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VESTED RIGHTS NOT AT ISSUE

Mr. Borden Deals with Separate Schools Question-No Connection with Extension of Manitoba's Boundaries

INDECISIVE STAND OF MR. LEMIEUX

Restriction of Province's Legislative Authority Politically and Constitutionally Impossible—Bill in Committee

OTTAWA, March 6 .- The Manitol boundaries extension bill has had its second reading and has made some progress in a committee of the whole The liberals and Nationalists challenged the government again scored a majority of 38. The debate today comprised but two speeches by Messrs. Lemieux and Borden. Mr. Lemieux made a very long speech and took no stand. Mr. Borden made a rather short speech and explained exactly where he stood.

The first speaker of the day was Mr. Lemieux, who spoke for an hour and three-quarters and took no attitude whatever on the question of separate schools. The greater portion of his speech was a denunciation of Messrs. Monk, Pelletier and Nantel, who he assailed with great vigor as insincere in having abandoned Mr. Bourcasse after profiting by their alliance with him. He agreed with the criticisms of the terms of the arrangement put for-ward by other liberals and defended ward by other liberals and defended Sir Wilfrid Laurier against the charge of having fought's double faced cam-paign in 1896. He met the quotation from Sir Wilfrid's Quebec speech in 1896 where he promised to coerce Man-itoba if necessary by saying that the words in the report "did not sound like Laurier"

the extention of the boundaries, dis-cussed Mr. Lemieux's attack on Messrs. Monk and Pelletier. At all events he said those ministers had had the courage to stand up in the house and state where they were on this question; while Mr. Lemieux had left the house as much in ignorance as to his attitude as it was with regard to the attitude of his

Proceeding Mr. Borden dealt with Mr. Lemieux's argument that Sir Wilfrid had not promised to coerce Maniteba on the ground that the words in question "did not sound like him." Later he had denied having uttered those words. He did not deny them now. Thus pointedly appealed to, Sir Wilfrid

After satirizing the liberal retreat to Torres Vedras Mr. Borden discussed Mr. Lamarches argument. He went over the legal argument which Mr. Monk had developed on the previous day after Keewatin had gone without a council for four years. Arguing that no vested rights existed, Mr. Bo said he came from Nova Scotia where there was no statutory provision for separate schools, where none the less the relations between Protestants and Roman Catholics were as good and friendly as anywhere in the Dominion. The Catholics of Manitoba constituted a larger proportion of the population of that province than did the Roman Catholics of the whole Dominion of the total population of Canada.

The premier next noticed the pr posal to restrict the legislative authority of Manitoba with regard to added territory. This was politically impossible because Manitoba would not accept the extension of territory coupled with such restrictions. It was constitutionally impossible. Mr. Borden cited the British North America Act of 1871 and showed that under it, while parliament may impose what constitution it chooses in a new province which it creates, once the province has been created its area can be increased or diminished only with the consent of the legislature. Further it was impossible to conceive a province governed as to one part of its area by one constitutional provision as to education and governed as to another portion of its area by another constitu tional provision.

Majority of 38

The division of the second reading was allowed, the bill carrying by 114 to 76, the majority again being 38. Messrs. Beilinare, Guilbault, Lamarche Paquet, Sevigny and Mondou voted with the government.

In the evening the house took up the

bill in committee. Mr. Pugsley moved that the debt allowance should not be operative until the provincial confer ence be held, at which the debt allowance of several provinces should be

In replying to this Mr. Hazen made the announcement that the inter-Pro-vincial conference will be held this summer.

The discussion was prolonged and turned upon the question of representation. In this connection Mr. Hazen said that the temper of the last conference had been favorable to the re-Continued on Page 2, Col 3.

SEATTLE MAYORALTY

Mr. Cotterill Melped to Power by Votes of Socialist Party

SEATTLE, March 6.—That Socialist votes yesterday elected Mr. George Cotterill mayor of Seattle is shown by a study of the returns. The Socialist candidate for mayor was eliminated in the primaries, and leaders of the party exhorted their followers to vote for no candidate for mayor. How-ever, the Socialist stronghold rolled up majorities for Mr. Cotterill and elec majorities for Mr. Cotterin and ejected him by 665 votes over Mr. Hiram C. Gill. Although the Socialists elected none of their four candidates on the ticket, they polled a large vote ranging from 16,882 for Mr. C. J. Jacobs, candidate for councilman, to 24,341 for Mr. E. J. Brown, candidate for cu-

terill is a single taxer, but he did not discuss the Henry George theories in his campaign, and will have no opportunity as mayor to further the pro-

The proposition authorizing a municipal telephone system was adopted, but the municipal newspapers project was defeated. Mr. Cotterill, whose strength as a candidate in his long record as an advocate of municipal ownership, is piedged to build the municipal street railway, for which bonds were voted last year.

NANAIMO, March 6 .- Mr. John Place was tonight unanimously nominated to contest Nanaimo in the interests of the

ONE DEAD IN

Eastbound Train Collides with Light Engine Near Three Valley Station—Passengers Have Narrow Escape

rreck occurred this morning on the main line of the C. P. R. at \$:45 oclock one mile this side of Three Valley station. The eastbound passenger train collided with the engine and tender of a light train travelling west. The light engine was travelling west. The light engine was travelling at a high speed in an attempt to make Three Valley before the passenger train arrived at that point. As a result of the collision Fireman Duckworth, of the passenger train, was pinned between the boller of his engine and the tender of the light engine and instantly killed. Dan Murray, engineer of the passenger train, was injured, and Geo. Shaw, engineer of the light engine, was slightly injured.

Among the passengers of the wrecked eastbound were W. G. Foster, manager of the Nelson Daily News, Harry main line of the C. P. R. at 5:45 octoor

ager of the Nelson Daily News, Harry Wright, ex-M. P. P., and wife; F. E. Ransone, H. G. Neelands, and T. W. Brown of Nelson, and W. G. Gillette of Vaccouver: also W. K. Esling of the Rossland Miner, the last named sustaining slight injuries to the neck, whilst all had a miraculous escape. The Nelson passengers were hurrying back to the Kootenay city to attend the Conservative convention tonight, but will not reach Nelson untuing the convention. Most of the passengers were asleep in the Pullman when the collision occurred and were severely joited. The train was traveling at thirty miles an hour and only ing at thirty miles an hour and only the light weight of the light engine saved the complete telescoping of the train and frightful loss of life. The engineer of the passenger train is said to be badly injured. He jumped a few seconds before the impact Dr. Sutherland left by special train to attend to the injured, and some of the passengers returned to Revelstocke on his special at 9:05 a.m.

The train was only slightly damag-ed. The dining car all set for break-fast, suffered the most, but all the cars kept to the track. The line will be cleared in a few hours.

GERMANY'S NAVY

Pursuing Policy of Concentration ships in the North Sea

BERLIN. March 6 .- The Tagleuch Rundschau announces that a cruiser fleet of six small ships and four Dreadfrom Kiel to Wilhelmshaff, and will be permanently stationed in the North Sea.
The journal explains that the transfer has nothing to do with Anglo-German relations, declaring that Germany is only following Great Britain's lead in concentrating her naval strength in these waters "under the prudent as-sumption that in the wars of the future the most important decisions will fall in the North Ses."

Tong War in San Francisco SAN FRANCISCO, March 6 .- The truce between the warring Highlander Tongs to cover the period of the Chinese New Year ends tomorrow night, and the police of the city will take extraordinary measures to suppress any attempt to renew hostilities. Chief of Police D. A. White, threatened some time ago to order a police blockade of Chinatown if the war did not stop, and he announced today that he would do so if found conditions warranted it.

OF SETTLEMENT

Continued Meetings of Disputants Indicates Desire on Both Sides to End Coal Trade War

CONFERENCE WITH PREMIER ASQUITH

Industrial Paralysis is Spreading Fast Through Britain as Result of Closed Down

LONDON, March 6.-A growing desire of both parties to any way out of the lifficulty is indicated, it is believed, by the continued meetings of the disputants in the coal trade war. There is an increasing belief that the executive committee of the Miners' Federation has received a wider mandate from the men empowering them to negotiate with the government on the minimum wage

Official statements issued this evening concerning the numerous conferences held today in connection with the coal strike were devoid of interest as to resuits, if any were achieved. The nego-tiations were renewed this morning with hopes that a speedy settlement would be reached, but nothing has been dis-closed indicating progress in that di-

but all apparently are based on sur-mises. The miners representatives con-ferred with the premier and his col-leagues for nearly three hours, and the official reports say that, at Mr. Asquith's request they promised to attend further

From this it is deduced that the pre-mier has not yet abandoned hope of finding a basis for agreement between disputants. It is said the miners ad-hered steadfastly to their previous de-clarations that they would not consent to any settlement that did not assure, the addition of their own schedule of minimum rates.

minimum rates.

The Archbishep of Canterbury has appealed in special prayers for a termination of the strike.

Meanwhile the miners continue to be masters of the situation. Industrial paralysis is fast spreading over the country.

Rebel Army 5000 Strong to Move Against Capital City -Provoking Yaqui Indians Against Government

REFUGEES SWARMING ACROSS BORDER

EL PASO, March 6.—A special news dispatch from Chihuahua tonight states that Pascual Orozco was proclaimed generalissimo of the rebel forces in Chihuahua today. According to the telegram the leadership was acknowledged by the other insurrecto generals, Salazar, Campa, Fernandez and Ponce.
The announcement was received with
enthusiasm by the soldiers who mingled
eries of "Viva Libertad" with "Death to

Orozco issued a proclamation declaring the present movement knows no party, that the fundamental law of 1857, guaranteeing the fullest liberties to the people, shall rule, and asserting that a re-bel army of 5,000 men, all mounted, will be in the campaign against the city of

Mexico next Sunday. General Rojas, who is in command of deneral Rojas, who is in commend of the garrison at Juarez, received a telegram from Orozco todey informing him that train No. 7, from Chihuahua, carrying refugees might be expected at Juarez tonight. General Rojas was instructed to facilitate the movements of the train, but to prevent it from crossing to the American side.

The rapid shifting fortunes of Mexican politicians was illustrated to-day when Rojas arrived, Colonel Reaugio Mendoza, charging that he had at-tempted to "sell out." The prisoner was taken to Casas Grande on the regu-lar afternoon train of the Mexico Northwestern. Mendo:s participated in an uprising at Ohlhuahua during which Rojas, then a prisoner of state—and other political captives were released. He political captives were released. He then led a detachment west and captured the city of Guerrero. Soon after the federals attacked him and he was taken prisoner. However, while his captors were taking him back to Chihuahua, Rojes appeared and balanced his debt of gratitude by releasing Men-

Continued on Page 2, Col 8.

PREMIER MOBRIDE AT KAMLOOPS

KAMLOOPS, B. C., March 6.— Premier McBride and Attorney-General Bowser was given a great reception here. They were met by the citizens with a band and received by the local Conservative committee. Among those who greated them was J. P. Shaw Mr. Shaw was today unanimously re-Shaw was today unanimously re-nominated as the Conservative candidate for Kamloops, no other name being before the convention. The town is full of people who came to attend the convention.

TRAGEDY IN NARROWS

Mr. R. B. Spence of Vancouver, Palls Overboard From Launch and Is Drowned

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 6 .-While trying to enchor his motor boat, on board of which he and a party of on board of which he and a party of friends were, Mr. H. B. Spence, an automobile garage proprietor, fell overboard near the second narrows and was drowned tonight. The deceased leaves a wife and two children. Up to a late hour the body had not been recovered. Mr. Spence's party consisted of himself, Mr. J. A. Chandos and two ladies. Near the Second Narrows the pleasure cruisers decided that they would anchor and it was while trying to make the anchorage that Mr. Spence lost his balance and fell overboard.

London Police Raid Headquarters of Women's Social and Political Union and Arrest Ringleaders of Violence

LONDON, March 6 .- The governnent has at last taken decisive action in regard to the militant suffragettes. Last night the police raided the head-quarters of the Women's Social Poli-tical Union and arrested Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who were conveyed to Bow Street and there charged with conspiracy. The police had a warrant for the arrest of Miss Cristabel Pank-hurst on the same charge, but she was

gettes' campaign of destruction would be extended to public buildings con-taining national treasures, the state department in London, the royal pal-aces and several museums and galler-ies have been closed until further no-

Miss Christabel Pankhurst, a reported to have been arrested last night on a charge of inciting to mal-icious destruction of property, has dis-

appeared and thus far has baffled all attempts of the police to trace her. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, joint educa-tors of "Votes for Women," who were arrested last night, and Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and Mrs. Tuke, who brought from Holloway jail, were arraigned at Bow Street police court to-Pankhurst and Mrs. Tuke, who were day and the four were remanded by the magistrate for a week, ball being

Persistent scouring of London by the police has failed to find Miss Christabe Pankhurst, although it is said she has not left the city. A sharp watch is being kept on out-going steamers at

ECUADOREAN OUTBREAK

Military Commander Leads Attack of Police Barracks, and Is Milled in Conflict

Julio Andrade, one of the noted men of Ecuador, military commander at Guaya quil and former minister to Colom was killed last night in what is believ ed to have been an attempt to gain control of the republic.

A large party of conservatives headed by General Andrade, attacked the police barracks, but in a fierce engagemen the conservatives were repulsed and Andrade was killed.

WASHINGTON, March 6,-No decis ton on the question of Penama Canal tolls was reported at today's meeting of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, and it is possible that the bill will be reported without any toll provision. The majority is believed to favor a paragraph to the bil which would give the president author-ity to make the rules and regulations governing canal tolls.

Beath of Captain W. Gove

SEATTLE, Wash. March 6.—Capt. Wm. Gove, master of the tug Wanderer, and one of the most widely known mariners on the Pacific coast, dropped dead of heart failure on the bridge of the U. S, Army Transport Dix in the harbon here today. He had boarded the Dix to consult with the master of the Transport preparatory to taking her in tow. Capt. Gove was born at North Edge-combe, Maine, and came around the Horne in 1864. Horne in 1864.

EXPEDITION TO

Captain Raould Amundsen Reaches Hobart, Tasmania, on Return Journey from Search in Antarctic Ocean

RESULT OF VENTURE STILL UNKNOWN

Explorer Left Norway in 1910 Aboard the Fram in His Dash for the Unknown Goal to the South

HOBART, Tasmania, March 6.—Cap-tain Raculd Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, has reached here on the re-

explorer, has reached here on the return from his south polar expedition.

Captain Amundaen, the discoverer of the Northwest Passage, left Norway in 1810 for the purpose of making an attempt to drift across the Arctic Ocean in search of the North Pole, a voyage which was likely to occupy not less than six years. He changed his plans, however, and announced his intention of starting on an Antarctic expedition. Captain Amundsen on the steamer Fram went into winter quarters early in 1911 at the Bay of Wales in Ross Sea. In the dash for the South Pole, Amundsen was several months ahead of Captain Robert F. Scott.

When Captain Amundsen began his race for the pole is not known. He had with him eight men, 116 dogs and a complete equipment. According to mall advices from Amundsen, he hoped to reach the pole by way of Beadacre Glacier.

Captain Amundsen was to have been picked up by his ship some time in February of this year on his return from the trip across the ice.

Considerable interest has been aroused as to who first would be able to communicate to the world the news as to the result of his Antarctic expedition—Captain Amundsen and a longer return journey than Captain Scott, but the latter was compelled to wait to make up a party and has not yet been heard from.

LONDON, March 6.—The report that Premier Asquith would speak at Dub-lin during the Easter recess on the Home Rule question is officially contra-dicted.

Long Expected Report of Dr. F. W. Merchant is Tabled-English More Than Holds Its Own in Schools

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE BEFORE GOVERNMENT

TORONTO, Ont., March 6 .- The long waited report of Dr. F. W. Merchant on the French and English schools of On-tario was tabled in the legislature to-day. The report covers the bi-lingual schools in the countles of Essex, Kent, Russell, Prescott, Stormont and Glen-gary, the unorganized districts of northerr. Ontario and the city of Ottawa. In all 269 schools with a total of 536 teachers were visited by Dr. Merchant. Briefly epitomized the report shows that in the junior grades the instruction in a majority of the schools is given either entirely in French or both French and English. It shows English more than holds its own as the language of instruction in the senior grades. The effi-ciency of the bi-lingual schools is con-siderably below that of the average of the province. Dr. Merchant holds the best results are obtained when the medium of instruction is in the beginning the mother tongue of the pupils, but English should be the language of instruction after the second form is reached. Dr. Merchant was appointed by the Ontario government in the sum-mer of 1910 with instructions to thoroughly investigate conditions of the bi-lingual schools of the province. He spent sixteen months at the task.

LYNN, Mass. March 6.—Walking up to her neighbor, Mrs. Piorence Ingalls, on the street tonight, Mrs. Jessie Chapon the street tonight, Mrs. Jessie Chap-man pulled a revolver from a hand bag and shot her six times. Mrs. Ingalis died almost instantly. Mrs. Chapman was arrested and admitted the shooting.

filness of Queen Wother

LONDON, March 5.—Queen Alexandra, who has been ill with influence for several weeks, is not progressing as rapidly towards convalescence as her physician expected. Disturbing rumors here say her condition is very serious.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR

Dirigible Belloons Drop Bombs Into Turkish Bacampment Wear Tripoli TRIPOLI, March 6 .- Two dirigible

TRIPOLI, March 6.—Two dirigible balloons were sent out yesterday by the Italian commander on their first voyage over Tripoli and environs. Officers in the dirigible dropped bombs into the Turkish encampment.

A bettalion of Askeris, Italian native treops from Eritria, had their baptism of fire in carrying out a reconnaissance. They attacked a superior force of Arabs and held their own well. Finally they were compelled to retreat but did so in order, until they reached an open space, where they wheeled and drove off the enemy with well directed volleys.

The Askaris had nine men killed and 37 wounded.

OTSTER BAY, N.Y., March 6.—George W. Perkins, former partner of J. P. Morgan, paid a mysterious visit to Theodore Rooseveit today. Mr. Perkins' supposed activity in behalf of Colonel Rooseveit and his connection with the International Harvester Co., have furnished campaign material for the Colonel's opponents since he declared himself as willing to accept the nomination. All that Col. Rooseveit had to say about the visit was that Mr. Perkins was the bearer of a message from Senator Dixon, the Colonel's campaign manager. The Colonel added that he would say nothing else in regard to Mr. Perkins' visit. Later in the eventual, he said, he might receive another message from Senator Dixon, but he declared in advance that if such a message came he would have nothing to say about it.

Division of Opinion in British Cabinet Respecting Feature of Home Rule Bill Touching Trade Matters

the cabinet is very divided upon the question of granting the Irish purilament control of the customs. There is a strong section of the mitilsters in fayor of giving control of the customs and sxcise to the Irish parliament. The correspondent says the treasury is resisting the proposal and the fact that Mr. Redmond has accepted the idea of the control of the customs by the imperial government places its supporters in a difficult position. One of the chief reasons why the control of the customs is desired by the Irish, adds the Times, is that the Irish parliament had the right to bargain and they could afford to put American maize and bacon on the free list in exchange for the free listing of Irish potatoes, onions, etc.

Mr. J. Cathcart Watson, M. P., writing to the Times, makes a strong putest against the proposition to give the Irish parliament control of Irish customs. Such provision would saddle the Irish parliament control of Irish customs. Such provision would saddle

customs. Such provision would saddle the Irish parliament with the expense of ambassadors, consuls and negotia-tions for commercial treaties and would certainly suit those who wish to see the Liberal party broken into

CANDIDATE IN NELSON

NELSON, B. C., March 6.—William Maclean was tonight unanimously nominated by the convention as the Conservative candidate for Nelson constituency. The only other name mentioned was Fred A. Starkey, whe withdrew, and gave his support to Mr. Maclean. Harry Wright, the member in the last house was not present, being delayed by a train accident at Revalstoke. A motion to adjourn the convention to enable him to be present was voted down by a large majority.

Mr. Maclean has been a prominent Conservative for years. He is a soda manufacturer, and has been prominent in civic activities. In a telegram tonight Mr. Wright announced that he would enter the field as a candidate supporting

mr. Wright announced that he would enter the field as a candidate supporting the McBride government. The Socialists have already nominated Arthur Harrod. It is uncertain whether the Liberals wilf have a candidate.

The British Rifle

LONDON, March 6.—The opinion of British soldiers on British weapons was quoted in the House of Commons by Colonel Seeley in reply to some criticisms of the service rifle when he said: "Our army is better armed than any continental army. In the South African war I rode a horse which was willed by a Mauser bullet at 3000 yards. killed by a Mauser bullet at 3000 yards. Our bullet would kill at a little longer Our bullet would kill at a little longer range. Of the seven vital points in a rifle Britain had an overwhelming advantage in the two most vital—rapidity of fire and accuracy. In one point alone—irajectory—continental armies had the advantage, but any soldier would say, Bother trajectory. Give me the rifle that shoots fastest and straightest.' That was what the British rifle did."

Hope citizens are asking for a free ferry or else provision for ordinary vehicular traffic in the construction of the railway bridge at that point.

ON ATLANTIC

Canadian Northern Company Ready to Spend from \$20,-000,000 to \$30,000,000 in Establishing Steamer Line

C. P. R. COMPETITOR IN NEGOTIATIONS

Awarding of Subsidy Will Determine the Government's Future Attitude Respecting the Intercolonial Railway

MONTREAL, March 6.—The proposed fast line of steamships between Canada and Great Britain, regarding which there have been conferences lately between the heads of the big transportation companies and the government, is being much discussed in railway circles, as some important railway developments are involved. It is now regarded as certain that the decision arrived at in the matter will settle the whole policy of the government regarding the Intercolonial railway. According to the latest report, the Canadian Northern group are the competitors of the Canadian Pacific Railway and its pariner or associate, the Alian line, in negotia-

Pacific Railway and its partner or associate, the Allan line, in negotiations to secure the subsidy for a fast line of steamers. The Canadian Northern, which has long been endeavoring to get control of the Intercolonial, is now said to be willing to hand all business from the fast line steamers over to the Intercolonial between Montreal and Halifax if it gets the subsidy for the fast line. Further, it is prepared to seem between \$20. it is prepared to spend between \$20,-000,000 and \$30,000,000 on the estab-lishment of a fast steamship line. The lishment of a fast steamship line. The C. P. R. is said to be prepared to go as far as this and to bring the line into operation within a year, but it wants running rights over the Intercolonial between St. John and Halifax and would use its own line between St. John, N. B., and Montreal in connection with the scheme. It is taken to be the statem of the statem of the statem. all the year round port for the line, although certain Quebec interests are known to be working hard to secure the coming of the ships to Quebec during the summer.

MONROE DOCTRINE

U. S. Secretary of State Says Ris Government Covets No Territory South of the Rio Grande

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 6.— The American Secretary of State made the most pronounced impression of his visit today when he responded to the welcome extended to him by the as-sembly.

"My government," he said does not

"My government," he said does not covet an inch of territory south of the Rio Grande. The full measure and extent of our policy is to assist in the maintenance of republican institutions on this hemisphere. We have a well known policy regarding causes that may threaten the existence of an American republic from beyond the seas and always will be willing to lend proper assistance to preserve the stability of sister American republics."

MONTREAL, March &—The first big batch of foreign immigrants of the sea-son arrived today, and left later for western points. There were 500 of them, mostly Russians, Poles and Austrians, who came across on the steamer Canada and landed at Portland, Maine. Thirty-nine Russian immigrants left for Coch-rane, being the first immigrants to be booked through to the Ontario clay belt.

STOCKTON, Cal., March 6 .- Medical affidavits were sent to congress today by Chairman Trothoway of the board of supervisors showing that Edward Fickert, a Spanish-American war soldier was afflicted with leprosy, Fickert has a wife and four children. He is now in quarantine at the county hospital. A special bill will be introduced by congressman Nolam to secure him a pension.

Government Loan

OTTAWA, March 5.—The cabled announcement from London that British investors have not taken more than thirty-five per cent of the twenty-five million dollar Canadian government loan does not mean the Dominion suffers in any way. The loan referred to is a refund loan, and was underwritten at the good price of 98. The government succeeded in placing this loan before the beginning of the coal strike. The fact that sixty-five per cent, of the loan is still in the hands of the underwriters supply, means that this percentage must supply, means that this percentage must be put out at a later date. It is a \$1-2 per cent. loan. The old loan which matures on May 1, was for five million pounds at 3 3-4 per cent.

SALONICA, Mar. 6.—The Moslem mosque at Vulchetrin, a little township in Macedonia, is to receive a sacred relic, a hair of Mahomet's beard. Such relics can be obtained only after the pro-mulgation of a special decree by the Bultan.

Hon. Martin Burrell Gives Men Agriculture

ST. CATHERINE'S, Ont., March 5 .-Nearly thirty years ago. Hon. Martin Burrell was a "green hand" on a fruit farm in the Niagara peninsula. Event ually he became a fruit farmer himsel near the garden city, remaining here fifteen years. Twelve years ago he left for more fruit farming in the golden West. He came back here tonight as minister of agriculture in the Dominion government, and was greeted in the warmest terms by nearly 300 fruit growers of the Niagara Fruit Growers' ssociation at a banquet in the Welland

It was a triumphant return of a statesman to a place which held for him many happy recallections. He dropped the minister and became once more an enthusiastic fruit grower meeting many old friends and entering with hearty thoroughness into the spirit of the occasion.

Mr. Burrell's speech was full of en couragement. He urged the fruit growers to continue setting the pace they had made, and gave them to understand that the government was willing to help them to do so. A bill he has introduced this session for the en-couragement and aid of agriculture was only a temporary measure. There had not been time yet for the government to do more than that, but he was gathering knowledge upon which to base an intelligent scheme whereby the government can give more generous assist ance, and such constructive legislation on agricultural lines of benefit to all would see the light at the next session of parliament.

The minister was in particularly happy vein, and in accord with the surroundings, and he recalled numerous incidents of the early days in the dis-

DEATH ROLL OF TUBERCULOSIS

Mortality Among Poorer Classes in Paris Due to Insanitary Conditions of Workmen's Dwellings

PARIS, March 6 .- The heavy deathrate from consumption among the poorer classes in Paris has long been attributed to the overcrowded and consequently insanitary condition of the average workmen's dwelling.

In the chamber of deputies M. Charles Dumont, ex-minister of public works, submitted a resolution claiming urgency for a measure to empower local authorities to raise and advance money for model dwellings, and asked the govrament to accelerate its passage through parliament.

