

CONTRADICTIONS IN TESTIMONY

Witnesses At Chinese Immigration Investigation Have Different Versions As To Hon. Mr. Templeman's Action

MR. FARRIS' STORY YET TO BE HEARD

Mr. Gordon Grant Admits That He Is Mysterious "Julian Roy"—Results Of Investigation Up To Present

VANCOUVER, Jan. 14.—Hon. Mr. Templeman was today before the Royal Commission on Immigration...

SERIOUS FIRE IN WINNIPEG

Starts Early This Morning In Kelly Building On Bannatyne Avenue—Estimated Loss Of Half Million

WINNIPEG, Jan. 15.—A fire started at midnight in the Kelly building on Bannatyne avenue...

MALTREATED IN MEXICO

Case Of American Mining Engineer Being Investigated By Ambassador Wilson

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 14.—Alleged inhuman treatment by the authorities of Zacatecas of J. A. Farrell, an American mining engineer...

BIG BATTLESHIP

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—The battleship Arkansas, the largest fighting ship ever constructed in this country...

High Wind at Valdez

VALDEZ, Alaska, Jan. 14.—For twenty-four hours a high gale wind has prevailed. The steamer Alameda, finding it impossible to dock...

Prominent Mason Dead

MOOSEMIN, Sask., Jan. 14.—Arthur Henry Smith, B. A., who came to Moosemin from Kinross, Ont., in 1880, died last night. He was forty days ill from typhoid. He was principal of the public school till 1898...

PLAGUE RAGING IN MANCHURIA

Thirteen Hundred Deaths Among Chinese In Harbin—One Report Gives 150 Fatal Cases Per Day

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Jan. 14.—There have been thirty deaths from bubonic plague here. The authorities are fighting the epidemic systematically...

FOREIGN COLONY ESCAPES BETTER

Scenes Enacted Recall The Middle Ages—Many Cases In Mukden Also—False Alarm In Peking

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RECALL ELECTION

Mr. Dilling Opponent Of Mayor Gill, Organizes Campaign—Large Committee Appointed

SEATTLE, Jan. 14.—Geo. W. Dilling, candidate for mayor of Seattle to contest with Mayor Hiram C. Gill, the recall election on February 7, today chose a committee of 60 prominent men to manage his campaign...

FISHERY AFFAIR IS CLEARED UP

Canada, Newfoundland And United States Reach Agreement On Points Left In Dispute—No Arbitration Needed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Diplomatic negotiations have secured a victory over Ireland in a non-controversial reform, which has been worked out behind the scenes...

ALL SAME MEN

Women Voters In Convention Enjoy Excitement Of "Ball"—National Council Is Formed

TACOMA, Jan. 14.—The National Council of Women Voters was organized in this city today, when Mrs. Emma Smith Devoe, of Washington, the woman who did more than any other to obtain equal suffrage for women...

MANUFACTURERS HEARD AT OTTAWA

Present Their Case For Maintenance Of Present Degree Of Protection—Premier Speaks Of Reciprocity

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—"I think it may be possible for Canada to conclude some measure of reciprocity with the United States without injuring either the farmers or the manufacturers of the Dominion."

FERRYBOAT TRAGEDY

Brother Of John Norbom Says He Was Accustomed To Handling Chemicals and Explosives

SEATTLE, Jan. 14.—John O. Norbom, the mining engineer, who was killed on the ferryboat Berkeley, at San Francisco, Friday night, when a bottle of some powerful chemical in his pocket exploded...

Fatal Fire In Butte Mine

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 14.—Fire in the depths of the High Ore Mine last evening, caused the death of shaft boss James Carney and miner Mike Belangie...

LEADING PLACE FOR VETO BILL

Speculation In Regard To King's Speech At Opening Of New Parliament—First Attention To Lords

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Preparations for the opening of parliament are proceeding apace. Speculation on the terms of the King's speech inclines to the belief that His Majesty's ministers will have inserted in the speech from the throne a reference indicating unmistakably that the Lords' veto bill will be the leading legislative project of the session...

BUOYANT REVENUE TO HELP BUDGET

Insurance Of Workmen Against Unemployment Expected—Home Rule Bill To Be Drawn Up By Committee

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NEW STEAMER FOR G. T. P.

Announcement Expected Of Purchase Of Vessel For Service Between Prince Rupert And The Queen Charlottes

ANNOUNCEMENT is expected within a few days of the purchase of another steamer for the Grand Trunk Pacific Company for use from Prince Rupert to the Queen Charlotte Islands...

U. S. CENSUS RETURNS

Particulars Given In Regard To Population Of Oregon, Utah and Nevada Cities

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Oregon's cities having a population of more than 5,000 contributed 5.5 per cent of that state's total increase of 252,219 in the last decade...

ON STALLED TRAIN

Passengers On Snowbound Great Northern Express Narrate Experience—No Suffering

SPOKANE, Jan. 14.—Seventeen passengers who were aboard Great Northern train No. 3, which for four days was half buried in a blinding snowstorm near Fielding, Montana, arrived in Spokane this afternoon at 4 o'clock...

Young Miner Killed

BELLEVIEW, Ala., Jan. 14.—Owing to the detention of Mrs. James Ashworth on the road from Fernie there was no morning session of the inquest today and the afternoon session did not begin until 4.45 this afternoon...

NEXT GOVERNOR IS ROYAL DUKE

His Royal Highness The Duke Of Connaught Accepts Office And Is Already Appointing His Staff

OTTAWA, Jan. 13.—All doubt as to whether or not the Duke of Connaught will be the next governor-general of Canada has been set at rest by the arrival of mail from England bringing the formal notice that the king's uncle had accepted the office...

EXPECTED TO COME IN SEPTEMBER NEXT

Members Of Commons To Be Guests Of British House At Coronation Ceremonies—Ways And Means

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SEEK FIGHTERS FOR REBEL CAUSE

Agents Of Mexican Revolutionary Party Work In Vancouver And Go On To Prairie Country—No Recruits Made

VANCOUVER, Jan. 14.—With the object of organizing a filibustering expedition, agents of the revolutionary party in Mexico were in Vancouver recently. There were three men in the party, and coming north from San Francisco canvassed the coast cities for recruits, afterwards leaving for Winnipeg. The object in coming to Canada was to enlist, if possible, South African campaigners, men who had seen active service in a rough country and who would be pretty valuable in fighting in mountainous Mexico.

While the preference was for men with military experience, officers and non-commissioned officers preferred, big inducements were offered to suitable men if they would join the expedition. As high as \$1000 a month and transportation to some point in Mexico was offered to any who would become a soldier of fortune. Naturally a guarantee was suggested by those who were asked to risk their lives in the enterprise, but this was not forthcoming.

While it was not definitely stated, it is understood that the money is being furnished by several corporations which are vitally interested in the success of the revolutionary party. The Diaz administration has granted several concessions which are practically monopolies, and it is felt that if there is a change in government there will be openings for these corporations which are now excluded from the country.

The canvassing of military men in Vancouver was carried on quietly and with secrecy, and the agents disclosed none of the names of the principals behind the movement. There was no concealment of the dangers of the expedition, and it was admitted that capture meant that the victors would be lined up before an early morning firing party. Only those willing to take the risk were wanted, but no recruits were obtained here.

The agents are now working the prairie provinces for the right type of men.

MOTHER'S CRIME

Takes Little Son's Life Because She Found It Hard To Support Him And Herself

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Mrs. Edith Melber, a widow who says she is 23 years old, of Schenectady, confessed tonight, according to the Rochester police, that in a swamp near Albany last Friday afternoon, she gave her five-year-old son, the victim of an epidemic from the effects of which he died.

She was arrested in the New York Central Railway station here and was locked up on a charge of murder in the first degree. She will be taken to Albany in the morning.

In explanation of her crime, the police say Mrs. Melber says she has been a widow four years, during which she has had a struggle to care for herself and child, and this had for her existence drove her to take the boy's life.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 14.—That the defense of Mrs. Edith Melber will be insanity is the belief of her Syracuse relatives. Her sister, Mrs. William Simmons, said tonight that she has in her possession several letters written by Mrs. Melber which she contends indicate that the sister has not been in her right mind.

LIVES LOST IN STORM

Winds Sweeping European Coast Drives Vessels Ashore—Eleven Men Drowned

BREMENHAVEN, Germany, Jan. 13.—The German steamer Maria Russe, from Hamburg for Nantes, went aground near Nantes on the night of the 12th. Twelve of the crew were drowned.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Heavy gales sweeping the eastern coast of England, the English Channel and the North Sea, have caused much damage to property and shipping. A number of steamships were reported aground and live stock along the coast has suffered heavily.

The Brazilian steamer Flores bound for Hamburg, is reported ashore at Walmer. The Bushall also is reported ashore, and the schooner Fox is said to have been wrecked near Fishguard, according to despatches from Rotterdam.

In this city a number of persons were injured in the neighborhood of Blackfriars, when the coping was blown from buildings.

FIVE DEAD

Results Of Explosion In Five And Ten Cent Store—Bodies Of Some Of Victims Identified

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 12.—Five dead and twelve injured in the toll of the explosion that yesterday wrecked a five and ten cent store, destroyed the building by fire and damaged nine other structures. A score of shopgirls and a number of customers had narrow escapes.

The explosion blew out the front wall of the building, tearing down telephone and telegraph and electric light wires which hung about, hampering rescue.

Several clerks and customers were burned, and those that got out report thrilling experiences. One young woman was identified only by her shoes, which her father recognized. The

THOUGHT TO BE TRAIN ROBBERS

Four Men Arrested At Ogden On Suspicion Of Having Planned And Carried Out Raid On Overland Limited

OGDEN, Utah, Jan. 14.—W. L. Lewis, Police Murphy, H. Shaffer and Thomas Fullam were arrested today by Chief of Police Browning, Captain O. Pollock, Detective Pender and Sheriff Harrison. The officers believe that they have the men who planned and committed the hold-up and robbery of 26 passengers on the Overland Limited of the Southern Pacific at Rees, nine miles west of this city, on the night of January 11, when William Davis, a Pullman porter, was killed and A. W. Taylor, another porter, wounded. The quartet were arrested this morning in a local rooming house, where they were caught in bed by the officers.

Murphy and Lewis tally with the descriptions furnished by the crew of the limited train, and who will arrive in Ogden tomorrow morning for the purpose of identifying the robbers. Engineer Rouse of the train positively identified Murphy as the "tail" robber. Conductor Middleton and brakeman Hancock, who accompanied the robbers through the coaches when they relieved the passengers of their money and jewelry, are expected in Ogden in the morning, and it is upon their identification that the police are depending.

In Shaffer, aged 28, the police are of the opinion that they have one who will be able to throw much light on the robbery. "The boy," as he is called by his companions, exhibited extreme nervousness this evening while being questioned by the officers.

One of the strongest bits of evidence the police have against the men is a pair of pillow-cases very much soiled with dirt and grease, found in the room occupied by the quartet. It is believed to be the one carried by Brakeman Hancock while collecting the loot from the passengers. Two mud-covered overcoats with grease splashed upon them were also found in a closet in the room. For more than a week past neither Murphy nor Lewis had left the room in which they were arrested, and they had food and other necessities brought to them by Mrs. Laible, the landlady. They told Mrs. Laible, the landlady, when they took the room, that they "might do a little batching."

German Wireless Companies

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The Berlin Operating Company for wireless telegraphy has been organized with headquarters at Berlin. It is an amalgamation of all the German wireless interests and the Belgian Wireless Company of Brussels.

Dies of Injuries

CALGARY, Jan. 14.—John Samuel Sayre, formerly of Osceola, Iowa, and manager of a local automobile agency, died in the Holy Cross hospital from injuries received in an automobile accident last week in the First street subway.

Captain Daniells Summoned

SEATTLE, Jan. 13.—Captain James Daniels, master of the steamship Olympia, which was wrecked on Bligh Island Reef, Prince William Sound, Alaska, on December 10, was today summoned to appear before the local marine inspectors on January 17, to answer the charge of unskillful navigation.

To Attend Coronation

FREDERICKTON, N. B., Jan. 14.—Premier Hazen and Mrs. Hazen will attend the coronation of King George V. at London, June 22. At the present session of the provincial legislature a letter was read from the Governor-General enclosing the despatch received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies inviting the premier and Mrs. Hazen to officially attend the coronation ceremonies. They will sail for England early in June or late in May.

STORM PASSING FROM CALIFORNIA

Heavy Rainfall In Central And Northern Parts Of State—Trains Move In Southern And Western Pacific

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—The storm which has been drenching the central and northern part of the state during the past week passed to the southward, according to Forecaster McCadle. A few more showers are looked for tomorrow, after which clear weather may be expected here unless another storm centre whirls in from the Oregon offing.

For the 24 hours ending at 5 o'clock this evening, San Francisco received one and a half inches, while three inches were recorded at Sacramento valley localities. The total of the storm here is 5.42 inches.

Throughout central and northern California the seasonal rainfall is near the average. The Southern Pacific Company reports all trains east of here moving, the last of the stalled overlands being scheduled to leave Sacramento for this city at midnight. Three trains are stalled at Los Gatos on account of washouts and landslides in the Santa Cruz mountains. Traffic in that section has been held up all day, and the company does not expect to open its line before tomorrow.

A washout near Gaviota tonight will take at least six hours, and probably more, to repair.

The Western Pacific expects to get through the Feather River Canyon tomorrow unless there is a heavy fall of snow in the meantime.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 14.—Three Southern Pacific passenger trains which have been held in the mountains for several days by heavy snow storms have reached this city, and two others are scheduled to arrive some time tomorrow.

The line of the Western Pacific is clear as far as Belden, but it was impossible to run a wheel further than that point.

Since Friday two feet of snow fell here, and up to a late hour last night it was still snowing heavily.

Car Kills Driver

SEATTLE, Jan. 14.—A South Park car skidding in the falls at First avenue south and Atlantic avenue today, crashed into an express wagon on the track, and instantly killed Ole Peterson, who was riding in the wagon, and seriously injured James Paederson, who had been sitting beside Peterson.

Man Killed Late Last Night By E. & N. Freight—Body Left All Night At Place Of Accident

Lying with his head over one of the rails of the E. & N. railway track at the Ten-mile post, Joseph O'Brien was struck by the engine of a freight train coming into the city last night about 9 o'clock and instantly killed. The provincial police were notified, but no attempt was made last night to bring the body into the city. Instead employees of the railway company went back to the spot and covered up the body which will be brought in today. No explanation of how O'Brien came to be lying on the track can be given. It is thought, however, that he was intoxicated. He is well known to the police and in fact had just completed a short term in the provincial goal for vagrancy.

The railway officials were very reticent about the matter and no information was forthcoming as to how the man happened to get what was the man's name. The train hands were equally reticent.

MAY BE VICTIM OF FOUL PLAY

Suspicion That Captain Gullin, Of Sealing Schooner Emma H., Was Done To Death By Some Of Crew

HALIFAX, Jan. 13.—A week ago today the schooner Emma H., bound from Halifax for Victoria, B. C., to engage in the sealing business, put into Liscomb, a port on the Nova Scotia coast, reporting the loss of her captain, who it was alleged was swept overboard by a sea.

