

In Every Department Will Be Found New Goods of Unusual Interest and at Prices That Compel Attention

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VOL. L. NO. 330.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1910.

FIFTIETH YEAR

## NOT TO EXTEND BOUNTY SYSTEM

Finance Minister Indicates That Iron and Steel Industries Will Not Be Conceded a Prolongation

## CONTINUE DEBATE ON NAVY QUESTION

Member for Frontenac Objects to Habit of Consulting Feelings of Quebec in Matters Affecting Empire

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—In the House today C. Boyce's question on Mr. Fielding, who is the acting leader, as to whether there was any legislation proposed with a view of renewing the bounties on iron and steel. The answer of the Finance Minister was that at the present moment the Government had no intention of extending the bounties. There have been rumors frequently that there would be a prolongation of the bounty system so far as these particular industries are concerned, and Mr. Fielding's speech in presenting the Budget lent color to that assumption. The debate on the naval bill was continued today. Dr. Edwards, of Frontenac, accused Sir Wilfrid Laurier of being concerned in a plot for the dismemberment and disintegration of the Empire. Never had a statesman of the Empire occupied such an unenviable position, and he described the Premier as "the lightning chameleon of North America." This characterization caused laughter and applause, which was renewed when Dr. Edwards referred to Sir Wilfrid's policy as being "not one ship, not one gun," and "we must help if England was threatened." Dr. Edwards stated his amusement at the gallant efforts of Sir Smith to reconcile the negative and positive aspects of the Premier's policy. "These are the things that give limbo to a snake," Sir Wilfrid, he added at the present time was like the spirit of Mahomet, hanging between heaven and hell, and fit for neither place.

Anti-Imperialism Dr. Edwards went on to criticize the trade policy of the French Canadian and English who were towards the Empire. Time and time again the impression had been created that the Empire was a thing of the past, and that the Imperialism in Quebec which had to be combated whenever any national question was raised. They had been warned in the past, but they had been in treating questions which might tread on the toes of the good people of that province. He had been warned in the past, but they had been in treating questions which might tread on the toes of the good people of that province. He had been warned in the past, but they had been in treating questions which might tread on the toes of the good people of that province.

Co-operative Bill. OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—Mr. Monk's co-operative bill passed the special committee today with a few amendments, none of which are of a radical nature.

Hogs Still Advance. CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Another step towards the \$10 hog of 1910, the record price since the civil war, was made today at the stockyards, where they were sold at \$3.00 per hundred weight. The new prices are an advance of 15 cents over this year's previous record established last Friday, and is the record high price for forty years.

British Crew Rescued. Beaufort, N. C., Feb. 23.—The entire crew of 30 men of the British steamer Arroyo, which went ashore yesterday off the North Carolina coast near Diamond shoal, was taken off today by the life savers from Portsmouth Island station. The steamer struck about five miles south of the station. The Arroyo was from Santiago, Cuba, with a cargo of iron ore for Philadelphia. No report of the condition of the steamer today has come from the scene of the wreck.

Prison for Miss Charlesworth. LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the Derby Assize court today Violet Gordon Charlesworth and her mother were each sentenced to five years' penal servitude for obtaining money under false pretenses, and for fraudulently representing that she and her mother were an heiress to a great estate. The judge in passing sentences referred to Violet's remarkable ingenuity, which he said, properly applied might have won her honors if not a distinguished career. The prisoners collapsed in the dock on hearing the sentence. Violet Gordon Charlesworth disappeared last February after a meteoric career in high finance, in the course of which, on the strength of a mythical fortune of \$2,000,000, she borrowed many thousands of dollars, and then the report was spread that she had been killed while auto riding in Wales.

## INCREASED COST OF PANAMA CANAL

President Taft Tells Newark Gathering Reasons for Great Excess of Actual Expenditure Over Early Estimates

## EXTENSIVE CHANGES MADE IN PLANS

Also Speaks of Proposed Measures to Secure Economy in the General Expenditure of United States Government

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The milk trust, so-called, was indicted in New York today. After a grand jury investigation extending over a period of six weeks, a blanket indictment was handed down in the supreme court late this afternoon naming eight of seventeen directors of the Consolidated Milk Exchange, a New Jersey corporation, charging that they "conspired together with others to fix the wholesale price of milk, and did fix it at \$1.41 for a forty-quart can of milk."

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 23.—President Taft, the first chief executive to visit Newark since Grant, tonight addressed the largest and most enthusiastic dinner audience he has met in all his travels. The banquet was tendered the president by the Newark board of trade, and more than 800 members and guests were gathered about the long tables.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 23.—Another victory over the revolutionists has been announced by General Tellez, chief of the Nicaraguan government forces, who engaged the revolutionists under Gen. Chamorro at Tellez, in the mountains of Nicaragua. General Rivas' dispatch was posted on the street corners, bands appeared in the squares, and a general celebration followed.

NEW TARIFF PRODUCTION. "The calculation of the secretary of the treasury for the present year shows a deficit of \$3,000,000 in respect to ordinary receipts and expenditures. I am glad to say that the operation of the new tariff bill will do so much more for the production of income that this deficit for the current year is likely to be considerably reduced. In addition, however, to the ordinary deficit we are to add the Panama canal expenditure of \$38,000,000. This what was estimated to be a total deficit of \$41,000,000. Now the new tariff bill will give us a better rate under the present tariff bill."

By meeting the expenditures of the Panama Canal with the proceeds of bond issues we have enough cash in the treasury to meet the deficit in our ordinary expenses for the current year, and if we meet the expenditures on the Panama canal for the following year in the ordinary way, we shall have a surplus of \$35,000,000, or if the revenue producing capacity of the new tariff bill is as good as the estimates, this surplus may be increased to \$40,000,000. On the other hand, if congress proposes to add the expenditures of government over those estimated for the improvement of the rivers and harbors bill and for the construction of federal buildings, under a building act, it will be very easy to consume the entire surplus.

Everyone must admit the wisdom of providing for the payment of the canal expenditure by bonds. This is the work of a permanent character for the millions who come after us, and it seems only fair that that which we provide in such a generous measure for posterity, should be paid for by the part at least by posterity.

The same principle, the president declared, should be applied with respect to other projects which come under the heading of bonds. He pointed out that the completion of which requires the issuing of bonds. He pointed out that the completion of which requires the issuing of bonds. He pointed out that the completion of which requires the issuing of bonds.

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## REPORT THAT COMPANY WILL COMPETE WITH GREAT NORTHERN FOR THE COAST-KOOTENAY TRAFFIC

LOCATION SURVEY ALREADY COMPLETED

## WORK ON GREAT NORTHERN LINE COMMENCED WEST FROM PRINCETON—START ALSO TO BE MADE IN FRASER VALLEY

VANCOUVER, Feb. 23.—Like a thunderbolt, but the blue comes the news that the Canadian Pacific railway is likely to begin the construction of a line this spring over the Hope mountains. The great fight between the Canadian road and the Great Northern is pending. A declaration of war was made by the C.P.R. in the Fraser valley.

REvolutionISTS BEATEN. Nicaragua Government Claims Victory Over Force Led by Gen. Chamorro.

CONSTRUCTION WORK ON THE V. & E. RAILWAY WEST OF PRINCETON COMMENCED THIS WEEK. A START ON THE SECTION OF THE ROUTE IN THE DISTRICT OF CHILLIWACK.

Garment Workers Strike. MONTEREAL, Feb. 23.—Six hundred garment workers struck today. The strike is a sympathetic one, and is directed against the employers doing work for the firm of Messrs. and Company, whose employees have been on strike for some time.

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(Continued on Page Two)

TO BUILD SMELTER AT ESQUIMALT

Rumor That Mackenzie and Mann Will Establish Plant as Adjunct to Shipbuilding Industry

A persistent rumor apparently based on a good foundation is current to the effect that the Canadian Northern railway is contemplating the erection of a smelter on the northeastern foreshore of Esquimalt harbor. It is stated that this will be one of the many enterprises in which Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann will engage on the island on conjunction with the building of the Victoria and Barkley Sound railroad. The company is said to be acquiring the iron properties lying along the right-of-way of the west coast railroad and the products from these will be brought to Esquimalt for the purpose of smelting. In the proposed scheme for the establishment of a steel shipbuilding industry at Esquimalt, the Hon. Mr. H. F. Bullen, one of the managing directors of the B. C. Marine Railway company, is now in Ottawa in connection with a smelter. It is stated that at present no steel for shipbuilding purposes is manufactured on the Canadian Pacific coast, or indeed in any part of Canada. Such an industry carried on jointly with a shipbuilding plant would give employment to possibly 1,500 men. The iron deposits in the Sooke and Barkley Sound districts are known to be of a high quality and suitable for the manufacture of such steel as is required for shipbuilding. Some time ago the announcement was made that the Esquimalt steel works were to be provided for such extensions and alterations to the Esquimalt shipbuilding yard as would enable it to turn out vessels of steel. The project in view is that the vessels required for the new Canadian navy may be built at home ports. Halifax and Esquimalt are the ports most interested in this scheme. The Esquimalt plant, the Canadian Northern, or Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann in their capacity as private capitalists, are interested in this venture, in the matter of high importance to Canada's western naval base.

NINETEEN BILLS DEALT WITH

(Continued from Page 1.)

Does the Attorney General object to this bill on the grounds indicated," inquired Mr. Speaker. "I do not object," Hon. Mr. Bower replied, "but I do not acquiesce." The bill was referred to committee. Mr. Speaker reserving his decision upon the point taken—the committee almost immediately rose, with a progress report. Upon the Vancouver & Nicola Valley Railway Co.'s bill, for an extension of time being committed. Mr. Hawthornthwaite held that the House should proceed with extreme caution in granting the concession sought, especially in view of the announcement by the Premier to the Government's opinion in this matter. Mr. Macgowan intimated that it was his opinion that this very company which had elicited the concession by the Premier in which reference had been made, and that announcement applied specifically to the future—not the present. The member for Nanaimo held that this was further reason why the House should not grant the extension sought unless the member in charge of the bill could cite very cogent reasons to the contrary. Mr. Macgowan explained that circumstances had presented themselves which had prevented the company interested in financing their enterprise as originally contemplated, which circumstances it was his duty to overcome. It was highly desirable in connection with the development of the properties especially interested that constructive transportation facilities should be afforded, as this meant inevitably a better rate for the product. The committee rose with a progress report. Again, in committee on the Queen Charlotte Railway Co.'s charter. Mr. Hawthornthwaite objected that in seeking powers to engage in business express as well as railway business the company was seeking somewhat excessive and extraordinary privileges. This provoked comment from Mr. McPhillips that any competition with the Union Express Co. should be welcomed as in the right direction. That company, while secure in its monopoly, was not the most energetic in striving to promote the convenience of its patrons. He knelt by his own experience that when a parcel came for him, while the company would make the parcel to his residence, where he wanted it. "The honorable member for the Islands very easily obviate that inconvenience," retorted Mr. Hawthornthwaite, "by dealing at the local departmental stores instead of sending back East to Eaton's." (Laughter.) "I have one," said Mr. McPhillips, joining in the laughter. The bill of the Island Valley Railway Co. was also advanced through committee, after a slight amendment. This bill also into line with the principle of having head offices in "British Columbia" instead of broadly "in Canada."

Salvation Army Bill

The bill to revive, ratify and confirm the incorporation of the Graham Island Railway Co. went through committee unchanged, and the Salvation Army bill was next committed with amendments. The matter for discussion was the bill for the purpose of so recently approved by the casual visitor, who saw only the great buildings going up, the augmented volume of the mail, the clearing house returns, etc. Proceeding to explain the features of the present bill, the speaker sketched the salient facts in each case, and having presented at various stages, and with committee consideration of the bill, Mr. Hawthornthwaite expressed no objection to the bill.

inasmuch as this bill was proposed with Government consent. Replying to a question from the Socialist benches, the Attorney-General added that a contract with the Salvation Army was now under consideration by the Government, which matter would be particularly referred to by him in the course of the Budget speech. He understood also that before a matter precedent to his own administration, that there was a contract with the Salvation Army, in connection with the original loan of \$10,000 for bringing settlers to Canada, which loan had not been repaid. Mr. Hawthornthwaite thought that before any new contracts were entered into with the Salvation Army, the House should have some assurance that faith should be kept in compliance with the conditions and provisions of earlier contracts. He did not think that such was the country's experience in its dealings with the Salvation Army. That body had agreed to purchase certain agriculturalists upon the land. They did put settlers of a kind on the land in some instances—but these settlers didn't stay there. Nor were they very successful, and results were very far from what had been promised. He had his own opinion, as a member of the Salvation Army, that it was not the complimentary opinion expressed by the Attorney-General. But as he did not know that the House was particularly as to his opinion in the matter, he would keep it to himself. His committee also rose with a progress report.

MISS LAWRENCE DEAD

Lady Who Was Closely Identified with Mission Work Among Indians of This Province.

TORONTO, Feb. 23.—Miss Susana N. Lawrence, founder of the Kitamaat mission in British Columbia, died today after an illness extending over a period of 17 years, of creeping paralysis. The deceased lady who was 70 years old devoted many years of her life to mission work among the Indians of British Columbia and was accompanied by Rev. Thomas Crosby in his first pilgrimage to the coast in 1861. She was the first white woman to visit the native Indians of British Columbia in the wilds and remained for some time alone for two years and a half, blazing the way for the dawn of a day when the Methodist church should firmly establish itself there.

JORDAN RIVER BILL REPORTED

Private Bills Committee Grants Postponement in Oak Bay-Victoria Matter and Advises Settlement

The Private Bills committee of the legislature met yesterday and approved the bill raising an agreement between the city of Victoria and the B. C. Electric Railway Co. relative to the operation of the Jordan river. The bill of the Grand Trunk Pacific Insurance Co. was also passed. The committee also advised the postponement of the bill of the British Empire Assurance Co. relative to the incorporation of the Pacific & Alaska Railway Co.'s bill, it was postponed until the end of the session. The committee also advised the postponement of the bill of the British Columbia Northern Telephone Co., explained that the bill contained only the usual powers and privileges granted to corporations, while the private bill committee had gone through it with special care, ascertaining clauses for the special protection of the public interest which doubtless would commend themselves to the House. Mr. William Manson moved the adjournment of the debate. The bill to incorporate the B. C. Packers' association, it was explained by Mr. Macgowan, was intended to provide for the transfer of the business headquarters of this association, originally incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, to this province. With regard to the British Columbia & Alaska Railway Co.'s bill, it was pointed out by Mr. Fraser that the promoters contemplated the construction of a line of railway from Lytton to Skeena, thence to the Skeena and on to the coast, which would open up very considerable and valuable areas of the central and northern portions of the province, which were at present handicapped as to settlements by the absence of railway facilities. In offering for incorporation of the Pacific & Alaska Railway Co.'s bill, the member for Skeena said that this was simply the usual charter on lines conforming to the model railway act, the line projected being for the Portland Canal and Salmon river country. The B. C. Central Railway Co., Mr. Tisdall pointed out, intended to build from Lillooet by way of the Fraser river valley to Fort George, this railway being proposed by the same people who have in hand the same project of the Howe Sound & Pemberton Valley Railway Co., with which this line would link, the object was to build with their own money, their being a bona fide railway enterprise. The bill was referred to committee. Mr. Tisdall pointed out that the cost of the people of British Columbia nothing.

