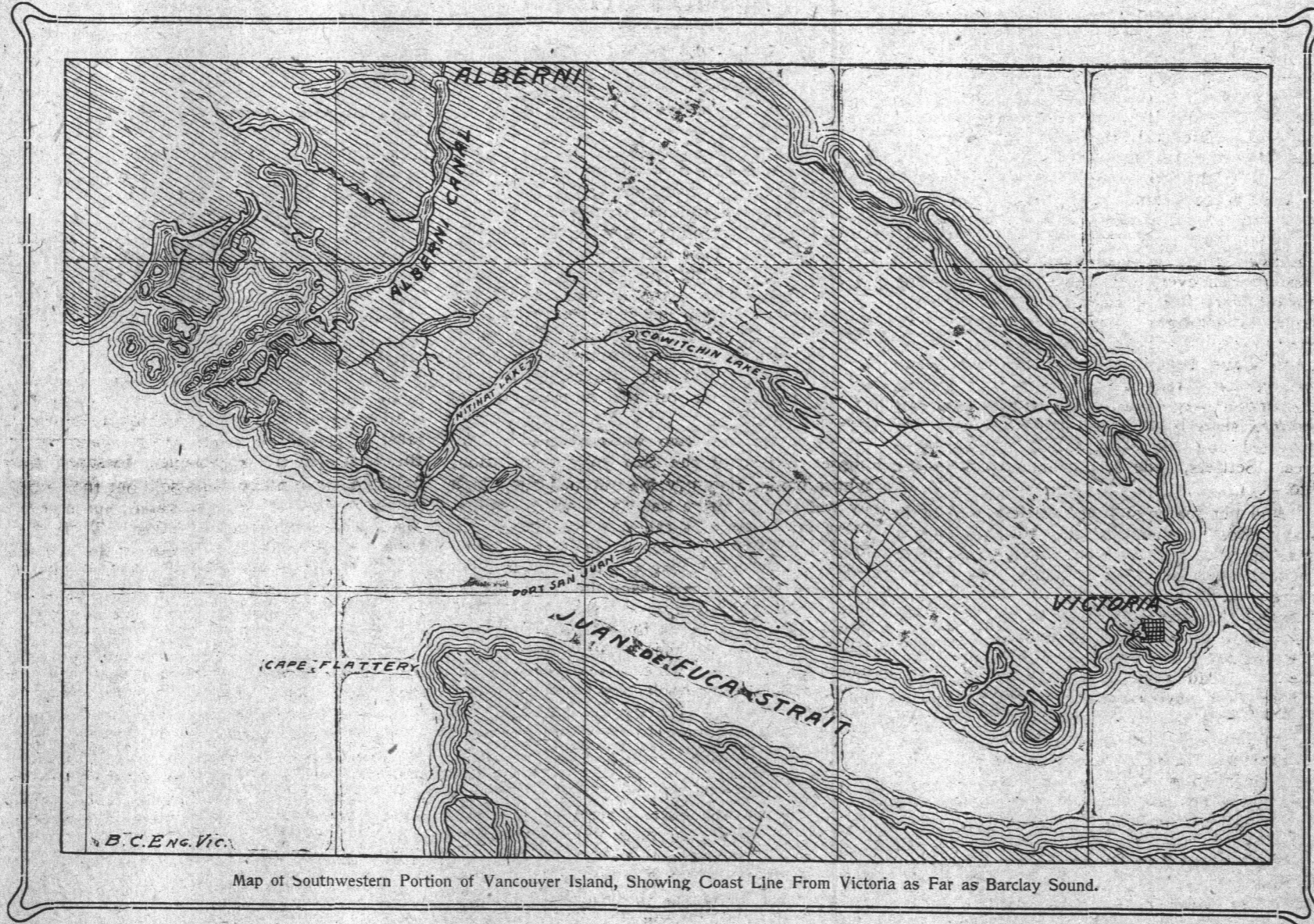
But the Latin race has never been able to retain its position in a northern region, when it came in contact with the Teutonic race, and speedily relinquished its position and holdings when men of that stock came across the northern continent to take and to hold Vancouver Island as a colony of the British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

Were it not that the Indian Department occasionally 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 surviving.

