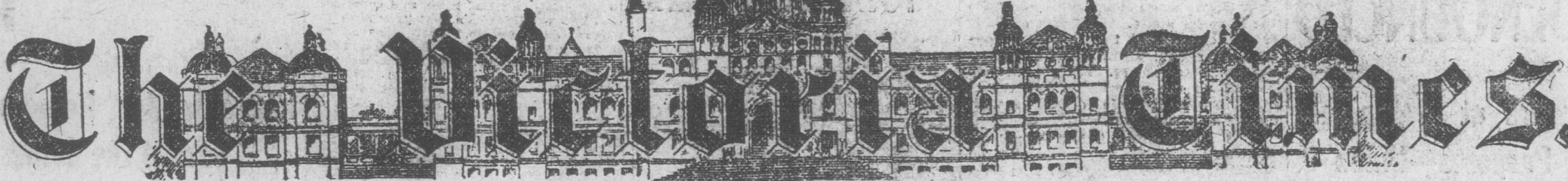


\$1.00 Per year, strictly in advance, to any address in Canada, United States or Great Britain.

To all Other Countries, (postage prepaid) payable invariably in advance, per year \$2.00



VICTORIA, B. C. FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1907.

VOL. 38

No. 24.

MANY PASSENGERS KILLED IN WRECK

Another Terrible Railway Accident In the States - Bodies of Number of Victims Consumed By Flames.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 2.—Between 25 and 30 passengers, mostly Mexicans, were killed and as many more seriously injured in a head-on collision at 4:30 o'clock this morning, five miles west of Alta Vista, between passenger trains No. 29, southbound, and No. 30 northbound, on the Chicago & Rock Island road. Most of the killed and injured were on the south-bound train. It went into a ditch and several of the cars caught fire.

Many of the bodies of the victims were consumed by the flames. The injured are being brought to Topeka on a relief train. The early report stated that the collision was caused by the carelessness of the agent at Voland.

Another Report. Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 2.—A telephone message from McFarland, Kas., says: "Twenty Mexicans in one coach on the south-bound train were burned to death. No news has been received of the fate of the passengers on the north-bound train."

Thirty Persons Killed. Topeka, Kansas, Jan. 2.—Officials of the Rock Island railway, on which two trains collided five miles west of Alta Vista, estimated the number of dead at 29 and injured at 48. Most of the

dead are supposed to be Mexican laborers, who were in a smoking car on train No. 29. The baggage car teleported the smoker and demolished the roof of the latter car, crushing out the lives of the occupants, many of whom were curled up in the seats asleep. The cars caught fire, and five cars of No. 29 were consumed by flames. At 8:30 a. m. ten bodies had been taken from the ruins of the smoking car, one of whom was an American.

Plans for the collision seem to rest on John Lines, the telegraph operator at Voland, who has disappeared. Orders had been issued for Nos. 29 and 30 to pass at Voland. These orders were sent to Lines, who was instructed to hold No. 29. He failed to give the order to No. 29. Lines fled before the wreck occurred after first forwarding the important collision. Five minutes before the trains met the dispatcher was as follows: "No. 29 has gone, and I have gone also." Then he left his key, "Play, if any passengers, on No. 30 were seriously hurt. Both trains were heavily laden, having ten cars each, including Pullman, sleepers and tourist cars, smokers and baggage cars. Relief trains and all possible succor were rushed to the scene. All available physicians were picked up on the road.

Later—Operator Lines has been captured and brought to the jail at Topeka.

ater was the capital of British Columbia, prepared an inscription reading "Preserved by the Church of St. Stephen, Westminster." Upon their arrival here they could not be used, owing to the faulty inscription, and when on the constitution of the diocese of New Westminster, claim was made for the place in Holy Trinity Cathedral at that city, the Bishop of Columbia made no demur. They remained in New Westminster until they were destroyed in the great fire of September, 1898.

Though not being the donor of St. John's church, in this city, to the diocese of Columbia, Baroness Burdett-Coutts contributed largely to its funds. An interesting relic there is the old bell, which bears the date "1837," and an inscription stating it was presented by the housekeeper of the later baroness. While the above details give something of what the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts did for Victoria her benefactions to the province did not cease there. She presented beautiful altar furniture, and full sets of vestments to more than one of the churches in British Columbia, and in many other ways assisted the Anglican church.

Her Other Acts. To enumerate more than a few of the charitable actions of the baroness, however, is an impossibility. Her benefactions—religious, industrial and charitable—have been legion. She contributed vast sums toward building new churches and schools throughout the United Kingdom. At a time of great destitution in Ireland she came forward with an offer of \$1,200,000 to relieve the distress. How she became the good angel of the Skibbereen fishermen is well known.

Who she was Miss Burdett-Coutts she had many offers of marriage, but it was not until she was within two months of her sixty-seventh birthday that she married Mr. Adam Bartlett, of the Philadelphia family, who had acted as administrator of her Turkish compassionate fund and who was thirty-seven years her junior. Mr. Bartlett, upon their marriage, assumed her name. He is now 95 years old and besides distinguishing himself as a member of parliament has acted as agent for the baroness in all her philanthropic enterprises.