In the course of the debate which followed sinister revelations were made regarding the overcrowded and unhealth; surroundings in which the Paris proletariat lives. M. Dumont himself declared that there were in the city 70,000 apartments and houses which were frightfully overcrowded. They are very without adequate light and air, but the worst feature of all was that the rents of these hotbeds of disease were being constantly increased.

At the present moment 15,000 persons,

M. Dumont asserted, lived in apartments which were little better than dog kennels. If the overcrowding evil was to be combated effectively it would be neand pull down 5,000 houses, which were lutely unfit for human habitation. The owners of these premises obtained as much as 10 per cent. return for their capital.

M. Dumont also quoted figures show ing that the cost of building for the poorest class of dwellings had in ten years increased from \$140 to \$200 per square metre, consequently the average property owner was loath to increase the cost, and had no inducement to build sound, well-ventilated workmen's dwellings.

CHINESE CITY LOOTED

Cheng Ting in is Burned by Mutineer British Missionary Killed by Soldiers

PEKIN, March 6.—Cheng Ting Fu important city on the railroad about 160 miles to the southwest of Pekin, was ided yesterday to the list of those places which have been looted and barned. No details have reached here, but it is thought that there need be no fear for the foreigners there.

The Nanking delegates say that Presi dent-elect Yuan Shi Kai will go to Nanking in September. They add that he republic will be inaugurated at Nanking, but that the cabinet will be formed here.

missionary named F. Day, belongto the Church of England and ated to the district of Pao Ting Fu was killed today by mutinous soldiers, Mr. Day, Bishop Charles H. Scott, of North China diocese, and another ionary, F. S. Hughes, were making regular tour of the mission station the vicinity of Pao Ting Fu. Arriving at Tien Chwang Yang, Bishop Scott sent Day and Hughes to Chin Chow to fetch the letters. The two missionaries found mutinous soldiers sacking the town. These commandeered the missionaries' carts and in the mis sionaries' attempts to recover them, Mr. Day was killed. Mr. Hughes took refuge in the general hall, where he

still remains. A British attache from the legatio here, accompanied by a detachment of British soldiers, left today for Chin Chow to rescue Mr. Hughes.

W. A. Mackenzie has been elected president of the Nicola Valley Conservative association.

SEVERELY INJURED

Passenger in Car That Dropped Through Baskatoon Bridge Badly Grushed Under Debris

SASKATOON, Sask., March 5 .- What

vas thought last evening to be one of the worst accidents yet recorded on the Canadian Northern railway turns out on, Martin Burrell Gives Men of Niagara District Outline of Government's Plans to Aid this morning, after a general survey of the situation has been made, to be much less serious than was at first anticipated. At an early hour last evening it was thought that at least a dozen persons had gone down with the Pull-man car Kipling when it made its headlong plunge from the north side of the bridge across the Saskatchewan to the loe below, but inquiries this morning elicit the information that every passenger has been accounted for. Of these one is likely to succumb from the injuries received. This is H. E. Ashbee, a traveller for Frys Cocoa, with headquarters in Saskatoon, who was bound for Regina, and who went down with the Pullman and received terrible injuries beneath the load of debris from the car and falling bridge when they fell with a crash to the river below. Ashbee was crushed almost beyond re-Ashbee was crushed almost beyond recognition, his skull being badly fractured, his body squeezed almost lifeliess and his face mangled out of all shape. He is at present in the city hospital hovering between life and death, with no possible hope of recovery. Of the other passengers in the wrecked sleeper, Dr. F. G. Sparling, of Saskatoon, was the most seriously in jured, but the information is given this morning that, he will recover, his in-juries consisting of a dislocated should-er and several fractured ribs.

SITE BOUGHT

Bishop McDonald Personally - Negotiates Purchase of the Old Dennis Harris Property -Plans for New Edifice

The site for Victoria's new Roman Catholic cathedral has been chosen and purchased. Bishop Alexander McDon-ald personally negotiated the transaction last week and the sale was con-firmed last night. The new site com-prises 259 feet on Vancouver street, 201 feet on Burdette avenue and 201 feet on Collinson street, and is known as the Collinson street, and is known as the old Dennis Harris property. The price paid was \$40,000 and the transaction was affected through the agency of Messrs. Lee & Fraser. "It is my opinion," said His Lordship Blishop McDonald, last evening, "that we

have in this property the finest ca-theural site in Victoria excepting the present site of Christ Church Cathe-dral."

Building operations on the new cathedral will not be begun at once as the present fine structure at View Slanchard street has not yet been sold and, according to the church representatives here, is worth more than four times as much as the new site. The plan for the new cathedral is practi-cally laid out, however. It will be alcally laid out, nowever. It will be al-most an exact reproduction of the pres-ent building which, it is generally con-ceded is perfectly adapted to its pur-pose with, possibly, a few improve-

Rifle Fractice on Sundays LONDON, March 1.-The war office LONDON, March 4.—The war office has decided to allow the territorials to pursue rifle practice on Sundays, provided the shooting so far as possible is confined to compulsory work to attain proficiency, also the guiter of the peace body was done by the proficiency, also the guiter of the peace body was done by the proficiency, also the guiter of the peace body was done by the proficiency, also the guiter of the peace body was done by the proficiency also the guiter of the peace body was done by the proficiency. ncy, also the quiet of the Sab bath is not to be needlessly disturbed and the men are to be given an opportunity of attending church parade. This decision was reached after conferring with the Archbishop of Canterbury, other prelates and leading nonconform-

New Bifle Sight OTTAWA, March 5 .- The Dominion

Rifle association secretary expects in a few days to receive a new rifle sight for attachment to the Ross rifle which will overcome the N. R. A. objections to Canadians at Bisley. They are made by the Birmingham Small Arms company and approved by the N. R. A., and will be tested here before the D. R. A. gives its opinion. It is understood that the sight fits along the side of the barrel of the rifle, doing away with the objection to the sight on ton

Manitoba Telephone Bates

WINNIPEG, March 5.—The advances in telephone rates in Winnipeg may not be enforced. The royal commis-sion appointed to investigate the Manitoba government telephones has is-sued an interim report. Without giving any expression as to the result of the investigation at the present stage, the nmissioners state that it would be inadvisable to put in effect any change in telephone rates until the investigation is completed and reported up Therefore they recommend that the operation of the rates announced to come into effect April 1 be postponed until the commissioners have fully executed their commission. Thousands of patrons have signed petitions against the advance, which is a measured ser-

Humboldt Company's Case

WASHINGTON, March 4.- The Hum boldt Steamship company case, involving the question whether the interstate commerce commission has jurisdiction over common carriers in Alaska, was advanced today for hearing by the supreme court of the United States on April 1.

Kills His Wife and Himself

CONRAD, Mont., March 5 .- Harvey Sissler, a well known resident of Con-rad, shot and fatally wounded his wife today and then committed suicide. Family disagreement, extending over a long period, is believed to have been the cause of the double tragedy.

LEAVE MEXICO

Hastening Across Border by Any Possible Means of Transportation - President Taft's Warning Heeded

DOUGLAS, Arizona, March 5.—Trains, motor cars and vehicles, of all kinds poured into Douglas today, loaded with virtually the entire American population of El Tigre, Macozari and Canane All said they would remain here until the Mexican situation cleared up.

Reports were brought here today that Col. Francisco Chiapas, formerly a field leader for President Diaz against Madero during the last revolution, and who has been in jail, had been deputised by Madero to organize an army and take the field against the rebels.

More Refugees EL PASO, Tex. March 5.—A train with a large number of Americans aboard left Chilhuahua this morning

coording to Mexican Central officials They are due here tonight. The rebels are reported to be in peaceful possession of Chilhuchua and making ready for an advance on the city of Mexico. If reports brought into this city are correct, hundreds of Americans and other residents in Mexico will flock here within the covered. here within the course of the week. They have placed the most serious construction on President Taft's warning.

and are getting out of the country, which seems to them doomed to anarchy.
The 150 Americans, mostly women and children, who spent the night at Pearson, left Madera, where they had resided, with haste. It was the noon meal hour and to catch the train the meals were abandoned when the pres-

dent's message was read. Rev. Father C. M. Pinto, an American, was held up in his mission church af Juarez on Sunday, and before he was rescued by Mayor Kelly of El Paso, he promised, under duress, to send a cheque for \$100 to General Roias. The cheque was malled today. send a cheque for \$100 to General Rojas. The cheque was mailed today, as the priest insisted on keeping his word, but not before the cheque had been photographed and a copy of the picture sent to Washington.

MEXICAN REVOLT IS SPREADING

Continued from Page 1. Provoking Indians

GUAYMAS, March 6 .- The Cientificos are making desperate efforts to provoke trouble in various sections of Sonora Emissaries have been sent to the Yaqui Indians using every means to persuade them to rise against Madero and the established government of this

Yaquis large sums of money and the Yaqui's large sums of money and the exclusive possession of the entire Yaqui river valley, if they will murder settlers, both Mexicans and Americans in isolated places was the word brought today by the peace commissioner, General B. J. Viljoen, who returned from an extended trip to the northern part of the state. He said only one Yaqui chief and a few hundred men are now in revolt and asserts that they are urged on by the Clariffeet. on by the Cientificos with promises General Viljoen went as far north as Punta de Agua, the extreme northers

Yaquis. General Viljoen declares tha they fell victims to bandits in the mountains. Sonora sent 1,500 troops from near Cananea to attack the rebels are marching on Mexico city from Chihuahua. Reports from Sinaloa ar contradictory. It is believed that several groups of rebels are robbing the ranches and they are threatening larger places with the hope of diverting the government's attention from the rebel-

EL PASO, Merch 6 .- At 8 o'clock to night the refugees from Chihughua arrived at Juarez and swarmed by car riages, automobiles and street car to the American side. There were about 120 of them, mostly men. Most of the latter are not residents of Chihuahua marooned there since trains ceased running.

VESTED RIGHTS NOT AT ISSUE

Continued from Page I. cognition of the claim of the Maritime provinces with regard to representa

The house adjourned at 11:30, with out voting on the amendment.

Mr. Mondou gave notice he will move an amendment guaranteeing the rights already existing in the added territory

Opposition in Quebec QUEBEC, March 6 .- A campaign wil be opened in Quebec in a few days when public meetings will be opened for the purpose of denouncing the way Keewai-in territory is to be annexed to Manitoba.

NEARING HOPE OF SETTLEMENT

Continued from Page 1. Pressure from the trade unions of many industries, especially the railways and the cotton trade, the funde of which are threatened with serious depletion through the loss of employ. nent on account of the coal strike seems likely to play an influential part

toward a settlement.
Today, for the first time, Ramsay
Macdonald and other parliamentary
labor leaders came into the negotiations, supposedly in behalf of the affected unions, and it was announ on good authority that the miners'

federation had yielded so far as to permit a long discussion with the members of the government of the minimum wage schedule, with a view of finding a basis of compromise. If this difficulty can be surmounted it is not expected there will be much further opposition to a settlement, even from the Weish mine owners.

Steamship Service Suspended

CHESTIANT AND THE COURTS OF THE PROPERTY AND THE PR

CHRISTIANA, March 6.-Owing the British coal strike the steamship service from Christiana, Bergen and Tromso has been partially suspended. Freight rates have been increased.

MANITOBA DECLINES

Province will Not be Represented Council at Rearing of Ne Temere Reference

OTTAWA, March 5 .- The province of Manitoba has no desire to be represented before the privy council when the stated case on the ne temere decree will be argued. Hon C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, has received a com-munication today from the Manitoba government that it has no wish to be represented by counsel like the other provinces.

ISLANDS CHOICE

President of Executive Council Nominated by Unanimous Vote at Record Conservative Convention at Ganges

At the most harmonious, best-at tended and most successful convention ever held in the Islands Electoral Dis-trict the Hon. A. E. McPhillips, K. C., of Victoria, president of the legislative council, was the unanimous choice a Ganges Harbor yesterday afternoon. The convention was attended by dele gates from every polling division of the entire constituency and the popular minister was accorded a reception never equalled in the hstory of the district Forty-five delegates attended, representing Ganges Harbor, Fulford Harbor, Salt Spring Island, North and South Pender, Gabriola, Mayne Island, Galiana, Saturna and Sidney. Mr. Arthur Ward, president of the Salt Spring Conservative Association presided and Mr. J. Critchley, of Sidney, acted as secretary. The latter placed McPhillips in nomination the course of a near speech in which he referred to the excellent work of the honorable gentlemen in the past. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Spen-cer Percival who made a remarkably good address. As there were no further nominations Mr. McPhillips was declared the unanimous choice.

The Hon. M. E. McPhillips was the introduced by Mr. E. Walters, secretary of the Salt Spring Conservative Association . The appearance of the nominee was the signal for a remarkable reception and it was some minutes before Mr. McPhillips was able to make himself heard. He spoke on the gen-eral policy of the McBride administration and dwelt particularly on railroad development in the province. His remarks were received with further applause and Mr. McPhillips concluded a masterly address amid a scene of great enthusiasm.

The nomination papers were signed by every delegate in attendance. Mr. Ward appeared as proposer and Mr. W. R. Armstrong, J. P., as seconder. Assenting to the nomination were Messrs. G. F. Payne, Saturna; Washing-Murchison, Gallano John Cox, Gabriola; C. Macdonald, Mayne and A. Raynes, South Salt Spring. Other names attached were those of Messrs. Rogers, G. F. Walter, Bennet, Critchley, Night-ingale, Allen, B. V. Layard, Lt. Col., R. B. Young, Smith, Kingsbury, Gehrke, Langdon, Akerman, John S. Rogers, Whiting, Brennan, Cotsford, McKinnon, E. Walter, Hoggan, Coulson, H. C. Layard, Demeine, Wilson, Speed, Page, J. T. Collins, Peterson, E. C. Collins, Scott, Percival, Buss, H. W. Bullock and others.

FRANCE HAS CLAIMS

Paris Temps Hopes that Sec Knoz Will Influence Venezuela and Cuba to Arbitrate

PARIS, March 5 .- Whatever may the results of Secretary of State Knox's trip to Central America and northern South Africa, the Paris Temps this afternoon says the relations between the United States and Europe will be favorable so long as Europe's rights and interests are safeguarded. But it is hoped, the newspaper adds, that Mr. Knox will influence the gov-

ernments of Venezuela and Cuba to arbitrate the long-standing French claims against these countries. France's claim against Cuba is for

lamages resulting in the destruction of property of French subjects in the Cuban war of independence. The claims of France against Venez-

iela arose from the expulsion of sever al French citizens from Carupano in February, 1908.

Skagway Anti-Trust Cases

JUNEAU, March 5 .- United States District Judge T. R. Lyons granted yesterday a further continuance of the hearing of anti-trust indictments brought against officers of seven steamship, railroad and wharf companies, which are alleged to have obtained a monopoly of the wharf and transportation facilities at Skagway. The hearing was set for March 20, when the defendants will demur against the indictments. Most of the ndicted men have appeared in federal courts in the States and have given bonds for appearance at Juneau.

Athalmer is erecting a first class skating rink

Many Men Thrown Into Idleness by Strike in England-Railway and Steamer Traffic Blocked

LONDON, March 5 .- Railroad work ers throughout the United Kingdom continue to be discharged from their employment owing to the shortage of coal necessitating the restriction of train service. At Newcastle today another 1,000 men were added to those who have been thrown out of work on account of the coal strike. The train service is further curtailed in all directions. The cross channel service between France and England has been reduced to one steamer daily on the line between Folke stone and Boulogne.

The deadlock in the mining dispute showed no signs of a break today. The Scattish and Welsh coal miners met respectively at Glasgow and Car-diff, and it was announced subsequently that they remained unaiterably opposed to the demands of the miners.

The general meeting of the owners is summoned to be held in London to-

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng. March 5 .- The SOUTHAMPTON, Eng. March 5. The sallings of the American line steam-ships Philadelphia and New York, from this port for New York on March 13 and March 20 respectively, have been cancelled in consequence of the coal strike.

FAMILY'S SLUMBERS RUDELY DISTURBED

coal strike.

Strange Visitant Sends Stream of Bul lets From Winchester Bifle Into-House—No Clue to Outrage

A cowardly attempt to murder some or all of the members of the William Barr family at Fernie was perpetrated early on Sunday morning last. The Barrs live in a cottage on McPherson avenue, and the would-be assassin stood on the sidewalk and fired five shots from a Winchester 30.30 rifle into the house. Four went through the window of the bedroom where Mr. and Mrs Barr were sleeping, one bullet actually tearing through the bed on which they lay. Another shot was fired across through a door, the apparent intention being to injure someone on the other side of the house. Miraculously no one was either killed or seriously injured, although Mrs. Barr had her fingers scratched by the passage of a bullet There were seven people in the little home at the time, Mr. and Mrs. Barr. four young men and a girl about 14 years of age. Up to date no clue has presented itself as to the identity of the author of the despicable outrage.

WORK TO COMMENCE AT HORSESHOE BAY

Will Commence Not Later Than July 1st—Engineering Difficulties

Incidental to the plans of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway company, incorporated during the recent session of the legistature by Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart, T. D'Arcy Tate and others, it is understood that negotiations which have been in progress for some time past are now approaching a satisfactory conclusion under which the newly incorporated company will take over the out of 281 give Cotterill 29,916: Gill. charter rights, line and rolling stock of 28,206. the Howe Sound & Pemberton Meadows been steadily nush ing its steel inland from Newport dur-

ng the past few years. It is expected that construction operations proper for this new road to link North Vancouver with Fort George will begin not later than July 1, next, at a point on Horseshoe Bay, at the eastern entrance to Howe Sound and directly north of Point Atkinson lighthouse. The work from North Vancouver to Point Atkinson presents no formidable engineering difficulties as compared with that on the section along Howe Sound to its head.

It is expected that the ilne will be located just above high-water mark in order to secure minimum grade from North Vancouver to Newport, a disance of about 23 miles. The coast line along the east shore of Howe Sound is so rugged and sinuous as to necessitate the boring of a considerable number of tunnels. This will, however, enable th engineers to lay out a comparatively straight line across the gulches and ravines which deeply cut the coast to the north as far as Newport.

Railway men familiar with the route state that much of the work between Point Atkinson and Newport will in volve expenditures of more than \$60,000 a mile. In this respect, however, it will not be as heavy as most of the cor struction along the Fraser river above Yale and along the main Thompson river. Exclusive of one long tunnel, a single mile of the C. P. R. roadbed on the Thompson near Spuzzmum costs something over \$300,000.

CIVIC SEARCHLIGHT

Plan to Illuminate Welson's Streets Pron Mountain Pacing Town

The most unique and almost unprecedented system of street lighting, of which Canada has as yet had actual experience is projected for the city of Nelon, the details being now under serious consideration by the city council. Nelson, thanks to the pioneering foresight of the late John Houston, owns its electrical system, and it is proposed to erec a huge searchlight on the mountain directly facing the town, the light being fixed and illuminating the entire city It is stated that Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and a portion of Philadelphia are similarly illuminated. The chief advantages advanced for the unusual plan are the low cost of maintenance, and the eveness and brilliancy of the illumin-

ation. Situated amidst such mountain surroundings as are the boast of Nelson the searchlight plan it is believed would operate very similarly to a fixed and de pendable full moon, only brighter. Fond du Lac and other places which have adopted it have been written to with regard to the success of the unusual sys-tem of civic lighting.

Manaimo Council Approves

NANAIMO, March 5.-At last night's neeting of the city council a letter accompanied by a resolution from Vic toria in reference to the bridging of Seymour Narrows was read. The reso lution was introduced at the meeting by Alderman Shepherd and adopted by a unanimous vote

Hold-up in Ottawa

OTTAWA, Ont., March 5 .- This afternoon a man walked into the real estate office of David Fraser, and pointing a revolver at the 15-year-old office boy, demanded the contents of the safe. The boy opened the safe and rushed out for assistance, returning in time to overpower the hold-up man, who had leisurely looted the safe.

Japanese Steamer at Manaim

NANAIMO, March 5 .- The Japanese steamer Unkai Maru No. 2, Captain N. Katayama, arrived here vesterday from Vancouver for bunker coal. The Unkai Maru is the first Japanese vessel to call here for some years. While here she is loading a shipment of herring, some seven hundred tons, for the Orient, and will probably sail tonight or tomorrow morning for the Columbia River, where she will take aboard a shipment of flour and other general

MAJORITY FOR MR. COTERILI

Count of Votes in Seattle Mayoralty Contest Indicates that Mr. H. C. Gill is Again Defeated

SEATTLE, March 5 .- With George F. Cotterill 1.710 votes shead in the 57.322 ballots counted, there seems no doubt that H. C. Gill, the mayor who was recalled last year for alleged misconduct in office, has again been rejected.

The credit for the result is conceded to be due to the women voters. The federation of women's clubs and nearly all the women suffragists worked strenuously against Gill, raising the issue of suppression of vice. As far as possible one woman in each city square was as-signed to the duty of looking after the Coterill voters. Special meetings were held in many churches last Sunday, and workers were assigned to various tasks on election day.

No returns for minor offices have been

Forty-five referendum proposition were voted on. In some of the precincts the votes for officers were counted, and then the ballots were sealed, and sent to the comptroller's office, where the votes for the various propositions will be counted. Most of the matters submitted to the referendum were not of general importance. A single tax amendment to the charter and a proposal to adopt civic center plans were voted on. Probably the result of the referendum vote will be made known tomorrow afternoon. Two hundred and fifty-six precincts

GIRL'S HEROISM

Plunges Into River and Saves Eight-Drowning

But for the courage and the presence of mind of his 12-year-old sister, Agnes, little Fred Service, of Merritt. eight, would have been drowned last Friday afternoon. The near tragedy occurred on the Coldwater river, just below the bridge on the Middlesboro road. The little lad and his two brothers with their sister were playing by the river, when, youth always seeking adventure young Fred attempted to walk on the ice crusting the fast-flowing stream. It was not strong enough to support his weight and he disappeared with a cry into the chill water. Without the slight est hesitation, his sister plunged after him and with great difficulty succeeded in getting him to the bank. Efforts are being made at Merritt to secure for the youthful heroine the much-prized medal of the Royal Humane Society.

Pive Burned

BEAVER, Pa., March 5 .- Five person were burned to death today when a here, was destroyed by fire. The dead include the landlord, his wife and their three children. Two other children were saved by boarders who threw them from the second storey windows into the arms of persons in the street.

Bigamists in Toronto

TORONTO, March 5 .- An epidemic of bigamy is prevalent in the city at pres ent, no less than sixteen cases being before the courts in a fortnight. morning John Howell, who married a domestic here after deserting his wife in England, was sentenced to a year in jail; to be followed by deportation. Mrs. Mary Mullen was arraigned this afternoon charged with marrying Owen Jones, who three months after deserted

Schmitz Asquitted

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.- Former Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz was acquitted in Judge Lawler's court here today of the charge of having bribed former Supervisor Wilson in a case growing out of the San Francisco graft prosecutions. In instructing the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty, Judge Lawler said that sufficient evidence to convict had

DEVOUR TWO MEN

Mail Carriers on Trail From Lake Nepigon to Northern Camps Fall Prey to Pack of Ravenous Beasts

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WINNIPEG, March 4 .- News of one of the worst tragedies of the wilds came to the authorities of Allentor from Nepigon. It tells of the terrible ending of two mail carriers whose duty it was to traverse the lonely trails to outlying posts and camps.

In the middle of last week two mail

carriers were reported missing at Port Arthur. Several parties started north and after travelling some distance, noticed the snow broken up, and every indication of a struggle having taker place. Blood spots showed here and there, and brushing off the thin covering of snow, the hands, feet and other portions of the bodies were exposed. The remains of four big wolves were found close by, shot dead, and investigation proved that others had been wounded. The mail carriers had some their lives dearly. After a wide search letters and brass locks were picked up, but no trace of the mail bags or strap were found, and it is supposed they had been devoured by the hungry wolves

That was all that was found of the two
mail carriers (one a white man the
other a half breed) or their packages.
A reign of terror exists among railway construction and survey parties, and they do not dare leave their shacks at night. Wherever there are human beings, an unearthly chorus of howls continues throughout the night, the On Friday one of the cont

came into Sand Point, Lake Nepigon, with his horses exhausted, having been chased a mile from close in shore by a pack of thirty welves. A companion on a sleigh shot three and kept them off. He never saw so many wolves before

CONDOLENCES SENT

Their Royal Highnesses and Colonial Secretary Harcourt Send Messages to Mrs. Edward Blake

TORONTO, March 4 .- Mrs. Edward Blake was the recipient today of the following message from Ottawn: "The governor general has been re-quested by the secretary of state for the colonies to convey to you Mr. Harcourt's sincere condolence on the death of your distinguished husband. The governor general desires me to convey to you their Royal Highnesses

incere condolences.
."(Signed) ARTHUR SLADE,
"Private Secretary."

Lions at Pontainebleau PARIS. March 6.—The inhabitants of Fontainebleau are protesting against some of the uses to which the picturesque forest, with its huge volcanic boulders, is being put by some of the cinematographic companies. There was a lion hunt with a real lion in the forest of Fontainebleau a few days ago, and the people who live in the neighborhood think that freedom in trade matters is being pushed somewhat too far. The other afternoon near the Round Point, a nurse and children were terrified at the sight of a big lion with a leg of mutton in its jaws, slinking across a clearing. A few feet away was a horse tied to a tree and shricking with terror The lion sprang at the horse, and a appeared on the scene and shot the lion lead. The scene was performed by the Gaumont company for reproduction on the cinematograph. The lion was the famous d'Artagnon, which had been giving trouble to a menagerie owner for some time, and was therefore sold cheap to Messrs. Gaumont after having hurt five lion tamers one after the other. But even for a few moments it is rather a dangerous experiment to allow a live lion to roam freely in so frequented a forest as the forest of Fontainebleau and the people of Fontainebleau and of Barbizon have registered an angry pro-

Device for Submarine

PARIS, March 6 .- A private soldier n a Cambrai regiment has invented an ingenious apparatus for bringing speedy help to a submarine when an accident occurs, Armand Daudu's invention consists of a telephone, a ventilator, s safety bell, all of them small and all of them quite portable. The telephone is screwed into a buoy, which, if an accident occurs, can be let up to the surface of the water in an instant. The wire unrolls as the buoy rises, and communication can be established from the surface with the men below. The ventilator is a kind of valve which a diver car screw open in a moment and adapt a pipe to it, through which fresh air may be pumped, and the bell is a kind of diving bell in two compartments, in which food can be stored and men from a wrecked submarine be sent up in couples to the surface. Daudu's invention is being examined by a special commission appointed by M. Delcasse, and will very probably be adopted.