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

is not possible to communicate with any other 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 year 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



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

have left only the Spanish names and traditions.

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, which will soon absorb the balance of the

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 travail in my breast,  
A soul's awakening awe 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 caverns where devil-fish tether their  
dead;  
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:  
Ah, they who drown where yon 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 pale 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 cry as they return on the steamer to city life. Perhaps the place has its advantages, as it

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

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 maelstrom.

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 and 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

river, on an island Rancherie, an of with the graveyards of household of almost the last village.

Peter, chief of healthy family of his well built ho a generous sign p door, "The White

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

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river, on an island, stands what is left of the Ranherie, an old habitation of the Indians, 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 village.

Peter, chief of the tribe, alone shows a healthy 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 unaware, 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 owing 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 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. A great bear will stand up to his haunches at the foot of the falls, and with his clumsy paw for a fishing rod, will suddenly strike a salmon in the side and send him spinning up on to the land, and he won't be satisfied till he has caught half a dozen at the same time and place, 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 is not a dangerous customer by any means, for he will slide off, as if he did not wish further communication, or had met you by accident. I believe most men who are not on a hunt for Bruin do the same thing. They make their presence scarce to one another.

With Peter at the stern of the canoe, and myself amidships, we make for the jam. One slough, 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 barricade the entire river from bank to bank, and has long prevented communication with the upper part of the country. But a long pull and a strong pull altogether eventually gets us over the barrier.

Close by it is the deserted house of a settler, and there are many like it in the valley. Its story must be told.

From the Old Country had come one of those 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 forsaken by his partner of twenty years in the Old Country, and he faced the wilderness alone.

Taking up the usual 160-acre preemption, he worked, as some say, like an ox, sometimes his fourteen or sixteen hours a day, perhaps to drown his sorrow, who shall say? This work continued for twelve years, in addition to road work in summer, during which he barely made a living. He cleared land, acres of it, single-handed cut down trees sometimes six feet in diameter, leaving stumps impossible to burn out, and logs to rot which later might have proved a fortune to the logging camp. In his

small clearing he had a barn, a couple of cows, 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 lake, about two miles square, with fine timber sloping down to its shores, a splendid booming ground for logs. All the land for ten miles up 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 potatoes will easily grow on an acre of cleared land. 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 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 never have been sent into the bush alone 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 tree. Settlers, indeed, but not fitted to the life.

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 it would pay in votes to one or the other party in power. Such a policy can never build up a district, and it has apparently, from all records, been the means of emptying this place of its settlers, and doubtless many others like it. In the meanwhile some fifty pre-emptors have gone back to the primitive forest, a road 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 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 ranherie, 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 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 and her companion took as many as they could carry, and eventually found their native tribe, and were received with welcome, the more so, since they brought such treasure with them. 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 City, Utah, lands on the wharf at San Juan, and spends a month in the interior. He employs Indians to take his camp and provisions up the river, and then dismisses them. He faces the wilderness alone for awhile. He had

a little black bag with him always, and never 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 slower lode.

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 us 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 replaced it, conscience-stricken by the thought, "Out of season; not sport." How long will such a magnificent specimen be left to range a country only sixty miles away from the capital city, and in its wild state, tame as a cow?

Could not the Government do something to 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 island.

For a day or two we camped in 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 service are the logs and snags that bury themselves 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 hills 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 weariest 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 trying conditions, which made her memory dear to her husband. Alone and unaccompanied he retired to the wilderness, the furthest removed of all the settlers. We seldom saw anything of this man for six months at a time, 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 a year, when he came down to the settlement to take up his annual supply of necessary food. We always found him good company and glad

to see us. On the last occasion he visited us, he gave away his watch to a friend, saying he 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 woolly 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 rich country in timber mines and possible agriculture will not long remain the deserted settlement it now is, nor will the capital be wanting to develop its resources when the right time comes.

The question might be asked, why have some sixty or more settlers, who came here with the full intention of making a homestead farm, after going through all the hardships of the first settler's experience, forsaken their holdings, 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.