MID-AIR ARMAGEDDON

Discussed in the German Reichstag When Aeroplans Votes Are Submitted

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Armageddon in the air was discussed by the budget committee of the Reichstag yesterday. The question was raised by a deputy, who enquired as to the progress made by aviation in the air. He stated that aeroplanes had now ascended to heights of upwards of 4,000 feet, and that they were a great deal cheaper than airships. Col. Wandel, of the war office, replied that great progress had been made in airships, and this was largely due to the fact that they were being equally supported. Germany was in front of all the other countries. The airships were, however, limited by the weight of the engine and the amount of fuel. Constructors would also have to attain higher speeds, though something in that direction had already been done. The airship must have a certain number of airships in the country, and they would probably have to survive at the expense of other vessels. Flying machines are very uncertain, and rolling out for accurate observations, and at great elevations could not carry a second passenger. But, of course, the war office was following the development of these machines, and supporting promising experiments. Several members urged that aeroplanes would probably prove an effective means of combating airships, and that close attention should be given to them on that account. Colonel Wandel was asked whether it was still necessary to purchase foreign motors for German flying machines. He replied that though the home industry furnished excellent motors for airships, its technique was still deficient. The Vossische Zeitung gives some details of Major Parsev's aeroplane, which is complete, and has been taken to Plau, in Mecklenburg, for its trials. It so far represents an innovation, as it is controlled by a single man, with five persons. The motor is a 114 horse power Daimler. The apparatus is of the monoplane type.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 23.—A boom in emigration to Canada has been started here under the auspices of the Salvation Army. It is announced that an organization has been formed whereby settlers for that country will sail every week from this port from now on. The organization is headed by Messrs. Combes and Howard, who are on the Adriatic for a visit to Canada to look over the situation and make arrangements for the reception of immigrants.

THE EAST END HIGH SCHOOL, Vancouver, has been known hereafter as Britannia school.

FIGHTING FIRES IS SOLE PROBLEM

Reforestation Will Attend to Itself in This Man's Country, Says Otis Staples from Wycliffe

If forest fires were properly controlled when they do occur, and if more money were made to prevent them altogether, it would not be necessary to plant trees to prevent deforestation of Canada's timber lands. This was the opinion of Mr. Otis Staples, of Wycliffe, situated eight miles from Cranbrook, on the Kintyre branch of the C. P. R., where he has a timber tract worth nearly half a million dollars and employs about 400 men. Mr. Staples, an upstanding, rugged example of western manhood, is visiting Victoria on his way to his winter home as guests at the Empress, where they will stay for several days yet. "First vacation I've taken in forty years," said Mr. Staples, and I feel like a new man already. The climate here in Victoria; climate is great, and the hotel accommodation excellent. I'm going home too, going ahead fast. I can see that. Five years ago Mr. Staples moved to British Columbia from his home in Minneapolis, Minn., and took up timber lands. He had no money, but he was nothing but bits of pine at what is now called Wycliffe. He built a house, installed the latest and best equipment, and fifteen miles of private railroad tracks, purchased two fine locomotives and an outfit of log skidders. Since then he has been going right ahead, cutting his own timber from his own limits, hauling them on his own cars to his own mill and peddling them into lumber in Chicago. His best customers are Alberta and Saskatchewan, but he sells about alone annually of lumber in Chicago.

COVERED WITH SNOW AS WITH GARMENT

Victorians Blame Comet for Strange Weather Conditions—Did Not Interfere with the Tram Service

Theophilus Bellinghamstranger Snitzelbogenhoffer—of course that was his real name; we just call him that for short—when he came out on the verandah of his house on Oak Bay avenue yesterday morning and took a glance around the landscape, he hastily withdrew inside again and took a look at the calendar. He put on his over shoes, after searching for them in the garage, and sallied forth once more. He descended the steps in a sitting posture—and, on all fours, gazed at the blanket of The Beautiful that covered everything. Then his red face brightened into smiles and he exclaimed joyfully: "Oh vell, petter as rain iss it for vinnce!" And this philosophical view taken by Mr. Snitzelbogenhoffer was the view taken by Victorians generally yesterday when they awoke to find the city receiving the caresses of the tall end of the snow. The snow was very light and soft, and it fell in a steady drizzle from the sky. The streets were covered with a thin layer of snow, and the trees were heavily laden with it. The weather was very cold, and the wind was blowing from the north. The tram service was not interrupted, and the city was in a state of commotion. The people were blaming the comet for the strange weather conditions, and some were saying that it was a sign of the end of the world. The tram service was not interrupted, and the city was in a state of commotion. The people were blaming the comet for the strange weather conditions, and some were saying that it was a sign of the end of the world.

FIRST SESSION OF INSURANCE COMMISSION

Will Be Held in Vancouver on March Third—Subsequent Sittings to Be Held Here and in Other Cities

The commission appointed a few weeks ago by the Provincial government to inquire fully into the manner of doing the various fire insurance companies and the various fire insurance companies in British Columbia will hold its first sittings at Vancouver on the 3rd proximo. Sittings will be held subsequently in this city and at Nelson, on March 9th in Victoria and the 15th in Nelson. It is both possible and probable that the commission will also be able to hold sittings in other parts of the province. This commission, as already stated in the Colonist, is composed of Messrs. R. S. Lennie of Nelson (chairman), A. B. Erskine of Vancouver, and D. H. Macdowell of Victoria. According to the terms of the commission it is the duty of the commission to inquire into the manner of doing the various fire insurance companies and the various fire insurance companies in British Columbia, and to report thereon to the government. The commission will also be able to hold sittings in other parts of the province. This commission, as already stated in the Colonist, is composed of Messrs. R. S. Lennie of Nelson (chairman), A. B. Erskine of Vancouver, and D. H. Macdowell of Victoria. According to the terms of the commission it is the duty of the commission to inquire into the manner of doing the various fire insurance companies and the various fire insurance companies in British Columbia, and to report thereon to the government.

TAKES EFFECT APRIL FIRST

The announcement is made that the provincial government has abolished all tolls for pedestrian and vehicular traffic on the trans-Fraser bridges. New Westminister, will come into force and effect on the 1st of April. The fiscal year of British Columbia closes March 31.

PEACE IN THE BALKANS

No Signs of Serious Disquietude Noticed From the Troubled Ground of Europe

VIENNA, Feb. 23.—Notwithstanding unsatisfactory rumors from Athens, Sofia, and Constantinople, no signs of serious disquietude concerning the Balkan situation are yet observable in competent quarters here. The possibilities are thought to be outweighed by the probability that trouble will be prevented. Statements published in London that Austro-Hungarian troops were being concentrated in the Sajak of Novi Bazar receive an emphatic denial from the Austro-Hungarian office; and apart from the Austro-Hungarian office, it must be said that nothing of a nature to call for any movements of troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina has yet become known in the Balkan capital. In the Politische Correspondenz, a member of the Turkish government further declares the reports of Turkish military preparations against Bulgaria to be devoid of foundation. During the next few weeks and months, disquieting reports from various Balkan centres are likely to be frequent. It is desirable that they should be received with equanimity in Western Europe. A display of nervousness in the English or French press is often the, albeit erroneously, interpreted as a sign of nervousness on the part of governments, and such a display to increase unrest in the Balkans themselves. As far as is known here, there is no reason to believe complications are inevitable or even probable, although the coming spring and summer but it is certain that tranquillity in western public opinion would help to steady the situation in the Balkans, especially if the Great Powers, including Austro-Hungary and Russia, can establish between themselves relations such as to ensure concordant treatment of any emergency that may arise.

SPECIAL FROM B. C. TO THE BIG FIGHT

DISCUSSING CANADA'S FUTURE

LONDON, Feb. 23.—At a meeting of the National Peace Council today, Mr. Bile, in an academic paper asked what the future of Canada would be if Canada or Great Britain if Canada were absorbed in the United States. Lord Curzon and the Students. GLASGOW, Feb. 23.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston has resigned the rectorship of Edinburgh university. Last week the students held a meeting and adopted a resolution of censure against the lord rector, who was in attendance at the ceremony in favor of the political engagements. Lord Curzon then sent a letter of explanation, whereupon the students met again and adopted for the second time a vote of censure.

JOSEPH MARTIN TALKS

Characteristic Utterances in Commons, in Which He Sharply Lectures Premier Asquith.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the Commons, Joseph Martin caught the eye of the speaker last night, and his speech maintained that the only reasonable interpretation to put on the premier's pledge, made in Albert hall, was that he was not making a guarantee to create, if need be, a sufficient number of new peers to force the veto bill through the Lords. They declared the right to construe the pledge, and it was no adequate explanation to say now that what Mr. Asquith had in his mind was an act of parliament. No act of parliament, though given in perfect good faith, could affect the original statement. He was a loyal Liberal, and he had been elected to support the present government. He would not, however, be asked to support merely a reform of the Lords, which he understood was contemplated by the government. The government would put him in a false position if they called on him to support a proposition of that kind. He appealed to the government not to destroy the great powers placed in their hands simply because of any fear of approaching His Majesty in order to obtain the necessary assurance. The Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent refers to the extremely able speech of Mr. Martin, who, with trenchant power, but in a tone of voice louder than is usually heard in the Commons.

ANOTHER BANK LOOTED

Cambridge, Mass., Institution Thrown into Insolvency by Stealings of Official.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Following the discovery that the National City bank of Cambridge had been looted of \$14,000, the Victorian cabinet has adopted today, probably forever, a new policy. Six hours after this action had been taken, a warrant was issued for the arrest of George W. Coleman, the book-keeper of the bank, who was last seen from in Kansas City. Coleman is charged with embezzling the funds of the bank. The institution is insolvent, the capital stock of \$100,000 and the surplus, having been wiped out by the defalcations. The bank carried deposits of \$17,422, mostly the money of small traders. John L. Bate, formerly governor of Massachusetts, was today appointed rector of the bank by the comptroller of the currency.

AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION

Preparations Under Way for a Big Boom to Begin During the Next Year

MELBOURNE, Feb. 23.—The preparations for a great Australian land settlement boom are rapidly developing. The Victorian cabinet has adopted a scheme which is designed to secure 40,000 settlers within two years for irrigation blocks specially reserved for English and American agriculturists, who will be invited by a traveling delegation consisting of a cabinet minister and Mr. Mead, chairman of the water commission, which leaves Melbourne for London almost immediately. The scheme embraces the dispatch in December next of special excursion steamers from Great Britain, which will transport farmers and their families at low fares. The water commission will also be able to hold sittings in other parts of the province. This commission, as already stated in the Colonist, is composed of Messrs. R. S. Lennie of Nelson (chairman), A. B. Erskine of Vancouver, and D. H. Macdowell of Victoria. According to the terms of the commission it is the duty of the commission to inquire into the manner of doing the various fire insurance companies and the various fire insurance companies in British Columbia, and to report thereon to the government.

PUGILIST DIES OF INJURIES

COALINGA, CAL., Feb. 23.—"Ginger" Williams, a young pugilist, of Visalia, died in a hospital here, after suffering from injuries suffered yesterday during a fight with "Kid" Kenneth, of Bakersfield. Williams was knocked through the ropes in the third round, and falling he had struck a projecting beam, fracturing his skull at the base of the brain. The B. C. E. R. Co. has announced an extension of its Vancouver service to sixteen evenings, and Shaughnessy of systematic surgery and passing of will this summer be laid in the vicinity of Vancouver.

GRAND TRUNK OBJECTS TO PAYING FOR SEWERS

Claim That Their Original Undertaking to Spend \$200,000 Will Be Exceeded—Estimates Too Low

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. has filed a strong protest with the provincial government against fulfilling its obligation to pay three quarters of the \$25,000 allowed for the building of the new sewers in section 1, Frisco, Vancouver. The company claim that they only agreed to spend \$200,000 in all on the sewer works, and after the sale, upon request, to stand their share of the \$41,000—\$16,000 for new walks and \$25,000 for sewers. The new walks were laid, at a cost of \$14,000, which was \$2,000 under the estimate, and the sewerage has been delayed, in consequence of the citizens' demand that this work shall be part of a permanent sewer system. Meanwhile, the sewer work under the original plans laid out before the sale cost much more than was anticipated, and the total expenditure \$234,000 for that work. The company now objects to paying their portion of the cost of the additional sewerage, and estimates that their estimates would thereby be exceeded. The Provincial government is pledged to do the work for the city.

TO CONSTRUCT ROAD

Provincial Government Will Probably Build One From Malakwa to Revelstoke.

It is announced upon excellent authority—although not officially—that the provincial government has decided upon the early construction of a road connecting Revelstoke and Malakwa. The construction of this road is urged by the Revelstoke board of trade, and the Revelstoke Chamber of Commerce. When Hon. Mr. Taylor was in Malakwa, it has since been pressed by Mr. Shaw, M. P. for Kamloops, to construct a road, which, in the opinion of the Revelstoke board of trade, is a great advantage to the settlers of Malakwa in bringing them into direct contact with the Revelstoke market. As Malakwa is being connected with the coast with the Okanagan valley at Mara, the opening of this road between Revelstoke and Malakwa will give a through route between Revelstoke and the Okanagan valley. The new road promises to take a very popular tourist route, taking visitors through the magnificent scenery in Eagle Pass, and making convenient holiday trips to the beautiful lakes between Clawson and Griffin. The Revelstoke board of trade is of the opinion that the summer months the fishing is unusually good, and the Revelstoke board of trade is of the opinion that the summer months the fishing is unusually good, and the Revelstoke board of trade is of the opinion that the summer months the fishing is unusually good.