Toronto Labor Troubles TORONTO, March 5 .- A general

strike of telephone girls of the city is threatened unless more wages and shorter hours are granted. The threatened carpenters' strike is not likely to take place. A joint executive board of the big carpenters' unions has received a reply from the employers which con ceded that a substantial increase in wages was due to the men this year. The matter will now have to be ne sotiated as to the amount. The men are out for 45 cents an hour and 1500 to

A new \$100,000 hotel is nearing com pletion at Penticton, President J. J. Warren of the K. R. V. lines being also

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4.—News of one of the wilds ties of Allenton ls of the terrible rriers whose duty

week two mail missing at Port les started north ne distance, nogle having taken nowed here and ls, feet and other were exposed. dead, and investiarriers had sord er a wide search, ail bags or straps upposed they had

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Hon. Martin Burrell Addresses Canadian Club in Toronto on Position of People of British Columbia

Friday, March 8, 1912

TORONTO, March 4.-"Oriental immigration is not only a great question with us in British Columbia; it will be the dominant question of the whole empire. It is a question of ultimate dominance between the Far East and the West, of the final supremacy, of the yellow or the white Remember that we on the Pacific coast are keeping watch for you u eastern Canada. We look across the water and see untold millions absolutely and fundamentally different in tradition and ideals, and in social structure, and therefore we must ever be reluctant to open the door to the influx, knowing well that fusion is impossible and there can be no hop of assimilating these people to the benefit or empire."

Hon. Martin Burrell, federal minister of agriculture, went on record to this effect in the course of a fine historical address on "British Columbia

LINSEED COMPOUND COUCHS, COLDS,

and its relation to the confederation"

BRAKEMAN HAS THRILLING TRIP

Hurled Clear of Wreckage After Traveling at Terrific Speed on Bunaway
Box Car

Whizzing down the Vancouver-Chilliwack line of the B. C. Electric Railway near Mount Lehman on a runaway C. P. R. boxcar loaded with lumber, Brakeman Blythe a few days ago had a painful experience that might have resulted fatally for him. Determined to stop the runaway if within his power, Blythe stood at his post, endeavoring to tighten up the brakes. After the car passed Mount Lehman road it gathered terrific speed, and near the Indian reserve left the track, tearing up the rails and reducing the framework of the car splinters. Blythe was thrown forward clear of the wreckage, dlighting upon s soft earth mound, a circumstance that his ribs were broken. He was taken to Sumas hospital. A wreckage train left

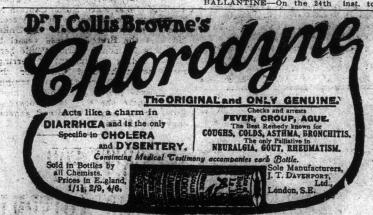
the city for the scene of the accident soon after the wreck occurred, and it required six hours to reopen the line to

Brakeman Blythe was commended in the official report of the accident, and the cause of the runaway was placed to the failure of the brakes to act. The boxcor was being attached to a freight train when it ran away. The car ran for about a mile and a half before it was ditched.

Trainmen Injured

MONCTON, N. B., March 5.—Two trainmen were injured here in a collision of two engines while shunting. Sherman Steeves, brakeman, was crushed by the tender buckling. The extent of his injuries are unknown at present. Fireman Huey had his legs severely

Births, Marriages, Deaths





THE NAME IS YOUR PROTECTION

Reliable merchants everywhere display this box and sell STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS.

Look for them—accept no other.

Steele, Briggs' are the best grown. No matter what you need in seeds, this name stands for highest quality.

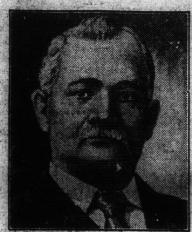
Behind every packet is the strongest seed reputation in Canada. Thousands of successful growers everywhere use STEELE, BRICGS' SEEDS year after year because they are sure of what they are buying.

Look for this box at your local store. If your local dealer cannot supply you order direct.

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED COUNTY

THOUGHT IT

SYDNEY MINES, N. S., Jan. 25th, 1910. "For many years, I suffered tortures frim Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Two years ago. I was so bad that I vomited my food constantly. I also suffered with Constination. I consulted physicians, as I was afraid the disease was cancer, but medicine gave only tempor-



I read in the 'Maritime Baptist' about icine was making and I decided to try it. After taking three boxes, I found a great change for the better and now I can say 'Fruit-a-tives' has entirely cured me when every other treatment falled, and I reverently say "Thank God for 'Fruit-a-tives'."

EDWIN OBAM, Sr. "Fruit-a-tives" sweetens the stomach, increases the actual quantity of gas-tric juice in the stomach and ensures complete digestion of all sensible food. "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world made of fruit juices. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2,50, or trial size

25c. At all dealers, or from Fruit-atives Limited, Ottawa. and Mrs. John Ballantine, "Greenbank," Victoria, B. C., a son.

HONEY—One the 29th February, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Honey, Savoy Man-stons, a son

MARRIED BEDDIS-ROE—On the 5th of February, at St. Paul's Church, Ganges Harbor, by the Rev. A. Bastion, Myrtle Adelaide, second daughter of the late S. J. Beddis and Mrs. Beddis, of "The Wilderness," Ganges to George Roe, of Pauder Island.

DALBY-WATSON—On February 27th, at St. Barnabas, Church, by the Rev. E. G. Miller, Catherine, third daughter of John Dalby, Esq., Victoria, to Mr. Rollert, W. Watson, of Nanalman.

CLAGUE-LOMAS—At St. Peter's Church,
March 5th by the Rev. Canon Dean.
Jennia Elizabethy uterd daughter of the
late W. H. Lomas, and Mrs. Lomas, Dunonns, to Herbert Naden, second son of
Herbert Archer Clague, of Shemeld, Eng-

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd., 1008-1010 Government Street

"Chic" Creations In Spring Waists and Blouses

Women naturally look to "Campbell's" for exact interpretations of Correct Fashions in Ladies' Ready-to-Wear. Today we select a few modestly priced Waist and Blouse items, picked from a shipment just unpacked.

Semi-Tailored Muslin Waists with detachable side frills, long and short sleeves. "Campbell's" value \$3.25 to\$2.75

Marquisette Waists with high necks, side frills, long sleeves, button back and tastily finished with lace trimmings. "Campbell's" values \$5.50 and\$4.75

Muslin. Waists with square necks, short sleeves and embroidered fronts: "Campbell's" values \$3.25, \$2.90, \$2.50 and \$2.25

Extra Large Assortment of Embroidered Linen-lawn and Muslin, embroidered shirt-

We have an exceptionally good assortment of embroidered and lace trimmed Lingerie Waists with short or long sleeves. Pongee Shirtwaists at\$3.90

Very neat Pongee Shirtwaists with lounge collars (soft) and Raglan shoulders and patch pocket-a very serviceable waist indeed.



New Spring Suits

Models that are simply lovely.

New Spring Dresses

Exclusive display of

the new ideas.

WATT-MACKENZIE—The marriage was solemnised March 4th, by Rev. W. Leslie Clay, at his residence, of Mr. Fred W. Watt of Sunderland. England, to Miss Effte M. MacKenzie of Boorcraig, Isle of Skye, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs, Watt have left for the Sound cities before taking up their residence at Gordon river.

GODTEL—Margaret Godtel who died at the Royal Jubilee hospital yesterday is survived by a father. Adam Godfel of Socke, twe sisters and three brothers.

LYON—Louise A. Lyon, who died February 29, was 15 years of age, born in Chicago, ill., survived by a father and brother.

PETTICREW—At the family residence, No. 164 King's road, on the 2nd inst., Agnes C. Petticrew, aged 86 years, a native of

BRIDE—On the 1st inst, at Jubilee hos-pital, Sarah Bride, of 1057 Regent street, widow of John Bride, aged 59 years 5 months. Born at Harriston, Ontario. OEL—Drowned at Digby Island, Prince Rupert, B. Q. on February 29th, Capt. W. H. Noel, of Port Essington, B. C. The deceased who was 43 years of age was born in Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, but moved to this coast 23 years ago and has resided at Port Essington ever since. He is the eldest son of Capt, J. F. NoH of this city.

this city:

Harbor Grace, and St. John's, Newfoundiand papers, bease copy.

BURKE—At New York, on 25th February, 1912. Edmind J. Burke, recently of seattle. He leaves to mouri his less a wife, nee Miss J. E. Scott, daughter of Captain Scott, of this city; also a sister and

Health is the basis of human efficiency, and health largely governs the value of all domestic animals. Every lover of animals, every stock-breeder, every owner of horses, cattle, sheep poultry or domestic pets will welcome the announcement that,

Pottie's Celebrated Australian Stock Remedies

For horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, dogs, etc., may now be obtained on Vancouver island and vicinity.

Pottie's Remedies are a collection of remarkable veterinary medicinal discoveries covering a period of over 100 years. During four generations the Pottie family, who have all followed the veterinary profession on the male side, have continued to so improve these remedies, that today there is no other complete set of veterinary medicines to equal them in the world, which enables the stock owner in isolated parts to successfully doctor his own stock.

THEY ARE

They have saved the lives of thousands of valuable animals.

They cover the entire range of animal disorders. They are an insurance for your own stock at small cost.

Pottie makes fifty-four different remedies and no expense is spared in their preparation to make them effective. They include: Colic Drenches, Blood Tonic, Cough and Distemper Medicine, Fever Drink, Founder Drench, Worm, Condition and Urine Powders, Stomach and Cattle Blood Powder-all for internal use.

For external use: Black Douglas Oil, Electric Oil, White Oil, Golden Oil, Gall Salve, Green Healing Lotion, Eye Lotion, Golden Ointment, White Ointment, Hoof Ointment, Newmarket Blisters, Sweating Blisters, Spavin Liniment, Corn Cure and Medicated Soap. Besides, we prepare special remedies for sheep, poultry, dogs, etc.

We also handle a Drenching Bit, with which one man can drench any horse. Veterinary Instruments supplied. ASK FOR AND INSIST ON "POTTIE'S"-YOU WILL FIND THEM INVALUABLE IN CASES OF EMERGENCY, AND SATISFACTORY AT ALL TIMES.

For sale by Scott & Peden, Victoria; Nanaimo Grain & Feed Co., Nanaimo; Pioneer Feed Co., Alberni; L. W. Carter, Port Alberni; A. H. Peacey, Cumberland; Union Bay Co-operative Co., Ltd., Union Bay; Custance & Co., Parksville; Walter Ford, Coombs; G. H. Cavin, Ladysmith; Duncans Trading Co., Duncans; B. & S. Supply Co., Cobble Hill; P. Frumento, Cowichan; Mowat Bros., Ltd., Ganges Harbor; R. P. Edwards, South Salt Spring; A. Deacon, Mayne Island; R. S. W. Corbett, Pender Island; A. G. Deighton, Van Anda; Campbell River Trading Co., Campbell River.

Manufactured In Canada Only By

JOHN POTTIE &

KEEP THIS ADVERTISEMENT FOR REFERENCE

The Colonist.

Colonist Printing & Publishin Company, Limited Liability. 1211-1215 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

To the United States \$2.00 Payable in advance. Sent postpaid to Canada and the

A REVIEW

A comparison of the receipts of the year ending June 30th, 1903, that is the year preceding the advent to power of the McBride ministry, with those of the year ending March 31st, 1911, which is the last twelvemonth for which full returns are available, may prove of

It was pointed out yesterday that the receipts of the first mentioned fiscal year were \$2,044,630.35, of which 15 per cent was from the Dominion and 20 per cent from direct taxation, which left 65 per cent to be derived from other sources.

In the last fiscal year the receipts were \$10,492,892.47, of which 5.2 per cent was from the Dominion and 9 per cent from other sources, leaving 86.8 per cent to be derived from other sources.

in strictness taxes, because the payment of money in such cases is the voluntary act of the individual, who pays it because some direct benefit accrues to him on account of such pay ment. The most notable exception to this rule is the succession duty, which must be paid, and from which it cannot be said that there is a resultant benefit to the person paying it. The other items coming under the head "other sources," such as rentals, royalties, licence fees, registry fees and the like, are charges fixed by law for certain privileges or benefits enjoyed by the person paying them. These "other sources" may be subdivided into two classes, namely, income from natural resources and miscellaneous receipts. Under the subclassification "natural resources" we have several items, which, with the amounts desirable from each in the two fiscal years under consideration were as follows:

Year ending June 30th, 1903-Land sales\$ 64,834.06 Timber leases 84,111.75 Timber royalty and licenses 214,106.56 Mineral tax 78,273.70 Royalty and tax on coal 75,826.94

Total from Natural Resources\$517,153.0 Year ending March 31st, 1911-Land sales\$2,431,231,36 Timber leases 106,859.75 Timber royalty and licences 2,357,951,32 Mineral tax 91,038.43 Royalty and tax on coal ... 248,332.86

Total from Natural Re-

sources\$5,235,413.73 It will be seen that, whereas in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1903, the natural resources contributed about 25.5 per cent of the revenue, in the year ending March 31st, 1911, they contributed 50 per cent. The percentage they are less important in their bearcrease because it takes no account of the actual amount. We get a better idea of how the government fiscal policy has worked out when we say that the increase in the receipts from natural resources was somewhat more than 10 times as much in the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1911, as in the year ending June 30th, 1903.

The miscellaneous receipts do not call for special consideration. There are substantial increases in all lines but these may not be in all cases the lirect result of the government policy, although indirectly due to it, because the gain was owing to the general rosperity of the country, and this in large measure was due to the policy of the government.

The criticism of the Opposition of this great increase in receipts from natural resources is that it represents the disposal of the assets of the country. It may be conceded that, if a square mile of land is sold, there is just so much less left to be sold; that, if a thousand feet of timber are cut, there is just so much less left to be cut; that, if a ton of ore or coal is mined, there is just so much left to be mined. But what would we say of an administration which would sell no land, no timber, no mineral, no coal? We would say that it was unfit to hold office. But, say Opposition critics, when the government sells the land it prevents he settlement of the country. The anwer to this is that it has not had any such effect, and that although there are millions of acres of land open to pre-emption, the greatest part of the ettlement that has taken place during the last ten years has been upon land bought from the government by private ndividuals and by them sold to actual settlers. It is not necessary to theorize about this; the facts are in evidence for any one to see who cares to look. Moreover the land, when sold, becomes axable and will be a perpetual source of revenue. If it is held as "with land," that is, if it is not soid to ac-

tual settlers and improved, every acre of it is a 4 per cent investment for the government. Thus if the province should sell land worth \$5,000,000 and that land should remain unimproved, it would yield a revenue of \$200,000 a year. The province would have the \$5,000,000 to expend in necessary public works and the land in the hands of private owners would be equivalent to an investment yielding the province \$200,000 a year. This revenue would continue until the land was settled upon and improved. A policy which leads to such a result as this does not seem to us to be open to hostile criti-

In regard to timber licences, it has been objected that these should not have been granted, and the allegation is made that they are an alienation of the public domain. It is discussed as if by granting a timber licence the government was sending so much timber land out of this country. In point of fact all that is done is to make revenue-producing an area which naturally is not so. The government retains the power to increase the rental, increase the royalty and to declare that the areas embraced in any licence shall be opened for settlement. The licencee's right consists of the privilege of reserving an area for timber purposes on the condition of his paying such rental and such royalty and complying with such conditions as the government may prescribe. Under this The "other sources" cannot be called policy the province looses nothing, and gains much.

A GREAT PIELD

Two very interesting speeches have been made in London in regard to the position of the Anglican Church in Canada. One was by Earl Grey and the other by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The former was voicing his experience in this country when he said: "Western Canada today wants men who will make the church a centre of social, artistic and industrial life. It does not want frills and formalities. It wants churchmen to be free from the British way of condescending and patronizing superlerity." If any one in Victoria had said this we fear there would be many protests from certain quarters, but as it was said by a former Governor-General in the presence of the head of the Anglican Church, who made no protest, it will perhaps be heeded by the class of persons whom the distinguished earl had in mind The Archbishop's remarks about the

future of Canada, which he thinks will be "the foremost region on the face of the globe," exhibit an appreciation of the needs of this country that is most gratifying. The Anglican Church, in common with all other churches, has a great field for work in the Dominion. It is a more important field that perhaps most persons engaged in secular callings appreciate. His Grace was right when he said that this country is in a plastic state. It can be 1 !ded now by the influences of Christianity, whereas by and bye it may be found to yield less readily to them, We tell laymen that great as are the material projects which our public men and business men are promoting, than the up-building of national character upon the corner-stone of Chris-

TRADE COMMISSION

Commenting upon the appointment of Mr. George E. Foster to the Department of Commerce, the Colonist expressed the opinion that he would find in his new office scope for the great abilities with which he is endowed. Yesterday we had a telegram announcing that he would represent Canada upon the Royal Commission to be appointed in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the last Imperial Conference to investigate the trade of the Empire, and the best means of developing it. This commission is likely to become a body of great value, Its members will approach the consideration of all questions involved in the subject matter of their inquiry with open minds, and we are confident that the results accomplished will be of very great

Mr. Foster is well equipped for his new responsibility. His experience in the office of Finance Minister familiarized him with trade questions, and he has had many opportunities of broadening his field of knowledge upon all matters relating to Imperial commerce. His mental calibre eminently fits him for investigation, for he is analytical and possesses the faculty of crystallizing his views.

CHINESE HEAD-TAX

A critic of the Provincial Government says that the inclusion of \$500,000 from Chinese head-tax in the estimated revenue of the province next year. implies "that the McBride administration has already bargained for the influx of 2,000 Chinese during the current year." Such a statement is gross- | soon be only one nation, China? The ly untrue, and the critic referred to must knew it is untrue. Under the law can, theoretically, absorb the rest of us of Canada as it exists at the present | racially, individually, financially and by time, Chinamen may enter Canada by paying a head tax of \$500, half of pen.

which is paid to this province, and the finance minister who would not take into account in estimates of his revenue the amount likely to be received from this source, would be greatly to blame. Every one having any know ledge of affairs at all knows that, labor as he may to prevent the influx of Chinese, Mr. McBride cannot hope to be successful immediately. Every one knows that the question presents its difficulties and that under any circumstances which are at all within the range of possibility, the head tax is likely to be continued for some time. If, however, it is possible to arrange before the close of the next fiscal year for the total exclusion of Chinese, or the reduction of Oriental immigration to a minimum, so that this source of revenue will be lost to the province, the public have the satisfaction of knowing that the increasing prosperity of the country will so swell the revenue that the estimates presented to the House will be exceeded by the actual receipts of the year. It follows as a matter of course that the success of Mr. McBride's exclusion policy will be the loss to the province of considerable revenue; but the province can well afford to bear the loss in view of the benefits that will flow from the sup pression of Oriental competition.

A correspondent asks how we understand Judge Charbonneau's judgment in the Ne Temere case. We don't.

This winter has been very severe in the east, one of the most severe experienced in many years. It has been one of the mildest, so far, experienced here in many years.

It is to be hoped that the suffragette craze has at last reached its climax. There can hardly fail to be a reaction from the recent abominable exhibition

The new British battleship, with her battery of 15-inch guns and a speed of 30 knots or 35 miles, will be by all odds the most tremendous engine of war the world has ever seen. We suggest that she should be called "Peacemaker."

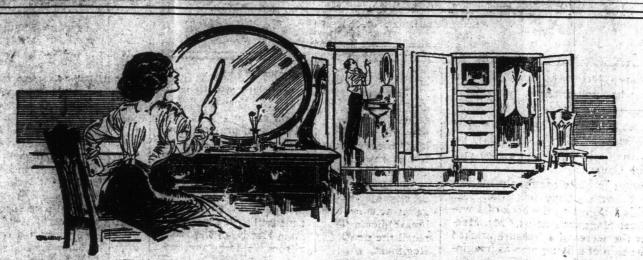
We are inclined to think that, among the many matters that will receive the attention of the present Alderma Board, none will be more fruitful of good results than its contemplated action in reference to Mount Douglas 1 de la contraction

Italy admits losses in the war in Tripoli amounting to nearly 800 of whom 536 were killed and the re mainder are 'missing, and proba killed. The gain so far is merely i inal. It is beginning to look as though the permanent conquest of the country is hopeless. Any temporary suc cesses are likely to be followed by re verses later on, and if some sort of government is established on the coast, the interior will be in a ferment for years to come.

Mr. Asquith's speech on the coal strike is the effort of a statesman. He exhibited no desire to appeal to prejudice, but preserved his balance with remarkable success under exceedingly trying circumstances. While negotiations are at a deadlock, it seems very evident that only relatively few people are responsible for the failure to reach an agree ment. Once more we desire to draw attention to the remarkable manner in which the miners are acting. The first indication of violence has yet to be announced. We are glad to feel that the good sense exhibited on both sides is very likely to result at an early day in such a settlement as will be of material advantage to the whole country.

In Naples recently the families of the soldiers who are at the front in Tripoli were asked to march before a movingpicture machine, bowing and smiling The films were to be sent to the army and be shown at night to the men, who would thus see their friends at home greeting them from the sheet. We do not see why this idea cannot be carried a little further. Let armies move before the picture machine, and let each side send its films to the Hague Tribunal, where umpires can determine which of them would win under the circumstances shown. This would be cheaper, infinitely less costly, and in the end just as satisfactory as the results reached by sending out a lot of perfect strangers to shoot at each

*What absolute nonsense some people talk! Here we have Mr. Hudson Maxim, whose sole claim to distinction is that he has been a successful inventor, declaring that in a very short time there will be only three nations, the United States of Asia (including Europe), the United States of America and the United States of Africa, Mr. Maxim's opinion on this subject is not worth any more than Lord Wolseley's statement that there would soon be only two nations, the United States of America and China, and Lord Wolseley's opinion is not worth anything at all. Why not go a little further and say that there will four hundred millions of that country



Quality Is The Best Economy

Weiler Bros. have furniture and furnishings that particular people are proud to own. If you own some of it, you know this, you know the beautiful wood and finish of our furniture, the perfect cabinet work, the style and grace and individuality of design of every piece. You know that it has been Victoria's most famous furniture house for over fifty years. You know, too, how reasonable it is in price. If you don't know this beautiful furniture store, we most cordially invite you to make its acquaintance now.

Four Splendid Values In Dinner Sets This Week







SEE THESE FOUR DISPLAYED ON TABLES—FIRST FLOOR

98-Piece Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set for \$12.50

Beautiful, dainty design of ik roses, attached by chains, with green leaves and gold border. A useful, handsome set at a very included in this set:

12in. Plat

Dozen Fruit Saucers 1 Dozen Teas and Saucers . 1 Dozen Butter Pads 2 Only Bakers 2 Only Covered Vegetable Dishes

1 Gravy Boat 1 Only Cream and Covered Sugar

I o o - Piece Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set for .. \$22.50

Just arrived, absolutely new, very tasty art design. Exceptionally handsome set, the very latest. Splendid value.

Here are the 100 pieces. 1 12in Platter

1 14in. Platter 1 16in Platter

1 Dozen Sin, Plates 1 Dozen 7in, Soup Plates 2 Covered Vegetable Dishes 2 8in. Bakers

1 Gravy Boat 1 Sauce Tureen 1 Dozen Teas and Saucers 1 Dozen Fruit Saucers

1 Casserole and Ladie

1 0 0 - Piece Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set for .. \$25.00

The design of this set is of white with gold band and line. Just the set suitable for everyday use in the home. Below are the pieces:

1 10in. Platter 1 12in. Platter.

1 Dozen fin. Plates 1 Dozen 7in. Plates Dozen Fruit Saucers

1 Dozen Teas and Saucers 1 Dozen Butter Pads 2 Only Bakers

2 Only Covered Dishes 1 Gravy Boat 1 Only Cream and Covered Sugar 98-Piece Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set for \$12.50

Pretty, neat design of green and gold with gold border. Attractive in appearance and useful for the table. The 100 pieces included are listed below:

1 12in, Platter

1 14in. Platter 1 16in. Platter 1 Dozen bin Plates

1 Dozen 7in. Plates 1 Dozen 8in. Plates

1 Dozen 7in. Soup Plates

2 Covered Vegetable Dishes 2 8in. Bakers

1 Casserole and Ladle

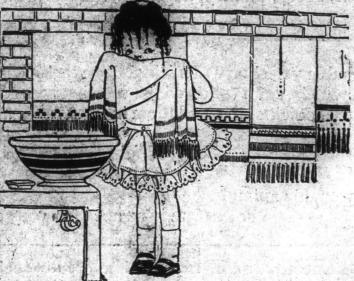
1 Gravy Boat

1 Sauce Tureen

1 Dozen Teas and Saucers

1 Dozen Fruit Saucers

Get Your Towels Now While The Assortments Are Good



ALL OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY AT THE LOWEST

A towel is an article that you must have and you can't have too many. Why buy the cheap kind that last about once and cost you more in a month than these quality towels of ours do in a year? We have a splendid variety of the best quality towe.s

to select from at very reasonable prices. Come choose some

100				Sale Mi	1264		TOW	
5	Size	20	x	40	at,	per	dozen	. \$2.7
8	Size	22	x	44	at,	per	dozen	\$3.0
	Size	21	x	45	at,	per	dozen	 \$3.7
8	Size	24	x	45	at,	per	dozen	\$4.0
. 8	Size.	25	x	50	at,	per	dozen	 \$5.0
8	Size	28	x	54	at,	per	dozen	. 36.0
	-	1						

BLEACHED LINEN TURKISH TOWELS WITH PRINGED Size 27 x 88 at, each BROWN TURKISH TOWELS WITH PRINGED ENDS

Size 18 x 40 at, per dozen ... Size 17 x 36 at, per dozen Size 22 x 45 at, per dozen \$4,00 LINER EUCKABACK TOWELS Size 16 x 34 at, per dozen \$2.25 Size 18 x 34, white or red border, at,

Two Exceptionally Good Values In Dining Chairs Just Arrived

ROYAL OAK DINER, \$3,00 ROYAL OAK ARM DINER TO MATCH, \$4.50

These are well built, substantial chairs in the golden finish, supported panel back, upholstered seat in imitation leather. Same as picture. Splendid VALUE.

Come in TODAY.





THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

Quality Is the

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WELS

IN STRANGE WAYS

The Austrian actress who who disputed without success her grandfather's typewritten will would equally have failed had her action been brought in English or American courts instead of in Vienna. Only the other day, indeed, a typewritten will figured in a case in a British Probate Court.