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 for the past five years have been at work here, consume upwards of ten tons of food a month, 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 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 the weight of a tree whose measurement is nearly ten feet at the butt and forty feet long. It has in it about ten thousand feet of serviceable timber. I spend some time in trying to count the rings at the butt end, which would give me the age of the tree. Reckoning a ring for a year, I count upwards of four hundred rings. Think of it, that tree was growing when Columbus landed on the American continent. And here, at the utmost end of that continent, are thirty men, mostly of European stock, engaged in cutting down forest which has overshadowed the history of

that length of years. Beside me stands an 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 Edinborough, 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 eternal Nature. The light deepens to eventide, we 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 deep, and ends in Night, or better still, leads on to the eternal Light beyond?

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 come to a focus at that particular spot, associated with a large attendance of the members of the Society and the public.

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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 Tribune.





# THE SIMPLE LIFE

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



Paenony—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. We are 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 perfect plant.

When suitable conditions are present, we find that those parts of the newly-developed plantlet rapidly increase in size and become advanced in form. From the part that goes advanced in the soil, and which we call the root, we notice branches arising. We are 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 microscopic 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 in the plant's development.

As in the root, we find that the part of the plantlet that comes upward to form the stem

rapidly elongates, the part of the stem elongating most rapidly being a short section just back of the tip or terminal bud. As the stem increases in length, we notice buds being developed laterally along the sides of the stem. From these buds originate the leaves, and later 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 starvation.

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 food.

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 must also be warm and moist, and in such 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 up 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 root with the soil that the plant is enabled to absorb its supplies of food.

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.

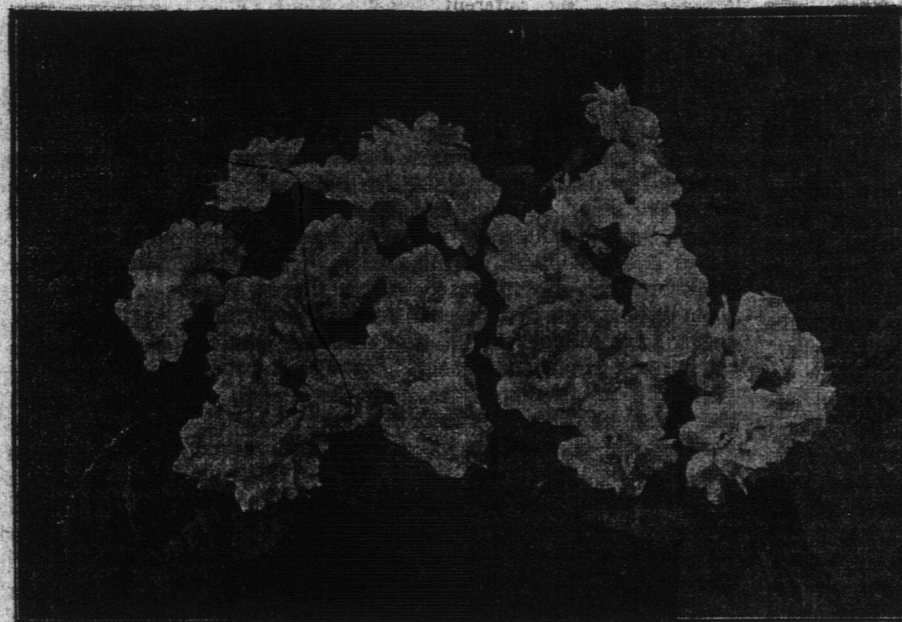
The various elements absorbed from the soil by the roots are united in the leaves with the elements obtained from the air and converted into a form that the plant can use. The means by which this wonderful change is brought about is not very clearly understood,

but at least three conditions must be present before the change will take place. There must be light, sufficient heat, and abundance of the green coloring matter present in the leaves.

As the food is manufactured into leaves during the day, it is broken down and carried to the growing parts of the root and stem during the night, and so the manufacturing process 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.

These 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.

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 removing 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

given regularly every day and an occasional thorough soaking, this ball will be a mass of feathery green ferns all winter. It is a sort of resurrection plant and dies down completely during the hot weather.