Sensational reports were given out tonight that the vessel had encountered by the craft and how they encountered her she made her way into Liscombe, reporting the loss of her captain. The reports caused considerable comment in Halifax, and it was known that the vessel has since put back to Halifax, not damaged in the slightest.

The reports given by the crew at Liscombe and at Halifax are conflicting, and mariners are of the opinion that Captain Gullin was the victim of foul play. It was known that he had no real hundred dollars in his possession when he sailed from Halifax, and also that some of the members of the crew were opposed to making the trip. The police have received intimations that the circumstances demand investigation and detectives are working on the case.

THEORY OF STRIKES

Mr. Andrew Carnegie Credits Most Of Them To Employers' Assistants—Compensation Laws

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Nine out of ten strikes are due to employer's assistants, not to any question of the money involved, is the opinion of Andrew Carnegie, who addressed the delegates to the National Civic Federation.

"The more capital does for labor, the more profit the employer makes," said Mr. Carnegie. "I have not had any strikes in 25 years. I have not had any money anything to say about labor but myself."

Mr. Carnegie thought the workingman's compensation act was a step in the right direction.

"I want to see this movement take the form of evolution rather than revolution," said Col. Roosevelt, referring to the purposes of the federation. "I wish to see labor legislation always enacted after conferences between leaders of labor and those men who are

COAL LAND TITLE UPSET BY COURT

Judge Hanford At Seattle Directs Cancellation In Case Of Property Held By Washington Securities Company

SEATTLE, Jan. 12.—By a decision upholding the United States government, Judge C. H. Hanford, in the district court this morning, directed that a decree be entered by which the title to coal lands in King county owned by the Washington Securities company, be cancelled and restored to the government. Among those who compose the Washington Securities Company are J. W. Clise, C. J. Smith, A. S. Kerry, George E. Stone, H. R. Clise and W. P. Trimble. Several of these defendants are known as the "Cunningham claimants" in the famous Alaska case.

The lands involved are undeveloped coal lands near Lawson in this county, on which little money has been expended in development work. An appeal from Judge Hanford's decision will undoubtedly be taken by attorneys for the Washington Securities Company.

The patents, according to the complaint, issued under the homestead law to individuals who entered as trespassers after several thousand dollars had been expended in the development of a coal mine. The evidence showed that the defendant corporation bought its coal land, relying upon the report of a mining expert as to its mineral value and upon an abstract of the record as to the nature and condition of the title.

The patents, it is alleged, were issued in violation of the law, the discovery of coal and the prior development of the coal veins. When the final proofs were submitted the land office was apprised of prior claims, but apparently did not fully inquire into the mineral character of the lands and issued patents under the homestead law. The complaint by Commissioner Todd developed the fact that the defendant corporation, the Washington Securities Company, had deposited with the government's title had been conveyed to homestead settlers, who had made but little pretense of farming.

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ROLING MILLS BURNED

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 14.—The rolling mills of the Hamilton Steel & Iron Company were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss will reach \$20,000.

Caused By Jealousy

PORTLAND, Jan. 14.—James Demopios tonight shot and probably fatally injured Thomas Stack, a bartender, while the latter was in a logging house conducted by Demopios' wife. Demopios after the shooting ran toward the waterfront, disappearing through the rear entrance to a saloon. He has not been apprehended. Demopios is believed to be jealous of his wife.

Election Of U.S. Senators

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In spite of the effort of Senator Hale to prevent its consideration, the Senate today defeated, by a vote of 43 to 17, his motion to adjourn, and took up the Borah resolution amending the constitution to provide for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. After an hour's debate the Senate went into executive session, but Senator Borah declared that he would call up the resolution in the immediate future and press it.

Inhaler Gas

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Because his pay as flagman in the employ of the Southern Pacific Company was reduced from \$60 to \$56 a month, Chris Olsen turned on the gas in his home in Berkeley tonight. He was found dead by his wife when she returned from an errand. Mrs. Olsen said her husband had been in the employ of the Southern Pacific for 27 years, and was heartbroken when he learned he was derated. He had carefully removed a pot canary from the room where he lay down for his last sleep.

STRUCK BY TRAIN AT 10 MILE POST

Man Killed Late Last Night By E. & N. Freight—Body Left All Night At Place Of Accident

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SNOW AND WIND STILL HAMPERING

Trains Tied Up Various Parts Of Canadian And American Roads—Intense Cold In The East

WINNIPEG, Jan. 13.—Intense cold from the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains prevailed again today, and to sunny Alberta again falls the record of the coldest temperature recorded on the coast. At Edmonton it was 52 below zero on official registration, which has never been equaled since Christmas evening, 1879. Prince Albert registered 50 below zero.

FERNIE, Jan. 13.—The snowstorm is still raging in the town of Fernie, and it is the worst in the history of the past, and the temperature is 20 below zero. Relief parties are leaving Fernie to carry assistance to any who may need it.

CARSON, Nev., Jan. 13.—One of the heaviest storms in many years is raging in this section today. Six feet of snow is reported at the Glenbrook summit, with a stiff wind drifting it into the canyon. Electric and power wires are badly disabled. The snow on the mountains brought by this storm assures plenty of water for farmers and stockmen in local waters.

KALISPELL, Mont., Jan. 13.—While the weather has somewhat moderated, and headway can be made in the snow, the presence of eight dead engines and three dead rotaries at various points has hindered the work on the Great Northern road. Superintendent Smith telephoned from the snowdrifts today that trains would get through the Rocky Mountains tomorrow.

VANCOUVER FOG CAUSES ACCIDENT

Ferry Steamers Meet While Crossing Inlet—Both Well Laden With Passengers—But Little Damage Done

VANCOUVER, Jan. 14.—A collision in midstream today between the ferry steamers St. George and North Vancouver, due to the prevailing dense fog, was the most serious accident and problem in local waters.

The St. George had left the other side at 8.50 o'clock a. m., the hour when a large number of North Vancouverites were crossing to this side on business. The North Vancouver a very small steamer, was also well filled. When both boats were nearly half way across the inlet, but obscured from each other by the fog, the St. George altered her course slightly to the east, and immediately the North Vancouver hove in sight. Both steamers at once reversed their engines, but the collision was unavoidable. The St. George rammed the smaller boat aft, and considerably damaged some of her housework. The North Vancouver was able to continue in commission, but the steering gear of the St. George was sufficiently damaged to lay her off for several hours.

It is stated that considering the number of passengers aboard both boats and the imminence of danger remarkable self-possession was preserved.

The Princess Charlotte, in groping her way from No. 5 shed, C. P. R. wharf, toward the Narrows, was suddenly crossed by the Jean, and hastily backing up barely escaped bumping her stern into the wharf at No. 3 shed.

INTERESTED IN LABOR FOR THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY

He was positive that the federal government was the only power capable of dealing with great corporations.

Col. Roosevelt renewed his attack on certain decisions by the courts.

The delegates to the federation were entertained tonight at a banquet. Senator Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, spoke for "The Regulation of Interstate Commerce."

Travel In Alaska

SEATTLE, Jan. 12.—A special cable to the Post-Intelligencer from Seward, Alaska, says: Alex Smith, the Nome mail carrier, arrived tonight, making the trip from Etah to City in 132 hours of actual travelling. The trails are good, he says, and he considers this the best route for intending mushers to the interior camps. He reports 300 on route to Seward from Etah and Tacoma. Butter, bacon and many other foodstuffs are short in the camps, and prices are soaring. Smith says Olaf Hanson attempted suicide at Tacoma by shooting himself with a shotgun while dependent over being "kicked" by the men about his cabin. The wound was not fatal. William Kindred, Earl Byers, William Glicher, Edward Welsh, Dave Crockett, Harry Huffer and others also arrived from Etah tonight, and will leave on the Alameda.

LUMBER DUTY

Washington Special Says Sir Wilfrid Laurier May Be Able To Announce U. S. Concession

TORONTO, Jan. 12.—A special despatch to the Telegram from Washington today says: "When Sir Wilfrid Laurier goes to the forestry convention at Quebec next week, it is probable that he will be in a position to announce a substantial reduction in the United States duty on unfinished lumber, now standing at a dollar and a quarter per thousand feet in the Payne-Aldrich tariff, if guarded by the hint to this effect was given today. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was personally responsible for the calling of the convention."

TAKE MEASURES AGAINST PLAGUE

Foreign And Chinese Physicians Hold Conference And Decide To Recommend Quarantine At Great Wall

PEKING, Jan. 14.—Owing to the spread of the bubonic plague in Manchuria, there was a conference today of physicians of the foreign legations and missions and several Chinese, who decided to recommend a five day quarantine on first class passengers at the Great Wall until observation camps can be established at Harbin, Mukden and Shanhiwan. They also recommended the immediate cessation of second and third class passenger traffic. The foreigners in Peking and Tientsin are alarmed over the epidemic, though they are taking measures to prevent infection.

AGAINST MRS. SCHENCK

Professional Nurse Who Attended Millionaire Gives Evans Hurtful to Woman's Case

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 12.—It was woman against woman at today's session of the Schenck trial. Alma J. Evans, a professional nurse, testified on the stand her story against Laura Farnsworth Schenck, and the circumstances that influenced her to suspect that Mrs. Schenck was poisoning her husband, John O. Schenck, who is now almost recovered. It was Mrs. Schenck who attended Schenck during his illness, and she testified on direct examination that Mrs. Schenck had lost her love for the wealthy pork packer. She testified that time and again Mrs. Schenck had instructed her that if John died suddenly, to go to his trousers pocket as soon as the breath left his body to take the keys to his safe deposit box, and tell her before Schenck's family knew of the doctor's report.

The state also brought out, through Dr. Charles G. Glaeser, of John Hopkins University, that the first bottle of mineral water sent him for analysis contained three and six-tenths grains of arsenic to the half gallon.

Miss Evans testified that "dummy" bottles of medicine were kept in the bathroom of the suite occupied by Schenck at the North Wheeling hospital, while the real remedies given Schenck were kept in another part of the building. She said the bottles were placed there as a decoy, and that the accused woman had an opportunity to "doctor" them. Mrs. Schenck, she said, had gone into the bathroom containing the bottles, locked the door, and remained inside for 15 minutes.

At another time the witness testified Mrs. Schenck had told her that "John is too old for me. I want a young society husband." She said the accused had confided to her that "John was too much of a business man" to suit her, as she thought she was "entitled to break into society," on account of her wealth.

Bishop Rowe on Alaska

SEATTLE, Jan. 12.—Bishop P. T. Rowe, of Alaska, spoke at a Trinity Church dinner tonight on Alaska's needs. He said Gifford Pinchot's ideas regarding Alaska would hamper it, and thought the people should be allowed the use of the coal in order to develop the country. He said Captain Perry was ignorant of Eskimos and was cruel in saying they should not have missionary support. They are, said the bishop, susceptible of civilization and appreciative of Christianity.

Freight Rate Investigation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—An investigation of certain advances in freight rates on grain and grain products in the middle west and north-west indicated several weeks ago by the Interstate Commerce Commission

FATAL EXPLOSION ON FERRY BOAT

Mining Engineer Instantly Killed And Others Badly Injured By Blowing Up Of Chemical Compound

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—A bottle of a chemical compound dropped by a crew member in the Oakland, Norbon, a well known mining engineer, is believed to have caused an explosion last Friday on the Southern Pacific ferry boat Berkeley, plying between this city and Oakland, which brought instant death to orthon Norbon, injuring two others and creating a panic among the 2000 passengers crowding the vessel's deck.

The explosion occurred in the lavatory in which were four others besides Norbon. Norbon's body was blown into the bay. Roy L. Sampson and Edwin Hoffschneider were badly hurt; the latter perhaps fatally. A. C. Miller and Louis Sauer were cut and bruised in the wreck of the lavatory, but escaped serious injury.

All the injured reside in Oakland. Norbon was identified at the Oakland morgue by a letter in his pocket and a notebook which contained a list of explosive chemicals and which are thought to have been carried in a compound in Norbon's person. There were no witnesses of the accident, and the exact cause may never be known.

Norbon was a Norwegian, residing in Berkeley. He was said to have been well known for his operations in South Africa and Mexico. He had been engaged in mining work for many years in Shasta county, California.

PIONEER PASSES AWAY

Mrs. Margaret Loring, Born Here In 1852, Died At Hazelton On December 20

Another pioneer of Northern British Columbia, has passed away in the person of Mrs. Margaret Loring, who died on Tuesday, December 20, according to advices just received.

The deceased was born at Victoria in 1852, the daughter of Donald McAuley (H. B. Co.), and his wife, who resided during her childhood at Port Simpson, being a particularly bright and pretty child, she and her sisters were a great joy to her parents.

She resided in Victoria for some time, where she met Mr. T. H. Hanley, then the firm of Cunningham & Hanley, whom she married in 1871, at Port Simpson, she went to the coast with Captain and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Hanley's meeting her there, having come from the firm's place of business at Hazelton.

Of this union was born a family of five sons and two daughters, all living at the present time, the daughters being respectively Mrs. E. R. Cox and Mrs. J. C. Boyd.

Secondly, Miss McAuley married Mr. R. E. Loring, Indian agent at Hazelton, who survives her, and by whom she had one daughter and two sons, all living.

The deceased was well known as a kind-hearted and charitable lady. Having a perfect knowledge of the Indian tongue, she was of invaluable service to her husband as interpreter, accompanying him on most of his official trips, he was a good friend to the Indians.

She suffered greatly in her last illness, and death came to her as a happy release.

CHILDREN BURNED

Residence of Galician at Winnipeg Destroyed and Three Little Ones Perish

WINNIPEG, Jan. 12.—Three children were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the residence of a Galician named Putsloek, in the Elmwood division, this afternoon. The couple had been married five years and had three children, aged four and two years and one month, the two youngest being girls.

The mother had left the house shortly after 1 o'clock to go to the store, leaving the two youngest children asleep in their cot. When she returned she found the house in flames, and made frenzied efforts to gain access to the children, but the fierceness of the flames barred her way.

The fire brigade shortly afterwards arrived on the scene and soon had the fire under control, but on entering the ruins the badly charred bodies of the children were found.

It is not known how the fire started, but as there were two stoves in the building, a fire in each, it is supposed that a spark was the cause, igniting some nearby inflammable material. Another theory is that the boy started the fatal blaze. The mother is prostrated and is being cared for by friends. The father has been in this country eight years and speaks English very fluently.

Afraid Of Friday, Thirteenth

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Rains of the past two days have so mired the aviation grounds, rendering ascent by the aviators both difficult and hazardous. The aviation committee announced late today that there would be no further attempts to fly before Saturday. Tomorrow is Friday, the thirteenth, and it is understood that several of the aviators declared against continuance of the meet on the "hoodoo" day, even if weather and ground conditions proved favorable.

Mr. Michael Wilkinson, of Vancouver, has arrived by the steamer Princess Charlotte from the mainland yesterday on his way to California.