FRANCE'S ARMY

Bill to Purge it of its Criminal Element is Introduced by Government

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The French government has introduced a bill framing a bill calculated to purge the ranks of the criminal elements in its ranks. At a meeting of the council of ministers, the minister of justice, M. Sarraut, obtained the approval of the government for the introduction of proposals which have been drawn up by General Buge, commander of the army, in response to the demand of public opinion throughout France. The bill taken proposes to revise the military law of 1889, and to provide for the introduction of proposals which have been drawn up by General Buge, commander of the army, in response to the demand of public opinion throughout France. The bill taken proposes to revise the military law of 1889, and to provide for the introduction of proposals which have been drawn up by General Buge, commander of the army, in response to the demand of public opinion throughout France. The bill taken proposes to revise the military law of 1889, and to provide for the introduction of proposals which have been drawn up by General Buge, commander of the army, in response to the demand of public opinion throughout France.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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THE EQUIMALT STATION

Some days ago the Colonist declined to accept the statement of the local Liberal organ that the reason no appropriations were mentioned at Ottawa in connection with the upkeep of Esquimalt as a naval station was the failure of the Admiralty to hand over the station to the Dominion.

PARLIAMENT OPENED

At the time this article is written we have not at hand the full text of the King's Speech at the opening of Parliament. Experience has shown it to be unwise to take telegraphic synopses of such utterances as correct in all details.

"REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES"

We have read recently that Mr. Asquith is justified in asking the King to agree to the passage of a law restricting the veto power of the Lords, previous to introducing the Budget, on the principle that the redress of grievances must precede the passage of Supply.

what the King thinks personally of the political situation. Parliament can have no grievance against the King personally, but only against the Minister as representative of the King.

AERIAL WARSHIPS

During the last year the public have been treated to a great deal of comment upon the laxity of the British Government in respect to aerial navigation.

IRON BEDS FROM \$4.00

It isn't much to pay for an iron bed—\$4.00—but it represents the starting point of our prices on full-sized iron beds.

BRASS BEDS, \$28 UP

The choicest productions of the best British, Canadian and United States makers of brass beds are to be found in this collection of ours.

far more advanced type than any hitherto built. Of the rigid type, it will be the largest of its kind in the world.

The firm which has had charge of the construction built the first submarine for the British navy, and for that reason the maximum of confidence as to the success of the new airship has been popularly inspired.

It is stated that the object of this craft is to patrol the North Sea. The Admiralty is understood to prefer the smaller type of air ships, principally because they require fewer men to handle them and are more speedy.

Over in Bremen, Washington, a saloon licence costs \$2,000 a year. Last year the fee was \$1,000. It is said that the five saloons in the town will pay up and look pleasant.

Buddhism is said to be making remarkable progress in fashionable circles in London. Spiritualism is also gaining ground and so also is Theosophy.

It is said that the Laborites in the House of Commons propose to demand the nationalization of the railways of the United Kingdom. That may be within the range of possibility but it is outside the scope of probability.

A very interesting account of Jagdalpur, where the revolt occurred the other day, will be found elsewhere in today's paper. A revolt in that part of India may have no political significance at all.

An Austrian, who lives in Vancouver, took a few pearls to Seattle to have them reset. They were his personal property. At present he is in jail in Seattle.

Eight "Labor Exchanges" have been opened in the United Kingdom, chiefly in England. It is proposed to increase the number to one hundred and fifty. The object of these exchanges is to provide work for the unemployed of both sexes.

The statement made in the evening paper that the people of Victoria will shortly be asked to meet and denounce the naval programme of the Dominion government is absolutely without foundation.

Should bear in mind that they can procure the Stopping Machine they require at this store.

WEILER BROS. The "One Price" Store. The "Better Value" Store. Get a Down Quilt. And Enjoy a Comfortable, Warm Sleep. "We told you so"—told you to prepare for just a little more cold weather, and for once the weather man of this establishment "guessed right."

Highest Grade Wool Blankets. If you are looking for genuine good value and highest quality in blankets, come in and see our offerings. All-wool blankets from the leading Canadian and Scotch makers.

A Grand Showing of Bedroom Furniture. A Big Variety of Styles and Choice of Prices. Visit the Furniture Store and See the Stylish Offerings. Come "where the most furniture is shown and sold" if you would see, the greatest showing of bedroom furniture ever attempted by any Western Canadian furniture house.

Be Sure the Mattress Is a Comfortable One. Don't make the mistake of some—that because the mattress is covered up, any old kind will do. Get a good one—a comfortable one. It pays you in comfort and years of service.

WEILER BROS. Shavers Who Use a 'Gillette' Razor. Price \$2.00. CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST. Tel. 425 and 450. 1228 Government Street.

SERIOUS RISING OF INDIA NATIVES

Population of Jagdalpur in Open Rebellion—British Residents Reported Killed—Military Forces Inadequate

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 21—Severe fighting between thousands of native revolutionists, who have besieged Jagdalpur, and the military is taking place, according to dispatches reaching here today.

The uprising near the city followed the suppression of the power of the native Rajah of Jagdalpur by the British. Tribes rose in protest and revolted against the British.

Bastar, the section of the southernmost portion of the central provinces of India, of which Jagdalpur is the chief and most populous district, is a state containing approximately 10,000 square miles.

That beyond the ordinary district boundaries of the British Empire, the population is not to be wondered at, in view of the fact of there being neither telegraphic nor rail communication with the roadless country.

The most serious base of security and influence is probably Nagpur, to the north, although there is little difference in distance as regards the Narmada River, which flows into the Bay of Bengal.

Mr. Asquith is reported to have said that the measure relating to the House of Lords will be introduced prior to the Home Rule Bill.

Every piece of attractive design and made from selected materials and by skilled workmen. Weiler Quality evident in every piece. Don't miss seeing these splendid pieces. No trouble to show you.

It isn't much to pay for an iron bed—\$4.00—but it represents the starting point of our prices on full-sized iron beds. From this figure up you have much choice in the matter of design and price.

The choicest productions of the best British, Canadian and United States makers of brass beds are to be found in this collection of ours. For the Bedroom Beautiful our art brass beds are pre-eminently "the beds."

Don't make the mistake of some—that because the mattress is covered up, any old kind will do. Get a good one—a comfortable one. It pays you in comfort and years of service.

SERIOUS RISING OF INDIA NATIVES

Population of Jagdalpur in Open Rebellion—British Residents Reported Killed—Military Forces Inadequate

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 21.—Severe fighting between thousands of native revolutionists, who have besieged Jagdalpur, and the military is taking place, according to dispatches reaching here today. Every available British troop is being rushed to the scene of hostilities.

The uprising near the city followed the suppression of the power of the native Rajah of Jagdalpur by the British. Tribes rose in protest and revolt. Several British inhabitants of the city are reported to have been slain. The military in the district is inadequate to cope with the situation. It is feared that trouble will spread among surrounding tribes.

It will be impossible to get reinforcements from any of the surrounding military posts in time to forestall further hostile moves on the part of the natives, and the situation is admitted to be extremely serious.

Bastar, the section of the southernmost portion of the central provinces of India, of which Jagdalpur is the chief population centre, is a native state containing approximately 10,000 square miles, lying to the west and north of the upper portion of Madras presidency, and adjoining and east of the dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad—the premier state of India, and one presenting the anomaly of containing a population of Hindu, ruled by a Mohammedan prince. It is in Bastar that the Indravati takes its rise, winding between low hills to unite with the Godavari at Chanagur. Jagdalpur is naturally removed from Bengal influence, and is by commerce and association more in touch with the subjects of the Nizam, which greatly increases the apparent danger of the situation and its complications. It is improbable that there could be a European population in the affected district, nor is there any special prominence in the civil service economy of India under British administration. Cut off from British authority by the absence of rail communication, in the heart of a country in many respects similar to the bad lands of the Dakotas, in which troops of any order can be moved with great difficulty, the malcontents have many strategic advantages in addition to which they have chosen for the initiation of their treasonable propaganda the beginning of the hot weather, the mercury ranging highest in this district during March and April.

That beyond the one bare first despatch there has been no further news is not to be wondered at, in view of the fact of there being neither telegraphic nor mail communication with this roadless country—one of extreme difficulty for any but foot travellers.

The nearest base of British authority and influence is probably Nagpur, to the north, although there is little difference in distance as regards Secunderabad. The former town is the terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and also of the Bengal and Nagpur line reaching to Calcutta. It is headquarters of the chief commissioner, the courts and all the civil and military headquarters of the central provinces in which are Bastar and Jagdalpur; the population is 45,000, but it is surpassed by the single company of European infantry. These are in the hill fort commanding the place where stood in 1817 the Residency in charge of Mr. Jenkins, attacked by the reigning Raja Appa Sahib Elshahy, in the opening of the daring native's most sanguinary campaign. Col. Gohan, with a handful of troops, on that occasion succeeded in driving off the Raja's forces, 18,000 strong, and a few days after receiving reinforcements, Mr. Jenkins demanded and obtained the unconditional surrender of the Raja, who was sent to exile. The town is noted now in India for its district agricultural products, oranges being the staple. Eight hours to the north is Allahabad, where until last year a considerable British military establishment was maintained, and which now has half a regiment, together with the usual garrison of a large city. Six miles or so from Hyderabad, the capital of the state of that name, the British have at Secunderabad one of the largest stations in India, garrisoned by the major portion of the Madras army. It is most probable, however, that following the custom, a large proportion of the force is at present on manoeuvres in the north. The Nizam, at the same time, maintains a private army of 30,000 picked men, chiefly cavalry, and made up of mercenaries and adventurers from the world over. Troops could probably be thrown into Bastar from Hyderabad by forced marches in a few days, moving by night to escape the fatal fever of the sun. The very apparent danger that suggests itself is contamination of the people of the Deccan generally—the subjects of the ruler of Hyderabad—and possibly the Nizam's idle army, of which Sir Charles Dike wrote in his "Problems of Greater Britain" that "it is not only unnecessary, but is actually a potential menace to the British Raj, in spite of its being officered to a large extent by Englishmen." Later in the same work, Sir Charles quotes the opinion of a foreign observer of note (Baron von Hubner) in these terms: "The Nizam could become at any time the most dangerous enemy of the Indian Empire."

Hyderabad is the premier native state of India in many ways, having twice the population of any other of the six hundred native states, and being to India what Bavaria is to the German Empire. Its capital, too, the fourth city in population of India, has about the same number of inhabitants (448,000) as Munich. The population of the state exceeds 12,000,000 of which 10,000,000 are Hindu. The City of Hyderabad has pride in being the Moslem capital of the east, the present dynasty taking its rise from a Turkish adventurer who was appointed viceroy (Nizam) by the Moghul Emperor. On the death of Aurangzeb, when the loosely-held Moslem empire fell to pieces, the Nizam seized the opportunity of asserting his independence. British troops having crushed the Nizam's

power, which threatened to engulf the state of Hyderabad, the Nizam was glad to accept the protection of the British government. The present ruler is the ninth Nizam, and fourth in descent from the founder of the dynasty. It is a romance of history how Hyderabad and the Nizam repaid the debt of gratitude owing to the British for protection from Marhatta conquest. Sir Salar Jung, who was probably one of the most distinguished native prime ministers in recent Indian annals, did more than any other native statesman towards maintaining the prestige of the British Raj during the stormy days of the great mutiny. Had the Deccan joined the rebel army, it would have meant the rising of the whole of southern India.

"If the Nizam goes, all is lost," wrote the governor of Bombay to the Hyderabad resident at this critical time. But the Nizam stayed, "remembering that we had saved his house when all Mohammedans were being swept out of India by the Marhatta flood. The fidelity of the Deccan prince has been rewarded by their being left in a position of independence such as no other ruling chieftains in India enjoy."

UNUSUAL NEWS OF THE WEEK

"My son," the news editor began, as the cub reporter took his accustomed place at the big office desk, beside the copy file, "you've heard, no doubt, in your long and varied newspaper experience, extending over a period of six months, of the many methods put into operation from time to time, for the purpose of extracting money from unwilling victims. These methods, as you will have noted, embrace a wide range of styles; but I think an incident which occurred to St. John last week involved a method which should be regarded as the outside limit in the small cheap trade of the underworld. It was a case of a man named Rudolph Phillips, of Fairview, possessed a cent which his parents did not wish him to have. The parents did all they could to induce the small chap to give up the cent, but he refused. He was filled with compassion as I edited the copy, and about a little three-year-old daughter of the poor, a child of the tenements, named Cecelia Roanle. The mother very little to the item, but it was sufficient. He stated that this little girl was found frozen to death in her small crib one day last week. The baby had kicked the thin coverlet off during the bitter night, and the crib stood near a window, through which the cracked panes of which the bleak wind whistled its death rattle all night long. The baby uttered no sound, but its mother found the stiff little form in the morning. Clamped to the little blue hand was a bottle of frozen milk.

"We hear many tales, my son, of pluck, and we hear many tales of hard luck. We are apt, at times, to be hard on the man without a job. We are inclined to take the view that he could find work if he wanted to. North Bay Ont., sent us a story last week of a man who couldn't find work, and yet had plenty of pluck and sand. This man, George Nelson, an Englishman, came to Canada in the hope of improving his condition. He was staying in the old land, and could find no work. He felt that if he could once get to Canada, he would be something for him to do there, that he might become a useful citizen and make friends. Nelson was without friends, without a relative, but he managed to raise a ticket to Canada, and eventually worked his way to Winnipeg by degrees. But in Winnipeg he could find no employment. He made no friends and the bitter winter weather was hard on him. He had no money, and his best endeavors failed. The boy clung to the cent. Finding that they could not get the money out of him by their own methods, the lad's parents took him to St. John and appealed to experts there. They did not go to the tax collector, nor any of the pastors of the city renowned as those gentlemen are as extractors of legal tender. The boy's parents took him to Dr. C. Corbett, E. C. Corbett, Dr. Corbett used his X-ray machine and located the cent at a point well down in the stomach tube. Then Dr. J. Pierson, Dr. L. M. Curren, assisted by Dr. Corbett and Dr. L. M. Curren, removed the money successfully, in spite of the boy's objections.