## Garden Calendar for January

Order full 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: Paeonies, Vines for Forcing, Roses, Horse Radish, Forcing Strawberries in pots, Start Begonias, Start Gloxinias.  
**Sow**—A few Cucumbers in heat, Tomatoes in heat, Mushrooms, Early Dwarf Peas in warm border, Early Dwarf Peas in heat, Cyclamen Seed in heat, Mazagan 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

INJURIES by scale insects are practically confined to three species: The oyster scale, the scurfy scale, and the San Jose scale. The last-named, the smallest and most recently discovered, is by far the most destructive of the three.

The oyster-scale has an oyster-shaped, brownish scale about one-eighth 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 inconspicuous San Jose scale is much smaller, only about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, nearly circular, and grayish or yellowish 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 yellow specks.

A characteristic of this insect is the purplish red discoloration 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 reddish 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 something 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 lime-sulphur washes or some form of oil. The lime-sulphur 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 flour-barrel 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 necessary 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 yet 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 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.

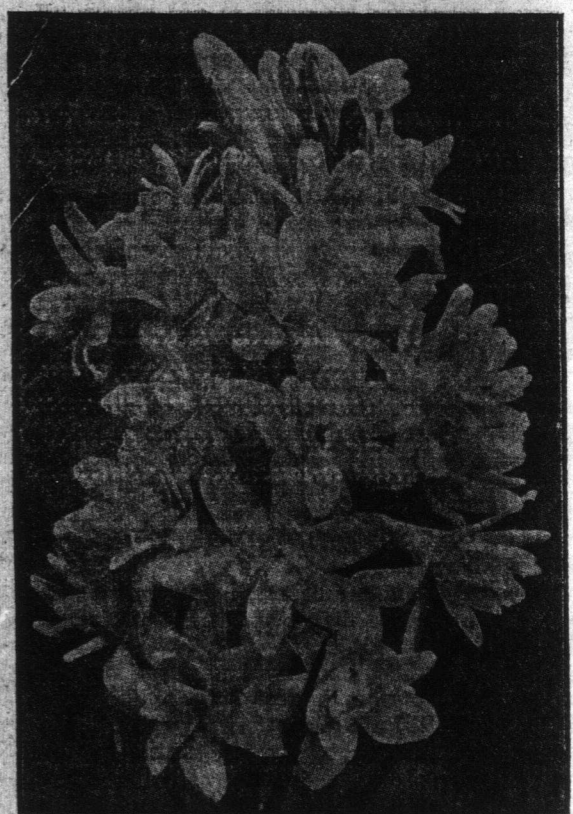
## Training Grape Vines

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 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 ELECTED TO MAYOR

Head of Citizens' Ticket Now City Magistrate

LARGEST VOTE

Elections Result in Representatives to Council

(From Friday's Issue) FOR MAYOR  
 Dr. Lewis Hall .....  
 A. J. Morley .....  
 Majority .....

FOR ALDERMEN  
 Ward No. 1  
 William Mable .....  
 Harry Norman .....  
 W. McK. Ross .....  
 Alex. Watson .....  
 F. J. Bitancourt .....  
 W. C. Stewart .....  
 Henry Callow .....  
 Total vote polled 1,054.

Ward No. 2  
 Richard Hall .....  
 John Meston .....  
 Harry Maynard .....  
 A. M. Bannerman .....  
 D. Sprague .....  
 Total vote polled 804.

Ward No. 3  
 W. A. Gleason .....  
 Harry Fullerton .....  
 Joshua Kingham .....  
 H. Levy .....  
 Total vote polled 846.

Ward No. 4  
 F. A. Pauline and .....  
 elected by acclamation.

Ward No. 5  
 W. J. Cameron .....  
 A. Henderson .....  
 F. W. Vincent .....  
 Alex. Peden .....  
 And. Blyth .....  
 Total vote polled 809.

Referendum  
 For .....  
 Against .....

Waterworks By  
 Total vote polled 1,522.

Incinerator By  
 For .....  
 Against .....

The vote recorded yesterday in the history of the total vote polled in a contest being 3,648, compared with 3,318 at the previous election. The result of the contest indicated when the ballots were counted before either one of the candidates commenced to show any signs of life. As the ballots were counted, first, one would lead another, with but a very narrow margin, but toward the end of the counting, when the office with a net majority of a few votes, well as familiar ones, in the council. Mayor Morley was re-elected, but of the old office will remain Aldermen Gleason, Meston and Fullerton. Vincent and Ross were defeated. Of the new blood, all are business men, except of Harry Norman named on the Citizens' ticket. F. A. Pauline and Keown, who were elected in Ward Four, and Richard Hall, Anton Henderson, G. Cameron, who were re-elected yesterday.