PROGRAMME OUT FOR THE CONCLUSION OF THE SECRETARY'S MEETING

The business of the first session of the annual convention of the I. O. O. F. of mover and second of his Honor's Speech, was held in the hall of the Exposition, their speeches as might be expected representative business men of the Coast and Provincial section. Upon Mr. Mansson's remarks, the day, rivalled by the Opposition leader, and Mr. William Selkirk, the latter shall have the honor of being to this first orator of the sessions—with a doughty Weisman from the Provincial section. The day's continuance of the Premier or else Mr. Selkirk will be heard in connection with his progress and future during the session.

The expectation is that will close on Wednesday number of the member of the House having expressed his desire to participate, and that the Premier will take up Ministerial measures as a name of Hon. Dr. Yocum ready for introduction and advancement.

Among these is the proposed bill for the ratification of the sealands at Point Grey reversion purposes, the resolution of the time of the University endowment to be selected, a bill for of the Civil Service Act appointments necessary for each year, and the stipulated time for amendments to be made after the first of July, and the Health Inspector and periodical inspections, fishing, railway, fishing camps for the purpose of pure water, and conditions as will operate of the health of therein.

The sessional bill of number of public meetings importance to the being of the country, an expected mature consideration. The bill of ratification of coal miners' articles may be instated these, another is the bill of the regulation of tea, by which it is intended British Columbians' companies as aim to open Trust companies while companies, through it to continue speculation, the result of that, relating to the general raising Province, by providing machinery for the railway companies, and each group of prominent business men, Parliament for a part of the money in such proportion of the undertakings to shut out the gambler while constituting state to the sincere meaning business in addition to the transport of the country.

The session, while it is not a midable, may therefore bill in legislation to be in effect before the end of February, which may forward to as the approprogation.

After the address of his Honor's Speech was read, the session was adjourned. The address was read by Mr. W. H. Hayward, Deputy Speaker of the meeting and unanimous being required by the procedure which will come into force and of the Deputy Speaker, who is therefore under the new rules office has served effectively during sessions. The choice of Speaker was proposed by Mr. Selkirk and Mr. McBrine and gracefully

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The Colonist

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00
Six months75
Three months50
Best postage to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Mr. A. J. Morley has been re-elected mayor. He polled a substantial majority over either of his opponents, although his vote is 321 less than half that cast at the election, and only a little over one-quarter of the total vote in the city. The stalwarts have been sufficiently numerous to have elected a candidate by a great majority over all those in the field. They numbered about 2,700. Mr. Oliver made a very remarkable run. He was only some three days in the field, had no organization, no committees and only two or three friends who took an active interest in his success on polling day. That he should have polled so large a vote, in view of the long time during which the other candidates have been before the people and the energy they put into their work of organization, is high testimony to the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

There have been some changes in the Aldermanic Board, and while we do not wish to be understood as reflecting at all upon the capacity and general worthiness of the aldermen, who replace defeated members of the former board, we must express regret that things turned out so as to deprive the citizens of the services of gentlemen who served them well last year. The new Board of Aldermen will, we think, prove a good one.

The Sooké-by-law was adopted by a very large majority. We think the ratepayers have made a great mistake, but hope that results will show that we are in error. Conscientiously and to the best of our ability, we endeavored to persuade the ratepayers to take a course which we regarded as still regard, as more in the public interest than the plan that has been adopted; but a majority of them did not see the matter in the same light as we did and there does not seem to be anything to do but accept their decision and hope it is for the best.

The defeat of the Theatre by-law a second time seems to be conclusive evidence that the ratepayers do not favor investing money in an enterprise of that nature. The passage of the Telephone bylaw is a subject for congratulation. The other bylaws were adopted, the only wonder being that anyone felt called upon to vote against them.

A CHALLENGE

It is not the custom of the Colonist to pay attention to attacks made upon it, and in consequence certain persons seem to have reached the conclusion that it is always safe to malign this paper and those connected with it. Attacks upon the Colonist are attacks upon those who write and are responsible for its utterances. We take the liberty of believing that these persons have not forfeited the esteem and confidence of the members of the community and that their attitude on all public questions will bear the closest scrutiny. Yesterday morning a sheet was circulated in this city; the leading article in it was a reference to the Colonist and purports to have been written by W. Stevenson. We have a pretty clear idea who W. Stevenson is, but do not propose to say so at this time. We shall for the present content ourselves with challenging him to make his false, malicious and utterly contemptible statements good. We offer him the use of the files of the Colonist to discover proof of what he says; we offer him the columns of the Colonist as a means of making his proof public. We tell him at the same time that he must be prepared to take the consequences of his acts in such way as the Colonist sees fit to make him feel them. This is all we are going to say at the present time, except to give fair notice to all maligners of decent men that we propose heretofore to deal with them as they deserve. We have put up with all of this contemptible slander that we intend to stand, and we call upon W. Stevenson to make good his charges or stand convicted before the community as utterly dishonorable.

THE SPEECH

The speech with which the Lieutenant-Governor opened the Legislature was along the general lines foreshadowed in the Colonist yesterday. It is a document of very great interest. It exhibits an excellent appreciation of the present conditions of the province and the necessities of the future. It presents a review of an exceedingly interesting year; it promises very important legislation for the future. On reading the speech the first impression created upon the mind of one who has watched the development of

affairs in Canada since Confederation is the growing importance of the provincial legislatures. At the time of the union of the provinces it was thought by many that those bodies would fall off in influence and in the character of the subjects dealt with. The speech shows how differently things have worked out, and it is not too much to say that even the programme submitted to Parliament by the federal government surpasses in interest that which the various local governments submit to the provincial houses. We shall not discuss the several features of the speech. This will be done when the measures are brought down. Meanwhile we congratulate the government upon this fresh evidence of its appreciation of the requirements of British Columbia.

OUR GREAT RESOURCES

Everything seems to indicate that the coming summer will witness a large influx of people into what Premier McBride some time ago called New British Columbia. This is the region lying north of the dry belt and of which the upper part of the Fraser river and the Nechaco form great arterial waterways. It is really a very remarkable country in many ways. In the past the Colonist has printed much relating to it, and possibly the older residents of the province have a pretty good general idea of its possibilities in the way of settlement. No one can know them fully because they are not fully known. All that can be said with certainty is that they are very much greater than we used to think ten years or so ago, and that, as the examination of the country proceeds, the extent of cultivable lands is found to be greater and greater. From Burrard Inlet to Francois Lake is an area of which we are only beginning to form any adequate idea. The distance in a direct line is, roughly speaking, about three hundred and fifty miles. We are now speaking of the area lying east of the Coast Range. If a belt of country be taken here having a breadth of fifty miles, it could be so located that there would hardly be a single resident in it, except at the extreme south, and the approximately 10,000,000 acres, that would be comprised in it would be to a very large extent available for settlement. This is not intended to show the limit of the area of which this can be said, but only to afford some idea of what a vast region in the interior of the province may soon be filled with an industrious and prosperous population. In the great triangular area, which has its truncated apex at Vancouver, its base on the Nechaco river, the Fraser river for its perpendicular and the coast range for its hypotenuse, there are about 30,000 square miles, or say 28,000,000 acres, a very large part of which is fit for colonization, and very much of the remainder is mineralized or forested or both. A part of this area is semi-arid, an abundance of water being available for purposes of irrigation, but the northern part has sufficient rainfall. This northern part, which is the larger, is included in "New British Columbia." One great requisite of this region is transportation, and none of the railway projects now in course of being carried out is so located as to provide it. This is not the fault of the policy of either the federal or the provincial government, but arises solely from the vastness of the province. Not many persons are able to appreciate the magnitude of the problem involved in the opening of this New British Columbia to settlement. It must be grappled with notwithstanding its magnitude.

AN AMBITIOUS PROGRAMME

The following is stated to be the programme which the Asquith Ministry will submit to Parliament, not of course, all at once, but during the life of the existing House of Commons:

1. Veto Bill.
2. Local government for Ireland, and possibly home rule all round.
3. Electoral reform, including:
 - (a) Re-distribution according to population. The basis will be about 12,000 voters for one member.
 - (b) One man one vote.
 - (c) Elections on one and the same day. (Elections now last three weeks.)
 - (d) Payment of members—£1,500 a year.
 - (e) Reduction of the legal expenses of elections.
 - (f) Stringent regulations as to voters.
 - (g) Three months' residence to qualify for a vote. (It now take about 18 months.)
4. State insurance against:
 - (a) Unemployment.
 - (b) Sickness.
 - (c) Invalidity.
5. Disestablishment of the Church of England in Wales.

This is very formidable. It would be in a sense revolutionary, but this does not necessarily mean that it would be objectionable. Speaking especially of the proposals under the head of Electoral Reform, it may be pointed out that in Canada we recognize the principle of representation by population, although we do not carry it out very accurately when it comes to dividing the country up into constituencies. We have the "one man one vote" principle, although it did not always obtain throughout the British North American provinces. Simultaneous elections are now the

rule in Canada. The payment of members has always been the practice in British North America. The reduction of the legal expenses of elections probably means a reduction in the election expenses which a candidate may legally incur, and in Canada these are theoretically at least, very low. Stringent regulations as to voters already exist with us and so also does the short residential qualification. Yet it is quite true that the changes in the law of elections to bring about these provisions in the United Kingdom would be revolutionary. It is impossible to foresee what the result of them might be upon the constitution of the next House of Commons and therefore upon the future of the nation.

The Premier of the Australian Commonwealth proposes that the status of the over-seas natives shall be fixed at the forthcoming imperial conference. We do not think there will ever be any question in point of fact as to what that status will be in the event of hostilities arising in which the Empire is involved. Nevertheless the subject seems to eminently be a proper one for discussion.

Newspaper readers need not be surprised if any morning they read of a serious outbreak in Italy. There is great dissatisfaction among the employees on the railways, and they threaten, unless their demands are met to go on strike and adopt what is known in France as "sabotage," and means the organized destruction of property. The Italian government is ready to meet the demands made upon it to some extent, but claims to be financially unable to concede everything that is asked.

Ottawa decided to continue its board of control. When the board system was adopted a year ago it was understood that a plebiscite should be taken at the next municipal election as to its continuance. There was a very strong case made against it, not because the system was objectionable in itself, but because the constitution of the board was not representative of the various elements composing the population of Ottawa. The ratification of the former decision of the citizens is under the circumstances all the stronger endorsement of the board system.

It would be manifestly unfair to comment upon the probable outcome of the investigation, now in progress in Vancouver into the fraud in Chinese immigration, until the evidence is all in and the Commissioner has delivered his findings. Such comment as might be made at this stage might easily be misleading. One thing has been demonstrated, and it is that the investigation was not undertaken any too soon. Another is that much has been brought to light, which calls for a good deal of explanation. We do not say that the explanation may not be forthcoming, but only that it ought to be possible to conduct the business now under investigation so that no explanation would be called for.

During the past few weeks the people of Victoria have been afflicted with the circulation of literature of the vilest kind. We are not now speaking of statements pertaining to municipal politics, but of certain other matter usually considered as unfit for publication in anything except books for the use of the medical profession and students of criminology. This horrible stuff has been spread broadcast and has been eagerly devoured by boys and girls, into whose minds it has put ideas that have not found a lodgment even in the minds of the majority of men of mature years. Unfortunately some well disposed people have seen fit to give their countenance to the publication of this abominable matter. We think we are quite within the mark in saying that there is not a city in Canada, and we very greatly doubt if there is a city in the United States, where such a thing would be permitted. The matter published is so vile that we can find no words to characterize it as it deserves.

Weekly Banana Train

SEATTLE, Jan. 12.—Through service for weekly banana trains from Florida points to Seattle has been inaugurated tomorrow evening a train of refrigerator cars, known as the "Seattle banana train" and containing bananas only, to be booked up immediately for distribution to the Canadian Pacific and other points in the northwest. The service was the culmination of plans of the Harriman line to divert this traffic from the Illinois Central, the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific by way of Chicago, St. Paul and Winnipeg, and handle the business via the coast exclusively.

For Present Protection

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—Twenty-two leading manufacturers of Canada held a meeting last night, which lasted until after midnight, and decided to affirm to the government that the present protection afforded by the tariff should be maintained.

LISBON, Jan. 12.—The Secretary of State for Railways has resigned, on the demand of the strikers. A cabinet council spent the evening debating the situation.

TRUTH IN A NUTSHELL

Honest Goods At Honest Prices

Does it pay to read advertisements? It depends on whose they are. If they are ours, most assuredly—yes. Why? Because every word of our advertisement is truthful. We do not say one thing and think another; that is proved by the success of our business. Every person with sufficient common sense knows how business grows. There is only one way, and that way is by our methods, being truthful, giving good value, and keeping first quality.

Excellence Is the Chief Merit of These Dinner Sets



LIMOGES CHINA DINNER SETS

100 pieces, beautiful forget-me-not design, with gold handles, also designs in hellebore, pink roses and green floral, at **\$25.00**

98 pieces in beautiful violet patterns, with gold edge, also in a beautiful fern design, at **\$50.00**

CARLSBAD CHINA DINNER SETS

98 pieces with handsome floral border **\$14.00**



CARLSBAD CHINA DINNER SETS

112 pieces in white and gold **\$20.00**
110 pieces in maroon and gold **\$30.00**
111 pieces, bridal rose pattern with gilt edge **\$30.00**

SEMI-PORCELAIN DINNER SETS

97 pieces, plain white, raised border **\$9.00**
98 pieces, with floral pattern and gilt border **\$12.50**
105 pieces, brown, floral design **\$15.00**
113 pieces, pink and green border, gilt edge **\$17.00**

See the Table Linen We Sell and Compare

The most important of all is beautiful White Table Linens, linen that is white as snow. The Table Linens we sell here will give you a table of beautiful appearance. It will help greatly to show off to advantage

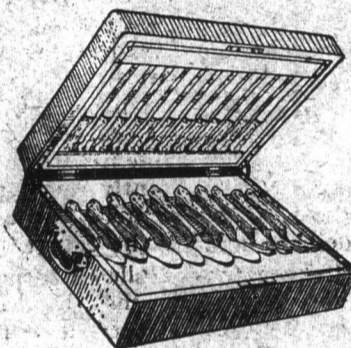


the articles that are on it. For good advice and suggestions regarding this, visit our second floor.

- Unbleached Table Linens at, per yard, \$1.00 to **45¢**
- Bleached Table Linens at, per yard, \$1.25 to **65¢**
- Table Cloths, 2 x 2, \$4.25 to **\$2.50**
- Table Cloths, 2 x 2 1/2, from, each **\$3.00**
- Table Cloths, 2 x 3 yards, from, each **\$3.75**
- Table Napkins, per doz., \$7.50 to **\$1.00**

Keen Cutlery at Keen Prices

There are lots of stores that sell Cutlery, or rather, keep it. We keep Cutlery and sell it, because it is the best. It is an easy matter to make a mistake in buying Cutlery, you may see some that looks real good, but you don't have to use it very long till you find out your mistake. We keep nothing but the best of everything, and our Cutlery is the best that money can buy, and it is cutlery that will last you for ever. We have no inferior kind to choose from, so you are safe in buying these goods here. Let us show you our large assortment.