"Here in Victoria, my son, we have very little idea of what extreme cold means. Our climate is salubrious from one end of the year to the other, and such small storms as we get at any time are mere drops in the bucket compared to the visitations of the wrath of Jupiter or Boreas in less favored vicinities. Take, for instance, that of this continent, New York City. No summer passes but we read of prostrations from heat, of the suffering of the poor in close-built, stuffy tenements. At this season of the year the complaint is for another reason. I handled a story last week, sent out from New York and, inured as I am, he was heard from at North Bay. He had walked the major part of the way from Winnipeg to North Bay, stealing a ride when he could on freight trains and sleeping whenever he could find a place. The thermometer was far below the zero mark, and he almost perished from cold and hunger. Finally, after spending all one night in the open country, with his rubber overboots so worn that they hardly protected his feet, Nelson reached North Bay. Both his feet were so badly frozen that he had to have them amputated, and he lies there in the hospital, lonely, without money or friends, and worst of all, without the means of moving. That's a pretty hard luck, my son. To be at 17 years of age, friendless, homeless, penniless, and footless, a stranger in a strange land—that's a pretty stiff dose."

Hook Worm in South MONTGOMERY, Alabama, Feb. 21.—Dale county families investigated by Dr. H. J. Perry, of the state health department, who reported today showed one-third infected by hook worm. This ratio is shown in 1,000 families.

TORONTO, Feb. 21.—Hon. J. J. Foy will introduce an act in the legislature to amend the act relating to life insurance, whereby companies will not be able to dispute payments of the amount of money covered by the policy in case the policy-holder suicides. The amendment will provide that where a policy is "contestable and indisputable" suicide shall not constitute a reason for disputing the claim.

RELATIVES WISH TO UPSET WILL

Suit Entered in Supreme Court to Declare Void Will Left by Stevenson, Wealthy Vancouver Man

VANCOUVER, Feb. 21.—Relatives of the late Dr. Eady Stevenson have entered action in the supreme court for the purpose of declaring the will of the physician, in which his property is chiefly bestowed for charitable purposes, declared void, and also asking the appointment of a receiver for the estate.

The plaintiffs in the action are as follows: John Stevenson, Frances McNeill, Priscilla Hamilton, Mary Ann Jackson, Robt. R. Stevenson, F. W. Stevenson, Alice L. Tancred, Corollia Kay, Isabella Kay, Alexander Chadwick, Edith McBride and Arthur W. Cowley. All the above are relatives of the late Dr. Stevenson, only the first named living in Vancouver, the others residing at Toronto and other points in Ontario, at Fortiston and other places in Saskatchewan, and several hailing from cities in Michigan.

Dr. Stevenson left a quarter million dollars' worth of property, with the city as trustee, for a fund for indigent women who are not members of any Christian church. Stevenson was an atheist and very eccentric.

CONDITIONS IN NORTH

Ice in Skeena River—Norwegian Workman Killed at Swanson Bay Pulp Works

VANCOUVER, Feb. 21.—The Bosco-witz steamer Yadoo reached port this morning from northern B. C. ports with 450 cases of salmon and reported a death at Swanson Bay. Harry Hanson, a Norwegian, was crushed in the tower elevator and died, and the Yadoo took the remains to Prince Rupert, where an inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death returned. The ice is running in the Skeena according to word brought by the Yadoo, and the steamer Aberdeen was compelled to abandon her trip up the river after three attempts.

Heavy snowfalls at Stewart flattened the freight sheds, but these have been rebuilt with the exception of the roof. Passengers are beginning to go into Stewart, and the Yadoo took fifteen from Prince Rupert and brought five out.

C. N. R. BONDS

These to be Guaranteed by British Columbia Likely to Be Offered Soon on London Market

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Bank of Scotland today is offering \$7,103,000 of the bonds of the amalgamated Assets corporation at 98-1/2.

Further Canadian issues are expected here in the near future. The Grand Trunk Pacific will be a heavy borrower for prairie branches, and William Mackenzie's approaching visit will be followed by new Canadian Northern issues, including bonds guaranteed by the British Columbia government.

A great variety of projected Canadian industrial companies are current among underwriters, some of which, the underwriters say, are scandalously over-capitalized. The poor ones will likely come out under poor auspices.

CANADA'S TRADE

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—Canada's trade for January totalled \$51,500,102, an increase of \$12,322,427, or nearly 20 per cent over the corresponding month of last year, and constituting a record for the month. For the first ten months of the present fiscal year the total trade has been \$563,988,780, an increase of \$98,610,931, or about 20 per cent.

Imports last month totalled \$30,253,852, an increase of \$7,140,225 over January 1909. Exports of domestic products totalled \$23,288,406, an increase of \$4,171,084. For the ten months imports have totalled \$292,050,597, an increase of \$60,978,445. Exports of domestic products for the ten months totalled \$241,375,219, an increase of \$31,404,708. Of this increase about \$16,000,000 was in exports of agricultural products and \$7,500,000 in exports of the forest. Exports of manufacturers show an increase of nearly \$2,000,000.

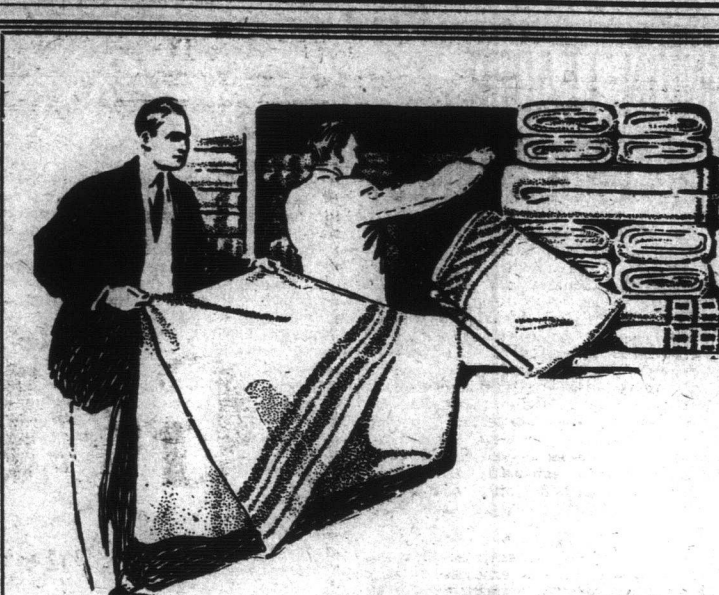
The customs revenue for the month was \$4,696,492, an increase of \$944,037 for the ten months, the customs revenue has been \$48,692,469, an increase of \$10,361,341, or a little over a million a month.

Mr. Chamberlain in France. CANNES, France, Feb. 21.—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the British statesman, arrived here today.

Abdul Still Alive. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 21.—It was officially tonight announced that the report of the death of Abdul Hamid was unfounded.

Coulon Victorious. NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 21.—Johnny Coulon, bantamweight champion, was given the decision over Jim Kenrick who claims the same title in England, at the end of their ten round bout on Saturday night at the Royal arena, and footless, a stranger in a strange land—that's a pretty stiff dose.

Regulation of Injunctions. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—It was practically decided today by the senate committee on judiciary to permit the house to initiate legislation to carry out President Taft's ideas concerning the regulation of the issuance of injunctions. The committee met but did not come to the question as expected, although there was an informal discussion of the project. The bill introduced in the house by Mr. Moon, of Pennsylvania, is generally recognized as the one which comes nearest to conforming to the president's ideas on that subject, and, if it is passed in the house, it is likely that it will be accepted by the senate. At any rate, the members of the senate committee are disposed to await developments concerning the Moon bill.



HIGH-GRADE COMFORTERS AND BLANKETS

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Blankets in a good, heavy quality, size 60 x 78—

Regular price \$4.75, for	\$2.75	Blankets, all wool, 60 x 78. Regular \$6.85, for	\$4.50
Regular price \$6.75, for	\$3.00	Crib Blankets, flannelette. Regular 35c pair, for	25c

Comforters

Comforters, cotton-wool filling, figured silkoline covers, large sizes—		Regular \$3.25, for	\$2.45
Regular \$2.75, for	\$2.15	Regular \$3.00, for	\$2.25
Regular \$3.50, for	\$2.80	Regular \$4.25, for	\$3.20
		Regular \$5.50, for	\$4.00

Eiderdown Quilts

Eiderdown Quilts, figured, sateen covers, filled with the best quality down filling—		Regular \$11.25, for	\$9.00
Regular \$6.50, for	\$5.20	Regular \$11.50, for	\$10.00
Regular \$7.50, for	\$6.00	Eiderdown Quilts, best quality silk and satin trimmed covers—	
Regular \$8.75, for	\$6.40	Regular \$15.00, for	\$12.00
		Regular \$20.00, for	\$16.00
		Regular \$27.50, for	\$22.50

HENRY YOUNG & CO. 1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

A Merchant Tailor Would Charge at least \$32 to Duplicate these \$22 Suits

\$32 is the lowest price at which he would attempt to make you "something just as good." \$10 more would not buy better clothes nor better style or fit.

\$10 difference in price simply means the difference between the Fit-Reform standard of value and the merchant tailors.

Fit-Reform buys direct from the mills abroad, thus getting exclusive patterns at the lowest prices.

\$22 gives you a choice of rich, elegant patterns in the season's most desirable styles—and every garment is guaranteed by the Fit-Reform label.

Allen's Fit-Reform Wardrobe 1201 Government St. Victoria, B.C.

We Keep Prices Down! On Your Every-day Necessities

LARGE TESTED EGGS, dozen	30c
"AUBURN" CREAMERY BUTTER, 3lbs. for	\$1.00
FINEST CREAMERY BUTTER, 14lb. box	\$4.50
"DIXI" CEYLON TEA, 3lbs. for	\$1.00
"DIXI" PASTRY FLOUR, sack	\$1.75
OGLIVIE'S HUNGARIAN FLOUR, sack	\$1.75
C. & B. OR KELLER'S MARMALADE, 7lb. tin	75c
C. & B. PURE JAMS, 7lb. tins	\$1.00
C. & B. PURE JAMS, 4lb. tins	60c
QUICK CLEANER, 4 tins	25c

Our Bargain This Week FRENCH PRUNES, 15. DIXI H. ROSS & CO. THE QUALITY STORE. Phone 50, 51, 52. Liquor Department, Phone 1500

Wines and Liquors Victoria's only Anti-Combine Liquor Store

Right Prices Right Goods

Watson's XXX Scotch, per bottle	\$1.00
Watson's No. 10 Scotch, per bottle	\$1.25
Hudson's Bay Special (very old), bottle	\$1.50
Creme de Menthe, per bottle	\$1.50
Benedictine, per bottle	\$1.50
Orange Curacao, stone jars	\$1.25
Hubstkamp Gin, stone jars	\$1.25
Gordon Dry Gin	85c
Holland Gin, John de Kuyper, qt.	\$1.10
Boord's Old Tom, bottle	85c

Patronize the only independent Liquor Store in the City. Remember, it was we alone who reduced prices. Others have had to follow, but we still lead.

Copas & Young ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS. Corner Fort and Broad Streets. Phones 94 and 95. Wine Merchants. Fort St.

Our Hobby Again Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rugs; a large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs. Call or write for prices. B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD 560 YATES STREET.

The "Value" Store

See our display of

Comfort is the ideal

With it you

room with plenty

air yet be perfectly

so wonderfully light,

to know the absolute

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let us show you the

and our selection of

25, \$3.75

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ALNUT

OAK

Quality evident

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NIGHT SITTINGS WILL BEGIN

Estimates to Be Brought Down Tomorrow and the Budget Speech to Be Given on Thursday

COMPANIES' ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Its Consideration in Committee Occupies Legislature—Seeks Amendment to Liquor Bills Prohibition of "Bridge"

Disappointment was the portion of the few score ladies and gentlemen who comfortably sat in the favorite seats in the spectators' gallery of parliament Wednesday, attracted by the hope of hearing Hon. Mr. Brewster announce the features of his first budget...

Although disappointed in hearing neither the budget speech nor yet the promise on the liquor bill, the visitors' and the public's interest was not lessened by the presence of the premier and his first lieutenant...

Whereat there was much laughter, and the attorney-general gently but firmly said his no.

Perhaps in retaliation, Mr. Watson resolutely declined to quit when, after 100 minutes had been read, and passed, Hon. Mr. Bowser solicitedly asked: "Would you like to go on with any more today?"

"Sure!" responded Vancouver's second member cheerily, and on they went accordingly.

The only break in the monotony of this committee work was the reading of the privilege enjoyed by mining companies of operating stores in connection with their operations.

It was explained by Hon. Mr. Bowser that there was no way to prevent this side feature which only prevails outside a reasonable limit of settled communities.

Mr. Williams introduced the only break in the monotony of this committee work during the reading of the bill on the Liquor bill.

It was pointed out by Attorney-General Bowser that this was at present interdicted in the towns, and by the permission of the government is not to be permitted in unincorporated districts.

The only speaker favoring consideration of the bill was injected when Mr. Hawthornthwaite suggested the addition of the words "bridge" to the part of the section dealing with prohibited gambling games.

"I can scarcely put in a prohibitory section unless the honorable member for Nanaimo will explain the game and its evil features for me," observed the attorney-general soothingly.

Not Bridge, But Dice Shaking. "Instead of Bridge," remarked the attorney-general, "I would like to add to the words 'or shaking of dice'."

committee rose with a progress report. During the seven minutes that the House was in session with Mr. Speaker in his place of honor, report was adopted on the Game Act amendment bill and the order for third reading of the Horticultural Boards Act amendment bill was by request discharged in order that this measure may be recommitted for slight variation.

Brewster asked the chief commissioner of lands: 1. Were any persons employed by the government as rangers or wardens, or deputy fire wardens, or wardens, in Delta electoral district, during the year 1909?

A new heating system has been installed in Greenwood's public schools. Duncan Ross is an aspirant for a place on the Dominion railway commission.

Dog poisoners are actively pursuing their mean work near Fruitlands, Kamloops district. A coroner's jury at Vancouver has severely censured the administration of the Chinese hospital in that city.

The board of works at Vancouver has approved the plan for the Coal Harbor causeway. A meeting to promote the first national apple show of Canada was held in Vancouver last night.

The Vancouver police have arrested a gang of small boys who are believed to be generally responsible for a large number of recent petty thefts. Roseland Earle has purchased the Hunter Bros' block on Columbia avenue, and will convert it into a handsome home for the local elite.

Phoenix has ordered the ejection of all slot machines and the rigorous enforcement of the Sunday closing law. Elma C. Goulding, a son of J. E. Goulding, of Nelson, was killed last night by an explosion at the Trojan Powder Works, near Oakland, Cal.