In Ward One, where eight candidates presented themselves, but four of these were at the head of the ticket. W. Mable was given some majority over his neighbor, Harry Norman, under Watson and Alderman Mable was elected. Other four candidates were getting into three figures, with Henry Levy, who is named on the Citizens' ticket, got the highest vote of 49 votes in excess of Alderman Mable.

In Ward Two Richard Hall was elected. The date on the Citizens' ticket got the highest vote of 49 votes in excess of Alderman Mable.

In Ward Three Alderman Fullerton were re-elected by substantial majorities, and Kingman gave them a respectable vote, but the respectable vote against Alderman Gleason, Alderman Fullerton's 436 votes, and Henry Levy, who is down Henry Levy, who is named on the Citizens' ticket, got the highest vote of 49 votes in excess of Alderman Mable.

In Ward Five the Progressive ticket candidate all their own way, winning the office. The magnificent made by W. J. Cameron, that gentleman's popularity and the confidence of the voters in Alderman Henderson pressed in marked fashion, as the result of the election, and Henderson 500 votes and went down to defeat with











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January, 1908.

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|----------------|-------------|
| Ht/Time        | Ht/Time     |
| 11 24 10.0     | 19 39 1.7   |
| 8.12 38 10.6   | 20 18 0.9   |
| 8.13 53 11.0   | 21 42 0.3   |
| 8.14 08 11.4   | 22 57 0.5   |
| 8.15 23 11.8   | 24 12 0.7   |
| 8.16 38 12.2   | 25 27 0.9   |
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| 8.19 13 13.0   | 27 57 1.3   |
| 8.20 28 13.4   | 29 12 1.5   |
| 8.21 43 13.8   | 30 27 1.7   |
| 8.22 58 14.2   | 31 42 1.9   |
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| 8.26 43 15.4   | 35 27 2.5   |
| 8.27 58 15.8   | 36 42 2.7   |
| 8.29 13 16.2   | 37 57 2.9   |
| 8.30 28 16.6   | 39 12 3.1   |
| 8.31 43 17.0   | 40 27 3.3   |
| 8.32 58 17.4   | 41 42 3.5   |
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| 8.45 28 21.4   | 54 12 5.5   |
| 8.46 43 21.8   | 55 27 5.7   |
| 8.47 58 22.2   | 56 42 5.9   |
| 8.49 13 22.6   | 57 57 6.1   |
| 8.50 28 23.0   | 59 12 6.3   |
| 8.51 43 23.4   | 60 27 6.5   |
| 8.52 58 23.8   | 61 42 6.7   |
| 8.54 13 24.2   | 62 57 6.9   |
| 8.55 28 24.6   | 64 12 7.1   |
| 8.56 43 25.0   | 65 27 7.3   |
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| 8.59 13 25.8   | 67 57 7.7   |
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| 8.115 28 43.8  | 124 12 16.7 |
| 8.116 43 44.2  | 125 27 16.9 |
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| 8.147 58 54.2  | 156 42 21.9 |
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VICTORIA COLONIST

# Lord Curzon's Honors and Achievements

**ORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON** unveiled a mural tablet which has been set up in the great hall of Merchant Taylors' school to the memory of Lord Curzon, sixth of the London Times. The memorial, which is the work of Messrs. Hart, Peard & Co., is of bronze, and is mounted on alabaster. At the base of the tablet are the arms of the Clive, flanked by a ship representing the arts of peace and a gun representing the arts of war. Below is the inscription: "Robert, Lord Curzon, 12th 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 the career of his life. He was 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, a number of ladies, and the boys. The school corps was present in the hall.

In opening the company (Mr. C. S. G. Clark), Merchant Taylors they might congratulate Curzon on the fact that Lord Curzon 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 East should be commemorated at that day by Lord Curzon, one of the most distinguished and greatest of the Indian governors-general in the 19th century. (Cheers.)