CARVING SETS

3-Piece Carving Sets, in beautifully lined cases, consisting of knife, fork and steel, from \$12.00 to **\$4.50**
5-Piece Carving Sets, from \$20.00 to **\$7.50**

FRUIT KNIFE CASES

In beautiful cases, lined with satin, 6 in case. Beautiful pearl handles, \$7.50, \$6.50 **\$6.00**

DESSERT SETS

Beautiful oak and green cases with copper trimmings, containing 1 dozen knives and forks, with pearl handles, and sterling mounts, \$35.00, \$30.00, \$25.00 and **\$20.00**
Cases in dark brown and green, containing half dozen dessert knives and forks with pearl handles and sterling mounts, \$15.00 and **\$12.00**

Wine Glasses of All Kinds to Suit All

Have you plenty of Wine Glasses, or are you wanting to replace some broken ones? We have Wine Glasses of all kinds with every kind of pattern you can wish for. If you are going to buy Wine Glasses for the first time, buy them here, where you can have them replaced if you should happen to break one, once in a while. We have a fine assortment for you to select from.

- Decanters, quart size, with cut neck and fern design, engraved, per pair **\$3.75**
- Also in pint size, at, per pair **\$3.00**
- Etched Port Glasses, Per dozen **\$2.50**
- Etched Sherry Glasses, Per dozen **\$2.50**

- Decanters, in beautiful etched patterns—
Quart size, Per pair **\$9.00**
Pint size, Per pair **\$7.00**
Water Glasses, from, per dozen **60¢**
Etched Claret Glasses, Per dozen **\$3.50**

1847 Rogers Bros. "Silver Plate That Wears"

For more than half a century the careful purchaser has insisted upon the original Rogers Silverware. The genuine is known by the trade mark, 1847 Rogers Bros. This is the heaviest tripleplate made. There are many instances where spoons, forks, etc., bearing the 1847 Rogers Bros. trade mark have become cherished possessions as the result of daily use and association throughout a lifetime, and have been handed down as family heirlooms. Thus does the famous brand of silverware justify its title, "SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS," a guarantee superior to claims made for brands that have not been long enough in use to test their quality by time.

1847 Rogers Bros. is as famous for the beauty of its patterns as it is for quality. You are invited to inspect our line, which includes all the most popular patterns in this favorite brand.

- TIPPED PATTERN**
Teaspoons, Per dozen **\$4.00**
Dessert Spoons, Per dozen **\$6.00**
Table Spoons, Per dozen **\$7.00**
Dessert Forks, Per dozen **\$6.00**
- WINDSOR PATTERN**
Teaspoons, Per dozen **\$4.50**
Dessert Spoons, Per dozen **\$7.00**
Table Spoons, Per dozen **\$8.00**
Dessert Forks, Per dozen **\$7.00**
Table Forks, Per dozen **\$8.00**
- VISTA PATTERN**
Teaspoons, Per dozen **\$4.50**
Dessert Spoons, Per dozen **\$7.00**
Table Spoons, Per dozen **\$8.00**
Dessert Forks, Per dozen **\$7.00**
Table Forks, Per dozen **\$8.00**
- PRISCILLA PATTERN**
Dessert Spoons, Per dozen **\$5.50**
Table Spoons, Per dozen **\$9.50**
Dessert Forks, Per dozen **\$8.50**
Table Forks, Per dozen **\$9.50**
Fruit Knives, Half doz. in box **\$3.00**
Gravy Ladles, in 6 patterns, Each **\$1.50**
- A. D. Coffee Spoons**, in assorted patterns. Half dozen in beautifully lined box **\$2.00**
- Berry Spoons**, assorted patterns, gilt horn handle, Each **\$2.00**
- Silver**, Each **\$2.50**



Vesta
Lend elegance to the serving of dessert. One of the favorite designs is the Vesta in "1847 ROGERS BROS." "Silver Plate That Wears"
It is a pleasure to show these articles.

- PRISCILLA PATTERN**
Soup Ladles, Each **\$4.00**
Nut Crackers, Each **\$1.00**
- AVON PATTERN**
Teaspoons, Per dozen **\$5.00**
Dessert Spoons, Per dozen **\$8.50**
Table Spoons, Per dozen **\$9.50**
Dessert Forks, Per dozen **\$8.50**
Table Forks, Per dozen **\$9.50**

WEILER BROS

On Your Judgment as to Quality and Price We Rest Our Case

Our Ads. Put You In Touch With Best Values

The history of the Stewarts of little else than a domestic. The time illustrates a twopen patriotism undoubtedly patrician area below they owed allegiance on occasion to edom. Of loyalty bles gave or w King as suited t were constantly today is that th quite justifiable, would cause the posed him and fall into his hand what we would was considered t petty chief or possibly due in a the tenure by w held. The law of by universal con whose veins flow Lion considered good as those of was complicated lish kings to a r idom, a claim wh of the occupants uly recognized. ded any part o King possessed a authority within Lords of the Isl exercised all th sovereigns, and t the great nobles be flattery to say reached anything ization as preval in France. Inde We have seen th ert Bruce consist emy and laying ccessors emulated already mentioned years the land re had been cultiv with thickets an beasts. When a to fight for Scotl they were amaze adopted. As so vanced, every on and betake thes ing and destroy with them. Suc themselves to th had come with th and much booty, times of truce w between the bar conditions civiliz res, and moreov be unnecessary b a campaign with of oatmeal tid whom a bed was

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John took the crowned, in defe that the former tish history. He sically. He had Rothsay, and Jar er and was a fin curred the hosti Albany, who wa that David was thous life. The bany to disciplin latter had done on the battlefield defence of Edin IV., but this was hated of his unc of representation should be done t profligacy. The arrest, and Davi Falkland Castle death. Thus pe very type neede her dire distress ion was at this s father was ea France to be du

An Hour with the Editor

SCOTTISH HISTORY

The history of Scotland after the accession of the Stewarts continues for many years to be little else than a series of wars, national and domestic. The condition of the country at that time illustrates very clearly the difference between patriotism and loyalty. The Scots were undoubtedly patriotic. Their patriotism in the first instance chiefly extended to the particular area belonging to the noble to whom they owed allegiance, but it went far enough on occasion to embrace the whole of the kingdom. Of loyalty there was scarcely any. Nobles gave or withheld their allegiance to the King as suited their own interests. Intrigues were constantly on foot. What seems strange today is that these things were regarded as quite justifiable. Now and then a strong king would cause the execution of those who opposed him and were unfortunate enough to fall into his hands, but in the majority of cases what we would look upon today as treason, was considered to be within the right of each petty chief or powerful baron. This was possibly due in a measure to the uncertainty of the tenure by which the Scottish crown was held. The law of succession was never fixed by universal consent, and all those persons in whose veins flowed the blood of William the Lion considered that their claims to it were as good as those of any one else. The situation was complicated by the assertion of the English kings to a right of lordship over the kingdom, a claim which, as we have seen, several of the occupants of the throne had unhesitatingly recognized. Nor was all Scotland, or indeed any part of it, ready to admit that the King possessed anything more than a nominal authority within his supposed realm. The Lords of the Isles, as they called themselves, exercised all the functions of independent sovereigns, and the same was true of many of the great nobles in Scotland itself. It would be flattery to say that the country at large had reached anything like as high a plane of civilization as prevailed in southern England and France. Indeed it could not be expected to. We have seen that the defensive policy of Robert Bruce consisted in retreating before an enemy and laying the country waste. His successors emulated his example, and as has been already mentioned, the result was that for years the land remained untilled, so that what had been cultivated fields became covered with thickets and were the haunts of wild beasts. When a French contingent came over to fight for Scotland against the English king, they were amazed at the course their allies adopted. As soon as the English hosts advanced, every one would abandon their homes and betake themselves to the mountains, burning and destroying what they could not carry with them. Such tactics did not commend themselves to the French adventurers, who had come with the hope of reaping some glory and much booty, and they returned home. In times of truce with England, there were wars between the barons themselves under such conditions civilization could not make progress, and moreover its refinements were felt to be unnecessary by men who would set out on a campaign with no other provision than a bag of oatmeal tied to their saddle-bags, and to whom a bed was a useless luxury.

In the reign of the first of the Stewarts, Robert II., as he is called, the most conspicuous man in Scotland, was undoubtedly James, Earl of Douglas, who was among those who claimed the crown. He withdrew his pretensions upon being given the hand of Euphemia, Robert's daughter, in marriage. He was a fine soldier and a true patriot in the broadest sense of the term. In the wars with England he was opposed by a worthy antagonist, Henry Percy, better known as Hotspur, son of the Earl of Northumberland. These two men were splendid types of the best product of the age in which they lived. Douglas fell at Otterbourne in a battle with Percy. Froissart, the historian, says that this was one of the most hotly contested fields of which we have any account. Victory rested with the Scots, but it was very dearly bought. Robert II. was not an efficient monarch, and when he died in 1388, after a reign of nineteen years, he left to his son John a kingdom distracted by domestic disorders and threatened by a fierce foe.

John took the name of Robert on being crowned, in deference to a popular superstition that the former was an unlucky name in Scottish history. He was weak mentally and physically. He had two sons, David, Duke of Rothsay, and James. David was much the elder and was a fine fellow in all respects, but incurred the hostility of his uncle, the Duke of Albany, who was able to persuade the King that David was leading a dissolute and rebellious life. The King therefore instructed Albany to discipline the Duke of Rothsay. The latter had done the kingdom splendid service on the battlefield, and especially in his able defence of Edinburgh Castle against Henry IV., but this was not able to save him from the hatred of his uncle. A conspiracy was formed to bring about his death, and it took the form of representations to the King that something should be done to cure the young man of his profligacy. The king consented to his son's arrest, and David was thrown a prisoner into Falkland Castle, where he was starved to death. Thus perished a man who was of the very type needed by Scotland in this period of her dire distress. James, the King's second son, was at this time in his eleventh year, and his father was easily persuaded to send him to France to be educated. The ship in which the

lad sailed was captured by the English, although it was during a truce, and James was taken to London, where Henry IV. assumed charge of his education, in which it must be conceded he showed much kindness and excellent judgment. But the shock was too great for the Scottish king, who died a year after, that is in 1406, leaving the kingdom in the hands of the unscrupulous and incapable Duke of Albany, who acted as regent until it became possible years after to effect an arrangement for the release of James to assume the Scottish Crown.

THE FOUNDATION OF LAW

II.

Last Sunday an attempt was made to show that the foundation of law lies in the right of every person, being alive, to remain alive as long as natural conditions will permit, and that out of this grew the right of property and the principle that the welfare of the state is the supreme law. It may not be unprofitable to follow the same line of thought a little further. Life is reproductive. This is true of everything that lives, from the lowest vegetable organism up to man. There is in the whole organic universe not only a desire for self-preservation, but also an impelling influence for reproduction. Perhaps one of the most striking illustrations of this is to be found in an ear of corn. Grown in its natural habitat, corn produces a minimum number of fertile seeds, but as it is grown in latitudes less favorable for germination, the seeds become more numerous and more generally fertile. All animate nature is inspired with the instinct of reproduction. A little thought will demonstrate that, as the human animal requires an exceptionally long time to become able to defend and support itself, the institution of the family is necessary to the preservation of the race. In the case of other animals, a few days, weeks or months are all that is required to enable the young to get enough food and seek shelter from danger; but even in their case infant mortality, from one cause or another, is very high. If it were not, the earth would be overrun with wild creatures. In the case of mankind, years are needed to qualify the young to protect and feed themselves, even under the most favorable conditions. Hence some recognized system for the protection of the young must be provided, or the earth would become depopulated. Herein we find the natural basis of the institution known as the family. It is necessary for the preservation of the race. From this we see that whatever tends to destroy the family relationship is an offence against the race, and the race is bound by every instinct of self-protection to punish those who offend against that relationship. Doubtless in working out this problem of racial protection by means of the family, mankind has made errors, but as that is the case with every other department of human law, we need not be surprised. "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee," was a commandment so expressed in order to emphasize to the Children of Israel their duty in that regard. They were seeking a promised land, and naturally everything bearing upon the tenure of their future domain would produce a profound effect upon their minds; but the inclusion of such a command in the fundamental laws laid down for their guidance has a special interest. The Israelites, who were gathered around Sinai, had just escaped from bondage and were enjoying a freedom unknown to their race for many generations. It is easy to understand the importance of impressing upon them the necessity of preserving the family relation. Hence this commandment, one that is spoken of as "the first commandment with promise." Indeed, it is the only commandment in the Decalogue to which a promise is attached. One might argue from this that of all the Ten this was deemed the most important; and if one reflects upon the object of the Israelitish migration from Egypt, we will see that, if the Ten Commandments were simply the edicts of Moses, he would very naturally lay the greatest stress upon the commandment, the observance of which was essential to the life of the nation; and if they were of Divine origin, we have the remarkable fact that the same pre-eminence is given to this fundamental principle in human society. The strength of Israel as a nation lay in the family relation, and one only needs to read history, or to observe the peoples of the modern world, to recognize that those, which are the strongest. It could be proved from the records of mankind that the days of those races, which have honored father and mother, in other words that have maintained most faithfully the family relation, have been long in the land, which the Lord their God has given them. The strength of Greece in the days of her golden glory lay in the family tie. Rome drew her all-conquering force from the same fruitful source of power. British greatness rests upon the family as a corner stone. Germany's strength arises from her fidelity to the family relation. It is not surprising, therefore, that sins against the family as an institution are regarded by mankind everywhere as those which are the hardest to forgive; that those vices, which tend to the destruction of home life and the rearing of healthy children, are looked upon as the most hateful of all, as the only vices which place those who practice them, outside the scope of human forgiveness. Now and then some self-styled champion of

woman's freedom protests against certain recognized social laws as survivals of man's tyranny; but they are not. They are the expression of the wisdom of human experience; they are necessary for the maintenance of the family as an institution; they are necessary for the preservation of the race.

THE EARTH

XV.