The typewriter is quite commonly used in the recording of wills. Only in fiction does one read of wills tattooed on the back of a woman-as in Rider Haggard's novel, "Mr. Meeson's Will," or the secret of a treasure pricked indelibly on the skin of a living man as imagined by Jules Verne in "Captain Antifer's Millions." Yet quite as romantic is the story of the British soldier who, dying after the bat-tle of El Teb in the Soldin campaign of 1884, scrawled with a lead bullet in the inside of his helmet the laconic instruction: "All to my wife." This incident was more than paralleled in one of the Afghan wars. A soldier on scout duty was killed, and remained undiscovered for many weeks. He was then found lying behind a rock, on the surface of which he had written in his life's blood: "I want mother to have all." The War Office, it is interesting to learn, saw that these wills were duly executed.

Curiosities in Wills

One could cite, indeed, case after case of people who chose the strangest of materials on which to inscribe their wishes for the posthumous allocation of their worldly goods. One of the most remarkable, perhaps, is that of an American lady, Mrs. Florence Wright, of Hempstead, U.S.A., who disposed of an estate of £90,000 in fifty words on an old piece of wrapping paper. Another testator, Alfred W. Brothwell, wrote his will in chalk on a manger before committing suicide at Long Sutton, in Lincolnshire. Another man, Edward George Hunt, of Woking, who left £41,926, wrote his will in a ledger, and the leaf was torn out of the book by order of the registrar. A merry Belgian who bequeathed his all to the village of Aden on condition that £12 "be given to the fire brigade to have such a carousal as was never seen before," scratched these instructions on a piece of rusty iron with a nail. Somerset House, too, can produce examples of equally curious wills. One was found in an oven after having been baked for months, and a second had been boiled for hours with dirty linen in a copper. A rich London Bibliomaniac left a note on an old envelope: "Will in Till." There was, however, no till in the shop, and the secret of the missing will was "wrapt in mystery" until some old books, which had passed into the possession of a dealer, were searched. The will, with a £500 banknote, was found in the first volume of Tillotson's sermons.

Legal Mistakes

Judge Bacon, whose property was valued at £118,408, detailed his legacies on a sheet of blue court paper, and, for all his knowledge of the law, forgot to sign and have attested the interlineations and alterations he made. The result was that an affidavit from a solicitor and an official of the Bloomsbury County Court was needed before probate could be granted. Strangely enough, more than one notable lawyer has failed to make a properly legal will. Among them were Lord St. Helier and Lord Grimthorpe. Even a high official of the Probate Court, whose will recently came up for proof, was tripped up on the codicils which he neglected to get duly signed and attested. Lord Grimthorpe's will was a formidable document of 11,070 words, but he was easily beaten by Mr. Edward Bush, a retired Gloucester engineer, who devoted 26,000 words to the disposition of £114,813. In striking contrast, Lord Russell of Killowen condensed his wishes in regard to an estate of £150,000 into 12 lines. Lord Brampton disposed of £142,000 in 400 words. Lord Mansfield only took half a sheet of notepaper, and a Mr. Alphonse Henry Strauss bequeathed £206,221 in 43 words. Sir James Fitzjames Stephens only used 13 words, but even this was verbose in comparison with the three words of the will of Mr. F. C. W. Thorne, of Streatham: "All to mother." Mr. Harriman dealt with his many millions in o6 words, and Mr. Piteairn, of Pittsburg, who was worth £3,000,000, condensed his will into twelve lines of typewriting.

Daughter Saved the Day

Lord St. Leonards, on the other hand, was supposed to have been buried with his will. However that may be, it could not be found, and its loss gave rise to one of the most tanged of the many will suits which from time to be have come before the English courts. When the case came before Lord Hanner in 1875, Miss Sugden, a daughter, was able to rein evidence the clause of her father's will. The judge accepted this as proof, and his der was confirmed on appeal. This is a legal curiosity which reminds one of the more complicated problem which a United States judge has already solved, and an English legal debating society gave an evening to a night or so ago. The case which came before the American court concerned a man who was accused of libelling a friend by speaking defamatory words into a gramaphone and reproducing them for the amusement of his friends. If the defamation was spoken it was slander; if written, libel. The court held that it was libel, as the words were written by a needle in symbols which formed a permanent record. There is presumably no instance of a will being dictated to a gramophone-except in fiction-but if the American court was right such a record would be as valid as a typewritten will.

Notable Bequests

The romance and eccentricity of wills is indeed an inexhaustible subject. One recalls the request written by Nelson on board the Victory the night before Trafalgar, praying England to take care of Lady Hamilton, the neglect of it which permitted fer to die in poverty and distress. Not so well known, but more grim, is the story of Francis Jeffrey, a taxidermist of Grimsby, who called in a police sergeant at midnight, and almost with his dying breath dictated to him his will. One may also recall the death of Captain Hardy, of the 120th Regiment, who, falling from his horse at Laon, used his last moments to make his will, and, having signed his name, shouted, "Vive la France!" and died.

Shakespeare's dictum—"The evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred

with their bones"—slightly amended, has been illustrated in tragic fashion by a good lady of Paris, who left £8000 to whomsoever would watch by her tomb day and night for twelve months, and hold no communication with any one except the person who served the watcher with meals. One man did it for nine months, and lost his reason. The money is still unclaimed. In a different category, but not less eccentric, was the will of a Brooklyn man, who ordered that 70 pairs of trousers should be sold for the benefit of the poor, no buyer to be allowed to have more than one pair. The reason for this leaked out later, when one purchaser found sewed in the waistband a canvas bag containing ten \$100 notes. A similar bag was concealed in each of the other 69 garments. From the Teddington ironmaster who bequeathed to "this inferior but educational world" the blessing of cheerfulness, to ly honor as a legacy, and the Spanish lady who devised to his sisters, neices, nephew, brother-in-law, consin, a bag of sand "to rub themselves with," the record of wills teem with queer benefactions and curious provisions. There is the case of the Birmingham man, for example, who left a friend's wife 9½d with which the buy a halter, the railway official who described his wife as "a perambulating human vinegar cruet," and the gen-

face, but it is not the tragedy of the fleshly passion, nor the worse tragedy of chill genius simulating passion."

Miss Adams may not like the following

sentence, if she should happen to see it:
"There is that in her face that makes you glad she is not a beauty. It is a yearning face, soft, pure, innocent, yet of an unearthly sapiency withal. With some such face the Blessed Damozel might have looked out from Heaven, the while the holy fervor in her breast 'made the bar she leaned on warm.' 'Tis a holy wistfulness in her glance, and the tristfulness of her voice is of little children crying, lonely, lost in some daedal night. Her smile is full of a charm of sadness that is older than the world—the sadness of unfinished things, of foiled hopes, of vanished dreams. Just a shade here, there, on her lip or cheek, and the smile transmitter to tears

"Just a hint of a tone here, there, in her laughter," proceeds Mr. Reedy, his muse now in fine swing, "and it is the cry of youth whose soul is torn out with its illusions and trampled on by Fact and Fate. Is she playful—it is with a melancholy undertone. In I know not what manner this woman—perhaps I should call her girl?—never fails to make me think of old roses, old songs, old landscapes, that I saw and knew under circumstances pleasant. but now sad in remembrance. Something about her ever brings back to mind the fact that there is in life and in memory a 'bitterness of things too sweet.' There's an ancient atmosphere about her, as if she were some creature many million years young, joyous while endeavoring to hide some wondrous secret. Her simplicity is so rare and fine that you scarce can help feeling that she is untrammelled by even original sin. The pathetic note about her is the same thing we feel when we see a 'little white hearse go glimmering by.' Youth and eld are strangely intimated in her glance. She is a child—and yet the an-tique flavor is in her childishness, as if she had somehow come down to us untouched, untainted by time from some wide, wild, open, woodland place of the classical world, wherein one walking might easier meet a god or goddess than a man or a woman.

"This feeling that you have before her, under her spell, is an eerie one, but not unpleasant: not more so, in any event, than is the emotion that arises at remembrance of especially delectable days in one's own vanished youth. I care not whether she be in one of her histrionic flights—always there is that quaint suggestion of her intimate relationship



King and Queen in Parliament Square After Their Return From India

tleman who cut off his wife with a farthing because she had called him 'old pig,' and many other names."

Wives in Wills

Several men have bequeathed their wives to relatives or friends, but one such lady, who had been disposed of in the will, together with £500, to a brother, collected the money, and bolted with a former sweetheart to America. An American millionaire directed that his body should be given to a medical school for dissection, and a French countess ordered her heart to be cut out and preserved in an urn Perhaps the most curious legacy of all was the essay on how to conduct a public sale attached to the will of a well-known printer, while it would be difficult to discover in the realm of romance a more pathetic story than that of the English barrister who revealed in his will, his marriage many years before, to his servant. She refused the ease to which her position as wife entitled her, and, in an ideally happy married life, acted to the end as

POETIC PRESS AGENT

The American Press agent, the gentleman who, for a fee all too small, considering his accomplishments, sees to it that actors and actresses, pushing business men, and many other ambitious people are accorded what they consider a fair share of attention in the daily newspapers, does not always reach the heights of rhetoric achieved by Mr. William Marion Reedy, the agent who is responsible for keeping the name of Miss Maude Adams before the public. His latest effort deserves to be known on the other side of the Atlantic, where there is still much to be learned in the art of "writing up" a theatrical celebrity, writes the New York correspondent of the London Standard

Miss Maude Adams is, of course, one of the leading actresses of the United States. She has been before the public for some 25 years, and this is how her devoted Press agent writes of her in this week's papers:

of her in this week's papers:

"Here is a woman of the stage whose every movement, glance, tone, smile, or tear proclaims that woman is a thing for honor, not vile use. There is no suggestion of musk arising at the mention of her name. There is no association of her in thought with absinthe or creme-de-menthe. The tragic tonch is on her

to something young and sweet and pure, a great while since, a long, long time ago. The personal charm is all-pervasive. It is child-like, and yet so worldly-wise and worldly-weary. It is essentially spiritual—a quality I recollect never to have felt of observed in any other woman of the footlights. This isn't genius—say you? Well, what is genius, any-how? Whatever it be, Maude Adams lifts you out of your work-a-day self into your better self, makes you forget and remember and dream and live in a hidden, inner world of romance. Rostand's poetry falls as naturally from her lips as Shakespeare's from Rosalind's or Imogen's."

RECORD IN CHEAP TRAVEL

Not everybody would care to set out on a tour through five European countries with a purse of only \$90 (£18); but Mr. William Grant a Chicago student leaves London tomorrow after having accomplished the feat, says the London Standard in a recent is-

"I guess it could be done on £10, if one were really careful," he said yesterday. "Anyhow, I've seen London, Paris, Holland, Germany and Switzerland, and I'm still able to pay my steerage fare home. I had six weeks to do it and it will take me just to the end of the seventh. It has been a good holiday, and I've learned a lot of geography I had forgotten; but of course I had to rough it just a bit."

Passage on a Cattle Boat

Roughing it has not taken away the enjoyment of the holiday from Mr. Grant. He fed cattle on board a leisurely tramp steamer and it was the saving of the Atlantic fare that made the tour possible. Indeed cattle boats have become the royal road to Europe for American students who want to sail free. At the Ocean Employment Office at Manhattan men are occasionally offered a free passage in return for their services. Every vacation sees a cowd of students in the United States at the ofifces, and Mr. Grant soon found himsef aboard a tramp steamer, handling a bucket and mop like a thorough going cattle man. He admits that he enjoyed that trip. The work was hard, but it was a change, and in the appointed time he arrived in London and sent his trunk along to the Young Men's Christian Association, where it was deposited

THE STEWART CASE IS NOW AGITATING BRITAIN

Interest in the case of Mr. Bertrand Stewart, sentenced to three years' imprisonment in a German fortress for alleged espionage, continues unabated in London. Details of the trial are recalled, and make most interesting reading. It is evidently the intention of the press to push the matter to a conclusion.

Mr. Stewart is known in Germany as the "gentleman spy," and he was accused of attempting in 1911, in Bremen, Heligoland and Wilkelmshaven, to obtain information the secrecy of which is essential to the interests of the German Empire, "with intent to communicate the same to a foreign Power."

Mr. Stewart was arrested at Bremen on August 2 last, and was held in confinement awaiting trial until January 31.

The trial opened with a preliminary public hearing. The President cautioning the prisoner as to the necessity of speaking the truth asked him to give a short statement of his life and career. The prisoner's counsel pointed out that Mr. Stewart was not obliged to answer any questions put by the Court if he preferred not to, but the accused declared, that he could speak quite openly.

that he could speak quite openly. Then, speaking in English, the prisoner gave a very full account of himself, his words being interpreted into German for the benefit of the court. He stated that he was born in London in 1872. He followed the profession of a lawyer and was a member of the Church of England. He was a senior lieutenant in the West Kent Yeomanry, and had held his commission for 16 years. He was fond of sport and was a great traveller, having visited every European country with the exception of Russia. Twenty years ago he visited Dresden. Berlin, and Leipzig, and since then he had been in Germany five or six times.

Full as were the prisoner's statements, they were not sufficient for the Court, and the President asked a number of questions, displaying particular interest in the prisoner's social standing and family connections, to all of which questions Mr. Stewart gave most frank and detailed answers. On being asked if his income was not very high, he replied that it was £2,000 yearly.

The President—What is your fortune?— Before my arrest my capital was about £12,-

Denied Being Spy in Africa

You were in South Africa?—Yes, during the Boer War. I wrote a small book on my

Were you a scout or a spy during the Boer War? I deny most emphatically that I was ever a spy in the ordinary sense of the word. I never had anything to do with the Intelligence Department, and during the war I only secured information as every other cavalryman does.

The prisoner declared that he had only a very slight knowledge of naval matters. He could distinguish a merchant vessel from a war vessel, but not an armored eruiser from a battleship. He only knew what he had read in the newspapers with regard to German merchant vessels being converted into war vessels in time of war.

The President—But, every German child knows that merchantmen are attached to the

until he returned from the continent. Natur-

ally all the sight seeing in London was done

on foot. A room was hired off Euston Road

for 5s. a week/ and the tourist was converted

to a sympathy with those who advocate only

no idea that I had gone to Germany, not even my wife, and none of them would have agreed with me if I had wished to perpetrate espionage.

The resident—Will you tell us if you are a member of a very rich and respected family?

I hope my family is respected. I am the nephew of Lady Kensington, whose husband was Queen Victoria's Chamberlain and Chief of the Royal Household. My mother belongs to the family of Johnstone-Douglas.

The accused—I congratulate Germany on educating her children better than we do.

The President then closely questioned the prisoner at length on his social relations,

and asked if the seven clubs of which the

The accused—I hardly know what is meant by "exclusive." I mixed with my relatives and

You are supposed to have connections with

The accused-I am not related to the Court

and so far as my relationships are concerned

I do not see that I am called upon to discuss

them here. I am standing in the dock, as it were, before all Europe, but if the President

wishes for information I have no objection to

writing it for him on paper. My relatives had

prisoner was a member were "exclusive."

the English Court.

The prisoner then answered many other questions relating to his mode of travelling, first or second-class, the hotels he stayed at, how much money he carried with him, etc. He also stated that before joining the Yeomanry he was for four years a member of an infantry volunteer regiment when at Eton and Oxford, but he insisted that his military superiors had absolutely no knowledge of his journey to Germany, and he had not even obtained permission to leave the country, as he should have done according to military regulations—a fact which he now much regretted.

Protest Against Excluding Public

At this point the public prosecutor asked for the exclusion of the public. The prisoner protested somewhat vehemently against this, but the President overruled him, and after the court had spent an hour in considering the question, the exclusion of the public was decided upon for the remainder of the hearing. The court was then cleared. The verdict will probably has been cleared.

probably be given on Friday.

Continuing to answer the President at the secret session. Mr. Stewart said that he certainly was not given to luxury. He lived prefty well up to his income. His wife had money. His soldiering cost him about £300 or £400 a year. He sometimes travelled first and sometimes second class, and in England often third class on the railways. He admitted that he usually went to the best hotels and took a larger sum of money when travelling than he expected to spend. His health was excellent but he could not say that he felt well after his six months in prison. He had suf-fered from bad headaches, but did not wish to dwell on that. He was quite strong enough to face the fatigue of a trial. Mr. Stewart fur-ther stated: "I should like to say that if your distinguished country attacks mine, I hope to be among those who will take part in the war." He also stated unasked by the Court that it was his intention in the case of his own regiment not participating in a great was to serve with another cavalry regiment.

reduce his "wad" so he always made the seller state his or her price, and then proceeded to cut it down. Sometimes he had a difficult ten minutes with the natives, but the knowledge that he had no money to spare hardened his heart when the bargaining stage was in progress. He left London on the outward journey with no luggage. In the pockets of his overcoat (which he carried over his arm) were stowed a clean suit of underclothes, a pair of socks, a comb and a toothpick. The trip he regards as a triumph of economy and barter, but there is one flaw in it. At Cologne he was outmatched by an old woman who made him pay 3s. for his room, while he contended that the price agreed upon was

only half that amount.

Overdid It-Mr. Labouchere was a "bonny fighter." but sometimes his habit of dropping into personalities hurt his own side. A correspondent sends an example. We were fighting a tough electoral battle, he writes: Liberal hopes were running high, and Mr. Labouchere, the idol of the Radicals in the constituency, and expected soon to attain Cabinet rank, was invited as a "star" speaker. His appearance, wearing the turn down blueand white striped collar which he invariably affected, was greeted with boisterous enthusiasm. But soon we 'caught a chill." Here is how our "star" began: "Well, I knew your Tory candidate's father very well, and how he has come to be parent of such an arrant fool as his son I can't for the life of me make

"That's done us," said the Liberal candidate, sotto voice; and it had.—Manchester Guardian.

Twisted Names—"Rotten Row" in London is a contraction of "Route du Roi." There are hundreds of such anglicizations in America. Out in Colorado is a river called by the Spanish "Purgatoire," which has been twisted into 'Picket Wire." On the upper Mississippi, near Lyons, are some bottom lands called the "Plum Tar Bottoms"—what is left of the name given to them by the early French settlers of the "Pommes-de-terre Bottoms."—Chicago Tribune.

two meals per day. For nearly a week he stepped round London, craned his neck to view St. Paul's, looked down from the top of the Monument, became vastly interested in Wsetminster Abeey, saw through the Houses of Parliament on a free day, and was grievously disappointed because Buckingham Palace was not a more imposing structure.

Bargaining for a Tour

Then having exhausted London and him-self also he hied him to a tourist agency and explained that he wished to see France, Holland, the Rhine and Lucerne. "I want to go third class, and I can afford to give you £6 for the round journey." The tourist agency considered the matter, and Mr. Grant sailed for the Hook of Holland with five more dollars in his pocket than he had reckoned upon. A day was spent in Rotterdam, a few hours in Cologne. He had a two hours' train ride along the banks of the Rhine, pushed on to Heidelberg, and landed at Lucerne before going on to Geneva. Two days were spent at the latter place, and then the train bore him to Paris. At all the other places he had lived economically, but in Paris he indulged in the riotous extravagance of three meals a day. He sat in a boulevard sipping wine at the small tables and rubbing shoulders with his fellow countrymen who had come to Enrope on luxurious liners and spent as much in one day as he had paid for half his holiday.

Cure for Overfed Milionaires

"I got a shave in Paris," remarked the economical traveller reflectively. "Mind you I don't say it was all comfort. It wasn't. But it was good fun, and that's why I came. They tell me that one of our millionaires has overeaten himself. The best cure for that is to give him £18, and make him do what I did."

The method adopted by Mr. Grant to stretch out his finances was peculiar. Bitter experience in London taught him that there were many "extras" which threatened to re-

MANITOBA BILL IS DISCUSSED

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Offers Amendment, Which is Voted Down-Five French Conservatives Support It

OTTAWA, March 5 .- The debate on the Manitoba boundaries bill was resumed today.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that th bill was an implementing of Conserva tive pre-election promises. The terms granted to Manitoba were unfair to the rest of the Dominion at large. It is at black eye to Manitoba, it is a gold brick to Ontario, he said, to the amusement of the Conservatives. The railway belt ould be a bar sinister on the map of Manitoba. The arrangement contravened the plank in the Halifax platform promising restoration to the western provinces of their public domain.

After attacking the debt allowance and arrearages Sir Wilfrid said that the French Conservative paper L'Evenment had said that the French-Canadian ministers would discuss the school question. They had not done so. Therefore he would not, (Conservative laughter and cheers.) He ridiculed the ministers for not speaking on the subject, and leclared that he was within the lines of Torres Vedras. (Laughter.) He conluded by moving in amendment that while the house was favorable to the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba it was of the opinion that the terms were unfair and unjust both to the peo ple of Manitoba and to the people of the ther provinces of the Dominion.

Mr. Rogers discussed the position of Manitoba, laying stress on the way in which the province had been denied justice. The Laurier government had treated the matter as a political question When he and Premier Roblin first open ed negotiations they had offered to make it non-political, but that did not suit Sir Wilfrid Leurier. In conclusion Mr. Rogers declared that the time had come to do justice to the pioneer prov ince, which hitherto had been treated as a kitchen province.

The division was then taken and the amendment was defeated by 103 to 65. Five French Conservatives voted for the mendment, and one declined to vote on either side.

Mr. Lamarche said that he had voted for Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment, but not for Sir Wilfrid's reasons. In his opinion the terms were unfair and unjust, not because of any conditions in bill, but because of the absence of other clauses which he judged abso lutely necessary. The promises he had made in the campaign must dictate his conduct and force him to break away from many political friends. He went on to argue that the suarantee of separate schools should be inserted in the

Mr. Monk's View

Mr. Monk stated that the Manitoba school question was settled for all time in 1894 and must be eliminated from the ubject. The act of 1875 had never applied to Keewatin district, that having been organized in the following year. The disposition of that area was purely temporary; it was set apart as being mediately about to be added to Manitoba or Ontario, Mr. Mackenzie assigned that as a reason for omitting the sen arate school clauses from the Keewatin act. There never was any guarantee in the district now being dealt with. No law or regulation existed, prescribing the schools in the district in question. No vested rights had arisen!

Mr. Monk went on to argue that in 905 parliament was making constitu for the new provinces but as Man toba's constitution was made already rliament could not alter that constiion. Tot insist on Manitoba accept ng the new territory on the condition of setting up a dual would inflict a grave injury on the Roman Catholics in the present province who might in future receive better treat ment from the Manitoba government. "Have you any assurance to that effect?" asked Mr. Macdonald.

"None whatever," said Mr. Monk. Mr. Monk went on to say that despite the unfavorable nature of the Manitoba ettlement the Roman Catholics of Manitoba had been treated with extreme indulgence by the Roblin govern

W. F. McLean said: "The people of Canada would not for a moment stand that coercive clause"

Mot in Retrea

Mr. Pelletier chaffed Sir Wilfrid Laurer for his retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras. "I never was there in my life. I shall not be there tonight." Looking he saw a great party whose leade said that a certain great question existed and that he was not going to say anything about it. As for the Conservatives, "There is the bill; that is our

If there was anything wrong with the bill the opposition should move to amend it.

Mr. Pelletier went into the history of the Manitoba school question. He con-trasted with great force Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speeches in Quebec, where he promised a coercion bill ff necessary In Toronto he declared there would be no coercion. With his experience of the st he was not going to leave the rights of the minority to the Liberals. Liberals had no policy. They simply tried to make trouble. Instead of leavng the minority to the mercy of the Liberals, he preferred to leave them in

care of the Roblin government. Mr. Macdonald asked if Mr. Pelletier had an understanding with Premier Rob-

"That's too thin," said Mr. Pelletier "You want to give the Toronto Globe a chance to come out and say that Roblin has purchased the consent of the Roman Catholic church. You shan't have it." Should we give the Liberal party," he said, "a chance again to set the people's creeds of this country against each other? Shall we take the responsi-

bility of asking our political friends to go down to defeat to benefit the people who have no policy of their own?" He had been told, he said, that he should have resigned. "And I would have been a big man in Quebec for several years," he added. But he had looked ahead, he had looked on the question as a Canadlan, and the people who were creating this agitation were doing something which if carried to its logical conclusion would write a very sorrowful page in the history of Canada. He would not be stampeded because there was a big agitation in Quebec. The bigger the fight, the more reasons to stand to his

Mr. Lemieux moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House rose at

FORT GEORGE STATION

Application for Order Is Heard By Do minion Bailway Commis To Be On Reserve

OTTAWA, March 5 .- Before the railway board today application of the Natural Resources Security Co., of Vancouver, B. C., for a direction from the allway board that a station be erected at or near Fort George when the rallway reaches that point, was heard.

Fort George is situated at the junc-

tion of the Nechaco and Fraser rivers and is about equidistant between Edonton and Prince Rupert on the line of the G. T. P. It is the point to which the railroad is to be built from Van-couver and which has lately been given assistance in the way of a guarantee of onds to the extent of \$35,000 a mile. Under the terms of the contract beween Foley, Welch and Stewart, the G. T. P. and the province of British Columbia, it has been agreed that the Foley. Welch and Stewart line, which is to be known as the Pacific Great Eastern railway, shall use the terminals of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Fort George, A great deal of evidence was put in as o the location of Fort George, the reat resources surrounding that district and as to the proper place for a

R. A. Pringle, K. C., appeared for the Natural Resources Security Co., Ltd., George Lynch-Staunton, K. C., appeared for the large private interests. Pringle appeared for the Fort George poard of trade and settlers and A. E. Tripp, K. C., appeared for South Fort eorge interests.

The board stated that there could be to question as to the location of the station on the Indian reservation, that owing to the grades, it could not possibly be within three or four thousand feet of the Fraser river, and conseuently would have to be between that oint and the townsite of Fort George. would not at present make an order deciding whether it would be two housand or four thousand feet from the townsite of Fort George, but stated that later on, if the parties were not satisfied with the location of the sta-tion between a point 3,500 feet went of the Fraser river and the townsite of Fort George, they would hear further vidence if necessary and make their order.

This puts it beyond question that station will be located on the western portion of the Indian reserve. This inures for the Natural Resources Sec ty Co. a station which will adequately serve their townsite.

PREMIER ASQUITH ON COAL STRIKE

His Statement in House of Minimum Wage Question

LONDON, March 5.—The House of Commons was crowded yesterday atternoon to hear Premier Asquith's statement on the coal crisis. Mr. Asquith reviewed the whole course of negotiations between the striking conl miners and the mine owners, mentioning the fact that the government had been closely watching from the beginning the various stages of the centroversy. He paid a tribute to both sides upon the ability, the skill and the calm, cool temper with which they had presented their case.