During the absence in California of Mr. L. B. Devere, N. F. Kendall is acting as manager of the Bank of Montreal at Nelson. A Chinaman is in jail at Greenwood, charged with thrashing an Irishman. The Ledger suggests that any Chinaman who would "lick an Irishman" ought to be sent to the workhouse for a few years.

The marriage was celebrated at New Westminster on Monday of Mr. Francis Lawrence Kerr and Miss Hazel E. Boutilier. Residents of Point Grey municipality are advocating a continuation of the marine drive from Point Grey to New Westminster and thence to Vancouver.

A verdict of suicide while temporarily insane has been rendered by the coroner's jury investigating the circumstances attending the death of John B. Sargent at New Westminster. While taking photographs in Trail a few days ago, G. W. Best, a well-known land photographer, was stricken with paralysis. He is now in hospital, his right side completely paralyzed.

Walter Scott, a Vancouver newsboy aged 15, was was shot by a red-headed Chinaman on Monday evening. The weapon used—a penknife—penetrated to the chest, and the wound being half an inch in length. The Chinaman was arrested, and gave the excuse that he mistook Scott for one of a party of boys who had been spoolballing him.

A large deal of Burnaby property was put through recently when John Hendry, of Vancouver, transferred to the John Hendry Company some 1,500 acres in question including the Burnaby lake, the purchase price of the property being \$650,000. The property in question includes lots 73, 75, 119, 123, and 125 in group 1, Burnaby. This property has been and is being sold to private purchasers, some 200 having invested up to date.

An interesting relic of the early days of New Westminster has come to light in the form of a map of the city forty-eight years old, bearing the legend: "Lithographed under direction of Capt. Parsons, R. E., New Westminster, July 1862, by order of Col. S. C. Moody, R. E." Even at that time the city was quite extensive, the map taking in from between what is now Fourteenth street to Queen's park and from the quay side to Fifth avenue or Melbourne street.

The Ashcroft Conservative Association has named its officers for the current year as follows: President, C. A. Semlin; vice-president, C. N. Barclay; secretary-treasurer, D. W. Rowlands; executive, Messrs. McGillivray, Webb, Dumont, Richards, Hadcock and Gibson.

The long-pending litigation between Wm. J. Cookley and New Westminster, arising out of an accident sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Cookley in 1908 through a defective culvert, has been terminated by the payment to Mr. Cookley of \$1,267.21 and costs of \$55.91.

The Queen Charlotte Whaling Co., now being incorporated by Vancouver and Victoria capitalists, proposes to absorb the Pacific Whaling company and will build its first station at Rose Harbor, where a plant costing \$270,000 will be erected. Dr. Reismueller will be manager of the new company, which will have two steamers in service.

The Young Conservatives of New Westminster are to have a grand rally tomorrow evening, when it is expected that no fewer than twelve members of the legislature will be present and take part in the proceedings, these including Messrs. Mackenzie, Gifford,

PROVINCIAL HAPPENINGS

Scholefield, Ross, Mackay, Parson, Shaw, Wright, Caven, Fraser, Callanan, Shatford and Jackson. W. C. Dugan has been appointed police constable of Kelowna.

Mrs. M. T. Clark, a pioneer resident of Nanaimo, is dead. Vernon's school board estimates for the year total \$14,880.

A steamer is being built to ply between Golden and Canoe Flat. Hedley has had only one inch of snow this season.

The Similkameen river is open from Ashnola south. Aid. Gaunt, Vernon, has introduced a bill prohibiting Sunday trading in the Okanagan city.

Kamloops lake is frozen over for upwards of six miles, and three iceboats are operating. Frank Wilson, of Orville, had his foot badly crushed between the dummy engine and a car last week.

A landing on the Skeena, where a tow was to be made for the future, is to be named Duncan Ross. A \$50 reward is offered for the recovery of the body of E. F. Darcy, supposedly drowned at New Westminster.

Manager Erbes has entered upon his duties in charge of the works of the Hamilton Powder Co., near Northfield. Costing and sleighing parties are now much in vogue all over the Mainland and Island.

The herring fishing season closed yesterday, having been extended from Saturday in response to petitions. Oswald Norris, son of Mr. George Norris, died at his home in Victoria of all shot wounds on Monday through collision with a hydrant, while coasting.

W. A. Keith, of Beaverdell, is in hospital with a bad case of blood poisoning, resultant from a silver under the thumb. He will probably lose his hand. Simpson & Paine have been notified in the New Westminster hospital for the insane.

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PRIZES FOR BEACH SHOW

Standard Stationery Co.—Goods value \$2.50 for best notice. Collins (Tri Color) V. C. K. C.—Cup for best in show. Mr. A. W. Bridgman—medal for best in opposite sex.

Shore Hardware—Goods, value \$2.50 for best notice in opposite sex. A. W. Wilson (Hardware Merchant)—Tea kettle, value \$2.50 for best puppy. Hall & Co. (Druggists)—box fancy soap for best puppy in opposite sex.

Oak Bay Hotel—Cup for best in show. Mr. H. F. Behnsen—Box cigars for best in opposite sex. French Bull Dogs. Mr. Lange—Cup for best in show. Dean & Hiscock (Druggists)—Toilet case for best in opposite sex.

Bull Terriers. Mr. F. C. Fuggle—Cup for best in show. B. C. Saddlery Co.—Dog collar for best in opposite sex. Mr. H. L. Salmon (Tobacconist)—pipe for best notice in opposite sex. Fitzpatrick & O'Connell (Gents Furnishers)—hat, value \$3.50 for best notice in opposite sex.

Boston Terriers. Mr. M. H. Taylor—Cup for best in show. Mr. H. Bantley (Cigar Manufacturer)—box cigars for best in opposite sex. Fox Terriers (Smooth Coated). Portland Cement Co.—Cup for best in show. Hiram Walker Co. (Distillers)—Case whiskey for best in opposite sex. Mr. H. Dallas Helmsken—Cup for best notice.

Fit Return, (Clothing)—Fancy vest for best notice in opposite sex. Mr. J. M. Whitely (Jeweler)—Gives Jewelry for best puppy. B. C. Hardware Co.—Razor for best puppy in opposite sex. Harrison & McDonald—Goods value \$5 for best limit class. Baxter & Johnson—Goods, value \$5 for best in limit in opposite sex. Simon Leiser Co.—Umbrella, value \$5 for best smooth coated fox terrier owned in Victoria.

B. C. Furniture Co.—Picture for best in opposite sex. Sweeney & McColl (Printers)—Cup for best in show. Mr. George Fraser (Druggist)—Goods, value \$5 for best in opposite sex. Dr. Hamilton—Medal for best puppy in show. T. N. Hibben—Goods, value \$5 for best notice. Mr. Percy Richardson (Tobacconist)—Pipe, value \$2.50 for best in limit.

Scottish Terriers. Mr. A. A. Clayton (Jeweler)—Trophy for best in show. Mr. F. Pamphlet—Trophy for best in opposite sex. Hicks, Lovick Co.—Records for best puppy. Polnie & Stewart—\$5 for best in limit. Sylvester Feed Co.—3 sacks dog biscuits and bag of straw for best dog of Scottish terriers. E. B. Marvin Co.—Lantern for best conditioned terrier.

West Highland Terriers. Mr. J. H. Fletcher—Cup for best in show. J. A. Grice—Half cord wood for best in opposite sex. Victoria Book & Stationery Co.—Goods \$2.50 for best puppy. Irish Terriers. Hon. Premier R. McBride—Cup for best in show. Mr. E. W. Lewis—Cup for best in opposite sex. Mr. Angus Campbell—Dry goods merchant, umbrella for best puppy for best notice. Pither & Leiser—Case claret for best notice in opposite sex.

Airdale Terriers. Mr. L. Camusa—Cup for best in show. Mr. J. A. Sawyer—Cup for best in opposite sex. Fraser & Co.—Lawn mower for best puppy. Sporting Goods Co.—Collars and chain suitably engraved, for best in limit. Mr. B. Wilson—\$2.50 for best puppy in opposite sex limit. Mr. H. Stanley—Goods, value \$3, for best notice. Dachsunds. Mr. D. Grieve—Medal for best in show. Mr. A. Feden—Goods for best in opposite sex. Mr. T. Shotbolt, druggist—Goods for best puppy. Yorkshire Terriers. Mr. W. S. Terry, druggist—Goods, value \$2.50, for best in show. W. & J. Wilson, gent's furnisng—Goods, value \$2.50, for best in opposite sex. Black and Tan Terriers. Mr. J. McIntosh—Cup for best in show. Dandy Dinmonts. V. C. K. C.—Medal for best in show. Guthrie & Co., gent's furnisng—merchants—Goods, value \$2.50, for best in opposite sex.

Maltese Terriers. Mr. James Maynard—Pair slippers for best in show. Watson Shoe Store—Pair slippers for best in opposite sex. Toy Spaniels. Mr. W. H. Fenlock, jeweler—Pair vases for best in show. B. Williams & Co., gent's furnisng—Pair Dent's gloves for best in opposite sex. Old English Sheep Dogs. Windsor Grocery—Five pounds tea for best in show. Saunders Grocery—Five pounds tea for best in opposite sex. Bloodhounds. V. C. K. C.—Cup for best in show. Kirk & Co.—Goods for best in show. A. Wanlie—Fancy dish for best in opposite sex. Retrievers. Kirk & Co.—Goods for best in show. A. Wanlie—Fancy dish for best in opposite sex. Miscellaneous Class. Mr. Wm. Speed, grocer—Goods, value \$5, for best in show. Mr. Thos. Plimley—Goods, value \$2.50, for best in opposite sex. Veterans. Phoenix Brewery—Cup for best in show. V. C. K. C.—Offer 1st prize, \$15; 2nd \$10; 3rd \$5, to exhibitor entering and owning largest string of dogs.

Messrs. James Watson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland (per Hudson's Bay Co.) and J. K. Angus—Offer cup for best in show. Wm. Dundas (Saddler)—Dog collar, value \$1.50 for best puppy in opposite sex. Collias (Sable and White). Mr. and Mrs. D. B. McLaren—Cup for best in show. T. M. Bragshaw—Cup for best in opposite sex. Wm. Dundas (Saddler)—Glass shell, value \$3.50 for best puppy. Wm. Dundas (Saddler)—Dog collar, value \$1.50 for best puppy in opposite sex.

Standard Stationery Co.—Goods value \$2.50 for best notice. Collins (Tri Color) V. C. K. C.—Cup for best in show. Mr. A. W. Bridgman—medal for best in opposite sex. Smith & Hampton (Furniture Dealer)—Picture value \$2.50 for best puppy. Shore Hardware—Goods, value \$2.50 for best notice in opposite sex. A. W. Wilson (Hardware Merchant)—Tea kettle, value \$2.50 for best puppy. Hall & Co. (Druggists)—box fancy soap for best puppy in opposite sex.

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DEBATE IS SLOW ON NAVAL BILL

Absence of Ministers Through Illness Demoralizes Cabinet Plans—G. H. Cowan Sharply Attacks Measure

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—The naval debate is dying of exhaustion. Today's contributions to the flood of oratory were mere repetitions of what has been said by rival leaders, and although the end is not in sight the debate is succumbing through lack of nourishment.

At the present rate of progress the second reading of the naval bill will not occur for some days. The government is marking time, the illness of Sir Wilfrid Laurier having completely paralyzed the cabinet. Mr. Broderick is ill; Mr. Paterson is in the West Indies, the premier is confined to his bed, and the whole scheme of the cabinet is turned topsy-turvy by the force of circumstances.

A. B. Warburton, of Queen's P. E. I., in continuing the naval debate, did not add much to what had already been said. He dilated at length on the assumption that Great Britain was much stronger than Germany, and that British battleships individually were stronger than those belonging to the Kaiser. Then he painted a picture of every nation on the globe in the event of war between England and Germany rushing to the aid of England, with the possibility of Austria-Hungary, which country Mr. Warburton alleged was tottering to a fall, England, and the United States, which he said had already taken the whole of the "political fire damp," which found its outlet in a war scare.

Mr. Warburton was followed by Geo. H. Cowan of Vancouver. He struck an imperialist and he struck the well-known notes which have pealed through the House of late. His idea was that if the naval bill had been a bill of attainder for the forfeiture of the franchise through the whole scheme, and the independence of Canada was the basic principle of the plan of Laurier and Broderick. The most mischievous thing about the whole bill, in Mr. Cowan's opinion, was an unpatriotic and unconstitutional effort to alter the relations between Canada and the Mother country. Whereat the Opposition cheered loudly.

"A silly and unworkable plan" was the brand Mr. Cowan put on the Laurier proposition and later he termed it a "Janus-faced policy," which looked across-eyed and was put before the country with the ambiguity of the orator.

Ralph Smith of Nanaimo, moved the adjournment of the debate, which goes on tomorrow. Emigraling Opium. VANCOUVER, Feb. 21.—On Saturday night watchman Hughie McKee noticed a man coming ashore from the Empress of China with a suspicious bulkiness under his coat. Inquiries led to the discovery that James Heroin, a steward on the Australian liner Makura, had ten quarter-pound cans of opium under his coat. He was arrested and at the police court this morning was fined \$100 or 90 days in jail. Heroin's excuse was that a Chinaman on the white liner asked him to deliver the packages, which he said contained opium to a man waiting at the pier and for that service he was to receive \$15.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Table listing market prices for various goods including Flour, Beans, Potatoes, and other commodities. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

Corrig College

Season 2311 Park, VICTORIA, B.C. Select High-Class BOARDING COLLEGE. Boys of 7 to 16 years. Refinements of well-appointed College in limit. BEACH HILL PARK, Number Limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University Examinations. Fees inclusive and board \$10.00 per month. Phone 142. Victoria 142. Autumn term, Sept. 1st. Principal, J. W. CHEWCH, M. A.

Linseed Compound

is a reliable old English Remedy for BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Whooping Cough, all Lung & Throat Troubles.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

Births: GOLMA—On February 9th, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria, B. C., the wife of Frank Golma, of Victoria, of a son. HEATHERBELL—To the wife of Mr. George Heatherbell, of Colwood, a daughter. DRESSER—To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dresser, on the 15th inst., a son. TUBINON—At St. Joseph's hospital, February 20th, to the wife of Mr. C. N. Tubinon, a daughter. LOTT—On February 22nd, at their residence, Beach Drive, Oak Bay, to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Lott, a son. TUBMAN—At St. Joseph's hospital, February 20th, to the wife of Mr. C. N. Tubman, a daughter. PEARCE—On the 13th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Pearce, a son.