Lord Curzon, who was received with loud cheers, said: "I suppose that have been asked to unveil this memorial of Lord Robert Curzon 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 abroad. I am glad to say that remarkable success has attended the undertaking. It has been suggested in some quarters that perhaps this is an unfavorable moment for honoring the founder of the British Empire, because of the unrest of which we have recently been the country—an unrest which I hope and believe is diminishing from day to day. (Cheers.) In my view no moment is more favorable for retaining a great neglect or paying a long-remembered tribute of honor. (Cheers.) You might as well say that we ought to refrain from doing honor to Wellington for fear of giving offense to Napoleon, or to our 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 in India by the undertaking of 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 contented to me of their own accord expressions of their admiration for the great and noble deeds of their ancestors, and their own often enclosing handsome contributions to our fund. Only by the last mail I had a letter from the Maharajah of Nepal, the ruler of a powerful state from which we draw tribute, and in which we have many khans, 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 un-remembered 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 £2,000, which we have set aside, 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 one place which he so largely benefited 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 is an independent though a parallel footing. You, I believe, had commenced the arrangements for your statue, but you have started the wider scheme. You owe it to the generosity of the company, the master and whose members are present on this platform. And in addition to their good work here I may say 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 either in this hall or in the larger world of England and 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 great 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. Whenever history is read, wherever heroic deeds are sung, wherever the origin of that wonderful achievement the Indian empire is traced, from you can no more get away from Clive than from the name of Robert Clive leaps at once to the mind. You can no more get away from Clive than from the towering image of Julius Caesar or the mighty personality of Napoleon. One of the most characteristic episodes of Clive's career was the battle of Plassey, in which he defeated the army of the great Nadir Shah, who had invaded the British Empire in India. It was this victory that secured to the British the right to rule in India. Clive was a man of a noble and generous nature, and his life was a life of noble deeds and noble achievements. He was a man of a noble and generous nature, and his life was a life of noble deeds and noble achievements. He was a man of a noble and generous nature, and his life was a life of noble deeds and noble achievements.

"In my eyes, your eyes, all the world's eyes, Clive 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 to the world as a man, he was a man of noble and generous nature, and his life was a life of noble deeds and noble achievements. He was a man of a noble and generous nature, and his life was a life of noble deeds and noble achievements. He was a man of a noble and generous nature, and his life was a life of noble deeds and noble achievements.

PROTECT THE FORESTS

Cy Warman, globe trotter and journalist, was the guest of honor at the Canadian Club luncheon at McCord's, says the Toronto Mail. He 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 paper on "The Protection of the Wild and the Things of the Wild."

Mr. Warman said that the settlement of the western United States had been marked by ruthless 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 to the Indians here. Killing Indians has never been a popular pastime in Canada; there is no open season for Indians up here.

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 question, he said: "The Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, has the innocence to suggest that if you use American machines in the free Uncle Sam will do as much for you as you do for him. 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."

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, appreciate the great man of action as having been a very mighty and turbulent and unruly schoolboy. Clive. There are a number of popular traditions 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 believe, are a 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 alive would be more unwelcome to the eminent schoolmaster than my repeating the legends of his school-days. Apocryphal I pass away from Clive's school-days.

**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, who was sent to the East by his father











# 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 . . . . . \$1.25

## 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. Monday . . . . . 25c

## 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. Monday . . . . . 15c

## Enticing Figures on Table Linens

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 a large variety of patterns. Regular \$1.25 value at our White Goods Sale . . . . . 75c

### Linen Napkins at \$1.40

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

### 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 . . . . . \$2.40

## Linen Table Cloths Specially Priced

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, size 56 x 56 in., at each . . . . . 75c  
 LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, size 57 x 57 in., at each . . . . . 95c  
 LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, 45 x 45, damask finish, extra good quality, at, each . . . . . \$1.00

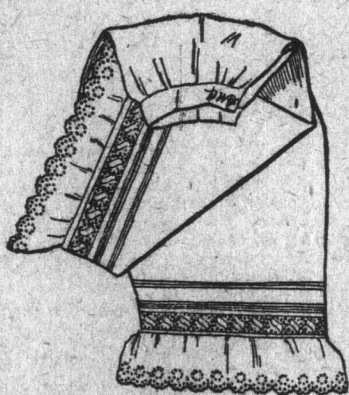
## For Refreshment Visit the Tea Room

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 25c

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- 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 . . . . . 90c