Referring to his speech at the foreign office, he said it was an impromptu speech and what had been published, was both confect that he had said nothing in that speech which in substance or effect; went in advance of the published report. He was dot in the had; he said, of engaging in difficultions with Socialism and then trying to conceal from the public the manner in which he had been employing his time. He said that in his arguments to the miners' representatives he had carefully abstained from expressing any opinion as to what side was right or wrong. He was not adopting a contentious attitude. His object was peace. (Cheers!)

Proceeding, Mr. Asquith affirmed that

peace. (Cheers)
Proceeding, Mr. Asquith affirmed that
the government's acceptance of the principle
of a reasonable minimum wage was subject. First, that the wage must vary district

Second, that it must be accompanied by safeguards protecting the employers against adules, and providing significant diminution of the output which in the long run would be disastrous to all concerned and to the industry itself.

He pointed out that the men recognized both conditions and declared that the feder-arion's schedule contained the lowest pos-sible rates beyond the range of negotia-tions or revision.

tions or revision.

Mr. Asquith detailed the objections of the mine owners to the schedule and asked if it was possible for any government when it had recognized the principle of a reasonable minimum wage, to ask parliament to oberce one of the two parties who had presented such formidable criticisms and objections to the minimum wage scale, as it stood, to accept not merely the principle but the figures without enquiry or negotiations. He put that argument to the men. He thought it had never been his good fortune to present so good a case and thought he, had aimost persuaded them.

Coming to the present position, he said

he had almost persuaded them.

Coming to the present position, he said that the negotiations had not come to a breakdown, but to a deadlock. Although the result for the moment was ismentably insufficient he could not but hope and believe that as time went on they would come together on an approximation of points of view and possibly of the machinery of an adjustment which last week seemed so remote. But so far as the government was concerned it had done what it could and would continue to do what it could with that object in view. He wished however, to say also that apart from this the government

was not idle. They felt strongly that the best way of fixing a reasonable minimum wage is the various districts was by agreement between the parties and he still hoped that that might be done. He had spoken addisedly, he said, and with a full sense of his responsibility had laid before the House an absolutely full and candid account of what had happened. (Cheers.) He deplored the fact that the efforts had been so far unavailing in averting a national catastrophe, but he did say this, and he asked the universal assent of every man in every quarter of the House to it, that the responsibility of those whether the government or either of the parties to the dispute of those divising them who having it in their power to in any wise minimize this terrible national calamity did not use it to the full, would be a responsibility which history would not fall to register. (Cheers.)

which history would not fan to register. (Oheers.)

Mr. Asquith throughout spoke with extreme gravity and the House followed every sentence intently.

Bonar Law, the Unionist leader, held that he did not dream of criticising the government nor did he desire to discuss the question. He assured the premier that the opposition would do nothing to make the task of the government more difficult and thanked Mr. Asquith for his clear and frank statement.

Great Battleship Ordered

LONDON. March 5 .- The British Admiralty has ordered a battleship which will break all records for size and horsepower and which will be built by the firm of John Brown at Clydebank. The ship will have a displacement of 30,000 tons, developing 87,000 horse-power, and her builders fully expect she will develop 100,000 horsepower when she undergoes her trials. Her speed must be 20 knots. She will have a battery of unprecedented power, consisting of eight 15-inch guns, each firing a projectile of 2,000 pounds weight, and 12 6-inch weapons.

WIL NAME LINER OTTAWA

Expected that New Canadian-Australian Steamer Will be Named After Canadian Capital-Will Burn Oil

According to advices brought by the Makura the new 13,500 tons steamer being built on the Clyde for the Canadian-Australian route will probably be named the Ottawa. The choice was between Ottawa, Mohawk and Alberta, The steamer is to be an oil-burner and arrangements will probably be entered into shortly to equip the Makura and Marama as oil-burners. Mr. J. D. Henry, the London oil expert was a passenge to New Zealand on the Makura. He said that the new liner, which would be ready in twelve months, would be equip-ped to burn oil, and it was probable that the Makura and other vessels of the Red Funnel fleet would be provided with Red Funnel fleet would be provided with oil-burning apparatus. Discussing the advantages of oil as compared with soal. Mr. Henry said it would eliminate the numerous cases of trouble with stokers which had occurred lately. Oil will also sive vessels increased speed—in the case of a vessel like the Makura, it would be an increase of at least one knot-which an increase of at least one knot-which fould enable mail steamers to run with greater regularity.

Asked whether it would be possible to procure supplies of oil for steamers in the Vancouver-New Zealand-Australian run in New Zealand, Mr. Henry said he was not prepared at the present time to so into particulars, but he pointed out that such vessels as the Makura would be able to make the round trip from Vancouver to Sydney, via Auckland, and back, with something less than 3,000 tons of oil, which would occupy less space than the amount of coal consumate Review of Negotiations doubt that in the next few years of storage tanks, to which regular supplies of oil will be sent, will be erected at either Suva or Honolulu, and probably

PATHETIC INCIDENT AT OUTER WHARF

A pathetic meeting took place when the steamer Makura reached the outer wharf yesterday morning when fibourn, of Tacoma, met her daughter, Miss Lily Petersen, who was abducted by her father hine years ago, and was located a few months ago after continu-ed search through the efforts of the British consular service. The mother did not know her daughter, changed into a young miss of eighteen, but a pathetic little cry from the rail and a girl fail ing into the arms of fellow passengers indicated that the mother had been recognized. Meanwhile the mother, weep ing with joy, stood by the edge of the wharf, waving her handkerchief, too glad to speak, and when the immigration officials, after a protracted delay, allowed, the mother on board they rushed to each other's arms.

Mrs. Kilbourn was divorced from her former, husband, Petersen at Tacoms years ago, and he went to the school and carried off his daughter, sending word that he had gone up-country to bind the grief-stricken mother as to his destination. The police failed to trace Peterson, and after some years the earch was abandoned. About a year ago the husband died without informing the girl of her mother's whereabouts. The girl, however, made enquiries at Auckland, where she had been residing with her father with the result that Bri (the Vice-Consul Agassiz at Tacoma was informed from Auckland, and the mother notified. Arrangements were promptly made to bring Miss Petersen to join her n who has been here for several days, as guest of Mrs. T. C. Smith, 2516 Government street, awaiting the arrival of the Makura,

Strike Caused Belay. Strike trouble fomented by the I. W. W. has considerably delayed C. N. P. construction in Tale and Hope recently. All disturbances has now been made an end of however, and work is continuing. The piers for the bridges over Hunter and Silver creeks have been completed and there is no longer any danger of track-laying being delayed at either, end.

Ganadian - Australian Liner Reached the Outer Wharf Yesterday Morning from Sydney and Way Ports

The R. M. S. Makura, Capt. John Gibb, of the Canadian-Australian line, arrived from Sydney; Auckland, Suva and Honolulu yesterday with 240 passengers, and a cargo of about 1,400 tons, after a voyage during which several fresh gales with high seas were enountered. Capt. Gibb was much am used by the report emanating from Honolulu some weeks ago that the Makura had landed some big guns for the fortification of Fanning island. The steamer called at Fanning, and remained there two hours, landing only a few supplies and stores of most unharmful character The Makura left Sydney on February 12th, Auckland four days later, and Suva on February 20th, a call being made at Honolulu on February 26th. She experienced fresh to strong southerly winds and seas to Auckland followed by ight variable winds and fine weather to thence strong N. E. trades and high seas to Honolulu, and strong north-

erly winds and rough seas from the

island port to Cape Flattery. The passengers of the Makura includcouver importer, who worked up the frozen meat and butter trade, who has been in the Antipodes making business arrangements following a tour through the Orient. Mr. Fyfe-Smith said he expected that when the proposed prefer-ential tariff was arranged between Can ada and Australia a very large business rould be developed as there was so such that Australia could buy from canada and vica versa. Mrs. Fyfe-Smith ecompanied him. R. P. McLennan, of McLennan & McFeeley, of Vancouver, returned from Honolulu, Mr. Fordham ohnson and wife returned from the sugar plantations in the Fijis, G. Heatherbell, who has been acting as ruit commissioner for the government returned from Tasmania and New Zealand, Bert Levy, a New York artist and vaudeville player returned from a tour

On the outward voyage of the steamer Capt. Gibb filled a bath with specimens of fish taken from Honolulu waters and delivered them to the officials at Sydney. Captain Gibb is very proud of the fash-ien in which he cared for the Hawaiian fish which were shipped on the Makura from Honolulu, and is severely critical of the methods adopted by the officials in Sydney to whom he entrusted them. At the end of the long sea voyage Cap-tain Gibb was able to turn over nineteen purishing, healthy fish, and within a few days after they had been landed there was but one, the squirrel fish, alive. On oard the Makura the pumps were kept going in the fish tank and a constant upply of fresh sea water was supplied hem, but after they were landed the sydney officials undertook to keep them alive by pumping oxygen into the water. The sole survivor of this treatment is now occupying a tank of his own in the Sydney zoological garden, while the less hardy ones who perished are stuffed and nounted, and are on exhibition in the

"I was so interested in that fish," said Captain Gibb this morning, "that I went out to the tank every day I was in Sydney and paid sixpence each time to see him, after I had fed him the whole way going down."

The Sydney Morning Herald says: "Unfortunately, there was no suitable accommodation for the collection here With the exception of one their lives were sacrificed in the inter-ests of science. The sole survivor, seloted for the wonderful brilliance of his cloring, is at present the occupant ignk at the Zoo, where, happily, Mr. Le ocut chanced to be experimenting with salt water anemones. It is a soldier fish, which is also known by a variety of other names, such as Welshman squirrel-fish and solado. About eight nches in length, bright crimson in co with pale longitudinal stripes, and large eyes, that might well be described as intelligent, it is indeed a noticeable fish This brilliant specimen, which belongs o a pugnacious, active, and carniverous type, has also its economic value, for its flesh is firm and much sought after.

"The remainder of the collection were forwarded to the Sydney museum where they will be duly classified and preserved. These consist of various rembers of the parrot fish species and ballstadae, or tile fish, closely allied to the flamiliar leather-jackets of our wat ers, and other varieties that are not uncommon to our waters.

"Some of these tropical fish possess such gorgeous coloring as to defy the brush of the artist, and the iridescence and transparency of their hues excel hose of the most vividly-tinted butter, bird. Being denizens of the coral reef, which blaze with all the colors of terrestrial garden, it is essential for their protection that they should har-monize with their surroundings. One fish-the Goby-found also on the Barrier Reef, is of the most-vivid emerald spotted with the brightest vermillion Others have hues almost indescribable The passengers landed here from the Makura were: First class-Misses E. Harrison (8), Rothwell, Mesdames Mil-Bradley, Harrison, Horne, M. de

Lartigue, Rothwell; Messrs. M. A. Mil ler, St. G. Jollett, E. C. Emery, F. J. Bradley, W. Sherer, 1r., H. E. Hunt, J. G. Grace. Second class—Misses, D. M. Nichols, H. Baumann, N. Bailey, Thomp son (2), L. Peterson, M. Palmer, K. Burgner, Mesdames S. Raymond, L. E. Watkins, M. E. Soltan, V. Blessing and child, McKenzie and two children, Messrs. G. Heatherbell, R. S. Pelley, G. B. Pelly, W. M. Gunn, F. J. Donkin, E. lathleson, W. Stewart, W. P. Lovell, E.

I. Watkins, I. Blessing, G. McKenzie, J. M. Hughes, E. Prior, E. H. Thiele. Third class-Mrs. E. Kennedy, Messrs J. Galbraith, G. Fox, E. Stormbrook, G. H. Robinson, O. E. M. Peterson, W. E. Bradstreet, R. Johnson, S. Belekoff, M. Kelisnichenck, A. S. Coffman

The cargo brought by the steamer was s follows: For Victoria, 354 cases onions, 75 crates frozen rabbits, 1,045 packages frozen meat, 50 cases sandsoap, 700 ocxes frozen butter, 51 cases honey, 13

packages sundries.
For Vancouver, 4,220 packages frozen meat, 335 crates frozen rabbits, 12 crates sheep kidneys, 4,346 boxes frozen butter, 550 cases onions, 329 sacks peas, 1,550 sacks sugar, 63 crates fresh pines, it sacks popcorn, 142 ingots tin, 5 casks casings, 102 casks eccount oil, 10 bales wool, 75 bundles skins, 421 pieces timber, 2,060 sacks, 38 bales, 9 casks and 78 packages sundries.

Judgment in Oil Case

LOS ANGELES, March 4 .- Judge Conrey, in the superior court Saturday, decided in favor of defendant in one of the suits brought by Isaac Ryder Kansas City and 31 eastern stockholders of the Salt Lake Oil Company, against J. E. Bamberger, the Salt Lak Oil Co., and several other defendants, in cluding many of the most prominent oil operators of the country. The suit involves oil property valued at many

HINDU WOMEN

Legal Battle to Determine Their Right to Remain in Canada is Begun at Vancouver

VANCOUVER, March 4 .- The initial tep in the legal battle which certain prominent Vancouver Hindus intend to fight on the question of the wives of Hindu residents being admitted to British Columbia was taken in the supreme court chambers this morning when an plication was made by G. E. McCrossan fdr habeas corpus on behalf of the wives and children of Balwant Singh and Bhag Singh. The former is a priest in the Sikh temple and the latter is treasurer of Garu Anak Mining Co., the vives of these men were ordered to leave Vancouver on the steamship Mont-eagle, which sails tomorrow morning for the Orient. Consequent upon the granting of the application, they will be permitted to remain here until their case has been tried out in the courts The order for their deportation is based upon the ground that they did not make a continuous journey to Vancouver from

Supporters of Mr. Taft SAN FRANCISCO, March 4 .- Two undred supporters of William Howard Taft for re-election to the presidency, met today and organized as the Taft Republicans of California. While the

sterner supporters of the president were in session, Republican women favoring Mr. Taft were organizing at another meeting. It was the first time in the istory of the state that California women prepared to participate actively in a presidential campaign.

WILL VISIT AUSTRALIA

conver Cadets Obtain Permis From Militia Authorities Por Trip to Antipodes

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 4. official permission has been given by the militia authorities at Ottawa for the trip of the Vancouver cadets to Australia next July. The pleasan news was today received by Captain Davy that no obstacle would be placed in the way of the proposal by he Ottawa authorities, and prepara tions will now go forward for tour, which will commence the first week in July. Sixty cadets will make the journey, as well as the members of the band.

"We shall visit all the chief cities of Australia during our tour," said Captain Davy today, when speaking of his plans, "and we expect to be ab sent from Vancouver at least four

FOUND MURDERED

Body of Okanagan Halfbreed Discovered on Trail, With Bullet Hole in Back of the Head

KELOWNA, B. C. March, 4 .- A halfreed named Dave McDougall, whose home is at Duck Lake, was murdered near the Indian reservation at Westbank last night. His body was found on the trail leading from Kelowna to Westbank bout seven miles from here with a bullet hole in the back of the head. Three men, relatives of the deeased, are held by the provincial po lice as important witnesses.

FATHER'S LONG TRAMP

Adventurous Journey Through Queer Charlottes to Select Lands for Flemish Colonists

The missionary priests of the Roman Catholic church have never enjoyed the name of feather-bed soldiers of the church militant, and true to the type of his faith is Rev. Father Hartman, who has just returned from an adventurous journey through the Queen Charlotte is ands, undertaken with a wiew to the selection of land upon which a number of Flemish colonists propose to make The Father arrived in Masset on the 6th ultimo, having walked the entire distance of more than one hundred miles from Queen Charlotte City, over virgin country, devoid for the most a close inspection of the lands along the East coast, and had no other companion than his dog. At Masset the frontiersman-priest caught the steamer "Prince John" for Rupert, from which city he has just come south.

Rancher Prozen to Death John Devlin, a well known interio rancher, was found dead on the trail twelve miles out of Merritt a few morn ings ago. Exposure to cold and exhaus tion had proven too much for his con stitution. On the Friday Deylin had left his ranch for the purpose of taking horse to Aspen Grove. Darkness over took him when he was only twelve miles on his journey, and he turned out his horse, determined to camp for the night. Without tent or blankets the increasing cold proved too severe for him, and when found on the Sunday he was lying inconscious in more; than a foot of snow, dying shortly afterwards. deceased was a native of Ontario, of

Irish descent. He was a popular man with all his neighborhood.

Dease Lake Gold Pield

Albert R. Young, J. A. Pierce and their party, who left Victoria not long ago with the intention of spending a year or more if necessary in investigating the placer wealth of the Dease lake fieldas chronicled in the Colonist at the tim of their departure hence—have arrived a: Prince Rupert, and at last advices were there awaiting opportunity to press on.

Want Loan Department

The associated boards of trade of the Okanagan have forwarded to the government here a strongly worded resolution in favor of the government organizing a loan department, and advancing money to actual settlers at low rates of interest. This system, it is declared by President Bennett of the Penticton board, has worked out advantageously in New Zealand, of which dominion he was formerly a resident. The resolu-tion will no doubt obtain the careful attention of the royal commission on agricultural conditions and their promotion which is shortly to be appointed.

DUNCAN TO ERECT \$20,000 SCHOOL

It having been adjudged necessary erect a new public school building at Duncan, the minimum cost of which is placed at \$15,000, the provincial government has made a special assist-ing grant of \$10,000. Taking advantage of this aid, the board is now considering the erection of a \$20,000 school, which will be designed to effectually meet prospective as well as pressing immediate necessities. The condition of the grant is that dollar-fer-dollar be furnished by the interested com-munity. As soon as incorporation is completed, Duncan school affairs will, of course, be administered by a city school board. The government grant toward the new school at Quesnel is understood to have been in the amount

SUFFRAGETTES ARE SENTENCED

Addition of Hard Labor to Imprisonment Has Discouraging Effect on Window-Smashing Brigade

LONDON, March 5 .- Two of the suffragettes who took part in last night's smashing campaign in Victoria Street in the vicinity of the House of Parliament, were sentenced by the Bow Street magistrate today to two months' imprisonment at hard labor. The magistrate has 150 cases against suf-fragettes still to deal with.

Caused Dismay. Alice Wright, described as an Ameri an residing in Paris, was sentenced oday by the magistrate sitting in the West London police court to two months' imprisonment at hard labor on a charge of window-smashing. All the other women who were engaged in the raid yesterday in the West End of London received similar sentences. The ddition of hard labor to the term of imprisonment is a departure on the part of the magistrates and has caused

dismay among the women.

A. Canadian emigration agency Whitehall displayed a notice in its window during last night's suffragette riots as follows: "The Passover. We are busy sending people to where wo-men have votes. Avenging angels please pass over." Either accidentally or designedly these windows remained unbroken amid the ruins of smashed store and office fronts.

Threats of Poison.

Premier Asquith is worried over threats contained in anonymous letters which are being received by his wife These are to the effect that unless women are enfranchised the Asquith family will be poisoned.

It has been ascertained that no winlows with mirror panels were smashed by the suffragettes during their raid Sunday night. This is attributed to the old superstition that it is unlucky to break a mirror.

WHONNOCK MURDER CASE Brothers of Victim Seek to Beopen Cause Celebre

The Whonnock murder case, a provin-

ial cause celebre, which stirred Maple Ridge municipality from centre to circumference some time ago because its exceptional brutality, has been reopened by two brothers of the victim, ho reside at Calgary, and who have come to Whonnock for the purpose of pressing for the apprehension and punishment of their brother's murderer. As a result of their own activities and the employment of special detectives, they have secured a considerable mass of evi lead to the solving of the mystery sur rounding the case up to now. Constable cott, of Whonnock caused considerable excitement not long ago by publicly intimating that there were some in Whon-nock who know much more about the murder than they were inclined to tell This considerably alters the complexion of the case if it be the fact, for it entirely upsets the theory that Phrobert was murdered in his store by tramps to the more recent developments, a netition has been largely signed in the district and forwarded to Attorney-General Bowser through the provincial police, requesting that special aid be lent the brothers in their endeavors to bring cruel criminals to justice.

Wilfrid Doughty has secured a site on Skidegate Inlet for a cannery and fish curing station which will be immediately erected at an estimated cost of \$35,000. Only ory salting will be undertaken at present, but with the opening of the G. T. P. fresh fish will be sent to Bastern markets its refrigerator care.

CHINA'S CAPITA

Dr. Sun Yat Sen Decides on Yielding Point in Order to Senure Sunnression of Mutinous Spirit

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- The result of the consent of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, provisional president of China, to the re tention of the capital of China at Pe king will be the establishment of a coalition cabinet as well as making that city the headquarters of the Republican party and the assembly which has been in session at Nanking.

Such was the substance of dispatches received at the state department today from the American minister at Peking Dr. Sun's Consent

NANKING, March 5 .- In an effort to restore order and inaugurate a stable government, it is understood that Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his advisers have decided to go to Peking and make that city, for the present at least, the capital of the new republic.

This step is regarded as advisable on account of the mutinous spirit of the tribes in the vicinity of the city of Peking and the general unrest. The plans provide for the removal of the entire machinery of the republic. Dr Sun Yat Sen, the acting president; and Li Yuen Heng, the vice-president, will be accompanied by all the members of the cabinet and by the assembly. They will be guarded by 2000 veteran troop and picked bodyguards of ninety men It is believed here that the removal of the seat of government to Peking wil of itself restore order there. The formal establishment of the government and inauguration of Yuan Shi Kai as president will be undertaken immediately.

Dr. Sun is confident that affairs in Peking will remain peaceful in the mean-

Official announcement of the remova to Peking probably will be withheld until after the return here of the four southern delegates who have been in consultation with Yuan. It is under-stood that Yuan is in favor of the move.

Casualties Heavy WEI HAI WEI, March 5 .- It is esimated that 1,000 people were killed and that many houses were burned in the course of the recent fighting between the republicans and the villagers outside the British concession here. The republican troops are now in complete control.

Murder and Loot HONGKONG, Mar. 4.—Serious unrest ontinues in the provinces of Kwang Tung and Kwang Si, where many discharged soldiers have taken to murder ing and looting. The hills along the West river have been fortified as a pro-tection against the marguders. Respon-sible Chinese assert that terrible scenes are being enacted daily in Canton and its vicinity. They claim that if the state of affairs was known abroad the

foreign powers would interfere. In Canton yesterday 3,000 soldiers who were formerly pirates, were disarmed, paid off and mustered out as not trustworthy. They were surrounded by 700 troops until they left the city. They probably will form the selves into robber bands.

CITY OF EVERETT SUNK IN COLLISION

Tank Vessel Was Well Known Here-Ban in Coal Trade Many Years Ago

Wilmington of the wreck of the whale back tank steamer City of Everett after collision with the British steamer Ken sington, Savannah for Liverpool, 40 miles off the Frying Pan shoal The Everett sank in five minutes, Capt. Bates and 19 men teking to the boats. The Kensington stood by, but as her master declined to put in to a U. S. port to land the City of Everett's cres they left for the land in their boats, landing near Myrtle Beach, South Caro-

The City of Everett was many years ago a steam collier operated from this port for R. Dunsmuir & Sons, running from the Vancouver island mines to San Francisco. She was built in early days of the whaleback by Capt McDougal, the inventor of that type of steamer. The City of Everett was built by the American Steel Barge company of Everett, Wash., in 1894. Capt. J. B. Clift, now harbormaster at Tacoma, was employed by the American bureau of records to supervise the building of the vessel. She is a steel craft of 346 feet in length; 42 feet beam, and 22 feet depth, Capt. Buckman, recently an ad miral in the Turkish navy, was sent out from the Great Lakes to take command of the steamer, and Capt. Gibsor of the Washington Stevedoring company was the vessel's first officer.

After being engaged in the coal trade for a time the City of Everett was sent to Paname and left this coast to make a voyage to India with a cargo of grain she has been used by the Standard Oil company on the Atlantic coast in the oil trade and recently has been towing barges for the company along the coast and more than usual interest while she was under construction, her unique type making her a conspicuous figure in shipping."

Liberals Honor Mr. Graham

BROCKVILLE, Ont., March 4 .- The Liberals of Brockville tonight tendered public reception to Hon, G. R. Graham, the victor in the South Renfrey by-election, and Thomas Low, ex-M. P. who resigned to make way for Mr. Gra ham in that constituency. The two were escorted from the courthouse square to the new theatre by a band and torch light procession. Messrs. Graham and Dow were presented with an illuminated address signed by the officers of the Liberal Association, and replied with spiritPresider Spee Ohio on H

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r. Graham

March 4.-The tonight tendered Hon. G. R. Gra-South Renfrew Low, ex-M. P., ay for Mr. Graouse square to nd and torch Graham and an illuminated ficers of the Lib-plied with spirit-

MAKE APPEALS TO REPUBLICANS

Priday, March 8, 1912

President Taft Starts on a Speech-Making Tour in Ohio — Colonel Roosevelt on His Nomination

WASHINGTON, Mar. 4-President Taft's trip through northern Ohio and to Chicago probably will be one of the hardest and one of the busiest the President has taken in months.

Republican leaders also believe it will be the most important. No direct reply to Col. Roosevelt's Columbus speech will be made by the President, nor he go into personalities. He will have many opportunities to make political speeches, and it was the general belief oday that he would accept them. The President will leave Washington late to day, reaching Toledo on Friday after-Mr. Boosevelt's Position

OYSTER BAY, N.Y., March 4.-Col-Roosevelt said today it was perfectly true that he had said he would not be a candidate for the nemination in 1912. He had made that statement to many persons he said but had not declared that he would not accept the nomination

if it were tendered to him. He drew a

distinction between becoming a candi-

date and being willing to accept the The Colonel made it plain that he saw nothing in the Van Valkenburg letter, in which he said he would noa be a candidate in 1912, to conflict with his present statement that he would become the ominee of the party if his party wish-

Colonel Roosevelt's position in the matter is set forth in a statement which he gave out today explaining the circumstances that induced him to write to Mr. Van Valkenburg. This is the

"At that time persistent efforts had been made from Washington to convince the progressives that I was really supporting Taft. On this particular oc sion the staatment was made with the greatest explicitness. I promptly denied the statement, and was assured on the one hand that it had been inspired from the White House and assured that it had not been, but on the contrary was made purely on the initiative of the Associated Press.

"The Associated Press people assured me that they were not responsible for the false statement; As will be seen by reference to the letter itself, Mr. Noyes was quoted as having got the information from independent sources. I do not know who gave out this letter, but I am certain that it was not Mr. Van Valkenburg, for I know him to be an honorable man.