In proportion to its area Europe has an exceptionally large number of important rivers, although none of them approach in magnitude the great river systems of America. The greatest European river is the Volga, lying wholly in Russia, and having a drainage basin of 563,000 square miles. The Volga is 2,200 miles long. Its source is only 550 feet above the sea level. Its mouth, by which it flows into the Caspian Sea, is 86 feet below sea level. Therefore the river for a very considerable part of its course is also below the level of the sea. This is the only large river in the world of which this can be said. The Danube is the second European river. It has a length of 1,875 miles and a drainage basin of 300,000 square miles. Its source is on the northerly slope of the Alps and not far from the source of the Rhine. It breaks through the mountains, which extend northward from Switzerland into Germany, traverses the great plain of Hungary, breaks through the mountains of which the Balkans are the southern part and the Carpathians the northern, and then flows across the Wallachian Plains to the Black Sea. Its source is 2,850 feet above the sea level, and it receives the waters of sixty navigable streams. It is itself navigable for a long distance, and has played a very important part in the development of central Europe. The Dnieper is a fine river in southern Russia, having a length of about 1,000 miles, navigable almost all the way from its source to the sea. The Northern Dwina, which flows into the White Sea, is another Russian river, or rather group of rivers, having a common outlet. Their united length is upwards of 1,000 miles. The Rhine is 850 miles long, and has a drainage basin of 86,000 square miles. Of feeders, big and little, most of them little, it has 1,200. Its sources are in the Alps, one of them being at an altitude of 7,500 feet above the sea. It is nowhere half a mile in width. While navigable in many parts, its course is frequently interrupted by rapids and cascades. It enters the sea by means of a delta, where, in the course of ages, it has built up extensive alluvial deposits. The resemblance between the Rhine and the Fraser is in many respects very striking. Other important European rivers are: The Rhone, which rises in Switzerland, but flows chiefly through France. It is 550 miles long and navigable for 360 miles; the Loire, which is wholly in France, and is 645 miles long; the Seine, also in France, is 497 miles long, and is navigable for 350 miles; the Elbe is 550 miles long; the Ebro is a river in Spain, 340 miles long; the Tagus, in Spain and Portugal, is 540 miles long; the Vistula, chiefly in Russia, is 530 miles long; the Oder, 550 miles long, is in northeastern Germany; the Don, a river in Russia, is 468 miles long. Others might be named, but these will serve to give a general idea of the magnitude of European rivers. In the United Kingdom, the rivers are necessarily small, but the magnitude of some of them may be interesting for purposes of comparison. The Thames is 215 miles in length; the Severn 210, the Trent 140, and the Ouse 160, unite to form the Humber, 27 miles long; the Tyne, only 35 miles long, the Tweed 95, the Clyde 75 miles, the Shannon 224.

The rivers of Europe have played an exceedingly important part in the history of the world, a much more important part relatively than the rivers of America are likely to. Their number is very great, and perhaps it may be said with accuracy that their total mileage is greater than that of the rivers of any other part of the world of similar area.

THE THERMOMETER

Replying to a request for some information regarding thermometers, it may be stated that, while there are various kinds of "heat-measurers," for that is what thermometer means, the variety in popular use depends upon expansion of mercury under heat. Of all known metals mercury, that is quick-silver, melts at the lowest temperature, and as it melts, it expands just as other metals do. A rod of steel would serve as a thermometer, if it were not that steel responds very slowly to changes in temperature. The ordinary thermometer is a glass bulb at the end of a glass tube. Sufficient mercury is placed in it to fill the bulb, when solid. As soon as it melts, the mercury rises in the tube, and it mounts higher and higher as the heat increases. If the tube were open at the top and the heat were sufficient, the mercury would pass off in the form of vapor. Let us suppose we have such a bulb and tube with mercury in it. We place this in a mixture of finely pulverized ice and water, that is water just ready to freeze, and note the point at which the top of the mercury stands in the tube. This is the freezing point, and is marked accordingly. Then the tube is placed in boiling water, and the point at which the mercury then stands is marked, and this is the boiling point. We can divide the space between these points as we see fit, and the divisions would

be called degrees. Celsius, of Upsala, called the freezing point of water Zero, and divided the distance between it and the boiling point into 100 degrees. We use the Fahrenheit thermometer in this country, and it is also used in the United Kingdom and the United States. Fahrenheit endeavored to produce what he thought was the lowest temperature artificially obtainable, and he mixed salt and snow together. Putting his thermometer into this, he noted where the mercury stood, and called this Zero. He noted the freezing point of water and the boiling point of water, and divided the distance between them into 180 parts or degrees. He found that the difference between his Zero point and the freezing point of water was 32 degrees, and measuring downwards it was subsequently found that the point at which mercury stood when it is solid was 45 of these degrees below the Zero point. In the Fahrenheit thermometer, therefore, Zero is to be understood as the degree of cold produced by a mixture of snow and salt. When we say "below zero," we mean that it is colder than such a mixture. When we say "above zero," we mean that it is warmer than such a mixture; and the degrees are only a convenient means of indicating differences in temperature. When we say that there were a certain number of degrees of frost, we mean that the mercury contracted under the influence of the cold so that it stood so many degrees below the freezing point of water.

Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master-Pieces

(N. de Bertrand Lagim)

RICHARD WAGNER

II.

What Wagner accomplished in the artistic world may be described as the creation of a national music-drama. For his literary themes he sought amid the heroic traditions of the German people, and clothed them in his own inimitable poetry; his harmonies originated with himself, thus the whole conception of his art having taken place in his own mind, the result is consistent in every detail, the poetry is incomplete without the music, the song and action incomplete without the orchestra. In regard to the latter, a competent critic thus writes: "The orchestra speaks an articulate language; suggests, warns, alarms, melts, threatens or moves to tears of sympathy or joy—produces in short that 'demonic' emotion, the effect beyond all for which the reason can account, the effect which Goethe considered the highest achievement of all art. Indeed the music will not yield the whole secret of its charm until the words, the poetic thought, and the entire dramatic conception, have become completely a part of the hearer's mental equipment."

"The perfect artwork, according to Wagner, is the drama, and in order to bring about the perfection of that work, the artist must have the longing to impart, and his hearers a parallel longing to receive, there must be an intense sympathy between a composer and audience, or the work will prove ineffectual, unappealing. To put it a little more strongly, there must be a want on the part of a people for a great art, before that art can be produced. Wagner, in making his argument, cites Shakespeare, who "created for his fellow-players that drama which seems to us the more astounding as we see it rise by might of naked speech alone, without all help of kindred arts. One only help it had, the fancy of his audience, which turned with active sympathy to greet the inspiration of the poet's comrades. A genius the like of which was never heard, and a group of favoring chances never repeated, in common made amends for what they lacked in common. Their joint creative force, however, was need; and where this shows its nature-bidden might, there man can compass even the impossible to satisfy it; from poverty grows plenty, from want an overflow; the boorish figure of the homely folk's comedian takes on the bearing of a hero, the raucous clang of daily speech becomes the sounding music of the soul, the rude scaffolding of carpet-hung boards becomes a world-stage with all its wealth of scene. But if we take away this art-work from its frame of fortunate conditions, if we set it down outside the realm of fertile force which bore it from the need of this indefinite epoch, then do we see with sorrow that the poverty was still but poverty, the want but want; that Shakespeare was indeed the mightiest poet of all time, but his art-work was not yet the work for every age; that not his genius, but the incomplete and merely willing, not yet canning, spirit of his age's art had made him the Thespis of the tragedy of the future. In the same relation as stood the car of Thespis, in the brief time-span of the flowering of Athenian art, to the stage of Eschylus and Sophocles, so stands the stage of Shakespeare, which made of him a universal man, a very god, is yet but the kindred deed of the solitary Beethoven, who found the language of the artist-mankind of the future: only where these twin Phometheses—Shakespeare and Beethoven—shall reach out hands to one another; where the marble creations of Phidias shall bestir themselves in flesh and blood; where the painted counterfeit of nature shall quit its cribbing-frame on the warm-life-

blown framework of the future stage—there first, in the communion of all his fellow-artists, will the poet also find redemption."

The above words, when we bear in mind that they are but a translation, prove the right of Wagner to the title of philosopher as well as poet. It is small wonder that a man who had such wise and noble convictions, and the genius of a hundred artists rolled into one, made such a deep impression on his own nation and the artistic element of the whole world.

We have space only to cite a few of Wagner's poems. The central theme in all of them is Love, usually Love triumphant.

"Tristan and Isolde" is a modification of the old romance which artists before and after him have used as a theme to embellish with beautiful poetic harmonies. Wagner made a slight change in the original story. Tristan and Isolde had loved one another before they drank the potion, and throughout the poem Tristan remains faithful to King Mark. The triumph of the lover's passion is attained only in a death which reconciles all that has gone before.

The power of gold in "Rheingold" is contrasted with the power of love. "The love and faithfulness of Siegmund and Sieglinde in the 'Walkure' show Brunnhilde for the first time what love can do, and when Siegfried in the idyllic fairy-tale that bears his name, awakens her from her long sleep, she throws aside her Walkure nature for the joy of human love. Siegfried is the free, fate-defying man, triumphing over the powers of darkness and destiny; to him Wotan, ever seeking guidance from the mother of wisdom, is forced to yield. In the "Götterdämmerung" the god awaits the fullness of time, while the guileless Siegfried falls a victim to the wiles of man. But the end towards which Wotan blindly strove is attained by Siegfried's death. Brunnhilde, to whom the counsels of the gods are known, restores the symbolic ring to the daughters of the Rhine, and in twilight the ancient reign of the gods comes to an end. The reign of love is proclaimed as Brunnhilde immolates herself on Siegfried's funeral pyre.

It was in 1882 that Wagner saw his life work crowned by the performance of "Parsifal" at Bayreuth. On February 13, 1883, the poet-composer died in Venice.

ETUDE REALISTE

(Apologies to Swinburne)

A wife's a wife, a thing to love,
To soothe, to pet,
But who could yet—ye gods above!
A Suffragette?

A wife's to sew a cushion fine,
And dinner get;
Would she be ever home to dine,
A Suffragette?

A wife's to soothe the bairnies sma'
When ere they fret;
Could she sing Bal-al-loo and a'—
A Suffragette!

A wife against hard luck is like
An amulet.
But no such superstitions strike
A Suffragette!

A wife's a woman, formed to please;
But 'tis a debt
Paid to the Public Ear, if she's
A Suffragette.

—Jesie Anderson Chase, in Life.

ORIGIN OF THE CALENDAR

The Julian year consisted of 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days and exceeded by 11 minutes 13.95 seconds the solar year of 365 days, 5 hours 48 minutes 46 seconds. In consequence of this, the equinox in the course of a few centuries fell back considerably. In the time of Julius Caesar, it corresponded to March 25, and by the sixteenth century it had retrograded to March 11. It was at this time that a physician of Verona named Ghiraldi proposed a plan for amending the calendar. He died before he had opportunity to carry it forward, but his brother presented it to Pope Gregory XIII., who assembled a number of learned men to discuss it. It was passed upon favorably and adopted, and thus was given to the world what has since been known as the Gregorian Calendar. In 1582 Gregory issued a brief, abolishing the Julian Calendar in all Catholic countries, and introducing the reformed one.

The reform of the Gregorian or new on the Julian or old consisted in dropping 10 days after October 4, 1582, so that the 15th was reckoned immediately after the fourth. Every 100th year, which by the old style was a leap year, was to be a common year, the fourth century, divisible by four, excepted; that is, 1600 was to remain a leap year, but 1700, 1800 and 1900 were not to be reckoned as such, while 2000 is to be so reckoned.

In this calendar the length of the solar year is taken to be 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes and 12 seconds, the difference between which and the true length is immaterial.—The Canadian Herald.

"Ere Bill, wot's the matter? You're lookin' worrid."

"Work—nothing but work from mornin' till night."

"Ow long 'ave you been at it?"

"I begin tomorrow."—M.A.P.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR

Statement of Receipts And Expenditures Interesting Commentary On Growth Of The Province

Nothing can more eloquently attest the rapidity of British Columbia's commercial growth than do the public accounts for the last fiscal year...

Comparative Statement of Receipts. Table with columns for Previous Record, 1910, and 1909-1910. Rows include Dominion subsidy, Land sales, Land revenue, etc.

Expenditure. Table with columns for Previous 1909-1910 and 1st April to 31st March. Rows include Public debt, Sinking funds, Trustees' account, etc.

MRS. SCHENCK'S CASE

Cross-Examination of Dr. Hupp Develops Facts in Favor Of Accused Woman. WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 12.—The defence scored today in the case of Mrs. Laura Schenck...

the statement of receipts brought to the provincial treasury during the just past financial twelvemonth—ending the 30th June last—which shows a total revenue during the period under review of \$8,874,741.94...

CAPTAIN ON TRIAL

Master of Wrecked Olympia Charged With Unskillful Navigation by Marine Inspectors. SEATTLE, Jan. 12.—Charges of unskillful navigation were placed against Captain J. T. Daniels...

Captain Daniels was summoned by letter to answer the charges on Tuesday, Jan. 11. Officers of the vessel examined at the preliminary hearing will be again summoned to give their testimony...

FIGHT FOR LIFE BY STANDARD OIL

Attorneys For Alleged Trust Offer Arguments Against Government's Operations. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Fighting for its life, the Standard Oil Company through its attorneys today argued before the supreme court of the United States...

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Fighting for its life, the Standard Oil Company through its attorneys today argued before the supreme court of the United States against the proposed dissolution of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey...

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BARON SWAYTHLING DEAD

Prominent London Banker, Who Was Noted in Advancing Jewish Institutions. LONDON, Jan. 12.—Baron Swaythling, a banker, died here today. He was 73 years old...

Campbell's advertisement featuring illustrations of women in suits and text: 'Just imagine! Suits up to \$60.00 for Half Price. Quick and Decisive. SUITS Reg. Priced up to \$60.00 Half-Price. Yesterday noon our Mantle Department received orders to make a clearance of Suits at once, and consequently we find ourselves offering you...'

Washington Branch offices have been maintained in many eastern cities. THREATENING LETTERS Present Chief of Police of Spokane Receives Missives Like Those Sent to Capt. Sullivan.

SPOKANE, Jan. 12.—Within the last four days, no less than four threatening letters, all of which make reference to the death of Captain of Police Sullivan, have been received by the present chief of police, W. J. Doust...

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The fishery conferences with Canadian and Newfoundland commissioners have been going on since Monday morning and followed similar conferences by the State Department officials with representatives of the Gloucester fishing interests.

COMPANY OFFICIALS PROSECUTED

SEATTLE, Jan. 12.—A. H. Moore, president and general manager, and C. Moore, secretary-treasurer of the Alaska Investment and Development Company, were arrested today on a federal indictment charging fraudulent use of the mails in sending out circulars containing mis-statements.

CAPT. PEARY ENDORSED Sub-Committee Adopts Favorable Report On Bates Bill—Likely To Be Opposed In House. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Captain Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, today was formally approved by a sub-committee of the house committee on naval affairs...

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NOTICE

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the B. C. Mining & Milling Co., Ltd., will be held at Room 20, Promis Block, Victoria, B. C., on Monday the 29th day of February, 1911, at 11 a. m. By order A. G. Sargison, acting secretary.

Cure Your Cold With Rum or "Scotch". DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Liquor Merchants, 1316 Broad Street. Tel. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590.

Michael Ferro, the Italian who a month ago was sentenced to three months in the provincial goal after having been convicted of several charges of obtaining money under false pretences, is a criminal of wider experience and activity than the local police authorities were aware of...

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.—Troops called out today to quell a religious riot, fired several volleys into the crowds, killing eleven and wounding 14 persons. VANCOUVER, Jan. 12.—We propose to start the construction of a \$500,000 merchant steel plant on our property near Sunbury by April 1st...