### 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 . . . . . 35c



## 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 tucked yoke.

### 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' 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.

### 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 sellers during the Whitewear Sale. Wednesday . . . . . \$1.50

### Ladies' Nightgowns at \$1.75

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 Sale Wednesday . . . . . \$1.75

### 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 inspecting them. They are just the thing for the little tots. Prices range from \$2.00 to . . . . . 50c

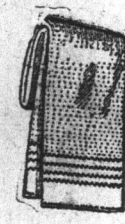
### Clearance of All Corset Covers in Our Whitewear Sale

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 . . . . . 25c

## 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 . . . . . 20c



## 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 5c

Embroideries and Edgings, reg. 12c. Monday per yd., 8c  
 A splendid lot of 12 1/2 Embroideries, Insertions and Edgings go on sale Monday, at . . . . . 8c

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 10c

400 Yards of Embroidery, reg. 20c. for 12c.  
 A splendid line of Embroidery and Insertion is being offered Monday. The regular value was 20c. Monday, per yd. 12 1/2c. 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 Sale Monday . . . . . 85c

### 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 Goods Sale, Monday . . . . . \$1.15

### White Quilts at \$1.35

Every housewife will take advantage of these offerings. They are extra heavy quality and full 10-4 size. Price at our Whitewear sale, Monday . . . . . \$1.35

### Marcella Quilts at \$2.15

Marcella Quilts, in beautiful floral designs, good heavy quilts. Extra special at our Whitewear sale, starting Monday . . . . . \$2.15

### Pillow Cases at \$2.40

Made of fine cotton in sizes of 40 and 42 inches. Price at our White Goods sale, Monday, per dozen . . . . . \$2.40

### Pillow Cases at \$3.00

Fine hemstitched Pillow Cases, in sizes of 40 and 42 inches. Special at our White Goods Sale, Monday, per dozen . . . . . \$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 . . . . . \$4.20

## Money Savers Are These

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

Our January Sale of Men's Suits is Still in Progress. Splendid Savings are to be Made

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

## ATLANTIC GA CLAIM

Crews of Four O Are Lost Off Virginia

## GULF SCHOONER

Minor Mishaps to General Blockade Atlantic Port

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 24.—Schooners are believed lost in today's storm off the body of a white to have been from one sels, was swept by a N dock in a heavy current. The sea was so high t could not be caught.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 24.—A patch from Tampico, Mex vessels arriving at this past few days report weather. Much anxiety for the schooner North out from Key West of Hull, Mass., Jan. 24.—west gales and snow ste large three masted scho Capt. Leighton, bound tr port for Boston to load Norfolk, went ashore on the crew were landed s New York, Jan. 24.— twelve hours grounded off Whitestone, where a in the storm early today John H. Starrin of the which left New Haven, this city, was floated la proceeded to her destinat Philadelphia, Jan. 24 the Delaware river wer tied up today by the has swept over the coo first time this winter n arrived at his proce and immediate was on the river.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 24.—wind blowing 85 and 90 a heavy fall of snow and ture continually dropping day is in the grasp of a blizzard of the most b is badly crippled. Stear delayed and trolley lines by the storm. At 11 p had been received from lightship, No. 66.

## JACK LONDON'S

Will Leave San Francisco Steamship That Bro From Tahiti

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—London, who left here last seven-year trip around procure material for liter for whose safety fears l retained, returned to today on the steamship Tahiti.

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

British Visitor New York, Jan. 25.—St stone, the British minist mark and Lady Johnst called to America by the ness of Lady Johnstone's rived here today on the at the Lady Johnstone's W. Finchot, of Washing

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

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 li to the ultimate value of holdings, but the reply that it is impossible at pr with any degree of ac dividends will be paid v sets are liquidated.

Portugal's Unr Lisbon, Jan. 25.—One o ment organs issued today the abortive effort made overthrow the monarchy Portugal a republic was the opposition parties, th which realize that they a government to postpone big elections. These fac will not succeed, the m clares. "The cabinet is restore the constitution, neither the elections nor

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