"To all who were at that time writing to me to be a candidate, I answered that I would not be. To all who asked whether I would accept if normnated, I answered 'Yes,' if I knew the msufficiently well to be sure that they would understand me, otherwise I said simply that I would cross that bridge when came to it, and in most cases if the man was at all a close personal friend I told him that I counted on his doing everything possible to prevent any movement looking to my nomination.
"It was not until the last three or

four months that I was finally obliged come to the conclusion that there was a real demand among the people as a whole for my nomination, which did not come in any way from any personal friends of mine, and was neither i

popular demand was real, and was considerable, and when the governors of seven states, increased by this time to ten, I may mention incidentally, asked me whether I would accept if nominated

"I added an expression of my wish

interest a great task I shall do so, and, shall perform it with whatever courage and ability I possess. Whether there will be such an expression of the pop-ular will I cannot say, as where there are no preferential primaries, it unfor-tunately seems too often to be the case that the effort of the political leaders, is not to give expression to the popular will, but to thwart it in every way poshe time coerteen oursait

KILLED THEIR FATHER

Crime Committed by Family Living in Spanish Village Body Mutilated for Basier Burial

MADRID, March 4, A terrible story of crime is reported from Allcante, Spain. A well-to-do captle dealer, named Pascaul Penalba, lived with his wife, six daughters and two sons, at the village of Almeradi. The father was a man of excellent repute, and much respected, but his sons were notorious gamblers and evil livers. On January 20th, Penalba had occasion to remonstrate with his youngest son over some act, and the lad resented it so strongly that his father boxed his ears From that date the father was not seen by the neighbors. The family spread the report that he had left home after a quarrel. This explanation did not satisfy the missing man's brothers, who set on foot searching inquiries.

As nothing could be ascertained as to Penalba's whereabouts, the local authorities were consulted, and a magistrate visited the family to question them. Their answers were so contradictory and confusing that the magistrate's suspicions were aroused, and he had the house searched. Still no trace of the missing man could be discovered. Then he magistrate ordered a newly-piled heap of wood in a corner of the garden to be removed and the earth dug up. As

fainted. After digging for a little time the body of the cattle dealer was unearthed. It was frightfully mutilated, the head being severed from the body and one leg being missing.

The family then confessed their crime. One of the sons dug a hole for a dead animal, and the father was asked to see if it was big enough. As he peered into it the eldest son killed him with an axe. Finding that the hole was not large enough, the body was dismembered, and one leg, subsequently found, was buried elsewhere. All the family were arrested, and as they were being removed to jail the neighbors tried

HUMAN SACRIFICE

Religious Panatic Buries Young Hindu Girl in Pit, and is Sentenced to Death

CALCUTTA, March 4.-An extraordinary case of human sacrifice has resulted in sentence of death being passed at Mirzapur, Southern India, on

Hindu named Raghunandan, A party of Hindu girls was gathering firewood in the forest when the pris-oner rushed at them, knocked one of them down and drove the others away, He picked his victim up and carried her, screaming, to a pit which he had dug. Crying three times, "Hail, Mahabir! hail, Black Goddess! Behold your sacrifice!" he thrust the girl into the pit, rolled stones upon her, and covered her

with earth, and the within's parents arrived the prisoner had filled in the pit and was trampling down the earth. The girl was dead. The prisoner was found upon examination to be quite sane, and was sentenced to death for murder.

PROTEST AGAINST

International Arbitration League Issues Memorial on Subject — Conference Discusses Drinking Habits

LONDON, March 4.—The Internation al Arbitration League has issued a memorial protesting against the use of aerial vessels in war. "We appeal to all governments," the memorial states, "to foster by every means in their power an international understanding which shall preserve the world from what will add a new hideousness to the present hideousness of warfare. Without universal agreement no single Power can stay its hand; every day of ingenuity and every pound of money spent diminishes the chance of such an agreement.

"There are many who argue that because men fight on earth and water they may just as well fight in the ain. To these we answer: There has never yet been a moment when it was prac-tically possible to ban the war machines of earth and water. There is a mo ment when it is practically possible to ban those of the air. That moment is now-before the use of these machines is proved, before great vested interests have formed. Governments are trustees not only of the present, but of the future of mankind. Fortune has placed this moment in the hands of the gov-ernments of today. We pray of them

to use it wisely." In reference to this amazing request, Charles G. Grey, the well known editor of "The Aeroplane," points out that throughout the history of war the "When I became convinced that this opular demand was real and was conderable, and when the governors of twen states, increased by this time to war will ultimately be stopped because it costs too much, not in life; but in

"With the advent of the armed aeroplane," Mr. Grey adds, "one may esti-"If the people do not wish me to serve, most assuredly I do not wish to serve. If they desire me to undertake in their interest a great task I shall do not wish me to serve. great capitalists of the world will ultimately be influenced to put a stop to war altogether."

Every city interest, professional or commercial, was represented at a medical conference at the Mansion House yesterday, when the habit of drinking between meals was deplored.

That young men on going to the university or business took brandy and soda at luncheon was, said Sir Thomas Barlow, president of the Royal College of Physicians, a custom copied from older men. "Multiplied nips between meals are far more disastrous than occasional debauches followed by periods of abstinence," added Sir Thomas

Sir Thomas Clouston, ex-president of the Royal College of Physicians, Edin-burgh, said that careful experiments in Germany had shown that taking a certain amount of alcohol produced from 10 to 20 per cent of error. An English professor who made similar experi-ments with tea with a number of Oxford students found that there was a to per cent improvement and a diminution of error. Alcohol lowered the literary taste.

"No man," added Sir Thomas, "should take to alcohol until his heard has grown, and after it had grown he should wait till he is at least twenty-five, and be precious careful about it afterwards." The Lord Mayor said if any scientist could discover a non-injurions drink which would give the same comfort as alcohol, then alcohol would almost go to the winds. But if alcohol were such a poison as some teetotalers said, he should have been dead years ago, and yet he stood there at the age of eightytwo, having been a moderate drinker all his life. He called that temperance, and he was even temperate now, with all the temptations which confronted him-

and they were not a few. A scheme is afoot to establish a cattle testing station in this country, which would abolish the disabilities under at the present time. The authorities have taken a sympathetic interest in the subject, but they are unable to make a move in the matter until the various importing States signify their immunity from tuberculosis as disclosed by the tuberculin test. This, briefly, is the position of affairs, but it is more than likely that the Dominions will fail into line with a movement which is now maturing to create a testing station for pure-bred cattle sent out to South

It has been reported that the Count ess of Warwick would probably go on a lecture tour in America. She has accepted an offer, and sails on the Maure-tania today for the United States. The offer was made by a leading lecturing agency in the States, being so anxious secure the services of the Socialis Countess, that it suggested \$1.500 a lecture for a series of twenty-six. It is not yet known what subjects the Countess will take for her lecturing tour, but it is safe to predict that Americans will hear some decided and novel views on the life of the worker.

The latest thing in "combines" is the Bedstead Trust, and it is stated that manufacturers all over the country have already come to an agreement. Only two firms, both in London, have kept out. The combine propose rigidly to control the output of the federated firms. A manufacturer who exceeds the quantity allotted to him as his share will be required to pay a certain sum into a pool, from which firms whose production has been less than their limit will be compensated. chief result of the combine will be an increase of prices from 10 to nearly 20

per cent.

A member of a Norfolk Board of Guardians, in order to test the lot of the tramp, has passed a night at the local workhouse, and his experience is worth recalling. He found the basin of hot broth and six ounces of bread provided for supper excellent, and enjoyed the enforced luxury of a warm bath, but a small blanket and a short counterpane were totally inadequate. The cell became icily cold during the night. He could not sleep, and he did not ap-preciate the company of two rats. He has come to the obvious conclusion that even tramps should be made more

comfortable.

The Salvation Army is about to extend its work in India, as a wealthy Anglo-Indian, who has retired from accommon to the salvatories in the East, tive work and enterprise in the East, has transferred to the "Army" a large tract of land near one of the great cities of the Dependency for management as an agricultural settlement, sublect only to certain elements of control work to be commended immediately. General Booth and his henchmen have got three years' security of tenure under an agreement, by which a quarter of the working profits arising from the cultivation of the estate will be devoted to Salvation Army propagandist work anywhere the Army likes.

Some idea of the nervous apprehen-sion existing in countries on the Con-

tinent in regard to espionage and the eakages of State secrets attributed to spies is afforded by a curious experience which as recently as last week happened to the well-known English golfer, Rowland Jones, who is attached to the Wimbledon Park Club. Three days of last week he spent on the out-skirts of Havre, in France, engaged in surveying and mapping out land for a new golf course. Near one part of the land on which it is proposed to cut bunkers and prepare greens, there is a military fort of the existence of which, however, Jones was quite in ignorance in the first instance. It is separated from the course by a strip of road. The whole of the first day Jones was occupied in walking about the land, estimating distances. ing distances, and generally surveying it from all points. He naturally made a number of memoranda on a paper.

On the second day Jones was again

everywhere. Still, he did not suspect the stranger's motives, and, in fact, did not do so until the Frenchman abruptly came to him and pointed to the paper and by signs requested to inspect it.

Jones' French was not equal to elucidating the reasons for his presence on the land, and the work he was engaged in, while the Frenchman could not speak a word of English. At length the patriot secured the assistance of an officer, who listened to Jones' explanations, while closely examining his notes. Further explanations followed, and the incident was apparently closed. It was significant, said Jones, when relating the experience, that throughout the whole of the next day, during which he was concluding his survey of the land adjacent to the fort, the Frenchman never once allowed him to pass from careful observation.

POLICE SUSPECTED Members of Porce at Wilhelmshaver

Thought to be Concerned in Plot to Sell Maval Secrets BERLIN, March 4.—The police Wilhelmshaven, the most important German naval stronghold on the North Sea, who are to be transferred bodily on account of cases of suspected com-plicity in an espionage plot, are to be

replaced by officers from other towns whose loyalty is beyond doubt. According to the newspapers the po-lice superintendents in various Rhenish-Westphälfan towns have been asked to submit the names of men whom they

The transfer is the result of the arrest of three Wilhelmshaven policemen last November on a charge of the theft of naval secrets and the attempted sale of the same to England and other foreigh powers. One rumor current at the time was to the effect that the po men had entered into a plot with Eng-land to blow up Withelmshaven on Christmas Eve.

Fireman M. Moore was instantly killed and driver A. Belleck received severe injuries recently when a C. P. R. freight on which they were running plunged into a rockslide in the locality of Fish-

erman. The entire police force of Kelownasoon as the wife heard of this she which the export trade is carried on stable Fitzpatrick—has resigned.

ON COMMISSION

Minister of Trade and Commerce to Represent Canada at Investigation of Trade of Empire

OTTAWA, March 4-Aon. George E. Foster has been recommended for appointment as representative of Canada on a royal commission which has for its purpose the investigation and reporting upon the natural resources of each part of the empire, the

sources of each part of the empire, the development attained and attainable and the facilities for production, manufacture and distribution of these resources. The commission has also for its object inquiry into the trade of each part with others, and with the outside world, the food and raw material requirements of each and the sources available. The commission will also investigate to what mission will also investigate to what extent, if any, trade between each of the different parts has been affected by existing legislation in each, either

beneficially or otherwise.

This recommendation of the appointment of the minister of trade and commerce to the commission is the direct result of the imperial conference held last June in London. During that conference Hon. Mr. Fisher, premier of Australia, had on the order paper on June 16 two resoutions urging that trade between the different parts of the empire should be more fully developed.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed that date that something more tang-ible should be brought before the conference and moved the following

resolution:, "That his majesty should be approached on the appointment of royal commission, representing the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand, with view of investigating and reporteach part of the empire represented at this conference, the development attained and the facilities for production, manufacture and distribu-tion, the trade of each part with the others and the outside world, the food and the raw material requirements of each and the sources thereof available. To what extent if any trade between each of the different parts has been affected by existing legislation in each, either beneficially

otherwise."

Afterwards, on the proposal of Mr. Harcourt, the following words were added to the resolution of the premier of Canada:

"And by what methods, consistent with the existing policy of each part, the trade of seath part with the others may be improved and extenu-

ed.'
It is probable that Mr. Foster will leave Canada after the conclusion of this session for Australia on the question of the matter of trade relations with Canada. Afterwards he will go to London for the meeting of the other comments. the other commissioners representing

the other commissioners representing the other parts of the empire.

It will be remembered that on the occasion when the scheme was first mooted Mr. Larkin, a prominent Liberal of Toronto, had been mentioned

Structure to be Erected at a Cost of \$10,000 as Home for the Sailormen Visiting This Port

Work is to be started shortly to erect a Sallor's Home for the Victoria Sallor's institute, which has been closed since the death of Mr. Bailey. The building to be erected on the site at the corner of Superior and St. Lawrence streets will be a wooden structure to cost about \$10,000, the intention being to use this building for a few years until the harbor works following the scheme proposed by Mr. Louis Coste are completed to create an outer harbor, when a more pretention building will be erected. Mr. A. T. Frampton, the Victoria trustee of the British and Foreign Sailors missions who is in charge of the work, is now planning for a campaign to secure the balance of the money required for the building, about one third of which is now in hand. The site was purchased and paid for some time ago.

Steel cages for the incarceration of the city's crooks have been received at the Vancouver city jail from an eastern point of manufacture. The case is distinctly dissimilar from that in use in China, which country set the fashion of caging criminals more than two thousand years ago. A new stage line has been established

to give daily connection between Hazelton and Telkwa and Aldermere, beginning June 1 next.

Corrig College Select High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of \$ to 16 years. Refinements of well-appointed Gentleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate L. D. Phone Victoria 743. Autumn term. Sept. 1st. Efficipal, 5. W. GRUNGE, M. A.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

The Laurels, Rockland ave, Victoria, B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Muskett, Esq., assisted by J. I. Moilliet, Esq., B.A., Oxford. Three and a half acres extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, cadet corps. Xmas term commences September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

Pursuant to the bylaws of the said company, notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company. Limited, will be held at their office, 918 Government street, in the City of Vic-toria, on Monday the 1st day of April, 1912, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing directors and transacting any other business that may be brought before the said meeting.

GEO. R. ELLIOTT, Assistant Secretary. March 1st, 1912.

LAND NOTICES

Sayward Land District—District of Sayward Sayward Land District—District of Sayward
Take notice that 30 days after date, I,
Herbert H. Pidcock, of Quathiaski Cove, occupation, Gentleman, intends to apply for
permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted
on Beach of east coast of Vancouver Island,
Straits of Georgia at Race Point, at northeast corner of lot 30, thence west 57 chains
and 55 links, thence north 5 chains and 75
links to beach, thence following shore line
to place of commencement, containing 30
acres, more or less.

HERBERT HERER PIDCOCK
Dated 5th February, 1912.

Victoria Land District—District of Coast
Range III.

Take notice that I. Arthur Vigny, of London, England, occupation gentleman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands. Commencing at a post planted at No. 7 post, Lot 48, Coast Range III, thence north 20 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thance east 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 80 acres, more or less.

Dated, December 19th, 1911. Sayward Land District—District of Sayward.

Take notice that I, Harold Ware Hunter, of Hazelmere, B.C., occupation manufacturer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Lot Five Hundred and One (501); thence north 35 chains, thence west 55 chains, there south 35 chains, thence east 58 chains to the place of begin-HAROLD WARE HUNTER, Frank Gilton Fox, Agent January 27th, 1912.

Sayward Land District—District of Sayward
Take notice that May Roper, of Toronto, occupation Spinster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the West By, of lot 131, Cortes Island, Sayward district, 16 chains south of the north-west corner of lot 131 and on the south by, of P. R. 3063; thence south 67 thains more or less to the shore of Cortes Island; thence westerly along bigh water mark to the east By, or lot 366; thence north 30 chains; thence west 25 chains; thence south 2,30 chains to the shore of Blind Creek Harbor; thence north-westerly along high water mark to the east By, of section 10; thence north 53,14 chains, to the south By, of P. R. 2847, thence east 67 chains to point of commencement, containing 350 acres more or less.

MAY ROPER, Sayward Land District—District of Sayward

MAT ROPER, J. F. Tait, Agent. Victoria Land District—District of Cowichan
Take notice that Martin Alierdale Grainger
of Victoria, E. C., occupation, Provincial
Civil Servant, intends to apply for permission
to purchase the following described lands;
Commencing at a post planted on the shore
of a small island near the entrance of Boot
Cove, Saturns Island, at the north-west corner of said Island, and following the shore
thereof to the point of commencement, being one-acre; more or less.

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

Victoria Land District—District of Cowichar Victoris Land District of Cowichan

Take notice that Edward George Wolfe
Winstanley, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation
rancher, intends to apply for permission to
purchase their following described lands.
Commencing at a post planted on the southeast corner of a small island adjoining
Samuel Island, generally known as Lizard
Island, and on the shore thereof and following said shore to the point of commencement, being four acres more or less.
EDWARD GEORGE WOLFE WINSTANLEY
Date, January 2nd, 1912.

Coast Land District—District of Coast Take notice that Ernest Stewart Weller, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the beach about 30 chains north of the north east cover of T. chains north of the north east corner of T.

L 1276, marked 'E. S. W.'s N.E. corner';
thence south 39 chains, more or less to
the north cast corner of T. L 1276; thence
west 86 chains; thence north 35 chains,
more or less to shore; thence in an easterly
direction along shore to point of commencement, and containing two hundred and sixty
(260) acres, more or less.

ERNEST STEWART WELLER,

J. F. Maloney, Agent.

Dated, February 18th, 1812.

Dated, February 18th, 1912.

Coast Land District—District of Coast Range 1

Take notice that Annie Eva Mather of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Spinster, intends to apply, for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the beach about 36 chains morth of the north east corner of T. L. 1278, marked "A. E. M.'s N.E. corner"; thence north 30 chains, more or less, to the north east corner of T. L. 1278; thence west 40 chains; thence north 30 chains, more or less to shore; thence in a north easterly direction along shore to point of commencement, and containing two hundred and twenty (220) acres, more or less.

ANNIE EVA MATHER,

L. F. Maloney, Agent.

Coast Land District—District of Coast

Dated, February 18th, 1912.

Coast Land District—District of Coast Range 1

Take notice that Beatrice Mary Harrison Mather, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Married Woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the north east corner of T. L. 4278, marked "B. M. H. M.'s N.W. corner"; thence south 80 chains; thence east 25 chains, more or less, to west line of T. L. 42966; thence west 25 chains, more or less, to the point of commencement, and containing two hundred (200) acres, more or less.

BEATRICE MARY HARRISON MATHER, Dated February 18th 1912. J. F. Maloney, Agent.

Dated, February 18th, 1912.

Coast Land District District of Coast Range 1

Take notice that Maud Mather, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the south east corner of T. L. 1278, marked "M. M. s. W. corper"; thence north 80 chains; thence east 25 chains, more or less to west line of T. L. 42966; thence \$9 chains south along west line of T. L. 42966; thence west 25 chains, more or less to point of commencement, and containing two bundred (200) acres more or less.

MAUD MATHER,

J. F. Maloney, Agent.

Dated, February 18th, 1912.

Coast Land District—District of Coast
Range 1

Take notice that Frederick Henry Byers
of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the
following described lands: Commencing at
a post planted at the north east corner of
T. L. 493, marked "F. H. B's N.W. Cor.
Post"; thence south 35 chains, more or less
to the N. W. corner of T. L. 1276; thence
east 80 chains; thence north 35 chains, more
or less to the shore; thence west along shore
to point of commencement and containing
two hundred and eighty (286) acres, more
or less.

PREDERICK HENRY BYERS

J. F. Maloney, Agent.

Dated, February 18th, 1912.

Coast Tand District—District of Coast Range 1.

Take notice that Alice Ida Mather, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Married Woman, intends to apply for permission to burchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted, on the beach about 15 chains south of the south east corner of T. L. 1278, marked "A. I. M." S. B. corner"; thence north 15 chains, more or less, to south east corner of T. L. 1278; thence west 40 chains; thence south 35 chains, more or less to abore, thence in a north easterly direction along the shore to the point of commencement, and containing two hundred (209) acres, more or less.

ALICE IDA MATHER, Dated. February 18th. 1912.

J. F. Maloney, Agen Dated, February 18th, 1912. Land Dhirict, District of Coast, Range III.

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

Commencing at a post planted at the N.

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

ALECK CRICHTON.

B. Fillay Jacobsen, Agent

B. Fills Jacobsen, Agent Dated, December 22nd, 1911. Land District, District of Coast, Range III.

Take notice that Ioli Hylla Verschozie, os Vancouver, occupation, married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner of H. D. Brown's pre-emption on the south side of the Bella Coola Indian Reserve at Hella Coola, B. C., thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

tore or less.

10LL HYLLA VERSCHOZLE. B. Fillip Jacobsen, Agent Dated, December 28rd, 1911.

Victoria Land District—District of Coast Range I.

Take notice that Florence Plomer, of Victoria, occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 40 chains west of the N.E. corner of Lot 101, thence north 20 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east, following north boundary of L.101, 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 80 acres, more or less.

PLORENCE PLOMER,
A. F. Hamilton, Agent.
Dated. February 21, 1912.

Victoria Land District—District of Coast
Range I

Take notice that William Forsberg, of
London England, occupation Merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase
the following described lands: Commencing
at a post planted 50 chains west from the
mouth of Southgate river, Bute Inlet, on
shore of Inlet; thence east 60 chains; thence
north 20 chains more or less to shore of
Bute Inlet; thence in a westerly direction,
and following east shore of Inlet, 66 chains
more or less, to point of commencement,
containing 30 acres, more or less.

**WILLIAM FORBERG,
A. F. Hamilton, Agent,
Dated, February 20, 1912.

**WILLIAM FORBERG,

Victoria Land District—District of Coast
Range I.

Take notice that Muriel Carey, of Victoria,
occupation Married Woman, intends to apply
for permission to purphase the following
described lands: Commencing at a post
planted at the N.W. corner of lot 97. Coast
R. I., thence south following west boundary
of said lot to Southgate river, 50 chains
more or less, thence westerly following north
bank of said river 10 chains more or less,
thence north following shore of Bute Inlet,
40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 25 acres more or less.

MURIEL CAREY,
A. F. Hamilton, Agent.
Dated, February 21, 1912.

Victoria Land District District of Coast Range 1.

Take notice that Lewis Carey, of Victoria, occupation broker, intends to apply for permission, to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the NW, corner of 10t 529, Coast R. I, thence south 40 chains following west boundary of the said 10d, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 150 acres, more or less.

Dated, February 18, 1912.

Dated, February 16, 1912.

Victoria Land District—District of Coast

Range 1

Take notice that Mary Ludlow Christie,
of Victoria, occupation Married Woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase
the following described lands: Commencing
at a post planted at the S.W. corner of lot
528, Coast R. I., thence north 80 chains,
along west boundary of said lot, thence
west 60 chains, thence south 50 chains,
east 60 chains, to point of commencement
containing 480 acres, more or leas.

MARY LUDLOW CHRISTIE,
A. F. Hamilton, Agent.

milton, Agent. Dated, February 19, 1912.

Victoria Land District—District of Coast Range 1.

Take notice that William Poingdester Dick son of Victoria, occupation electrical engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S.W. corner of Lot 530, Coast R. I., thence north 80 chains following western boundary of said lot, thence west 60 chains, thence south 50 chains, thence east 60 chains, to point of commencement, containing 480 acres, more or less.

william Poingdester Dickson. A. F. Hamilton, Agent.

Victoria Land District—District of Coast

Bange 1.

Take notice that Charles R. Serjeantson,
of Victoria, occupation Broker, intends to
apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a
post planted at a point 20 chains west of the
S.W. corner of 10 to 550. Coast R. 1., thence
north 80 chains, thence west 60 chains,
thence south 30 chains, thence east 60
chains, to point of commencement, containing 480 acres, more or less.

CHARLES R. SERJEANTSON.

A. F. Hamilton, Agent
Dated, February 19, 1912.

Renfrew Land District—District of Victori Renfrew Land District—District of Victoria Take notice that I. Harry Rudge, of Victoria, occupation Hotel-keeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at the north-east corner of lot 277, thence west 80 chains, there west 80 chains, there as to the following described lands: Commencing at the north-east corner of lot 277, thence west 80 chains, there will be for and N. boundary line to a point where the lafitude equals 50 chains south, thence south 40 chains more or less to point of commencement, and containing 360 acres, more or less.

HARRY RUDGE, F. H. Sager, Agent.

Dated, December 18th, 1911. Victoria Land District—District of Coas

Range HI.

Take notice that Guy McMillan, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Cruiser, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post pfanted at north-west corner of Timber limit, No. 1052, Kwatna Arm, thence south, 50 chains, thence west 20 chains, more or less to shore, thence inorth 30 chains along shore to mouth of the Kevatna river, thence east, 40 chains, more or less, along Kevatna river to point of commencement.

GUY McMILLAN, Dated, January 11th, 1912.

Renfrew Land District

Take notice that i, Janet Kippen, of Victoria, B. C., occupation Married woman, intends to apply, for, permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains north from the south-east corner of lot 296, marked J. Kr. S. W. corner; thence north 60 chains, to the E. and N. boundary line, thence south-easterly along the E. and N. boundary line to a point where the latitude equals 60 chains south, thence 40 chains west to point of commencement, and containing 120 acres more or less.

JANET KIPPEN, F. H. Sager, Agent. Dated, December 18th, 1911.

Renfrew Land District-District of Victori Renfrew Land District—District of Victoria.

Take notice that I, Katherine Rudge, of Victoria, B. C., occupation, Married woman, Intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at this the north-west corner, thence south 80 chains, thence east 89 chains, thence outhwesterly, following the E. and N. boundary line to a point where the latitude equals 80 chains north, thence 5 chains west to point of commencement, and containing 360 acres, more or less.

KATHERINE RUDGE,
F. H. Sager, Agent. F. H. Sager, Agent Dated, December 18th, 1911.

Coast District—Range 1. Take notice that I, Walter H. Carnsew, of Vancouver, B. C., Broker, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and over the following described lands:

lands:
Beginning at a post marked "W. H. C.'s
N. W. Corner, planted midway between
Bradley Lagoon and Sutherland Bay Drury
Inlet, thence running south 80 chains, thence
east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains,
thence west 80 chains to point of commencement. WALTER H. CARNSEW Reginald Brook, Agent Dated this 23rd day of December, 1911.

Coast District-Range 1. Take notice that I, Walter H. Carnsew, of Vancouver, B. C., Broker, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and over the following described lands:

lands:

Beginning at a post marked "W. H. C.'s
N. E. Corner, planted midway between
Bradley Lagoon and Sutherland Bay Drury
Inlet, thence running south 80 chains, thence
west 30 chains, thence north 80 chains.

nent.