# The Mind-Box of the Orient

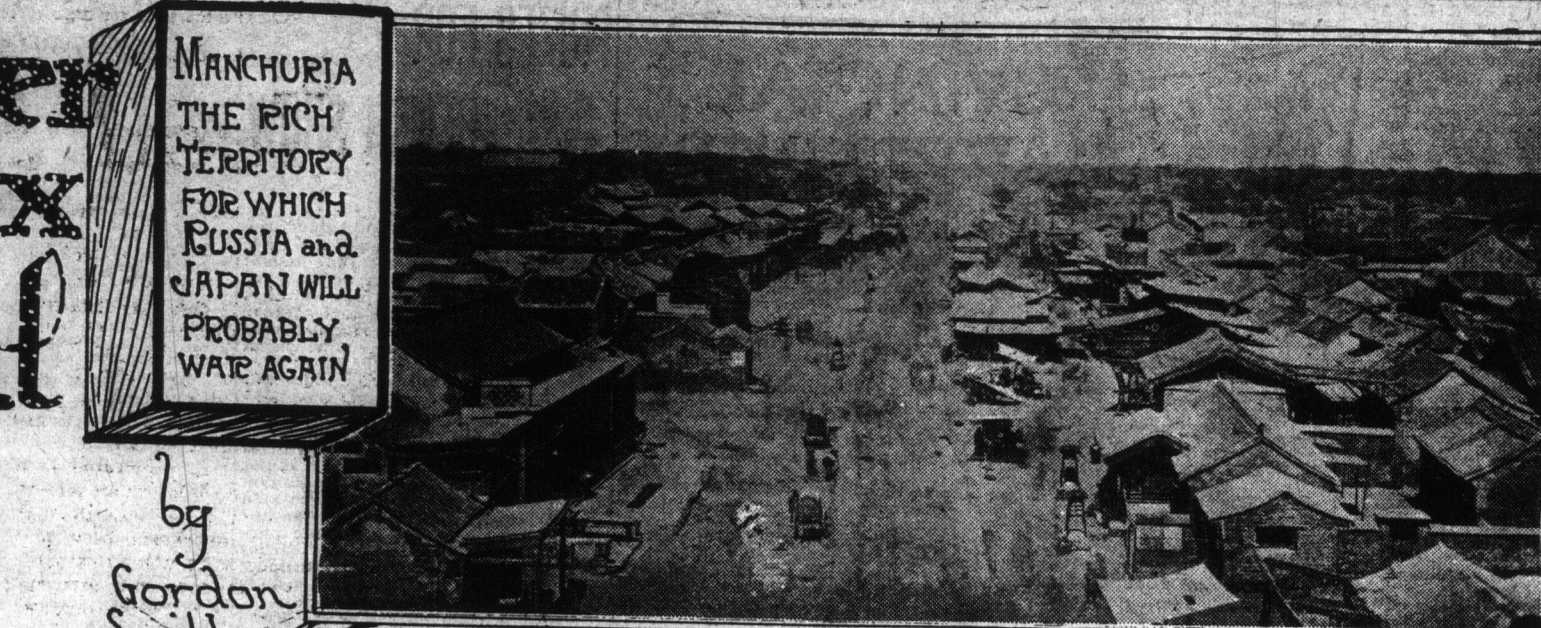
MANCHURIA THE RICH TERRITORY FOR WHICH RUSSIA and JAPAN WILL PROBABLY WAGE AGAIN

Korea was the cockpit of the Far East, but now the frontier of bayonets has been pushed forward to the borders of Manchuria. Japan rules Korea, won by big expenditure of blood and treasure from Russia, and where intrigue of China and Russia once prevailed in Seoul's tile-roofed palace, Japan holds sway. Korea is as effectually a part of Japan today as though the annexation which will come had already been effected. Manchuria now is the tinder box of the Orient, and Russia and Japan are preparing to war again for supremacy there; while America and Great Britain vie with the nations which are sharpening their swords for the rich trade of fertile and rich Manchuria.

The country of the Manchus, where Nurachu was reared near Liaoyang, whence he went with his warriors and conquered China, bounded on the west by Mongolia, on the north by the Siberian provinces of Trans-Baikalia, Amur and Primorsk, where Russia is building strategic railways and massing garrisons, and on the south by Korea and the Yellow sea and Gulf of Liaotung, has an area of 366,000 square miles. This great expanse produces grain of all kinds in profusion, vegetables, tobacco, hemp, indigo, opium. I remember how its millet waved above my head as I sat on a pony's back when riding northward through Manchuria. In the south silk culture flourishes, and the forests and mountains supply timber, skins, furs. The rigor of the climate limits the crop to one a year, but the certainty of rainfall and richness of soil insures that one being good. For 800 miles along the Mongolian steppes, cattle, sheep and horses are reared in practically inexhaustible numbers. The mineral resources are extensive, gold, both quartz and placer, being found in rich quantities in several districts, chiefly in the north, and the rich coal mines at Fushun and Yentai, near Liaoyang, taken by Japan, indicate the riches in this mineral. Until Russia built the railway from Harbin to Port Arthur, the Manchus moved their millet, beans and other wares by bullock carts, lumbering, springless, two-wheeled affairs, that were usually hub-deep in the rutted roads of the 4,500 miles of trade routes over the friable loam, where roads were only rutted ways that had been used by the drivers who had gone before. The carts took the produce to the rivers, the 650-mile-long Liao, which drains from Mongolia south, and is navigable for deep-water junks for 240 miles from the sea, to the Sungari, which joins the Nonni and waters the edge of Russian Asia, and the Amur at the northern border. To the west the Ussuri is used, while on the Korean border the Yalu flows eastward and the Tumen westward. Cart and river were the outlets of the country before the railways came.

The railways in Manchuria today were built with war as the first consideration; the new railways under construction are being laid with the same end in view. The Antung-Mukden railroad which Japan is forcing joins the trans-Korean railroad to the South Manchurian road, while another projected road from the northwest Korean border to the South Manchurian railroad at Changchun will give an alternate route for troop-trains from Korea. The South Manchurian railroad is now held by Japan between Port Arthur and Changchun and by Russia northward. From Tashihchao a short branch runs to Newchwang at the mouth of the Yalu, from where the Chinese railroad skirts the Gulf via Shanhaikwan, at the border of Manchuria, to Tientsin and Peking. As an alternate railroad to the South Manchuria China, aided by American and British capital is contemplating, despite objection by Japan, a line from Kinchow to Tsitsihar. A glance at the map will show the value of this road as an alternate trade route. Meanwhile Japan has the tightest grasp on Manchuria. Trade is being stimulated toward Dalny, now known as Dairen, to the detriment of Newchwang. Freight rates are levied with scant regard for the laws usually considered as applying to common carriers. The rates from Dalny to Mukden and other points are maintained lower than those from Newchwang to the same points although the haul from Dalny is much longer, to combat the junk traffic, too. Japan has built a bridge over the Liao between Mukden and Hainmintun which causes the lowering of masts of junks passing beneath it, and is considered a great detriment to junk traffic.

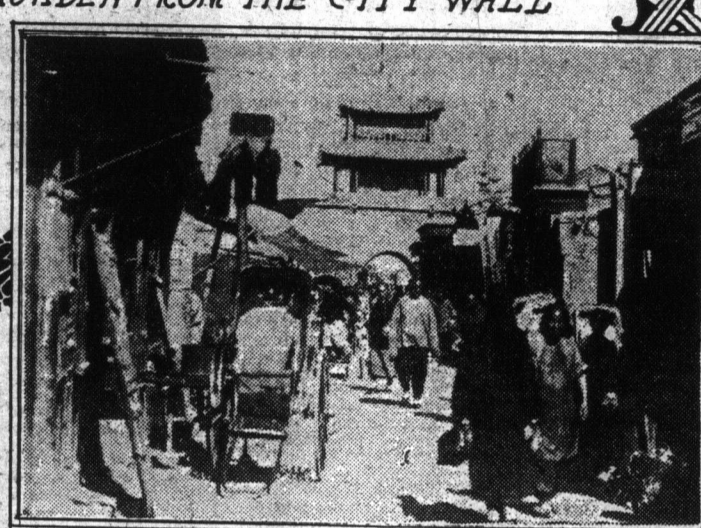
Now that troops are gathering in Trans-Baikalia, rumors of inevitable war over Manchuria prevail, charges of underhand methods by Japan to secure the trade of this great and rich country are being made, some description of the people and features of this tinder-box of the Orient will prove of interest. Manchus form but a small portion of the population of Manchuria, possibly numbering a million in the three provinces. They have the chief appointments, while their nationals of the lower classes are employed as banner-men, police, in public offices, as caretakers of palaces, or tombs; a few farm, many live by the chase or fishing. They enjoy the privileges of conquerors, paying no land tax, while the examination for degrees which open the door to preferment is easier than those Chinese have to undergo.



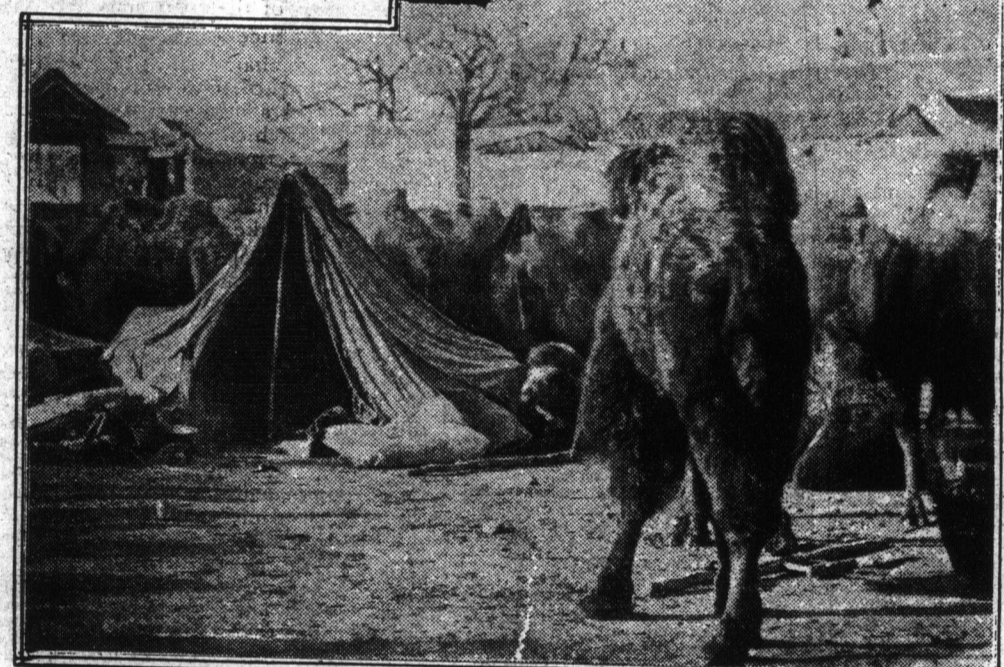
A MANCHURIAN CITY SEEN FROM THE CITY WALL



A CAMEL CARAVAN ENTERING MUKDEN



JUST WITHIN THE CITY GATES AT KAIPING



A MONGOLIAN CAMEL CARAVAN CAMPED AT MUKDEN

Chinese and Manchu dress practically alike, the only difference noted being in the garb and method of dressing hair used by the women. Loose blouses and trousers of cotton dyed with indigo in summer, and similar clothing, wadded with wool and with coverings of goatskins for winter wear, are worn by the majority, with felt boots in summer and loose leathern boots inside which layers of grass are packed for winter wear. The Chinese of Manchuria are fine, strapping, vigorous people, many of whom, driven from China by poverty or famine, regard Manchuria as a land flowing with milk and honey. Settlers in Manchuria were given land by China free of taxes for the first three years, while a land tax was charged after that time.

The country in many sections has scant supply of timber, the scattered villages of a few mud-walled houses set back in their compounds of mud adobe, picturesque with melon and other vines, being usually set amongst a few spreading elms. The houses with the mud wall of the compound and the main road are set on either side, with, usually, small temples, or shrines, at either end, where the gods who guard the village are set. A patch of millet supplies everything the average settler requires—the grain for food, the stalks for food, the thatch for his mud hut. The greater part of the native population till the land. Numbers of Chinese engage in trapping in the mountain districts, where there is much big game, others search for wild ginseng, to which as a drug the Chinese attach big values, while a large number engage in placer mining, which is carried on in nearly every river of the country. In some of the larger towns—there are several cities of over a million inhabitants clustered within the four crenelated walls of the 'castle'—are considerable numbers of Chinese Mohammedans. In some places they have big burning towers near the city walls. They are mostly butchers or dealers in cattle. Before the Russo-Japanese war there were 50,000 Russian settlers in the northern part of Manchuria, living in native houses and mixing with Chinese and Manchu, the number having grown since the close of the war. The Japanese population has increased rapidly since the war, thousands having flocked to the chief cities, while some of the southern cities, notably Newchwang outside the Japanese belt in Liaotung, are practically Japanese cities. As usual the Japanese woman preceded the merchant and settler, the frail ladies from the yeshiwaras of Japan having migrated in numbers to Dalny, Newchwang, Haichang, Liaoyang, Mukden and other large cities.

Brigandage is one of the scourges of Manchuria. The Hungtuzes, who fought as mercenaries for Japan during the war, are chief among the organized brigands. With the ordinary robber the officials take little concern. If the victim brings him to justice, rather, before a magistrate, he may be bamboozled if he fails to bribe the court, or he may be beheaded. The duty of defending property devolves on the owner. Pawnshops—these places are a feature of the life of Manchuria—maintain their own armed guards. Some bankers in Kirin employ as many as thirty. At night bank, pawnshop or house, beating a small drum to warn the thieves that the watchman is on the look-out. The organized brigands, who know that if captured their skulls will

bleach on sticks in the clefts of the crumbling stones of the city gates, do not prey upon the poor, their prey being the rich convoys and caravans, or officials and rich men who can afford to pay ransom. They have their guilds and agents and it is a common thing for the traveller to pay for protection to the agent of the brigands who guarantee immunity from robbery. When riding from Liaoyang to Newchwang by pony I was 'protected' by paying ten dollars for a small white flag bearing the district brigand chief.