SEAMEN STRIKE NEXT. Plan To Call Work page Of Work Coronation Of In June Next. WORD IS SENT OVER FROM. Further Planned general Strike Of Order To Make Greater. NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The Dominion government has decided to call a world-wide seamen strike next June, at the coronation of King George V. There have been rumors of a strike heretofore, but date has been set. Mr. Tearle's informant was received in a letter from M. E. F. president of the National Sailors' Union of Great Britain. He declared that he had decided to call a general strike in behalf of the seamen in England. Increased wages will be in the event of the strike. DEBATE ON THE DUTY OF PATROL BOARDS AND PROTECTING FISHERIES. So far only cruiser has been provided for the coast of British Columbia. It requires no part to show that we are not like the measure, which the interests of our own rights to protect our fisheries, so modern cruisers would take steps toward the protection of our rights to have Hecate Straits declared under international law. It is a delicate matter, but the government is none the less. Salmon hatcheries established upon all the coasts of this province, which means the protection of our fisheries and the return to the streams when fully matured of the greatest importance of the salmon industry. The bountiful harvest of Columbia has enjoyed a season has added material wealth of our agriculture, and indeed to the industry and commerce of the province. The highest prizes exhibitions both on the continent and also in Great Britain. We must not forget that the fishery industry is an equally well advanced industry. Vegetables here to perfection, and better adapted for distribution than any other. When we think of the enormous amount of British Columbia is a rich land, it seems to me that the systematic effort should be made to encourage the home necessities of life, the exercise of the energy of active agriculture, the market mark you, the market. The Mining Industry. Since never presented, advantage than during the year; the metalliferous discovered at the head of the Canal are already showing very well, and are giving promise of continuity and abundance of the outlook for their development—over dollars has been experienced facilities alone—and a beginning. Very fine tin and being developed in that section. The millions of camps in the interior of Columbia have for the steadily working, and the prospect of a year ahead better. The well known mine on Howe Sound, the mines on Texuma, the Lucky Jim, has developed beyond the owners consider it here a very good mine promising prospects along the coast.

SEAMEN STRIKE NEXT SUMMER

Plan To Call World-Wide Stoppage Of Work At Time Of Coronation Of King George In June Next

WORD IS SENT OVER FROM LONDON

Further Planned To Call General Strike Of Coal Miners In Order To Make Complication Greater

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The Times tomorrow will say that according to Matthew Tearle, United States agent of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain, it has been decided to call a world-wide strike of seamen next June, at the time of the coronation of King George.

There have been rumors of such a strike heretofore, but until now no date has been set.

Mr. Tearle's information, he said, was received in a letter from J. J. Wilson, M. P., president of the British Union. He declared that it was planned to call a general strike of miners in order to further complicate the situation in behalf of the men.

Steamship officials here said they knew nothing about the movement aside from the general unrest among seamen in England.

DEBATE ON THE SPEECH

(Continued from Page 3.)

To the Dominion government belongs the duty of protecting our seaboard and protecting our deep-sea fisheries. So far only one seagoing cruiser has been provided for this task, and when we realize that British Columbia has some 7,000 miles of seacoast, it requires no argument on my part to show that we are getting nothing like the measure of protection which the interests of the industry and our own rights demand.

Agricultural Progress

The bountiful harvest that British Columbia has enjoyed during the past season has added much to the material wealth of our agricultural community, and indeed to the whole province; and while the fruitgrowers have been the highest prizes at the various exhibitions both on the American continent and also in Great Britain, yet we must not forget the fact that British Columbia's land and climate are peculiarly adapted to the successful production of other branches of agriculture. Vegetables and grains grow to perfection, and no country is better adapted for dairying or for the profitable production of poultry and swine. When we think for a moment of the enormous amount of money that British Columbia is annually paying out to produce of this nature, which could much better be raised at home, it seems to me that organized and systematic thought should be made to further the home production of these articles of life.

The Mining Industry

The mining industry of the province has never presented itself to better advantage than during the past year. On Vancouver Island the completion of the Mill Bay road will be of great service to the public, thus linking up two sections of highway already completed and giving a very accessible trunk road from Victoria to Campbell River, a distance of about 130 miles. It is gratifying also to note that the University Site Selection Commission has completed its labors and that this matter, of so great importance, has been finally settled. I regret, however, that in their judgment the most of the natural advantages offered in the Comox valley for such an institution; young men and women educated amid surroundings such as are found in the beautiful valley of Comox could not but give forth to their life work a broadened view, strong frames and clear insight into the beauties of nature and the business industries of the country.

cover island and on the mainland, as well as in the interior.

In coal mining great activity has prevailed both in the interior and also on the coast. The purchase of the famous Dunsmuir collieries by the Sir William Mackenzie interests has given a substantial impetus to coal mining, especially in the Comox district, where great preparations are being made for increasing the output. Three or four diamond drills are being kept constantly at work; plans are prepared, and work is about to commence on a very extensive electrical plant in connection with the Comox coal mines, the intention being to generate electricity by water power from the Puntledge river at a cost of half a million dollars or more; the coal mines at Sutton quash are being developed, and are giving great promise; the coal mines at Nanaimo, Extension and other places in that section are working plentifully and are finding a ready market for their product; the coal mines on Vancouver Island are of immense value to the province, and not to the province alone, but to the Empire. We must bear in mind the fact that these mines are the only producing coal mines lying immediately on the frontal waters of the Pacific slope, and this fact alone adds materially to their value from a national standpoint, a fact that should not be lost sight of by our Imperial and Dominion governments in laying their plans for the future.

"The season just passed has been one in which employers and employees in connection with our provincial mines have had no serious misunderstanding or strike of any magnitude, and this, too, is reason for general congratulation. On view of the great activity of coal mining in British Columbia, the enactment of the proposed Coal Mines Regulation Act comes at an opportune time, and it is to be hoped that when this measure is placed on the statute books of our province it will go far in the direction of lessening the dangers to life and limb that are necessarily encountered in the prosecution of coal mining, and will fully cover and protect the best interests of the men engaged in and around the mines, as well as afford protection to the owners the protection necessary in the carrying forward of large industrial enterprises.

"The railway legislation adopted at the last session of this house has already contributed in large measure to the general prosperity of the province. Property has advanced in value, and the people are in a very optimistic frame of mind. Construction work on the Mainland is being pushed steadily ahead. The contract for a considerable section of the Island division of the road has been let, and work thereon will soon be in full swing. The magnetic touch of the hand of Mackenzie and Mann—now Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald D. Manzi—has been felt in a marked degree not only in our railways but also in our mining and our lumbering and our fisheries industries. The extensive development in railway construction has necessitated the creation of a Department of Railways, and I am sure the country will appreciate the wisdom of the government in this connection. The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company is actively engaged in clearing the right of way in my own district from Union Bay to Oyster River, and it is to be hoped that the grading and track laying will quickly follow. I confidently look forward to the time when railway communication will be provided from end to end through the entire length of Vancouver Island. I am very much pleased to note the intended introduction of a bill consolidating the existing railway acts of the province and making it easier for the bona fide railway constructor to initiate his important undertakings, while at the same time putting an end to the charter mongering that has done so much to retard the progress in the past, not only taking up the time of the legislature and increasing the cost of administration, but handicapping legitimate enterprise in its efforts to secure the development of the country.

Grants For Roads

"I am very much pleased to see that the government, realizing the importance of good roads and other public works, intends to provide adequate grants for such purposes. Last year large sums were expended on road construction and for improvements throughout all the province, yet on account of the wonderful development of British Columbia and the large numbers of people taking up their homes upon the new lands of the province, the demand for roads and bridges is now greater than ever. On Vancouver Island the completion of the Mill Bay road will be of great service to the public, thus linking up two sections of highway already completed and giving a very accessible trunk road from Victoria to Campbell River, a distance of about 130 miles.

speers dealing with the important recommendations of the Forestry Commission. This allied matter of forestry and lands is one of the most important with which we have to deal, and will require all the time and care that this house can bring to bear upon it.

It is a question of the greatest concern, not only to the presiding member but to posterity; how our generation will deal with the matter; what measures we devise to protect our forest wealth from destruction or depletion by other causes, and what disposition we make of the logged-off lands. And while in this point, I should like to point out that the amendment made to the Land Act during last session, giving to the chief commissioner of lands power to deal with logged-off lands, has borne good fruit, and already many sections of reserved lands have been made available for settlement, while the knowledge that the lands when logged-off can be obtained for the settler has created a spirit of hopefulness and satisfaction which did not exist prior to the passage of this amendment. There was cut during 1908, 22,900,000 feet of logs, valued at \$12,445,000. This means that an estimated acre of 25M to the acre, over 30,000 acres of land has been stripped of its timber, and we reckon that approximately one-third, or 10,000 acres, of land is suitable for agricultural purposes, you will readily recognize the advantages of putting the lands when logged-off upon the market for the settler. In view of the very large amount of water power available in the streams of British Columbia, the hope that an effort will be made by the logging operators to introduce electrical haulage in the logging camps, wherever possible, thus lessening the dangers of forest fires, and saving a large amount of timber which annually is used as fuel to keep steam on the donkey engines and locomotives in use under the present system. I am pleased to see that it is the government's intention to bring in a bill dealing with the preservation of health in the camps. This will do good.

"Large sections of land are being surveyed by the government and will be made available for the settler, but we must not overlook the fact that the settlement of the lands of the province brings with it great responsibilities. Roads and bridges must be built; schools must be established; and all the other public necessities that go to make a contented and prosperous community must be provided, and it is indeed gratifying to the public to know that this government is energetically and cheerfully meeting this situation by systematically constructing roads and bridges, and providing adequate school facilities wherever such are found necessary. "British Columbia's climate and scenery constitute no small part of her material wealth, and it is indeed gratifying to know that the government is taking steps to preserve the beauty and grandeur of the scenery, showing not only the forest and the magnificent timber but the towering crags and deep-cut gorges, the wondrous waterfalls and glaciers, the immense stretches of river, stream and lake, the abundance of wild life and game of all varieties that are there to be found, and the enormous quantities of fish in the streams and lakes. I believe that generations as yet unborn will extol the name of the Hon. Price Ellison in that he took the leading part in thus securing to the people of British Columbia the possession of a portion of the public domain; and it is an augury for good to see the name of the Right Honorable Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal applied to this beautiful park. I trust that when the estimates have been brought down, it will be found that a goodly appropriation has been set aside for the construction of roads leading to this great pleasure ground. I hope to see within the next year future the roads put into such condition that an automobile may be driven from Victoria to Strathcona Park within a few hours and that not only will this pleasure ground be generally made use of by the people of the Island but also those of the Mainland, the city of Vancouver being even nearer to it than is Victoria; and that the man who cannot afford to travel in automobile style but has his horse and buggy or his bicycle may have the pleasure of an outing amidst this wonderful scenery and glorious surroundings. Railway communication will, within a very short time, give access to this beauty spot.

Army Aeroplanes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The purchase of three aeroplanes for the army was authorized by an amendment to the army appropriation bill adopted by the senate today.

INJURED WHILE COASTING

TACOMA, Jan. 13.—Miss Elizabeth Hasckell, a prominent society girl of Tacoma, sustained a broken rib when a bob-sled in which she and a party of friends were coasting down the long North G street hit turned turtle last night. She is a daughter of F. P. Hasckell, superintendent of the Tacoma Safe Deposit Company.

WOMEN ESCAPE JURY DUTY

SEATTLE, Jan. 13.—The six women summoned as jurors to try the case against Mrs. Ida M. Anderson, accused of tampering with a gas meter, were not required to return in the morning. Miss Reah Whitehead, the deputy prosecuting attorney assigned to the case, ended the proceedings by moving dismissal of the charge. Miss White-

head's motion was made after nearly all the state's evidence had been introduced, when she realized that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant a conviction.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 13.—Mrs. Carrie Nation III

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 13.—Mrs. Carrie Nation was brought here tonight for treatment. She is said to be extremely weak, but it is believed a rest of several weeks will restore her to her normal strength.

HIGHER WAGES ASKED

PORTLAND, Jan. 13.—According to local train dispatchers, a request for an increase in pay will be made by the railroad train dispatchers of the Pacific Northwest on next Monday morning. The dispatchers make no demands in their petition, but they expect a verdict that the railroad wants to be put into a labor union.

KILLING JUSTIFIED

GERMAN COURT ACQUITTED BY CONNOR'S JURY IN CONNECTION WITH SHOOTING OF INDIAN
FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Jan. 13.—A coroner's jury today found that Emil Maurer, said to be a German count, was justified in killing Nagita, an Indian who looted Maurer's camp in the Sitka country. The jury returned a verdict that the Indian wants to be put into a labor union.

POSTMASTER LEAVES

Official At Small Town In Cape Breton Is Missing—First Thought To Have Taken Money
HALIFAX, Jan. 13.—Wm. O'Neill, postmaster at New Waterford, Cape Breton, a new missing, and with him was thought to have disappeared \$7,600 mailed by the Bank of Nova Scotia branch at that place to the branch at Sydney in a registered package. The package of money was given to the postmaster on the afternoon of Wednesday, and was due to arrive in Sydney the same evening. New Waterford has had a money order office only for a year and a half, and O'Neill is a new man, having been appointed to the position at that time. He is about 30 years of age. The money was insured. The police in all cities have been notified during some few sessions been furnished with a description of him.

MRS. SCHECK'S CASE

First Intimation Of Scandal Brought Out By Evidence Of Prosecution's Witness
WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 13.—The tedium of hypothetical questions and technical testimony was suddenly ended in the Schneck case today when the state, through a witness, brought into court records of a scandalous and intimate nature in the prosecution of Mrs. Laura Farnsworth Schneck, charged with administering poison to her husband, John O. Schneck.

Opposed to Reciprocity.

PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 13.—The board of trade passed resolutions tonight opposing reciprocity with the United States.

Spurring Mr. Balfour

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Morning Post, reviewing the fisheries dispute, insists that the United States is making desperate efforts to forestall imperial reciprocity, and whether or not they are successful depends on whether Mr. Balfour will rise to the occasion.

MANY BODIES FOUND

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 13.—A despatch received today from Vevray, capital of the territory of Semiratsky, Asiatic Russia, says that a violent earthquake occurred last night in Kobery, in the Pisphek district of the territory, and that the bodies of 294 Kirghiz have been taken from the ruins of fallen buildings.

FIVE ARE KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK

Collision In Batavia, N. Y., Yards Of New York Central Railway—Two More Likely To Die

BATAVIA, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Five men are dead, two probably fatally injured and more than 20 seriously hurt in the wreck of the Western Express and the Boston and Buffalo special, both west-bound, on the New York Central here today.

Four of the victims were killed instantly, and one has since died. The Buffalo and Boston special train No. 49 was as a standstill in the station yard when it is alleged by railroad officials, Engineer J. B. Lyell, of Buffalo, on the Western Express train No. 23, ran past the standing train. The train was struck in the rear of the standing train. The dead: C. C. Perrin of New York, instantly killed; Robert McFarland, Detroit, Mich., died at hospital; Fred J. Seakere, New York; W. R. Brown, Syracuse, N. Y.; Leonard Doncourt, Philadelphia, identification not positive. Probably fatally injured: F. Van Valenberg, Bantowville, conductor of the Boston and Buffalo special; H. J. Cade, Chicago.