WALTER H. CARNSEW
Reginald Brook, Agen
Dated this 23rd day of December, 1911.

Coast District—Range I.

Take notice that I, Waiter H. Carnsew, of Vancouver, B. C., Broker, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and over the following described lands:

Beginning at a post marked "W. H. C.'s S. E. Corner, planted midway between Bradley Lagoon and Sutherland Bay Drury Inlet, thence running north 30 chains, thence west 30 chains, thence south 30 chains, thence east 30 chains to point of commencement.

WALTER H. CARNSEW
Reginald Brook, Agent
Dated this 23rd day of December, 1911.

Coast District—Range 1: Take notice that I, Waiter H. Carnsew, of Vancouver, B. C., Broker, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and over the following described lands:

lands:

Beginning at a post marked "W. H. C.'s
S. W. Corner, planted at the head of Oyster
Lagoon, running off Bradley Lagoon to N.
E., thence running north 80 chains, thence
east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains,
thence, west 80 chains to point of commencement.

WALTER H. CARNSEW
Reginald Brook, Agent.
Dated this 22nd day of December, 1911.

Coast District—Range I.

Take notice that I. Walter H. Carnsew, of Varcouver, B. C., Broker, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and over the following described it nds: leum on and over the following described ieum on and over the following described inds:

Beginning at a post marked "W. 'H. C.'s N. W. Corner, planted at the head of Oyster Lagoon, running off Bradley Lagoon to N. E., thence running south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commendement.

WALTER'H. CARNSEW

Reginald Brook, Agent. Dated this 22nd day of December, 1911,

" Coast District—Range 1:

Coast Mistrict—Range 1:

Take notice that I, Walter H. Carnsew, of Vancouver, B. C., Broker, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petro-leam on and over the following described lands;

Beginning at a post marked "W. H. C.'s S. W. Corner planted 1½ miles north of Bradley Lagoon from S. W. Corner of Lot 13 thence running north 80 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

WALITER, H. CARNSEW Reginald Brook, Agent.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1911.

Coast District—Range 1.

Take notice that I, Walter H. Carnsew, of Vancouver, B. C., Broker, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect/for coal and petroleum on and over the following described lands: lands:
Beginning at a post marked "W. H. C.'s
S. W. Corner, planted midway between
Bradley Lagoon and Sutherland Bay Drury
Inlet, thence running north 30 chains, thence
east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains,
thence west 86 chains to point of commencement.

WALTER H. CARNSEW
Reginald Brook, Agent.
Dated this 23rd day of December, 1911.

Coast District—Range 1.

Take notice that I. Walter H. Carnsew, of Vancouver, B. C., Broker, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and over, the following described lands:

Beginning at a post marked "W. H. C.'s S. E. Corner, planted at the head of Oyster Lagoon running off Bradley Lagoon to N. E. thence running north 30 chains, thence west 30 chains, thence south 30 chains, thence not point of commencement.

WALTER H. CARNSEW

Reginald Brook, Agent Dated this 22nd day of December, 1911. Coast District—Range 1. Take notice that I, Waiter H. Carnsew of Vancouver, B. C., Broker, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and over the following described lands:

lands:

Beginning at a post marked "W. H. C.'s
N. E. Corner, planted at the head of Oyster
Lagoon running off Bradley Lagoon to N.
E., thence running south 90 chains, thence
west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains,
east 80 chains to point of commencement.

WALTER H. CARNSEW
Reginald Brook, Agent.
Dated this 22nd day of December, 1911.

Coast District—Range 1.

Take notice that I, Walter H. Carnsew, of Vancouver, B. C., Broker, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and over the following described lands:

for a license to prospect for coal and petro-teum on and over the following described lands:

Seginbing at a post marked "W. H. C.'s N. W. Corner, planted 1½ miles north of the S. W. Corner of Lot 13, Bradley Lagoon, thence running south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commence-ment.

WALTER H. CARNSEW

WALTER H. CARNSEW Reginald Brook, Agent. Dated this 22nd day of December, 1911.

Coast District—Range 1. Coast District—Range 1.

Take notice that I, Walter H, Carnsew of Vancouver. B. C., Broker, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and over the following described lands:

Lightning at a post marked "W. H. C.'s N. E. Corner, planted 1½ miles north of the S. W. Corner of Lot 12, Bradley Lagoon, thence running south 30 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

mencement.

WALTER H. CARNSEW
Reginald Brook, Agent.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1911.

Coast District—Range 1.

Coast District—Range 1.

Take notice that I. Walter H. Carnsew, of Vancouver, B. C., Broker, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and over the following described lands:

1-eginning at a post marked "W. H. C."s S. E. Corner, planted 1½ miles north of the S. W. Cirner of Lot 13, Bradley Lagoon, thence running north 30 chains, thence west 50 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

WALTER H. CARNSEW Reginald Brook, Agen, Dated this 22nd day of December, 1911.

REQUEST FOR

Ministerial Reply to Mr. Stevens' Ouestion Regarding Resolution Passed by Legislature of This Province

OTTAWA. March 4.-In the commons H. H. Stevens asked whether the govrnment had received from the provin cial government of British Columbia s request to investigate whether or not combine or an understanding existed among the coal producers and dealers of that province to establish and maintain prices charged for coal. If so, he asked would the government order such an enquiry, and when. Had any answer een sent to British Columbia, and if so what was it?

The reply was: "The Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia on May 3rd, 1909, transmitted to the then secre tary of state a copy of the minutes covering the resolution of the legislative firmed a request that the Dominion government should cause an enquiry to be made with a view to ascertain the cause of the alleged excessive prices charged to consumers of coal in the province. This communication was acknowledged by the under secretary of state on May 14th, 1909.

"The present government has not had an opportunity up to the present of considering the request which was first brought to its attention by the enquiry of the honorable member.

"It does not appear that any reply has ever been sent to the government of British Columbia except the acknow ledgment by the under secretary state on the date alluded to.".

Naval Policy

(1) Does the government intend to propose the repeal of the naval service

(2) If so, does the government intend in case of such repeal to propose another act containing the policy of the government in the matter?

(3) If such another act is proposed, is it the intention of the government to submit the same for the approval of the people before being put into force? The Premier answered:

"The answer to each of these three questions is 'yes.' After consideration and enquiry is made the government will present its naval policy to parliament and to the people. That policy undoubtedly require legislation which will involve the repeal of the present naval service act. In the mean ime that act will remain on the statute books for purposes in connection with the fishery protection service and otherwise. Before any permanent naval policy is put into force the people will be given an opportunity to pronounce upon

Boundary Debate

Manitoba boundaries debate opened today and probably will end tomorrow. The discussion today was confined exclusively to the financial terms, the subject of separate schools being studiously avoided by the opposition, while the government side waited for them to move. The discussion thus was elaborately unreal, both sides leaving untouched the one question which really is causing plenty of interest. No amendment has as yet been moved, and all that has happened is that the opposition has attacked the settlement on the most curiously contradictory grounds, several Liberals contending in the same breath that the measure is too favorable to and yet unjust to Manitoba.

Premier Borden reviewed the financial settlement, replying at some length to Mr. Oliver's assertion that Manito was securing swamp lands which were worth \$8,000,000 a year. The settlement, he contended, was reasonable, and Manitoba should receive the same treatment as Saskatchewan and Alberta. The restoration of the public domain to the three prairie provinces, he said, will be dealt with at the same time. Delay, however, would be inevitable, and in the meantime justice should be done Manitoba. He defended the debt allowance

Mr. Pugsley denied that Mr. Borden had made out a good case for making the allowance retroactive and giving Manitoba about two millions of arrearages since July, 1908. He next attacked compensation for lands, holding that the western provinces should not get compensation for lands. It had never been recognized that Manitoba or any other province was entitled to lands; those lands had been bought by the four original provinces.

Mr. Borden interrupted to point out

that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said that it was necessary to make ample and generous provision to "compensate" provinces for not owning the lands,

Mr. Pugsley made the Conservatives declaring that this proved his case. He figured that the eastern provinces owned the western lands equally with the western provinces. Mr. Pugsley went on to attack the government for agreeing to deal with the claim of British Columbia by commission.

Mr. Crothers quoted from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech of 1908, utterances showing that the former premier then argued that the Maritime provinces should not receive any compensation for the addition to Manitoba. Mr. Crothers pointed out with force how the Liberal were answering each other, Mr. Pugsley complaining of the terms as excessively favorable and Mr. Oliver as unfair. D. D. McKehzie spoke and the house

adjourned. Mr. Shepherd was told that the cost of construction of fish hatcheries was as follows: Anderson Lake, \$6,984; Kennedy Lake, \$7,505; Cowichan Lake,

Mr. Shepherd was told that herring fishing was not allowed in the waters adjacent to Nanaimo harbor and Departure bay after the season of 1910-11 had

Robbers Shoot Conductor

DES MOINES, March 4.-Two held up a street car in South Des Moines tonight, and Frank Ford, the

conductor, refused to turn over his box of fare money. He was shot in the head and is dying in a local hospital. the robbers fired their revolvers simultaneously, both bullets entering Ford's head. A motor car loaded with officers was rushed to the scene of the holdup. but the men had escaped. They are said to have secured only a small amount of money. None of the passengers were robbed.

Havor in Peking

LONDON, March 5 .- The losses a Peking alone through the disorders, etc. are estimated at 20,000,000 taels by the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph who affirms the existence of a Manchu terrorist organization which is dispatching emissaries in all directions to incite the troops to revolt. Frightful accounts have reached Peking of anarchy and savagery in the province of Shen Si, Shan Si, and Kan Su. A new pretender to the throne is mooted in the person of Marquis Chu Cheng Yu, a lineal de cendent of the Ming emperor, Wanleih. There is an old prophesy extant that the Mings would recover the throne in 1913, and, adds the correspondent, should the pretender secure the adherence of the army this astound ing development may yet be realized.

NELSON, B. C., March 4 .- Two cases of smallpox have been diagnosed at Fernie. J. Smith, a barber, and J. Mcof a mild type.

BILBAO, Feb. 28.—The cook of the steamer Ciervana, belonging to this port, captured a homing pigeon at sea. The latter bore on both legs rings containing letters directed to a young lady well known in English aristocratic society, the daughter of a popular peer. The letters, which are distinctly of an affectionate nature, are signed by an officer in the British navy engaged on manoeuvres. The writer states that he is disconsolate because he had little confidence in the pigeon's arrival. The sympathetic ship's cook has written to the young lady in question, placing cupid's messenger and the letters at her disposal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Analysis of Year's Return of Births, Deaths and Marriages - Victoria's Record During February

The February record of vital statistics for Victoria is again indicative of sustained population growth, there having been recorded during the month totals of sixty-six births, thirty-two marriages and forty-seven deaths. By sex distribution the record of births shows thirty-four males and thirty-two females, while the total of deaths includes twenty-six males and twentyone females. Marked improvement in the prompt registration of marriages has been shown during the past few months, the various local clergymen having evidenced commendable activof the law by which they are affected.

The records for the year 1911, recent ly completed, show a total registration for the province of 5,841 births, 3,660 deaths and 4,509 marriages for the year 1911, compared with 5,005 births, 3,221 deaths and 3,280 marriages in 1910.

Analysis of the year's return of births, as contained in the thirty-ninth annual report of the registrar, shows 3,091 of the new arrivals to have been boys and 2,748 young ladies, neither name nor sex being given in two of the registrations. Vancouver led the its return of births, contributing 2,409 to the general total of 5,841. Victoria naturally was next with 745; other centres following in this order: New Westminster, 579; Yale, Clinton, Lillooet, Cariboo and Kamloops, 529; Cranbrook, 414; Nanaimo, 344; Nelson, 258; Revelstoke, 169; Comox 101; SKeena, 63; Kaslo, 66; Cowichan, 60; Chilliwack, 48; Golden, 29; Omineca. 15; Windermere, 10, and Stikine and Atlin, 1 each. As regarded by districts an increase of 882 was shown by Vancouver. Comox. Nanaimo, New Westboo, Kamloops and Chilliwack; while decreases were noted in Victoria. Atlin, Skeena, Stikine and Omineca.

Gain in Marriage Bate

Of the marriages registered, the total of 4,509 is a net gain over the immediately preceding year of 1,229, or more than twenty-five per cent., an unchallengeable indication of prosperous times. In only two districts was there decrease, these being the Skeens division and Chilliwack, with a total decrease of eight all told, as against the gain of 1,237 in other parts of the province. Mixed marriages are very much in larger ratio than those in which both bride and groom are members of the same religious denomination, the total of such mixed marriages for the last year being 1,746. The marriages within individual denominations are in order as follows: Episcopalian, 771; Presbyterian, 749; Methodist, 227; Roman Catholic, 227; no denomination, 158; Lutheran, 152; Buddhists, 127; Baptist, 90; other denominations, 52; Jewish and Congregationalists. each; Salvation Army, 15, and Spiritualists and Adventists, 5 each.

Analysis of the registered deaths according to age shows: \$11 under three years, 151 between three and ten, 175 from ten to twenty-one, 880 from twenty-one to forty, 776 from forty to sixty, 277 between sixty and seventy 211 between seventy and eighty, 101 from eighty to ninety, and 16 from ninety upwards. In forty-one cases age was not given; 191 are recorded as still-born; in six death certificates sex is not stated, and as regarded by sex, the deaths for the year included those of 2,463 males and 1,191 females.

A petition has been forwarded to the minister of public works from Quesnel, asking for the erection of a trans-Fraser bridge at that town.

British Coal Strike Not Likely to Terminate for Some Time - Mr. Keir Hardie Makes Prediction

LONDON, March 4.-It is impossible hazard a guess as to the probable duration of the coal strike. James Keir Hardie, the independent labor nember of parliament, expressed the opinion-that the strike will end in a triumph for the miners within ten days, but that the men must be prepared to remain on strike for six

Premier Asquith's statement in the House of Commons today gave no new information, and it was interesting only as showing that the government had not lost hope of bringing the dis-

A report was received from Derbyshire of a movement by miners in the Midland counties to bring about an amicable setlement with the mine

The labor party is urging the ministers to introduce a minimum wage bill, leaving the question of rates to be adjusted afterwards.

No disorder has been reported, but every hour brings fresh evidence of a universal tie-up and inconvenience to the national life caused by the strike.

Premier Asquith made his promised tatement concerning the coal dispute today in the Commons, but did not announce any settlement or an immediate prospective settlement. He declared that the British government was strongly of the opinion that the est way to fix a minimum wage scale was for the government to set up machinery for ascertaining the necessary facts, but the miners still refused to recede from their own schedules. Mr. Asquith denied that he had said: "The government regarded the granting of minimum wage in the coal trade as the first step to the attainment of a

minimum wage for all industries."
More factories are closing down all over the United Kingdom as a result of the strike, and those responsible for the trouble are simply marking time for the present, although it is expected negotiations soon will be re-

Besides the miners, considerably more than a million of whom have ceased work, it is estimated that there are upwards of 200,000 workers in other industries idle as a result of the strike and the number is increasing

The crews of coal-carrying vessels lying in the coaling ports are being discharged as the ships are unable to get cargo and the railroad employees are suffering in a similar manner because of the curtailments in the companies' train service. One short railroad in Yorkshire was discontinued

In isolated instances the striking miners have refused permission to enter the mines in order to feed the horses, which are left below to keep the workings clear. Generally, how-ever, the utmost good feeling prevails between the men and the owners.

DAMAGE IN TIENTSIN

Larger-Peking Situation

TIENTSIN, Mar. 4.-Disturbances curred last night at Taku, at the mout of the Pei Ho, 30 miles east of Tientsin. The women and children were removed to tugs this morning, the ma-jority being brought here. Strong military patrols guarded all the foreign concessions throughout the night. It is estimated that the damage in Tientsin from fire exceeds \$6,000,000. A far greater loss is due to looting.

PEKING, Mar. 4 .- The commander of the British troops at Feng Tal has received reports that mutineers who were driven off on Sunday have been reinforced and are moving down the railway.

The Enniskillen Fusiliers, who are now guarding that section, are being shifted to advantageous positions. It is reported reliably that Yuan Shi Kai has brought into Peking a new bodyguard from his home province of Ho Nan. He shifts his troops about Peking almost daily, one day giving the old style troops command and the next detaining them in barracks, leaving the police and gendarmes in control. police also are mostly Manchus, and the Manchu regiments are proving more loyal than the others. The Imperial guard on the night of the outbreak mounted a machine gun behind the burning gate and prevented mutineers from entering the Imperial city and pro-

ceeding towards the Forbidden City. Reasons for the mutiny are still causing speculation. It is believed the soldiers are incited to rebellion by the prospect of being disbanded, being required to cut their queues off and be-cause of loss of faith in Yuan Shi Kal. There also was a certain ill feeling against the southerners.

COAL AT ST. JOHN

British Strike Force Atlantic Steamships to Fill Their Bunkers at New Brunswick Port

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 4 .- The British coal strike is already having its effect at this port, and the Dominion Coal Company is rushed night and day nkering ocean liners, as their entire supply has to be taken here. The company is giving each steamer a double supply, sufficient to last them over and back. Every preparation, however, has been made to meet the situation, and the work is well in hand, though it means the doubling up men and facil-ities. Ordinarily fifty to sixty men are employed in bunkering steamers, but now about 250 men are kept busy night

and day, working 22 hours out of 24. Some idea may be had of the magnitude of the work when it is explained that the C. P. R. liner Empress of Britain and the Allan liner Grampian, now in port, will require about 4,800 between them.

CAR IN RIVER

Sleeper of Canadian Northern Train Drops Through Bridge at Saskatoon —Passengers Are Injured

SASKATOON, Sask., March 4.-The Canadian Northern Railway bridge collapsed as the Winnipeg flyer was passing over it. All the cars got safely over except the rear sleeper, which went down 30 feet into the Saskatchewah river with seven passengers aboard. All were badly in-jured. Dr. Sparling, of Saskatchewan, was critically injured. The entire span went down.

FAVORS EXEMPTIONS

City Council Will Submit Bylaws to Authorize Assistance to Proposed G. T. P. Hotel

Urging upon the city council the propriety of taking steps to submit to granting to the G. T. P. Railway Company of exemption for a term of years from water and tax rates provided the company will agree to immediately com nence work on the erection of an up-to date hotel on the site recently secured on Government street, opposite the legislative buildings, the board of trade and the Victoria Real Estate Exchange, each last evening. These communications were the result of the joint meeting held last week at the city hall when repre-sentatives of the two bodies met the ouncil, and discussed the matter. suggestion of the board of trade is to the effect that if the company will under take construction immediately and complete the structure within two years that the council will submit the necessary bylaw to the ratepayers at as early a date as possible. The communication from the Real Estate Exchange, after pointing out the benefits which would accrue to the city from the erection of modern hotel such as the company could erect, suggests that exemption from taxes and water rate for a period of fifteen years be given, provided the ratepayers will sanction such a proposal, the company to guarantee that an hotel costing at least \$750,000 shall be erected, and that work thereon be comnenced at once, to be completed within Alderman Cuthbert strongly advocated

meeting the wishes of the board of trade and the Real Estate Exchange. He ocinted to the advantages which accrue to the city should a fine hotel erected by the railway company.

Alderman Porter suggested exemption for the balance of the period in which the C. P. R. will secure exemption for the Empress hotel, while Alderman Gleason advocated informing the board of trade and the Real Estate Exchange that the council will submit the bylaw to the ratepayers.

Alderman Stewart favored the idea of exemptions, but he believed the amount of water to be used by the hotel should be limited to a definite quantity per day.

Mr. Rattenbury, who leaves for the vey to Mr. Hayes the city's decision, will be informed that the city will submit the necessary bylaw along the lines sug-gested provided the company will consent to proceed at once with the erec tion of the hotel.

BODY FOUND IN HARBOR

Mystery Surrounds the Identity of the Inquiries

Mystery surrounds the identity of the the water near the Hudson's Bay wharf Sunday morning at 7.30 o'clock by Frederick Jameson. A cheque found in one of the pockets indicated the deceased's name was E. Killon, but it is believed the proper name was Keeler as an individual of the latter name joined the local longshoremen's union last July, and has been missing for the past five

weeks.

Following the discovery of the body Mr. Jameson notified Constable Gregor, who, with Constable McLennan secured the body and towed it to a land ing. The body was very badly decomposed. A flask of whiskey, the cheque and a number of smaller articles were found in the pockets. The cheque was made by Messrs. Fraser & Macauley, of Vancouver, dated January 15, and was for the amount of \$36.80. Yesterday afternoon an inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of "found drowned, The police authorities will make further inquiries with a view of ascertaining more definite facts concerning the man's identity.

Judging of Cattle-The B. C. Dairymen's Association has decided to make a change in the method of judging cattle in the show ring at fall fairs. Hitherto the method has been to judge cattle by appearance and conformation to type. In future the awards for cows will be on the basis of sixty points for conformation, twenty for the cow's own record, ten for the record of its ancestors, and ten for the record of its progeny. In the case of bulls the award will be fifty points for conformation, twenty-five for record of ancesters and twenty-five fer record of progeny. In the fodder orop competitions at fall fairs the department has decided to set apart \$500 for special prizes. These prizes will be awarded at the fairs held at Victoria, New Westminster, Vancouver, Duncan and Chilli-

The Feminine View She had just finished reading Edward Everett Hale's "The Man Without a Country," and as she laid it down

she sighed and said:
"I can not imagine anything worse than a man without a country."
"Oh, I can," said her friend. "A country without a man."-Ladies'

Home Journal. DUBLIN, March 4.—It is reported that Premier Asquith is coming here to address a home rule meeting.

Second Raid of Suffragettes on London Shops Less Serious Than First-Fifty Are Taken Into Custody

LONDON, March 4.- The much adver tised meeting of suffragettes in Parliament square tonight to protest against the refusal of Premier Asquith to receive a deputation, proved a flasce so far as concerned any sensational display of militant prowess and cunning, which was predicted by the organizers.

About fifty women were arrested, but the damage done was inconsiderable compared with Friday's raid. While militant suffragettes were vain

ly endeavoring to break through the of police about Parliament square, 200 medical students organized on the suffragette premises to pay them back in their own coin

Marching to the building occupied by the women's press in Charing Cross road, where there was a big display f suffragette literature, they bombarde it with stones, smashing all the winlows to an accompaniment of cheers from the delighted spectators.

Another hand attacked the Interna tional Suffrage shop in Adam street, the Strand, smashing a big plate glass window and wrecking the front of the

Notwithstanding the watchfulness of he police, one suffragette succeeded in smashing half a dozen windows in government offices. A woman chained herself to a tree

in Whitehall and refused to remove the hain. The police uprooted the tree with the suffragette still attached, and carried both to the police station. Even in the city, far from Parliament

Square, banks and other establishments were protected by shutters and barri-

A small band of women armed with hammers and stones went through the Knightsbridge and Bromhill district in the west end of London, breaking plate glass windows of the big drygoods stores situated in that neighborho usual owing to the disturbance being inexpected, the police on duty in the district were unable to cope with the suffragettes who were distributed over The storekeepers and their employees

vere compelled to do sentry duty in front of their premises, but in many cases were unable to keep the women from doing damage. A detachment of mounted police was the first reinforce ment to arrive on the scene. One of them was immediately dragged from his horse by the excited women.

The windows of the Marquis of Crewe and the lord chancellor's residence were smashed with hammers during the suffragette raid.

A hundred suffragettes awaiting trial in Holloway jail engaged in a riotous They broke the windows of their cells, sang the "Marseillaise" and shouted to see "our leader," Mrs. Pankhurst." Many thousands of police have been ordered to be in the vicinity of Parliament Square tomorrow night and other elab orate precautions have been adopted against another threatened suffragette demonstration there.

Ellen Pitfield, a suffragette, atte ed to set fire to the general postoffice of London last evening She was committed today by a magistrate for trial body was found floating in at the Old Bailey sessions. The woman material soaked with paraffine into the public hall and set it on fire near a window and surrendered herself to the

GOVERNMENT'S AID TO POULTRY INDUSTRY

Mr. J. E. Terry to be Provided With an Assistant—Eight New Branches of Provincial Association

The work of the provincial department of agriculture in connection with the en-couragement of the poultry industry is meeting with gratifying success, and is extending rapidly. Mr. J. R. Terry, who was engaged about a year ago as poultry instructor, is to be provided with an assistant, and the department is now seeking a suitable man in the East. In future Mr. Terry will be known officially as the chief poultry instructor while his assistant will be styled the poultry in-

Within the past few weeks, eight new branches of the provincial poultry association have been formed. These are at Penticton, Abbotsford, Port Haney, Whonnock, Chilliwack, Greenwood, Kel-owns and Burquitlam. That at Penticton is the largest, having started with eighty-four members. All of these associations are buying their poultry food supplies in the prairie provinces by cooperation, and are marketing their eggs in the same way. All report that they are finding this plan much to their advantage. The Penticton association has made an arrangement to first supply the local grocers and to ship out their surplus. As the local grocers have agree to pay cash, the arrangement is declared to be very satisfactory to all parties The poultry business is reported to be

developing rapidly in the Fraser valley, largely owing to the fact that the land is being cut up into smaller holdings. The department here, however, strongly questions a statement made the other day in Vancouver to the effect that the Vancouver market was now being supplied altogether with ranch eggs. As a matter of fact, the officials of the department state, there are not enough hens in the province to supply the Vancouver demand, and moreover there is an average of a carload a day of storage eggs coming into the Vancouver market from the United States.

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BUTTER-Famous Independent Creamery, 35c per lb., or 3 lbs. for\$1.00 FLOUR-Rising Sun Bread, every ounce guaranteed. Per

sack\$1.80 JAM-Anti-combine and strictly pure. Raspberry and Straw-

MORRELL'S PICNIC HAMS-Extra nice meat, at per

Compare the prices charged you elsewhere with what you

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Tel. 1632.