Inns and pawnshops are notable features of Manchurian life. On the main trade routes of Manchuria inns are frequent. Usually they are regular hostleries, often only ramshackle places temporarily constructed. The smaller inns cost little to build. They are nothing but mud walls held up in a timber frame, with a 'k'ang, a raised bed of brick and baked and beneath which a fire is built in winter. On this 'k'ang' usually occupying the length of the room travellers who had matting or bedding roll it out, while others who have not cover themselves with their padded garments, and, in winter, and as many as fifty cuddled close on the 'k'ang' can keep warm at small cost for fuel. The kitchen is at the front, not the back, of a Manchu inn, and in summer the cook will usually be seen at the streetside kneading and rolling leathery dough-cakes, for Manchurians to a great extent are wheat-eaters. Not much furniture is provided, a few chairs, tables, boilers, some wooden spoons, hay fork for digging out the mameat, some gourds as bales, are usually all that is required. At roadside inns the caterers form a big percentage of the guests, and they are treated with much deference by the innkeeper for their reports can do much to make or mar an inn. A foreigner in a Manchu inn will form the main source of conversation for the other occupants, and if the natives were not so dirty and so inquisitive—they will come and finger the buttons of your clothing, your leggings, etc.—they would not be unpleasant neighbors.

The wealth of a district is gauged by the number of its pawnshops. These are institutions. Here it is usual to associate a pawn-

shop with poverty. Not so in Manchuria. They are a certain indication of prosperity. It is not calculated to bring discredit upon a man to pawn his property. The average householder cannot well protect himself from the robber, but the pawnshop, a fortified building with big wall guarded by many armed men, is considered a safe place to deposit anything of value. Winter clothes, farm implements, every sort and condition of article is placed in pawn. One day a carter who had been engaged to make a start at daybreak appeared some hours late, and on being reproached for his tardiness excused himself on the ground that the pawnshop had not been open and he had been unable to get his cart wheels out of pawn. The usual interest charged by the Manchurian pawnshop-keeper is about one and a half per cent.

In the western conception of the word there are no railroads in Manchuria, although there are defined tracks leading from city to city. Their condition, however, depends on the weather. The rains are in July and August, and roads are then practically impassable. The government spends little money on roads, only in cutting of zigzag roads over passes when soldiers are employed for the work, which is done for strategic reasons rather than to facilitate trade. Sometimes an energetic official, or philanthropic individual, builds a bridge or an innkeeper keeps the road in repair near his place, but everything is done spasmodically. In the cities it is the duty of each householder to keep the road in front of his premises in repair to the centre of the streetway. Carters often make detours to avoid bad bits of road and there is constant warfare between farmer and carter. The landholder digs trenches at right-angles to the road to keep the carter to the rutted thoroughfare. The great trunk road is the Peking Imperial road from the Korean frontier to Peking, 692 miles, the road over which the Korean tribute-bearers once went bearing their gifts to the rulers of China. The Imperial trunk road from Port Arthur to Kirin via Mukden is 557 miles long and follows the route of the Chinese Eastern, now South Manchurian railroad. Other roads of consequence

are from Mukden to Petuna, 300 miles; from Kaiyuan to Kirin, 281 miles; Kirin to Taitsihar, 613 miles; Kirin to Sansing, 337 miles; Kirin to the Russian frontier at Sanchiakou, 368 miles, and to the frontier at Hunchun, 342 miles.

The cart used in Manchuria is either the covered Peking cart, or the large lumbering two-wheeled freight cart. The structure of the wheel is peculiar. It turns round the axle, gripped only by the outer and inner edges of the nave composed of iron plates. These carts carry the traveller and his belongings from 20 to 30 miles a day. Often an ox is used in the shafts with ponies or mules as leaders. The draft-animals are not bitted, but a piece of thick cord is passed between upper gum and inside of lip, and a rein attached on the near side. The driving is done by voice or whip. There are no horses in the country, but the China or Mongol pony, and mules furnish a good substitute. There are few hardier animals in the world than a Mongol pony. They can be fed on the thatch of the roadside house, if necessary. Great pony fairs are often held. I attended one at Haichong, where several thousand ponies were sold on a serai just inside the city wall.

Manchuria offers a rich market, in which Japan has the chief advantage. The chief exports are beans, bean oil and bean cake—many large steam freighters engaged in this trade of late, over 30,000 tons of steam tonnage being chartered now for this trade from Dalny alone. Probably beans and bean products make up 85 per cent of the exports, the remaining fifteen per cent being made up of silk, millet, samshu, hides, ginseng, melon seeds, furs and cattle. Of the imports cotton and piece goods and yarn rank first, being valued at about fifty per cent of the total imports. Of cotton goods forty per cent are native cloths, the greater portion junk-borne. Japan, which country before the war with Russia, had but ten per cent of this trade, now has the biggest share, many advantages being possessed by the Japanese trader not held by others. Other imports of importance are sugar, tobacco, old iron, chiefly horseshoes, tea, opium, railway materials, kerosene oil, matches, flour, coal and wheat.

Chief among the great cities of Manchuria are Mukden, the capital, Liaoyang, the ancient capital, Kirin, Harbin, Dalny (now known under the Japanese name of Dairen), Newchwang, Port Arthur, Taitaihar, Ninguta, Tieling, Khalair, Haicheng and Antung. There are numerous other crowded cities with similarly high battlemented walls bounding them, but those mentioned are the more important. Since the war between Japan and Russia large ploughs of Japanese have been added to the population of each, first the frailer women, then the traders. Mukden, bounded by four great walls, each as wide as a streetway, over thirty feet high, with crenelated battlements and picturesque towers over the city gates, lies in a plain two miles north of the Hun river, which enters the Taize river flowing past the walls of Liaoyang, about twelve miles from that city. Three miles from the city are the Pei-ling tombs and temple where the remains of the son of the founder of the Manchu dynasty lie. The city walls inclose a square, rather more than a mile in width. The population is about three-quarters of a million. During the Boxer uprising the Roman Catholic mission cathedral here was burned and the bishop and his staff massacred. Russia made Mukden the base of operations during the fighting in South Manchuria; now Japan controls, though nominally China rules. Liaoyang is a big walled city similar to Mukden, slightly smaller, and with the exception of Port Arthur, the well known fortress town, Antung, on the Yalu, Dalny and Newchwang, the other interior cities are similar in appearance. Dalny, which means in Russian 'Far Away,' was constructed as the outlet for the Manchurian railroad by Russia and many fine Russian buildings still stand. The harbor is one of the finest on the Pacific, free of ice and ships drawing 30 feet can enter on any tide.

Antung, on the Yalu, whence the new railroad to connect with Mukden starts, is the centre of a big silk growing district. It was a small city before the war with Russia, now it is expected to grow, and many Japanese have flocked there. A big steel bridge is to be constructed across the Yalu and when the military railroad which is being converted at a cost of \$15,000,000 to a permanent road is complete, trains will run across this bridge from Fusan in South Korea.

### MIGHT BE USEFUL

August Belmont in the smokeroom of the Lucania told, apropos of luxurious motor cars, a story about the young Marquis of Anglesey, who died in Monte Carlo some five years ago. "Lord Anglesey's cars were the most luxurious then known," said Mr. Belmont. "The young man went to extremities in everything. He was very intelligent, though. Once, at his historic castle in Wales there was a slight fire. So lest the priceless pile burn down, he ordered an enormous quantity of hand grenades, or extinguishers, from London. When the grenades arrived they were hung all over the castle, but though it was an enormous place, there were still several dozen grenades left over at the end of the hanging. 'And what shall I do with them, my lord?' the butler asked." Lord Anglesey coughed—he was already in a pretty bad way—and said dryly to the butler: "You may put them in my coffin."

Her—Wake up, Jim. You're talking in your sleep!

Him—Lemme 'lone! It's the only chance I ever get!

Caller—Are you sure your mistress isn't in?

New Maid—I hope you don't doubt her word, sir!

# Frederick

Among the treasures of the British is a silver shield, which bears a curious design. Its centre is occupied by a head of a man, beneath are seen the rites of baptism. Lord's Supper, the two sacraments by the Protestant Church. The space of this symbolical piece of armor, to be found in the subjects to and left of the Saviour's head. On it is plainly the entry into Jerusalem. The figure of the other is not so clear. It is a steamer nearing the shore. An arm at the wheel, and on the deck is a man gazing towards the land. The arrival is awaited by three figures, he recognized as those of St. George, the patron saint of England, the Prince of Wales, and the victor of Waterloo. The steamer would today be able to give passengers on the steamer, or to subject of their mission. The central of the group is none other than the King of Prussia, Frederick William of Prussia and eldest brother of the Emperor, and he is bound, as is the vessel's deck, for Windsor, sponsor to the present ruler of the British Empire. Only one of the august travellers deserves to be mentioned. It is Alexander von Humboldt, who is noted as carrying in his hand an olive branch, this momentous and historical journey which the new epoch of Anglo-Georgian relations may be said to date. For 1842 was but the prelude to the birth of the Princess Royal to the son of the sumptuous to the throne of Prussia.

Immediately after his return to Prussia and while he was still under the overwhelming influence of his experienced land, that country, which he never more than ever believed to be the natural home of the Prussian Sovereign entrusted the signing of the shield to Peter Corn, member of that band of distinguished who had been assembled in Berlin Royal, Maecenas, in the hope of making Athens of the North. The rough idea as usual, supplied by the monarch. The shield was to symbolize the spirit of which the little Prince had put solemn ceremony in St. George's Church when it was completed it was for Windsor as a christening gift.

### A Forgotten European Figure

At that time Frederick William most brilliant, fascinating and bewilderment on the political stage of Europe. He is entirely forgotten outside his own and only remembered in Germany as arch who capitulated before a street, who rejected an imperial crown, fered at Austria's hands the humiliations, who propounded with an interest of conviction a new doctrine of the divinity of sovereigns which was never more sensible than to his own generation, closed his days in the isolation of madness under the regency of his young son. Conventional history will, perhaps, tell with a few lines the twenty years' reign which he managed to keep that peace sacredness he so unceasingly asserted. The Prussian constitution which he so reform rather in name than in substance, no great change, religious, political, was left upon his country by his brilliant versatile intellect. But though the general which have succeeded him may have rarely estimated the achievements of arch, they have, at the same time, done injustice to the notable talents of one of the cleverest and best-intentioned of men. He can say but that, under the guidance of a man who could have controlled the ebullitions of his spirit, Frederick might not have fulfilled many of the daily high hopes with which his was hailed, and with which his reign was hailed.

Frederick William III. was not popular at the time of his death in he had disappointed the aspirations of the people. Under the influence of the Liberal movement in favor of a unitary, which had contributed so largely to the emancipation of 1813, had been the most generous of the patriots we languishing in prison, pining in exile, in obscurity. The promised coronation which was to have been the reward of a national self-sacrifice in the rising age, had not been granted. At the politicians ceased to look for radical from a monarch who was approaching score years and ten, and set all their hearts on the Crown Prince, who was twenty-five years younger.

### Early Hopes and Ideals

And these hopes appeared to be well founded. All Germany rang with the fame of King's dazzling and varied gifts. "He is a great talent," declared Goethe, "his is awakened other talents." "Even as a boy von Sybel," he had shown unusual science and a marked independence of was highly gifted with attainments at every kind, and from his early he had been guided by his instructor in direction of religious, aesthetic, and intellectual development. Thus, he appeared adult well equipped with knowledge and talents, and at the same time morally the core, tender-hearted, and of easily emotions, but always enthusiastic on every lofty and noble cause, and full of confidence in God and humanity. "I grim caprice of fate that a monarch would qualities of head and heart should brought to his people and himself not





# DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

## An Opportunity That Knocks at Your Door Only Once a Year

Friday and Saturday, We Hold Our Annual Dressmakers' Supply and Smallwares Sale

A good cup of tea when down town this cold weather is just the thing—daintily served at our tea room, 3rd floor.

Our chocolates are fresh daily, made on the premises. Pure, wholesome and delicious. Try them.

### Friday and Saturday, We Are Offering Exceptional Bargains in Lace Remnants

On Friday and Saturday we place on sale a few hundred yards of Valenciennes Laces, at tremendously reduced prices. Our reason for disposing of them so cheap is simply to close them out, as there remains only a few yards on each roll.

**Val. and Torchon Lace, Regular 7c to 15c per yard for 1c**  
Just think for a moment, 1c. does the work of ten during Friday and Saturday. This lot includes Valenciennes, Torchon Laces and Insertions. Values up to 10c Friday and Saturday. 1c

**Embroideries, Regular 7c to 15c per yard for 2c**  
Embroideries which we usually sell all the way from 7c to 15c per yard are to be cleaned out. These are slightly soiled, so to make doubly sure of quick riddance they are marked per yard at 2c.

**Embroideries, Regular 15c to 25c for 5c**  
Hardly believable is this, nevertheless here they are for your inspection, and a splendid bargain indeed. Regularly sold at 15c to 25c. Friday and Saturday 5c.

**Val. Lace, Regular Values to 5c 10c**  
These Valenciennes Laces are known as the double thread, diamond, Valenciennes. A number of very pretty designs are included, usually sold for from 25c up to 50c. Friday and Saturday 10c.