Conditions this morning were those which railroad men fear, and which make the handling of trains hazardous. A heavy fog hung over everything, and a drizzling rain turned to ice the moment it touched anything. The rails were covered with a coating of ice that makes trains hard to stop.

INTERIOR CITIES HOLD ELECTIONS

Mayor Selous Re-Elected In Nelson—Dr. G. M. Bleasdel In Sandon And Mr. Bleasdel In Fernie

NELSON, Jan. 13.—After one of the keenest contests in the history of Nelson Mayor Harold Selous was re-elected over Ald. J. A. McDonald. The majority of 42, having majorities in both wards. In the east ward George Ferguson, J. F. Hume and J. A. Gilkey, Selous supporters, are elected aldermen. In the west ward T. D. Stark, candidate of the McDonald or Citizens' party is elected, together with T. Madden and F. J. Gallagher, both Selous supporters. The vote was heavy, and Selous' victory was celebrated with a party.

Wilson Dennis, an employee of the Summit Lake Lumber company, was shot last night by a Swede named Eric Thunstrom at Summit Lake after a quarrel. He will probably recover.

VERNON, Jan. 13.—The following five aldermen were elected today: J. T. Mutter; W. H. Smith; J. W. Glover; T. J. Cumiskey and C. F. Westerton. H. W. Husband was re-elected mayor by a large majority.

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DESCRIBES RATES AS EXORBITANT

Railway Commission Orders To White Pass And Yukon Line To Effect Reduction Between Whitehorse And Skagway

OTTAWA, Jan. 13.—The railway commission today gave an interesting judgment in a long-standing case of the Dawson board of trade respecting rates on the White Pass and Yukon Railway. They were claimed to be excessive before as regards rail and steamboat service.

The company disputed jurisdiction, the road being international, but Judge Mabee held that the board had jurisdiction over that part of the line in Canada. By the judgment just given the rates for passengers and freight are declared exorbitant, and a reduction of one-third is ordered from White Horse to Skagway.

ONTARIO TRAGEDY

Old Man With Miser's Reputation Murdered By Sinner's Unknown Near Berlin

WESLEY, Ont., Jan. 13.—The body of Franz Lobinski, 70 years old, was found in the yard of his shack in the bush, 2 miles east of this village, near Berlin, this morning.

He had been murdered, his head having been beaten with a hammer, which was found in a field nearby. The only clue to the murderer is a cutter track and the footprints of a team of horses in the snow.

MRS. EDDY'S WILL

Bills In Equity Filed By Late Christian Science Leader's Son And Adopted Son

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 13.—In addition to the bill in equity in the matter of the will of Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy filed in the superior court for Merrimack county yesterday by Geo. W. Glover, of Lead, S. D., a bill was filed in the United States Circuit court in behalf of Dr. Ebenezer J. Foster, Eddy, which covers substantially the same grounds, as far as the legal points involved are concerned.

An order is asked restraining the Eddy trustees from removing from Merrimack county any of the personal property of the Eddy estate, estimated to be \$2,000,000 in value. It is pointed out that in her will, Mrs. Eddy described herself as of Concord, N. H., and the statement is made that the construction of a will disposing of personal property depends alone upon the law of the domicile of the testator.

ON HOODOO DAY

Tacoma Man Sues And Smokes Luxuriantly And Then Commits Suicide

TACOMA, Jan. 13.—After eating an elaborate supper, followed by an expensive cigar, A. B. Shelley, an expert chemist from Colorado, who had reached the end of his financial resources and did not have a cent in his pockets, coolly shot himself to death in the Annex cafe in Commerce street, at 10 o'clock this morning. He had searched through the cities of the northwest for employment, but had failed to find an opening. This is believed to have been the reason for his suicide, although in a letter which he left for the press he declared fear of tuberculosis the cause. He killed himself on the morning of Friday, the 13th.

Faithful Daughter Dies.

SEATTLE, Jan. 13.—Miss Gail L. Webb, who stood by her father, Jesse P. Webb, throughout his trial for the murder of W. A. Johnson, died here last night. After he was sentenced to be hanged she began to fail, and on the date of the execution approached, February 14th, she grew worse, finally dying of paralysis and pleurisy. Webb, who is in Portland jail, sobbed all the afternoon when he heard of his daughter's death, and asked his attorneys to withdraw appeal for stay of execution, as he wanted to die. Webb and Mrs. D. W. Kersh killed Johnson a Portland last June, but had become infatuated with Mrs. Kersh, who is to serve twenty years for manslaughter.

Infected School Books.

TORONTO, Jan. 13.—The medical health officer of Hastings has ordered that all school books used by children contracting infectious diseases must be destroyed. Hitherto the practice has been to disinfect the books.

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Suits for

1590

Milling of the

Interior of

McGaffey

League

Organization,

explained

necessary

MEMBERS RESENT LIBEL ON WEST

Eccentric Correspondent Of "John Bull" Gets Attention From Prairie Representatives In House At Ottawa

SIR WILFRID LAURIER AND GRAIN GROWERS

Resolution In Regard To Pacific Mail Subsidy—Loss Of Life In Railway Service—Manufacturers On Tariffs

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—Although it was government day in the house, matters of interest introduced by private members were discussed at some length.

Mr. Miller will offer a resolution calling for an investigation into railway accidents with a view to devising some means of preventing the present great loss of life.

expressed in the public interview, and stated that while personally it was open to consider the building of the road by the government, it was strongly dissatisfied to the government operating it.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, replying to the committee of the British Parliament had been received asking committees of both parties in the Canadian House of Commons to attend the coronation.

Mr. Laurier will move a resolution: "That it shall be expedient to authorize the governor-general-in-council, on or about April 7th, 1911, grant a subsidy for steamship service between a port or ports on the Pacific coast of Canada and China and Japan for such period of time as may be deemed expedient, not however, to exceed in aggregate ten years, and to pay a subsidy, or subsidies, as the case may be, not exceeding the sum of \$25,000 sterling per annum for such service."

FOR RECIPROCITY WITH ANTIPODES

Australia And New Zealand Now Negotiating And Canada Invited—Melbourne Asks For Steamship Call

MELBOURNE, Jan. 12.—The federal Attorney-General, Mr. Hughes, has left on a visit to New Zealand, the immediate purpose of his journey being to take the preliminary steps for the establishment of a system of reciprocity between the Commonwealth and the Southern Dominion.

The reopening of the negotiations with the Canadian government on the question of steamship mail subsidy has been taken advantage of by the States of Victoria to urge the claims of Melbourne as a port of call for the proposed service.

Hard Times for Horses SEATTLE, Jan. 12.—So many horses are falling on the icy hills that humane officers intend to begin a crusade against owners and drivers whose animals are not properly shod for the snowy season.

RESULTS IN THE MUNICIPAL RACE

Mayor Morley Returned By Unexpectedly Large Majority—Mr. Oliver Running Second—Polling Incidents

THREE ALDERMEN FAIL TO RETURN

Bylaws, With Exception Of Theatre Measure, And Referendum, All Are Carried By Good Majorities

FOR MAYOR

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Alfred J. Morley: 1911 1910; William E. Oliver: 1301 1031; John A. Turner: 1234 1483.

FOR ALDERMAN

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Ward One: George A. Okell, Wm. McK. Ross, Wesley N. Mitchell, Bernard J. Perry, John E. Sheak. Ward Two: W. R. Russell Humber, Harry F. Bishop, John Meston, W. H. Parsons. Ward Three: W. F. Fullerton, W. A. Gleason, A. M. Bannerman. Ward Four: William C. Moreby, Herbert M. Fullerton, Angus McKeown, W. J. Hanna, H. E. Levy, E. E. Greenshaw. Ward Five: Alexander Peden, W. H. Langley, John Dilworth, A. G. Sargison, D. C. Hamiltoning.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. George Jay: 2718; W. E. Staneland: 1948; David McIntosh: 2011; D. C. Hamiltoning: 1901.

BY-LAWS

Table with 2 columns: Description and Votes. Sooke Lake Bylaw: 2,275; \$150,000 Waterworks Loan Bylaw: 2,144; Electric Lighting Bylaw, \$25,000: 2,368; Underground Telephone Bylaw: 2,519; Theatre Bylaw: 1,143.

REFERENDUM

Table with 2 columns: Question and Votes. Shall improvements be exempt from taxation: 2,392; Shall the police and license commissioners be elected by the voters of the city: 2,278; Shall saloons be abolished and licenses for the sale of liquor be granted only to hotels employing with the statutory requirements: 1,897; Shall a plurality of not less than 500 votes over his nearest competitor, Alfred J. Morley, occupy the chief magistracy's chair for the present year: 1,363; Shall Mr. Morley's vote be 131 compared with 1301 for Mr. W. E. Oliver and 1234 for Mr. John A. Turner: 493.

PREMATURE BLAST KILLS SIX MEN

Fatality On Grand Trunk Railway Right Of Way Within Confinement Of Prince Rupert

PRINCE RUPERT, Jan. 12.—An accident occurred on the G.T.P. right-of-way within the city today by which six men lost their lives and another will probably die.

COMPETE WITH OCTOPUS

Independent Oil Refiners In U. S. Secure Readjustment Of Freight Rates To Canada

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 12.—Independent oil refiners have won a victory in a fight to obtain a readjustment of freight rates to points in Canada which will enable them to enter into competition there with the Standard Oil Company.

STOLEN WALLET

Two Men Indicted And Third Freed By Grand Jury At Seattle On Charge Of Theft

SEATTLE, Jan. 12.—Accused of having appropriated a wallet containing \$45 in bills and bank drafts for \$110 belonging to W. E. Hug, Frank Sanders and A. Scott were indicted yesterday on a charge of robbery on the high seas.

CHICAGO'S FIFTIETH BOMB

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—A dynamite bomb, the fiftieth in a series that has been attributed variously to gambling or labor influences, was exploded last night in the rear of a hardware store owned by Fred Werdell.

BOLD SEATTLE THUGS

SEATTLE, Jan. 12.—While 150 plain clothes policemen were hunting for footpads in the First Hill district last night, two masked men backed A. Grant against a wall and got \$38.

MANUFACTURERS AND TARIFF

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—Manufacturers of Canada will present their views on the tariff question to the government tomorrow morning in the railway committee room of the House of Commons.

THE BY-LAWS

The by-laws, with the exception of the theatre measure, were remarkably well supported, were remarkably well supported, were remarkably well supported, were remarkably well supported, were remarkably well supported.

GIVE YOUR ATTENTION TO COPAS & YOUNG'S

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERY PRICES They Will Save You Money

- NICE RED BEETS, 8 lbs. for .25c; CARROTS, TURNIPS or PARSNIPS, 12 lbs. for .25c; PRICE'S or ROYAL BAKING POWDER, 12-oz. can, 35c; NICE MILD CURED BREAKFAST BACON, per lb. .27c; ENGLISH CURED BACON, Cumberland cut, per lb. .22c; NICE MILD CURED HAMS, per lb. .25c; MORRELL'S SELECTED PICNIC HAM, per lb. .17c; FINE OKANAGAN ONIONS, 8 lbs. for .25c; FRY'S BREAKFAST COCOA, 1/2-lb. tin .25c; FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER, just arrived. Three lbs. for \$1.00

FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 20-lb. sack . \$1.15; CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SOUPS, all kinds, large can30c; CHIVER'S PREPARED SOUP, 2 packets for25c; MAGGI'S SOUP SQUARES, all kinds, per packet5c; JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, large 16-oz. bottle90c; FRESH FINNAN HADDIE, per lb.12c; NICE LOCAL TABLE APPLES, per box, \$1.50 and \$1.25; FRESH MACARONI, 2 packets for25c; PEA SOUP SAUSAGE, 3 for25c

OUR LARGE BUSINESS KEEPS OUR STOCK ALWAYS NICE AND FRESH COPAS & YOUNG ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Corner Fort and Broad Streets Grocery Phones 94 and 95 Liquor Phone 1632

ELLWOOD WIRE FENCING IS BULL PROOF, CHICKEN PROOF, FIRE PROOF. Diamond mesh—cannot sag. The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. - Victoria, B. C., Agents. Phone 59. 544-545 Yates St.

Prevent Chilblains Do not let the wee ones suffer: keep their feet and hands as warm as possible and before Chilblains appear rub well into both hands and feet. BOWES' Chilblain Liniment Price Only 25c This will prevent the mischief by keeping Chilblains away. Absolutely no fear of them appearing at all if you use this unrivaled remedy NOW.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist 1228 Government Street

PAUL'S DYE WORKS Office 711 Yates St., Works Gladstone Ave., Victoria, B. C. N. S. PAUL, Prop. Cleaners and dyers of silks, dresses, household furnishings, etc. Gloves cleaned, feathers cleaned and curled. Our process is unsurpassed in the cleaning of Silks and Ladies' Dresses. Mail orders receive our best attention. Prices very moderate. Phone 624. Victoria, B. C.

the alleged thief, drew suspicion on himself by a story that did not hang together, and was arrested on the charge of complicity. After hearing the evidence in his case the grand jury this morning returned not a true bill. A true bill of indictment was also returned yesterday against Ralph McCree, charged with having in his possession a half pound tin of opium. McCree's arrest followed an investigation in the case of Lewis Nickerson, prosecuted in the circuit court at Tacoma on a similar charge. The customs inspectors while seeking evidence against Nickerson, found opium which McCree, a friend of Nickerson, admitted belonged to him.

Manufacturers and Tariff OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—Manufacturers of Canada will present their views on the tariff question to the government tomorrow morning in the railway committee room of the House of Commons. The representation will not be numerically imposing, as in the case when the western farmers laid their requests before the administration, but it will carry the weight of industrial invest-

Plants growing full in themselves, a Walls are usually briers, not to be flown upon them seem to come there by neglect, like plants are some gardeners' plants in the morning their plants look like for as that which place as a hollyhock in patterns in a bed. a woman preaching hind legs. "It is not you are surprised to see with plants, even expected places. Wered from your wance hock growing in a w see it decently displa derter

But there are wall much better suited though none perhaps of hollyhocks. for a screen or a ba and mortar may be shrubs rooted in the is evidently not dis places where the mo it is covered with su were half-way to a rowing to the force of an is an important o flowers are grown fo ancholy and uncomf dens with ruin and d be enjoyed by the li belong to them ratho fore they should rou pains that are take are misapplied. Ma be master of the ga firm if gentle hand ture.