A deliciously fragrant and most sautiful perfume—an odor that lasts long. It is made from nothing else but the Devenshire wild flowers. Buy just as much or as little as you please; 50c per ounce,

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All up-to-date housewives know the splendid possibilities of Gelati r dessert dishes. These are the best and most reliable brands proper

SHRIFFS JELLY POWDERS, 3 packets. 25¢
COMB HONEY, per square. 25¢
COMB HONEY, per jar 75c and 40¢
PURE HONEY, per glass, 35c, 25c and 20¢

"scare" late, and Canadian the stea Orators the ultin line fishe tional co violence steam tr ground d the pend not least depletion screen as Every tion," lik awakenin ernment tial elect the New

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Steam Trawling -- Canadian Fishermen

Under the above heading many speeches and newspaper articles of the "alarmist" and "scare" type have been given publicity of late, and, according to them the outlook for Canadian fisheries with the introduction of the steam trawler is cloaked in sombre hue. Orators and writers have been dilating upon the ultimate ruin of the poor hand and trawl line fishermen of our coasts; hints of international complications and impending deeds of violence upon the crews of the maligned steam trawlers are hovering in the background of all these perfervid orations, like the pendant sword of Damocles, and last, but not least, the terrifying picture of the total depletion of our fisheries is thrown upon the screen as the final and convincing argument for driving the charge home.

Every now and again the "trawler question," like the sea serpent has a phoenix like awakening, and on the morning of a new government in Canada end the eve of a presidential election in the United States a writer in the New York Evening Post has started the ball a rolling. Under the head of "Steam Trawler—A Menace," it publishes an article calling attention to the invasion of the French steam trawlers upon the Grand Banks. The writer began by drawing a pitiful picture of the little "smacks" on these banks, and using Kipling's "Captains Courageous" as an introductory wedge on the hazards of the "smack" fishermen from the Atlantic liners crossing the Grand Banks, he misquotes the same author's "Ballad of the Bolivar" in regard to the "damned liner's lights going by" amid the lurid vituperation of the fisherfolk aboard the "smacks." This type of vessel is practically unknown upon the banks of the North American coasts, and if the men of the Grand Bankers knew that their 70 and 120-ton schooners, with their yacht like lines were being collectively designated by the nomen-clature of the tar hulled, stodgy, brown sailed ketches, cobles, luggers and yawls of the European seas, it is doubtful if they would feel flattered. The fishermen of our waters are the aristocratts of their profession, and comparison with the "smacks" of Europe, with their sails dyed in tan bark, and manned by a crew of five men, a boy, some cabbage, corned beef and a jug of water, or other thirst quencher, is to say the least odious. However, that is a mere detail, but it serves to illustrate the practical knowledge some writers have of their subject.

The author goes on to describe the yearly increasing number of French trawlers on the fishing grounds of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Banks of the Newfoundland coast, and in his article he points them out as a menace that should be suppressed at all costs. This he proposes to do by means of interna-tional legislation, prohibiting the operation of these vessels upon the waters aforesaid, and by this apparently easy bit of diplomatic work, the dove of peace will fly happily over the fisheries of the United States, Canada and Newfoundland. The offending Frenchmen will of course retire sans ceremonie from the particular mode of fishing which they have have had the acumen and ability tohave made the Anglo-Saxon race have not been noted for retreating from any particular industry or development work we have ever laid our hands on, it hardly seems likely that the Frenchmen, he he ever so compromising and polite, will do so, especially in the case of a national asset and industry which gives employment to so many citizens of the republic.

We may not have the deductive powers of a Sherlock Holmes, but it seems to us that the 'nigger is still in the woodpile" and the French trawlers are not the real bone of contention. The writer gives the Frenchmen the full benefit of the tarbrush, but says nothing of the six steam trawlers operating out of T Wharf, Boston, or the two Canadian steam trawlers pursuing their business out of Canso and Digby, N.S. It is the fear that Americans and Canadians will inaugurate this method of fishing that has prompted the author to take up his pen and endeavor to kill steam trawling, and back of him there is the fishy odor of Gloucester interests, where there is a vast amount of money invested in large types of sailing schooners. We may be wrong in making such an assertion, but when we consider that Gloucester practically controls the North Atlantic fisheries of America; Gloucester's dollars have the fish scales sticking to them, and the name of the town is synonymous with 'fish," and any innovation in fishing likely to hurt Gloucester interests must be killed instantly, directly or indirectly, and looking around David-like for a good-sized pebble to fell the steam-trawler Goliath, they decided that the Frenchmen operating upon the Grand Banks would make a satisfactory

oulder to hurl. To our minds this is a "boomerang" policy. It will probably do more harm to the assailant than the assailed, and we venture to predict that when Gloucester realizes the advantages to be gained by this improved method of fishing, they will, before long, operate fleets of steam trawlers in addition to their fleets of schooners. However, the trouble with our friends across the border has nothing to do with Canada, and in a campaign against the steam trawler by Americans, they must have the support of the Canadians to render it in any way effective. With the exception of Georges Shoals, the best berths for fishing are in the vicinity of the Canadian coast, and to them the vessels from Gloucester and other United States ports sail and gather in their fares. If the Canadians, with the independent spirit characteristic of the Dominion, should invest capital and develop and encourage steam trawling for their own fishermen, the American interests recognize the fact that it would hurt their industry and they would be forced to follow suit. That is where the shoe pinches. To every new innovation there is always a certain amount of opposition. Almost every page of history proves this assertion, and there is hardly an industry today but what has had its revolutions. The steam engine had its share of resistance; sail waged an ineffectual war against steam in deep-water ships; cotton spinning machinery and cloth looms almost caused a revolution in England years ago, and when labor-saving devices are placed upon the market there is always the inevitable howl from the man who thinks he is going to be ousted by it. It is the same in the fisheries, and if steam trawling is an advance on the older methods in vogue on these coasts it is not to be supposed for a moment that Canadians are going to remain in a rut and for purely sentimental reasons refrain from the prosecution of a method of fishing which is much more satisfactory and remunerative. The fisheries of Canada's eastern seaboard are yet in their infancy, but each year sees a satisfactory increase. The development of the fisheries would gain still more if Canada's population included more fresh fish in their diet, and in years to come the public will be educated to understand the value of fresh ish as an indispensable article upon the menu. Government has, by means of an express bounty, diverted the supply of fresh fish to inland towns in Canada from the United States ports, to shipments from the ports of the Dominion, and the trade has been very largely increased thereby. To meet the demand for fresh fish in future years it will be absolutely necessary to employ trawlers operated by steam, as the fares of the sailing schooners in the "shacking" of fresh fish business cannot be depended

upon for a steady supply. In rough weather the sailing vessels cannot operate, and if a fare of fresh fish comes in during the period of tempestuous weather, the price of the fish runs high. With the steam trawler it is different. They can shoot their gear and make hauls of fish in almost any kind of weather up to a gale, and with their ability to do this a regular and steady supply of fish is assured. This fact led to the introduction by a Canadian company of the two steam trawlers at present operated in Canadian waters, and the inland markets of Quebec and Ontario have to thank these vessels to a large extent for the steady and uniform supplies of fresh fish they have received when the other fishermen have been laying hove-to on the hanks, or sheltering in harbor and unable to set their gear. Everything is ruled by the law of supply and demand, and in order to supply an insistent demand the method of supply had to be improved or increased.

The Canadian fishermen are as intelligent and as progressive as any in the world. With the development of their fisheries, they have progressed with the methods of supply. From the shallops and pinkies in which they fished the inshore waters, they ventured further offshore in the small schooners. For many years the old-fashioned clipper bowed vessel of 50 to 70 tons was regarded as being suitable enough for the prosecution of the Bank fisheries; then came a revolution in favor of the knockabout and semi-knockabout designs and vessels of 95 to 100 tons. Nowadays the 90-ton schooner is regarded as being too small, and the big 120-ton semi-knockabout schooner with auxiliary gasoline engines is regarded as the only proper craft for off-shore fishing. In the small inshore fleets, sail has been displaced by the motor, and almost every year there is a new type of boat designed and employed by the fishermen.

It is an insult to the intelligence of the fisherman of our coasts to suppose that he will prefer the methods of fishing peculiar to his ancestors in favor of the most modern means, and that the introduction of steam trawlering will ensure his bitter antipathy against them. The hook and line trawling is laborious and hazardous in the extreme, and battling the fickle moods of Old Ocean in small dories in all kinds of bitter weather calls for more hardship than the remuneration covers.

Trawl line fishing on the schooner of the present day means that each man after rigging up his gear has to chop up his bait, and "bait up" some 670 hooks to each tub of gear. If he is making a "three-tub set," his dory mate and himself (if they are working double trawl dories), will have considerably over 900 hooks to bait apiece. After baiting up the gear, the dories are swung out, and with the mean and gear in them, they are dropped on various parts of the Bank by the schooner. The baited lines are hove over and anchored along the bottom by means of an anchor at either end of the trawl line, and after the time allowed for the "set," the men commence to haul. The

fish caught are slung into the dory or slatted off into the sea if useless or unmarketable. The hauling of three tubs of gear against wind or tide is an extremely arduous job, but the work pales into insignificance in comparison with the risks of fishing from these small dories in anything of a sea. Many men are drowned by capsizals, and as many more lost by getting astray from their vessels in the bank fogs. The schooners themselves are often overtaken by disaster, and not long ago two of them left Newfoundland and were never again heard of. The year 1911 took toll of over 60 men from the fishing fleet of Gloucster alone, and in one gale, some ten years ago, eight score men of the fishing fleets were drowned upon Georges

Bank in a single night. In steam trawling this loss of life is reduced to a minimum. The work is all done from the deck of the steamer ,and there is no venturing out in small dories to haul trawls. The gear used for catching the fish is paid out and hauled in by means of steam winches and capstans; there is no time lost by cruising around the coast looking for bait, and all the monotonous and time-wasting labor of rigging trawl line gear, hooking up and baiting up is done away with. The only similarity in the work aboard the two types of fishermen is the "dressing" or cleaning the fish at sea. Then, again, upon the steam trawler, there is none of the perilous work in gales of wind of reefing or furling a mainsail-a piece of work which has claimed many a man-or being compelled to heave-to in a blow or run for shelter. When the gales hit in, a steam trawler can push its way back to port or harbor in the teeth of them without any beating against it, and it is then up to "the brave engineer" to keep a full head of

to turn out and have a tussel with refractory canvas hanging like bats on to a sixty or seventy-foot boom passing stops or reef points, or muzzling a jib upon the footropes of a bowsprit, and in imminent danger of being washed off by a sea. All this kind of thing sounds very romantic when dished up for the delectation of admiring landlubbers ashore in the Sunday supplement, or magazine, but there is very little romance in the actual work of harvesting the crop of the shoal waters, and anything that tends to minimize the ardor and hazard of the life should be welcomed instead of condemned.

One of the principal charges in the indictment against the steam trawler seems to be that it will lead to the total extinction of the salling fleets and also the boat fishermen. In Canadian waters, the latter are sufficiently pro-

steam. The crew can remain in their bunks

secure in the knowledge that they will not have

tected by the "Three-Mile Limit," and in the former case there is little to fear of such a calamity for many years to come. The demand for fresh fish in Canada is not sufficiently large enough at present to employ many steam trawlers, and, when such a time comes, the Canadian fisherman and vessel owner will turn readily to new conditions and build trawlers operated by steam for themselves.

The life of a schooner is practically only ten years. By the time she has reached that age, there is a larger and newer design upon the seas, and the older vessel is discarded in favor of the most modern type. Around our ports at the present time there are able fishing schooners of the older models rotting at their wharves for want of skippers and crews to take them out. The steam trawler is inevitable. It is employed for fishing by all countries. Great Britain and France have a vast fleet of them, while Australia, Portugal, China and Japan are encouraging the industry in their own waters, and as the Canadian fisherman is by no means lacking in business ability, there is every probability that those who have money to invest will club together and purchase interests in steam trawlers and operate them, as many of the fishing schooners are being operated today, on the share system.

When the steam trawler becomes a power in the Canadian fisheries there are still vocations left for the schooners. Salt trawl-fishing, hobutting, haddocking, sword-fishing, and mackerel-seining will still call for a large number of the sailing craft, while the drift-net fishing for herrings off-shore, as outlined by Mr. J. J. Cowie, of the Dominion Fisheries Department, would, if it were prosecuted, prove a remunerative branch of work.

Another indictment against the trawlers is that they damage the trawl lines of the banking schooners by hauling their beam or utter trawls over them. This is certainly an evil, but it is one that can be remedied by the masters of the steam trawlers plying their operations in the vicinity of schooners working with lines. All schooner trawls are buoyed and marked by black-balls at each end, and it is an easy enough matter for the steam trawlers to shoot their gear and haul clear of these obstructions by exercising proper care in making observations and steering. Speaking for the steam trawlers employed by a Canadian corcern, in trawling at night or in thick weather, the bearings of the positions of vessels in the vicinity are taken and by careful

steering "snarling up" gear has been avoided.

The steam trawler has also been blamed for the destruction of undersized fish, and fish spawn. The latter indictment is nonsensical, as fish spawn floats on or near the surface vi the water, and the former accusation is erroneous in the case of the Canadian trawlers. The company owning these vessels do not want undersized fish-they are not marketable in Canada, and the meshes of the "Otter" trawl, which they employ, are sufficiently wide to allow the escape of all immature and smallsized fish. If by any chance small-sized fish are brought up in a trawl net, they can be immediately thrown back into the water, and as they are alive when landed on the trawler's decks, they have every chance for life. Smallsized and unmarketable fish caught on the hooks of the trawl and hand line fishermen are slatted off on the gunwale of the vesse! or dory and killed by the blow, and excluding the dogfish, which needs to be destroyed. This means the destruction of edible fish like skate, sea perch, flatfish, catfish, silver hake, butter fish, and many others. The line fishermen bring in the marketable fish only, viz.: cod, haddock, halibut, hake, pollock and cusk-all others are destroyed. The steam trawler, on the other hand, brings in large-sized fish of all species, and if not edible, they are rendered into glues and fertilizers, so that in regard to destruction of fish, the boot is on the other leg.

It is not the purpose of this article to encourage the encroachments of the French trawlers upon the Grand Banks, and if they have been plying their vocation carelessly and to the detriment of the vessel fishermen, by all means bring them to task for it.

Steam trawling, if properly carried out, should not interfere with the line fishermen. Our fishing grounds are probably the largest in the world, and there is room for greater exploitation. It is not a case at the present time for conservation of the Canadian fisheries, but one of development. Laws can be made for the prevention of waste, and the fishermen be enjoined to keep them, but the agonized howl of "suppress the steam trawler" is the war cry; not of the fishermen, but of the interests, and said interests are probably to be found over the border.

Campaigns have been organized from time to time to reduce the high cost of living, but in spite of them food prices are not reduced. The best of our Canadian beef goes out of the country to the British markets and the prices in Canada run high. With the education of the Canadian public to the food value of fish, it will mean the introduction of a healthful and economical article of diet, while, in order to maintain a steady supply and at a reasonable price, it will be necessary to depend upon the steam trawlers for our fresh fish. This argument is borne out by the condition in Great Britain and the Continent, and as far as Canadians are concerned, if the French can make a success of steam trawling at our front door, it is up to John Canuck to employ the same business methods and develop one of his greatest natural resources-the Fisheries. - George Frederick Bender, in Montreal Gazette.

OBSERVATIONS By F. Napier

A slight earthquake shock caused some concern in central and western Scotland on the 26th of January. Doors and windows were shaken, crockery was displaced from shelves, and in many instances beds moved perceptibly. A fairly extensive area, stretching from the Campsie Hill district, near Glasgow, to Perthshire, was affected. At Dunblane, a "distinct thud" is stated to have been felt, accompanied by an alarming rocking sensation.

ake shocks were also felt in the Monmouthshire Valley during the early hours of the 26th. At Llanhilleth there were three distinct shocks, which caused great alarm among the inhabitants, many of whom rushed to a neighboring colliery under the impression that an explosion had occurred. In the West Dip district of Llanhilleth collieries a number of workmen, startled by the subterranean rumbling, rushed to the bottom of the shaft. Hundreds of terrified people remained outdoors until daybreak.

Mine Explosions

The forests of ancient times which have rested for millions of years, and gradually turned into coal, take their revenge when they are disturbed, says the London Standard. The revenge is so terrible that even millionaires have never tried to spend their money in fighting it. Libraries have been built, as we know. Technical institutions have been endowed, but we never get any nearer the great conquest of Nature, which enables the miner to go down into his coal-pit with the perfect certainty that there will be no explosion, and that he will come back just as if he had gone to a factory of some other kind. His risk is always great. He takes it very quietly, and probably never thinks of the risks he runs. It is his ordinary day's work, and, so far as he is concerned, there is no more to be said about it. He risks explosions without even thinking about them

When Sir Humphry Davy invented his lamp to save the miners he had only one idea, and a very definite one. He thought-indeed, he knew—that when the gas, fire-damp, was mixed with air a light would cause it to explode. Moreover, he knew that a thin sheath of copper gauze wrapping round and covering in his lamp-flame would prevent the mixture of air and gas from catching fire. Hence came the Davy lamp. The tiny flame used by the miner was kept cool by the sheath of copper webbing. The miner was protected, and explosions were supposed to be things of the past. The reasoning of the whole thing was perfect. Coal, or any other carboniferous deposit, always gives off some kind of gas or oil. In Pennsylvania it has broken up into oil. so no one tries to get coal; the oil bubbles up too freely. The same thing happens in Baku, on the shores of the Caspian Sea. Here some of the oil wells caught fire thousands of years ago, and are still worshipped by the peasan-

But in England the dead forests that make the mines are so old that very little of either gas or oil is to be found in them. Gassy mines are the exception, and even in the dryest there is very little chance of any gas explosion.

. Yet when the explosion does happen the effects are gigantic. It is no tiny thing like the explosion of a 13.5in. naval gun, or of a hundred such. The broadside of a super-Dreadnought is a quick, evanescent thing, that makes a big noise, and may possible do considerable damage. It is caused by concentrated explosives working through little tubes called guns. When the great forces of Nature set to work in a small way they send their slow, deep-throated terrors through a few miles of tunnel under the ground. The explosion as a rule moves slowly. Experiments have often been shown in our lecture halls, inside glass tubes, and it has been shown how the wave front of the explosion, a white sheet of fire, can move forward slowly or quickly. In the gun of the battleship it moves quickly and pushes its half-ton or so of metallic shell a few miles-ten or twelve, not a hundredand has finished. In the dry mine the flamewave moves slowly, irresistibly. Thousands of tons of earth crumble up before it, and men do not count.

These things seldom occurred in damp mines, yet for years there was no doubt that gas had not very much to do with it. The Davy lamp did not prevent explosions. Possibly it may have done something. Hundreds of mines may have been saved, but explosions did not stop.

There came an explosion near Glasgow many years ago in a flour mill that changed all the old opinions. Flour is a substance that burns easily, but it was not known before then that flour, finely dispersed like dust through the air, could burn in a flash like gunpowder. When this great object-lesson was seen, experts turned their attention towards coal dust. It was found to be a very unfiery substance. To grind up Welsh anthracite very finely, to blow it into the air and to try to light it is a lost endeavor. Even the simple experiment of blowing a little anthracite powder through a piece of tubing-a pea-shooter will do-into a gas flame only tends to put the gas out. Blowing finely ground rosin-not real resin, but the colophony that musicians call rosinthrough the gas flame has a very different effect.

It seems strange to say that the old driedup resins of the trees that grew millions of years ago found their way into the mines and cause explosions. Yet it is so. During the first few days when the Science Department of the Coronation Exhibition was being put together there was a Lancashire miner who was cutting sections of various kinds of coal-tiny sections so thin that they appeared like semitransparent leaves. Many of them must have been cuttings from the trunks of trees, giant grandfathers of the pine that had lived and died ages long before the chalk cliffs of England were either laid down or built up. As he shook his films of coal a rain of particles fell out, a fine heap. Even when it settled down the heaps were easily lighted. No doubt these minute grains of matter, stored up so long ago in the cells of the giant carboniferous forests,

have been the cause of many an explosion. Until a very few years ago little was known of fossil botany. Many plants were known. Indeed, any elementary text books of geology printed ten years ago gives quite a list of fossil plants. The lists were much the same as those of the shells—carefully classified, but not much more. New methods have changed all this. The sections coarsely made by Lancashire miners are now made of wonderful thinness by microscopists. The intimate structure of the wood and leaf of palaeozoic times is being made out and a new science of palaeobotany is growing up. An intimate knowledge of the old plants is being gathered. It seems a far cry from the work of the modern microscope to the protection of the miner, but such is modern science. The ladies-for they are mostly ladies-who are working with the dainty films of coal are as likely to save thousands of lives in coal mines as was Sir Humphry, the inventor of the Davy lamp.

Pragmatism.—This was the note which was handed to one of the grade teachers the other

"Dear Mum-Please ixcuse Johnny today. He will not be at school. He is acting as timekeeper for his father. Last night you gave him this iximple, if a field is 4 miles square how long will it take a man walking 3 mles an hour to walk 2 1-2 times around it? Johnny ain't no man, so we had to send his daddy. They left early this morning, and my husband said they ought to be back tonight, tho it would be hard going. Dear Mum, please make the nixt problem about ladies, as my husband can't aford to lose the day's work. I don't have no time to loaf, but I can spare a day off occasionally better than my husband can. Resp'y yrs. Mrs. Jones."-Miami News.

Propriety.—"What are the proper calling cards?" "Threes or upwards are considered very good."

Our Millinery Exposition Opens Today---All the Newest Styles for Spring

Children's Whitewear and Print Rompers

THE QUALITY IS HIGH BUT THE PRICES

White Cotton Drawers—These are very strong garments and are finished with a tucked frill. Sizes for girls from 2 to 16 years old. Per garment 35¢. White Cotton Drawers for Girls—These have an embroidered ruffle and are trimmed with tucks. Sizes

Collars and Side Frills on Sale Friday

25¢ WILL BUY VALUES THAT SHOULD SELL AT 35c, 50c AND \$1,50

Spencer Values in Men's and Boys' Furnishings

Women's and Children's Hose-Economy Values

 Smart Millinery From Paris, London and New York

Our First Showing of Spring Models Today

Knowing the exacting demands of the women of Victoria, we have endeavored to present only such styles as will appeal to discriminating tastes. Clever, exclusive and original conceptions, that portray the official word of what is to be seen this season are here, and we invite you to inspect them.

This year we have a larger and better appointed show room than ever, in which to display the models without confusion, and as there are many radical changes in the styles this showing should be of great interest.

The fact that our buyers are constantly in the fashion centres, enables us to secure the newest styles as fast as they come out, and the merchandising economies of the department store makes it possible to offer the very best goods at prices that even the most economical woman can afford.

Smart---Strictly Tailored Suits at \$25 and \$35

IF WE HAVEN'T YOUR SIZE IN STOCK WE'LL MAKE YOU ONE TO MEASURE AT THESE PRICES

The cut on this page is an accurate drawing of this suit but unfortunately we cannot reproduce it here to give the credit that is due to the garment. You can have your choice from plain serges or fancy suitings, and although the prices are so modest, the workmanship is the same high standard that you expect from the best custom tailors. They have 26-inch jacket and the fronts and seams are finished with ½-inch double stitching. The skirts are six gored and have panels front and back. This is the only store in Victoria where you can get strictly tailored—not factory tailored—suits at a price that is no higher than the average ready-to-wear garments. Ask to see them and you will be pleased with the value they represent.

Exceptional---Strictly Tailored Suits at \$35, \$40 and \$42

REPRODUCTIONS AND ADAPTATIONS OF SPRING MODELS BY THE BEST FASH-ION ARTISTS

We invite particular attention to these three groups of suits because they excel our previous efforts to have the best suits in Victoria at these prices. Every suit is guaranteed strictly tailored, and we are quite sure they are head and shoulders above any others that have yet been seen in the city.

Many styles are here, including the new ideas of what severely tailored suits should be, also those that are trimmed. Many have the modified cutaway coats that are so jaunty.

You can't get a fair idea of the quality and handsome appearance of these suits without you see them and we invite your inspection whether you purchase or not.

Many other styles and prices to choose from.

A Make-Room Sale in the Carpet Department --Friday

We have to close out various lines to make room for the new goods that are arriving for the spring trade, and although we intended reserving these goods to sell in the regular way, we can't, space will not permit it.

Our buyer has ordered rather heavily, he had so many rare opportunities to save on the actual cost freight, that he could not resist them, and now we are at a loss to find convenient storage. However, it's an ill wind that blows no man good, and we shall gain by demonstrating the

money-saving opportunities that this store offers to you.

Wilton and Axminster Rugs—For a rich appearance and hard wearing qualities these carpets are hard to beat, in fact it is only the expensive Oriental rugs that are out of the reach of the average person that can equal them, much less surpass their excellent qualities. Many shades and patterns are here to choose from. Sizes 9 x 9 feet and 9 x 10½ feet sold regularly at \$30 and \$36 each. Friday's special sale price... \$16.75

some patterns. These are suitable for any room in the house and are serviceable, arab shade. Reg. values are \$2.50 and \$2.90 per pair. Sale price Friday \$1.00

SEE THE WINDOWS ON VIEW STREET FOR THESE GOODS.

DAVID SPENCER, Limited.

Superior Night Gowns

YOU WOULD NEVER THINK THEY COULD BE MADE AT SUCH PRICES

A finer assortment marked at prices that will interest you would be hard to find and the qualities are really splendid.

Of course we have many other styles in stock, some more expensive and others at popular prices, and the qualities are all well above the average.

Ask to see the garments in the department on the second floor.

Women's Night Gowns—Made of a fine nainsook,

Nainsook Night Gowns—Made in the kimona styles. The fronts are beautifully embroidered and trimmed with a narrow edging of real Torchon lace. Special for today's shoppers...\$3.75

Fine Mull Night Gowns—With yokes made of real Irish crochet lace. These are superior garments and represent a specially good value at this price. Today's special offer, per garment\$4.50

New Styles in Women's Waists

DAINTY MODELS AT \$4.75 AND \$5.75

When the buyer asked me to advertise these waists and showed me such a number of attractive lines, I felt that a description of them all was out of the question. You must see them to get an adequate idea of beauty and quality that they represent, and as there is such a variety of materials and styles to choose from, and all sizes are here, there is no reason why you should not get a garment that will please you.

See the samples that are now being shown in the View Street windows.

Suit Cases

A WIDE RANGE OF STYLES AND SIZES AT POPULAR PRICES

Sample Cases—These are just the thing for traveling with samples or a small amount of clothing. They come in 12, 14, 16 and 18in sizes, are made of a good leatherette, well lined, fitted with a strong leather handle, heavy leather corners and a strong lock. This line is guaranteed for 12 months' good wear, 12 and 14in, sizes are marked at, each, \$2.25, and the 16 and 18in, sizes are marked at......\$2.50

Tan Leatherette Suit Cases—Well made and equal in appearance to real leather—in fact the two cannot be distinguished

Men's Spring Suits-A Large Assortment Here

THE PRICES ARE MODERATE

ENO'S FRUIT SALTS, 60c

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