Every dressmaker and, in fact, every woman should take advantage of this sale, as it offers you an exceptionally good opportunity of being able to procure Smallwares, etc. at remarkably low prices. Once every year we make a general clearance of this department, which lasts only about two days, and, this year, we are devoting Friday and Saturday for this clearance.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Dress Fasteners, black or white. Per doz. . . . . 5c  | Curling Irons. Per pair . . . . . 5c  |
| Hooks and Eyes, Sphinx, 2 doz. on card, 4 for 5c  | Hair Binders for the hair, 2 for . . . . . 5c                                 |
| Hooks and Eyes, dressmakers' standard, 2 doz. on card, 2 for . . . . . 5c                   | Hair-Lyke Hair Nets, extra large size. Each 10c                               |
| Hooks and Bars, Rival, 2 doz. on card, 2 for . . . . . 5c                                   | Hair Pins, in packages, all sizes, 4 for . . . . . 5c                         |
| Berry Pins, small, black and white, 2 for . . . . . 5c                                      | Hair Pins, invisible, 2 for . . . . . 5c                                      |
| Toilet Pins, large cube . . . . . 5c  | Hair Pins, assorted, boxes of 100, per box . . . . . 5c                       |
| Dress Shields, nainsook covered, size 2 and 3. Per pair . . . . . 10c                       | Agate or Glass Buttons, 3 doz. for . . . . . 5c                               |
| Skirt Belting, double, black and white, 3 for 10c   | Linen Buttons, 3 doz. for . . . . . 5c  |
| Dress Steels, sizes 6, 7, 8, 9. Per doz. . . . . 5c   | Basting Thread, No. 36 and 40, in 1,000 yards spools. Each . . . . . 10c      |
| Brass Pins, 350 to paper, 3 for . . . . . 10c   | Coats' Best Machine Thread, 6 cord, 200 yards, all sizes, 6 for . . . . . 25c |
| Silko Binding Braids, all shades. Per yard 4c   |   |
| Corset Clasps, B. & C., sateen covered, cork protector. Per pair . . . . . 10c              |   |
| Celluloid Collar Supporters, 6 on card, 2 for . . . . . 5c                                  |   |
| Wax, for polishing irons, 2 for . . . . . 5c  |   |
| Corset Laces, white. Per pair . . . . . 2c  |   |
| Mending Tissue. Per package . . . . . 5c  |   |
| Mending Wools, 2 for . . . . . 5c   |   |
| Washers, 3 for . . . . . 10c  |   |
| Button Moulds, all sizes. Per dozen . . . . . 5c  |   |
| Hat Wire Rings, of 6 yards, each . . . . . 15c  |   |
| Perfection Darners, for darning stockings . . . . . 15c                                     |   |
| C. M. C. Belt Hose Supporters, with pad, extra strong lisle elastic. Per pair . . . . . 25c |   |

### Our Housewares Dept. Comes Forward With Some Splendid Bargains, Friday

The Housewares Section of this Store is a most interesting place. It matters not what you want you will find it here, of the best quality and at the lowest price.

Corn Brooms, light, useful and strong. 75c, 65c and . . . . . 35c  
English Made Yard Brooms, \$1.00, 75c, 65c, 50c, 35c and . . . . . 25c  
Handles for same . . . . . 10c  
Snow Shovels, strong and practical, suitable for furnace scoop when snow is gone. 90c and . . . . . 65c  
Snow Shovel, light make . . . . . 20c  
Self Registering, with magnet, shows extremes of heat and cold and automatically registers same . . . . . \$1.00  
Large size, very plain figures . . . . . 25c  
Spirit Registers 60 degrees below Zero, will not freeze. 50c  
Spirit, or hardwood base, shows range of temperature of 190 degrees F. . . . . 35c  
Combination Weather Glass and Thermometer. . . . . 20c  
Cake Tins, extra sizes, round shape, width 8 1/4 inch. . . . . 20c  
Depth 4 inches, width 9 1/4 inches. . . . . 20c  
Width 10 1/4 inches . . . . . 25c  
Width 12 1/4 inches . . . . . 25c  
Width 14 1/4 inches . . . . . 30c  
Square shape, depth 4 inches, width 9 1/4 inches . . . . . 30c  
Depth 4 inches, width 10 inches . . . . . 30c  
Depth 4 inches, width 12 inches . . . . . 35c  
Depth 4 inches, width 14 inches . . . . . 40c  
Improved Cereal Cookers, our own idea, combines the advantages of the ordinary double saucepan and steamer, full instructions and recipes with each utensil. Makes the tallest mush. Two sizes, \$1.35 and . . . . . 85c  
Rice Boiler, carefully designed to meet the needs of the careful housekeeper. Has unbreakable lower saucepan made of copper, beautifully nickel-plated and inner saucepan of finest white enamel ware. Is practically indestructible and heats up quickly. Two sizes, 2 quart . . . . . \$2.00  
3 quart . . . . . \$2.50

#### BUTTONS

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| White Pearl Buttons, suitable for underwear, per card of 12 doz. . . . . 10c     |
| Pearl Buttons, 2 hole, 2 doz. on card . . . . . 2 1/2c                           |
| Pearl Buttons, suitable for children's clothes. Per doz. . . . . 2 1/2c          |
| Pearl Buttons, large and medium size. Per doz. . . . . 10c                       |
| Fancy Metal Buttons, our regular 25c doz. Per doz. . . . . 10c                   |
| Fancy Metal Buttons, large size. Regular 50c and 75c dozen. Per doz. . . . . 25c |

### Men's and Boys' Suits at Very Small Prices for Friday and Saturday

Men and Boys' Suits, made of reliable materials, splendidly tailored and the acme of style, fit and finish, coupled with the specially low prices which we are offering them at, is sure to cause people who know good clothes to purchase on Friday and Saturday. When we say reliable clothing we mean that the suits we are showing at these prices are the best in their respective grades, where the prices cannot possibly be lower. We have marked these at this special price in order to make room.

- |  |
|--|
| Men's Suits in fawns, greens, browns and grey mixtures. Friday and Saturday . . . . . \$6.75 |
| Also a fine line at . . . . . \$10.00  |
| Boys' Norfolk Suits in fancy tweeds and serges. Friday and Saturday . . . . . \$2.75         |
| Boys' Fancy Suits in worsteds and tweeds. . . . . \$3.50                                     |



### CORSET DEMONSTRATION

We beg to announce the arrival of Miss Frances Hope Gale who is an expert corsetiere from the East, who will demonstrate and give fittings of the celebrated **BON TON CORSETS** and **ROYAL WORCESTER**

Miss Gale will be at our store every day, from 10 o'clock in the morning, and will be pleased to show you the many leading points of the above Corsets. Be sure and pay her a visit.—Corset Dept., Second Floor.

### The Final Week of Our February Housefurnishing Sale Offers Unusual Savings Every Oddment in Linoleums and Carpet Ends to Be Cleared

This being the last Friday Bargain of our February Furnishing Sale, we are making a special effort to clear out all the oddments, consequently everything will be marked at a price that will assure their speedy disappearance. Here are a few of the items. Note the prices:

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| <b>Oilcloths, Reg. 25c and 35c, Printed Linoleums, Reg. 50c for 15c</b>   | <b>Printed Linoleum. There are about forty ends, in lengths varying from 2 to 12 square yards. In some cases there are two and three ends of a pattern, allowing enough for a good sized room. Regular 50c square yard. Friday, square yard . . . . . 25c</b> |
| Remnants of Oilcloths. There are about fifty ends in lengths varying from 2 to 10 square yards, good assortment of designs and colors. Regular price, 25c and 35c square yard. Friday . . . . . 15c |   |

### Three Lines of Odd Curtains

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| <b>Odd Curtains, each, 25c</b>  |
| Sample Nottingham Lace Curtains, slightly soiled, in a good assortment of designs. Regular up to \$1.75 per pair. Friday, single curtain . . . . . 25c                                    |
| <b>Odd Curtains, each, 50c</b>  |
| Sample Nottingham Lace Curtains, slightly soiled, about 100 in all, good patterns, 3 1/2 yards long. Regular from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per pair. Friday, single curtain . . . . . 50c         |
| <b>Odd Curtains, each, 75c</b>  |
| Sample Nottingham Lace Curtains, slightly soiled, about 50 in all. Extra good quality lace, 3 1/2 yds. long. Regular from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per pair. Friday, single curtain . . . . . 75c |



### Curtain Muslins and Curtainettes, Friday, 15c

About 500 yards Curtaining, in muslins, in white and cream, with small, medium and large coin spots and floral and figured effects, and Nottingham lace in white and ecru, a good variety of designs. Worth 25c and 35c yard. Friday, yard . . . . . 15c

### New Handkerchiefs, 3 for 25c

We are showing an exceptionally good line of Fancy Handkerchiefs. Included in the lot are some fancy embroidered, scalloped edged, and fine Merco lawn, with fancy colored borders. Special value at 3 for . . . . . 25c

### A Carload of Suit Cases Just Received

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|--|
| Full Size Brown and Tan Color Suit Cases in imitation leather, good locks and brass fittings. Special . . . . . \$1.65 |
| Full Size Suit Cases, imitation (crocodile) leather, best lock and brass fittings. Special . . . . . \$1.95            |
| Japanese Matting Suit Cases, very strong and durable, in 3 sizes, very best lock and fittings . . . . . \$3.50         |
| Extra Large Size Imitation Leather Suit Cases in tan shade . . . . . \$4.50  |

### Oddment Clearance of Mat Lengths of Carpets

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|---|--|
| <b>Mar Lengths of Carpet for, each, \$1.00</b>  | <b>Carpet Squares for \$4.50</b>   |
| 40 Mat Lengths of Carpet, in Axminster and Wilton, in greens, reds, blues, fawns, etc., in designs and shadings very suitable for rugs. Regular \$2.00 yard. Friday, 1 1/2 lengths, each \$1.00 | 100 Carpet Squares—These are made of a wool and cotton mixture and come in fawns, greens, reds, blues, etc., in conventional and floral designs, just the thing for your bedroom. Size 9 ft. x 9 ft. Friday, each . . . . . \$4.50 |

### Women's and Children's Underwear Priced Economically

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|---|
| Child's Merino Combinations, high necks, long sleeves, ankle length. All sizes. Prices 85c to . . . . . 60c                     |
| Child's Wool and Cotton Combinations, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length. All White. \$1.25 to . . . . . 75c                 |
| Child's All-wool Combinations, pen angle, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length. natural. All sizes. \$2.00 to . . . . . \$1.50 |
| Also a line in All-wool Ribbed Combinations, all sizes, \$2.50 to . . . . . \$1.35  |
| Ladies' Natural Wool Vests, high neck, long sleeves . . . . . 90c   |
| Ladies' Vests, in white and natural. Zenith Brand, long and short sleeves, open fronts . . . . . 90c                            |
| Drawers to match . . . . . 90c  |
| Short sleeves, closed fronts . . . . . 75c  |
| Ladies' Cotton Vests, long sleeves, white and natural, drawers in white. Each . . . . . 25c                                     |

### Lowest Priced Cold Weather Underwear for Men

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|---|
| Men's Warm, Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers, all sizes. Per garment . . . . . 50c   |
| Men's Heavy Mixture Wool Shirts and Drawers, in fancy stripes, all sizes. Per garment . . . . . 75c                         |
| Men's Natural Wool, Medium Weight Shirts and Drawers, all sizes. Regular value \$1.25. Special per garment . . . . . \$1.00 |
| Men's Medium Weight Natural Wool (elastic rib) Shirts and Drawers, all sizes. Per garment . . . . . \$1.25                  |

See Special Show in Window.

### Today's Special Bargains in Ribbons, Laces and Trimming Remnants

Today we mean to clean up all our remnants in Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings, Veilings, etc. The prices for today's selling, is indeed remarkably low, for they all must go. The lengths vary from 3/4 to 5 yards each. A splendid chance for economizing.

### It Will Pay You to Visit Spencer's and See These Dress Goods at 50c

Nowhere in Canada will you find a finer or more varied assortment of fine Dress Goods than what is to be seen at this store. All the very latest weaves are shown, and the quality, why it is simply marvellous what the manufacturers can turn out for such little price. These include Panamas, Serges, Armures, Crepe Lustre, Satin Stripes, Ottoman Suiting. Per yard . . . . . 50c

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### MORE OUTBREAKS IN QUAKER CITY

Saturday Afternoon Mob Assaults Passengers on Street Car—Motormen Dragged From Platforms and Beaten

### POLICEMEN ALSO ROUGHLY HANDLED

Question of General Sympathetic Strike Likely to Be Decided at Today's Meeting of Central Labor Union

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—After a day of almost complete tranquility, several small riots broke out in the Kensington district late today, when bands of young men began attacking cars that were running through that section of the city manned by non-union men. In one of the attacks passengers were assaulted by strike sympathizers. A motorman was dragged from his car and badly beaten and several policemen were roughly handled.

The most serious affair was on Front street. This is a business thoroughfare, and it always is crowded on Saturday with a holiday crowd from the mills, and the city police, with the assistance of a few of the state troops, in the afternoon, almost all the afternoon. Toward evening a crowd gathered at Front street and Kensington avenues and soon was beyond the control of the police. The gathering crowd went through the streets, and the mob continued to grow, and finally a band of young men succeeded in stopping a car at the little traffic.

Quick as a flash the crowd was upon the car, trying to reach the non-union crew. The lone policeman who was protecting the crew fought bravely to save his charges, but several men dragged him into the street. In the melee his revolver was taken from his pocket and his club was broken from his hands. The mob then turned its attention to the car, and it was given a severe beating by the roughs. Several men in the crowd tried to stop the attack, but they were threatened with a similar fate.

In the meantime the car crew were having it out with others of the mob. The conductor managed to get away, but the motorman was not so fortunate. He fired several shots from a small revolver, but all the shots went wild, and he was pulled from the car and also beaten.

Policemen stationed elsewhere came running up and went at the crowd, which was bent on further mischief. Half a dozen people in the crowd were hurt by the policemen's clubs and were taken into custody, charged with rioting.

The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. slightly increased the number of cars in operation, according to company officials, and several lines in outlying sections were opened for the first time. An increased number of cars is also in operation tonight.

Whether a strike of organized labor in Philadelphia will be called next week will probably be decided at tomorrow's regular meeting of the central labor union.

Addressing a meeting of striking car men in West Philadelphia today, C. O. Pratt, leader of the strikers, said that the union car men may soon march in a body to the city hall to see whether they can get a "square deal."

Senate at Work.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—The Senate has given the third reading to the bills respecting the Canadian and Foreign Railways company and the Western Electric Co. of Canada. Senator Mitchell succeeded the late Senator Drummond as chairman of the Senate banking and commerce committee.

Workmen's Indemnity.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—With the definite purpose of securing some satisfactory plan of workmen's indemnity which would be equitable to both capital and labor alike, the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers, now in session here, adopted a resolution which favors a mutual insurance plan, by which each employee would participate in the payment of the premium. Litigation by employees for personal injuries was voted an economic waste by the board, which declared its belief that more immediate progress can be made towards the practical realization of industrial insurance by agreement between employer and employee than by attempting to secure the desired object through statutory law.

Brief Race War.

ELDORADO, Ark., Feb. 26.—Following the wounding of three white men, the formation of a mob and an attack on the negro section of the city, Eldorado tonight is under control of the military. A white mob was crowded from the sidewalk by a negro. bystanders took a hand, and the negro lunged at one of his adversaries with a knife. No one was injured, however, and the negro escaped. Early tonight citizens started to search for the negro, and when the party entered a resort they were greeted with revolver fire. Three of the party, Oscar Reynolds, Edward Reynolds and Roscoe Montgomery, were wounded, the last probably fatally. A mob quickly formed and had begun the destruction of the negro cabins and property when Governor Donaghy was appealed to and the local militia company was ordered out. The rioting then was short-lived.