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The Spectator, w ing Magazine, is a s vidual, whose clever exceedingly palatabe Recently he looked up his description of the e rnen poultry raising r the proper proportio the general effect of t

The Spectator has sin who, in the express is "chicken-crazy," usually that of an ea and the Spectator's. Yet, though he has n first fine glorious fl over, he is beginn face. As for his wife, in the face from the b plains, "all her pin- pin-feathers." It is, that never, even in h ments, will the Spect count-books or discus

Since visiting in c Spectator has ceased eggs. In the first p housing of chickens, hood the chicken-coo Any old box, turned good enough for a he old shed did for a roo often roosted all over as today the carryall chicken-coop a serious and back of the up-matched boards, doub tween; must be used winds of heaven fro upon the thoroughbre mushin screens in fro ature and ventilate l almost cabinet-work, and the furniture, in water fountains, love catalogues at reprehe "I am no chicken," re pensively; "but if I w for furnished. It nee not interested in the Red is the only wa The Rhode Island some chicken. A floo gether in their receipt Turner sunset, and are chanticleers indee method used to be to

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

WALL GARDENS

Plants growing on a wall, however beautiful in themselves, are apt to look like weeds. Walls are usually built to be screens and barriers, not to be flower beds; so plants growing upon them seem to be in the wrong place, to come there by chance, and to be signs of neglect, like plants in a garden path.

But there are walls and walls; and some are much better suited to gardening than others, though none perhaps are suited to the cultivation of hollyhocks. The wall which is built for a screen or a barrier and made of stones and mortar may be covered with creepers or shrubs rooted in the ground below it.

But where a garden is on a slope there may be another kind of wall, built, not for a boundary or a screen, but so that the slope of the garden may be divided up into levels and steep banks. Such walls will, of course, have earth behind them, and their object is to contain that earth and at the same time to provide a more interesting substitute for the usual steep bank of grass or clipped laurels or other dull shrubs.

growing upon them do not look like weeds if they are well arranged, since there is a mass of earth behind them in which we should naturally expect plants to grow, and since there is no mortar to be disturbed by their growth. Such walls, if they are of any height, should have a slight slope, so that the earth between them may not wash away, and so that the plants in the lower courses may not be too much overshadowed by those above them.

Whether the wall is straight or sloping, the stones should be regular in shape, if rough hewn, and should be built close together. However thin, their exposed surface should be flat, so that no projection may make a drip on the plants below them. In some cases plants already well grown may have to be planted among the stones, and this should be done, if possible, in the course of building; otherwise their roots cannot be properly spread out, and they will probably die.

of those the most useful of all are the rock-pinks, especially the Cheddar pink (Dianthus caesus) and Dianthus plumarius. These two species hybridize very readily; indeed, there seems to be no fixed type of D. plumarius, and often the hybrids have the merits of both species, being more vigorous than D. caesus, and more compact and brilliant than D. plumarius. If seed from a good mixed strain is sown, and the seedlings are planted in the upper courses of the wall when quite young, they will grow apace and soon increase by self-sown seedlings. They can be cut back if they become straggly, like all trailing rock plants, and they are the better for it.

Lower down on the wall can be planted the dwarf variety of Alyssum saxatile, which looks splendid in contrast with Aubrietias above it; also Helianthemum, the dwarter form of Santolina incana, often called Alpina; Iberis sempervirens and I. coraeifolia; Campanula carpatica; and the splendid Saxifraga longifolia, which thrives better in a wall than anywhere, and will sometimes reproduce itself there by self-sown seedlings.

So far we have mentioned only plants of easy culture. There are many others, reputed more difficult, which will often thrive in a wall, especially from self-sown seedlings. Eithionemas, for instance, except in very warm gardens, will stand our winters better in a wall than in the rock garden; and of these A. grandiflorum, A. coridiflorum, and A. pulchellum often seed themselves freely. A. grandiflorum, being less prostrate than the others, should be planted lower down. Wahlbergia graminifolia, again, is an excellent wall plant. It can be easily raised from seed and reproduces itself about as freely as groundsel.

brietia, for instance, thrives on a north wall, and so do Campanula muralis and C. pumila and Erinus alpinus and Arenaria montana, and on the upper parts, the Aizoon saxifragae and the house leeks. The rampant growing Polygonum vacciniifolium is worth trying where there is plenty of earth between the stones, and also Waldsteinia trifoliata; but both of these should, if possible, be planted as the wall is being built so that their roots may be well spread out. It is dangerous to disturb the Polygonum in the autumn. In the lower courses of the wall the mossy saxifragae and Arenaria balearica may be planted. The latter needs but little soil and will soon cover great spaces of stone like a moss. It should be planted in spring. If the seeds of Alpine and Iceland poppies are sown freely in the cracks, some of them are pretty sure to germinate, and when once they have flowered they will probably perpetuate themselves with self-sown seedlings. But it is well not to mix them, as they hybridize readily, and the Iceland strain soon overpowers the Alpine. The smaller Cotoneasters, such as C. congesta and C. thymifolia, do well and look their best in a north wall; but they should be planted as the wall is being built. They will make a good foil to the more conspicuous flowering plants. There is no reason why Lithospermum prostratum should not thrive on the upper part of a sloping north wall, provided a good deal of leaf mould is mixed with the soil. We have never seen it grown so, but it prospers in narrow spaces between large rocks looking either north or south. Among choicer and rarer plants, Primula viscosa and the beautiful garden variety called P. nivalis ought to do well in a deep cranny of a sloping wall; but all the Alpine primulas are apt to grow out of the soil, and it is difficult to press them back or to top-dress them on a wall. Again, Aquilegia coerulea, and even A. glandulosa, might thrive on the lower part of a sloping north wall where they had plenty of soil. Indeed, in the south of England A. glandulosa, if small seedlings were planted, would probably have a better chance in a north wall than anywhere else. At the foot of the wall Tiarella cordifolia, London pride, the Welsh poppy, Viola cornuta, and many of the smaller ferns would thrive and look their best. But, here again, there should not be too great a variety.

Sowing seeds in a wall is always a precarious experiment. They have the best chance if they are sown in wet weather and covered with a lump of sticky soil pressed flat. Otherwise they are likely to be blown or washed away. They should, if possible, be sown as soon as ripe, and only those seeds which germinate very easily should be chosen. But in wall gardening the gardener must trust to luck and make his own experiments. He is likely to fail often; but he may have some brilliant and unexpected successes.

Chicken Farming Humoresque

The Spector, who writes in The Outing Magazine, is a singularly observant individual, whose clever deductions are rendered exceedingly palatable by his sense of humor. Recently he looked upon a chicken farmer, and his description of the woes and wisdom of modern poultry raising may prove of interest to Colonist Magazine readers—provided they use the proper proportion of salt in assimilating the general effect of the article. Here you are:

The Spector has been staying with a cousin who, in the expressive neighborhood phrase, is "chicken-crazy." This state of mind is usually that of an early period of the pursuit, and the Spector's cousin is no exception. Yet, though he has not been at it a year, the first fine glorious flush of hope is inevitably over, and he is beginning to look realities in the face. As for his wife, she has been looking them in the face from the beginning, for, as she complains, "all her pin-money has been sunk in pin-feathers." It is, indeed, an eloquent fact that never, even in his most enthusiastic moments, will the Spector's cousin show his account-books or discuss expenses.

Since visiting in chicken circles, indeed, the Spector has ceased to wonder at the price of eggs. In the first place there is the modern housing of chickens. In the Spector's boyhood the chicken-coop was a simple affair. Any old box, turned on end and slatted, was good enough for a hen and her brood, and any old shed did for a roosting-place. The chickens often roosted all over carrall, in fact; whereas today the carryall is an automobile and the chicken-coop a serious structure. For the sides and back of the up-to-date house the best-matched boards, double, with roofing paper between, must be used. They keep the four winds of heaven from blowing too roughly upon the thoroughbred inmates, while glass or muslin screens in front regulate the temperature and ventilate the place. The roosts are almost cabinet-work, the floors of concrete, and the furniture, in the way of trap nests, water fountains, hovers, etc.—all listed in the catalogues at reprehensible prices—is palatial. "I am no chicken," remarked the cousin's wife, pensively; "but if I were, I could get the parlor furnished. It needs it badly, but Tom is not interested in the least. To be a Rhode Island Red is the only way to Tom's pocketbook."

looking for their living. The modern system is to keep them closely confined and feed them incessantly with all the delicacies of the season. "I buy beef scraps from the butcher, and chop the green bone," explained Tom, proudly. "They get that every day. Wheat, of course, they need—no, not screenings. That idea is mediaeval. Feed chickens poor-grade stuff, and you get few eggs, all authorities agree. I buy first-class wheat, corn and oats. In the morning these water fountains here are filled with hot water, first thing. That stimulates the chickens—sort of cocktail, you know. Then they have grain, well scattered in two-foot-deep straw—makes them scratch hard and gives them exercise and interest in life. In the afternoon they get a hot mash, and then later before they go to bed, they have more grain. Just now I'm trying a new breakfast-food idea—oats fried in suet, and served hot. My poultry paper says it will make them lay, and—well, you see they are a little backward. Of course there may be draughts in the houses, or the hens may not have gotten quite through their molt. To tell you the truth"—in a burst of confidence—"there always seems to be something—"

The cousin's wife has her own convictions. "It takes professionals," she insists, "to make chickens a success nowadays, and it's easy enough to see why. Tom can't give his whole time to it, and professionals can. You see, it's a fight against nature. The original hen, when man began with her, was a wild fowl in the jungles of Asia, and she laid only twelve eggs a year. Now she is expected to lay two hundred a year. Naturally, she doesn't do it unless science keeps egging her on, so to speak, every hour of every day. Nature would never tell her to lay a single egg in winter, and Tom here tells her to lay five eggs a week all through the cold weather. She may do it when her employer is always at hand, but Tom goes off to business and nature reasserts herself. I don't blame the hens; poor things, no matter how many eggs they lay, they never can set on them! That isn't in the scientific two-hundred-egg system. The incubator does all that, and relieves the hen from all home cares, to exploit her in the business line. There really ought to be a Hens' Union, with 'Back to the nest!' for its motto. Think of those lovely, entrancing little yellow chicks—their own little chicks—and they never get one of them under their wings! And half the tiny chicks die, too—at least Tom's do."

to a tale of how, in one incubator hatch after another, half the chicks had not the strength to break the shell at the last crucial moment. "So Tom opened them last time, according to poultry-book directions, and took the poor wet little exhausted things out and put them between two blankets. There were forty-three, and only six lived. And now the latest book says it isn't worth while ever to give first aid to chickens that way, after all, because it saves the lives of chicks too weak to break the shell, and therefore too weak to become vigorous birds. Why Tom's brain isn't addled by reading poultry books I don't know. They are his favorite works of fiction, and each one contradicts the other and is more sensational than the last."

The mature heroine, the Spector finds, does not exist in this class of farm-yard fiction. From the egg to the market the modern hen has but two years allotted to her span. As a pullet in her first winter she is cherished and admired, but after her second summer, having run her little race from debutante to dowager, she is either fattened for the table or sold off to the unwary novice who is looking for thoroughbred stock. The days of the mother hen, the comfortable, important creature surrounded by the chirping broods, are over. The Spector cannot help sighing a little over the new order of things—its luxury, its science, its calculating exploitation of Dame Parlet. And besides—what about the modern price of eggs?

PRACTICAL PALMISTRY

The wit of Mrs. Cavendish-Benettinck, the daughter of Maturin Livingstone, amused Newport during the summer. Newport laughed with special enjoyment over her reply to a fashionable palmist who said to her: "Tell me, madam, do you think I'd succeed if I went to London and opened a parlor in Old Bond street?" "Ah, my friend, as to that," Mrs. Cavendish-Benettinck replied, "you'd better look at your own palm and find out!"

JUST DISSOLVED

"So you broke your engagement with Miss Spensive?" "No, I didn't break it." "Oh, she broke it?" "No, she didn't break it." "But it is broken?" "Yes; she told me what her clothing cost and I told her what my income was, then our engagement sagged in the middle and gently dissolved."—Houston Post.

The Slate Club's "Share-Out"

England is familiar with the "slate club," or mutual aid society. The largest of these organizations in the world "shared-out" just prior to Christmas. The scene at the distribution is thus described by a London paper:

Old street, St. Luke's, was agog with excitement on Monday evening, when two men staggered with an enormously heavy bag into the Tabernacle schoolroom. Somebody whispered that their burden consisted of golden sovereigns, and joyous shouts were raised by the crowd.

Police-men looking on knew that the bag held £15,000 in golden bullion, and threw out their chests with an added sense of importance in being on duty to guard it. "My word, it do seem a lot of money," whispered a stout lady with a shawl over her head.

This £15,000 had been saved up from the weekly sixpences of working men and women, belonging to the Old Street Sick and Provident Society, of whom the genial founder and secretary is Mr. P. Rockcliff, who once a year plays the part of Father Christmas to nearly 15,000 people.

Just before six in the evening a long queue of these thrifty people stretched down the City road to the gates of the Tabernacle school room, and as soon as the doors were opened they streamed forward, quietly and orderly, to the entrance of the long, bare room furnished only with long wooden forms and a row of desks, where three cashiers sat with the money bags. Half a dozen policemen were there, but they had no strenuous work to do, for these thousands of people were much quieter than lambs. Each was provided with a card, which was equivalent to a receipt for the sovereign as soon as it was handed over, and it was amazing to see with what speed the cashiers paid over the gold. A bag containing £500 was emptied in less than a quarter of an hour.

In the crowd were hundreds of young clerks, who had come to draw out their sovereigns for the Christmas holidays. Respectable fellows, with sweethearts in the suburbs, they were not too proud to take their turn with toilers in corduroys, and with laughing factory girls eager to make a hole in the little bit of gold which they had saved in sixpences out of their weekly wage. All these people belonged to the classes who live just above the borderland of poverty. It is not easy for any of them to save very much, for it is hard enough to make both ends meet. But they had squeezed

INVETERATE OPTIMIST

Mayor William S. Jordan, at a Democratic banquet in Jacksonville, said of optimism: "Let us cultivate optimism and hopefulness. There is nothing like it. The optimistic man can see a bright side to everything—everything."

"A missionary in a slum once laid his hand on a man's shoulder and said: 'Friend, do you hear the solemn ticking of that clock? Tick-tack; tick-tack. And oh, friend, do you know what day it inexorably and relentlessly brings nearer?' " "Yes—pay-day," the other, an honest, optimistic workingman, replied."—Detroit Free Press.

STICKING TO FACTS

"Children," said the teacher, while instructing the class in composition, "you should not attempt any flights of fancy, but simply be yourself, and write what is in you. Do not imitate any other person's writings, or draw inspiration from outside sources." As a result of this advice, Johnny Wise turned in the following composition: "We should not attempt any flights of fancy, but rite what is in us. In me there is my stummick, lungs, hart, liver, two apples, one piece of pie, one stick lemon candy, and my dinner."

THE COMPLETE QUESTIONER

Mother—Since our Willie has got into long trousers he is beginning to think he knows more than we do. Father—Well, if he remembers the answers to all the questions he has asked, he knows at least as much as we do.

PEER PURCHASES AN ISLAND

Lord Howard de Walden has bought the small island of Shona, in Loch Moirdart, between Argyllshire and Inverness-shire. The island is part of the latter county.

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