To dumb animals and birds the baroness was no less kind than she was to human beings. It was on account of her good deeds that Queen Victoria in 1871 created the great banker's granddaughter Baroness Burdett-Coutts, of the peerage of the United Kingdom. This title was hers in her own right, and so her marriage to Mr. Bartlett, in 1881, did not take it from her. Thirteen months afterwards the baroness was admitted to the freedom of the city of London being the first of her sex to receive the honor.

Discovery News. Discovery, B. C., Dec. 18.—Mr. Ridd passed away at St. Andrew's hospital, Atlin, to-day. Two weeks ago Mr. Ridd was injured by a tree falling on him and his right arm had to be amputated. His right lung was also pierced by two broken ribs. Mr. Ridd leaves a widow and three small children, one of them a cripple. The bereaved widow has the sincere and practical sympathy of both Atlin and Discovery residents.

Atlin lake is partly frozen over and this makes it very dangerous for mail carriers while attempting to cross from Taku, to Atlin.

WILL SELECT GOVERNOR.

Failure of Candidates to Secure Majority Throws Contest Into New Hampshire Legislature.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 2.—The New Hampshire legislature to-day opened a session of unusual importance, its members being called upon to select a governor and a United States senator to succeed Henry H. Burnham. The failure of any of the candidates in the November election to secure a majority threw the contest into the legislature.

United States Senator Burnham seeks re-election, and his avowed opponents are Geo. B. Leighton of Dublin and Henry M. Baker of Bow. The leading candidates for governor are Charles M. Floyd, the Republican nominee, who led all competitors at the November election, and Nathan C. Mason, the Democrat of Manchester, who ran about 100 behind Mr. Floyd.

Col. Gourdeau, Col. Anderson and Commander Spain Took Formal Charge Tuesday.

Halifax, Jan. 2.—New Year's day marked the passing of the last vestige of imperial control at Halifax, when the naval dockyard passed into the hands of the Canadian government.

Col. Gourdeau, deputy minister of marine, Col. Anderson, chief engineer of the department, and Commander Spain, arrived from Ottawa and were present, formally taking over the yard on behalf of the department. There is still, however, a lot of details in connection with the transfer to be attended to.

The cruiser Canada is now lying at one of the piers and the Lady Laurier will go there to-day. A considerable quantity of stores and supplies belonging to the marine department are now stored at the yards.

Col. Gourdeau, Col. Anderson and Commander Spain will to-day begin an inspection of the whole yard and buildings, and this inspection will take some days to complete, probably until the end of the week. The dockyard will be used exclusively as a base of the marine department, but will still be available for British warships which visit this port.

FIRE DESTROYED TENEMENT HOUSES

NUMBER OF FAMILIES RENDERED HOMELESS

A Dozen Persons Injured—Stable Burned—Fifty Horses Roasted to Death.

New York, Jan. 2.—One of the worst fires in the history of this city has been called on to contend with for some time started in the tenement district on West Fifty-third street to-day. The fire began in a heavy stable, spread to another stable next door, and had reached four adjacent tenements across the street before it was brought under control. Lack of water pressure was responsible for the spread of the flames, according to the fire chiefs. When the pressure was strengthened the firemen quickly controlled the blaze. The loss was estimated at \$200,000.

Several persons were reported missing and the police believe they have perished. Of these are the husband and four-year-old child of Mrs. Kate Garland, who lived at 423 West 53rd street, across from where the fire started. Mrs. Garland thinks that her husband and child were burned to death as they were still in the Garland apartments when she fled.

Fireman Kinsey, while fighting the fire from the roof of No. 427, fell from the fifth to the fourth story when the roof of the building collapsed. He was rescued at great risk by some of his companions, but was severely injured and may die.

Tenements burned or badly damaged were inhabited by about 500 people, most of whom had retired when the fire broke out.

Later Particulars. New York, Jan. 2.—A dozen persons were injured, forty families are homeless, 2,000 persons were driven temporarily from their homes, fifty horses were roasted to death and property valued at \$200,000 was destroyed to-day in the worst early morning fire New York has seen in many months. One big tenement house at 427 West 53rd street and a large boarding stable at 429 to 431 West 53rd West street were destroyed. Seven tenement houses at 428, 429, 432 and 434 West 53rd street and 430 and 438 West 54th street were badly damaged.

Lack of adequate water pressure is said to have been largely responsible for the extent of the fire. Deputy Chief Binna, who had charge of the fire fighters, declares that for more than twenty minutes there could not be obtained from the hydrants in the vicinity enough water to supply the boiler of the fire engine. Had not one of the big fire boats which draw its water supply from the Hudson river come to the rescue the whole neighborhood might have been swept, for even when the water came to the hydrants the pressure was light, and it became necessary to work the engines in pairs and triplets before enough steam could be obtained.

One of the worst features of the fire was the tremendous crowd which gathered in the streets around the burning district and the attending disorder and lawlessness. So great was the crowd that all the police who had been called to the scene had their hands full in preserving anything like order in the streets, and for a time, thieves were given almost a free hand to loot the burning buildings. There were many exciting chases over the roofs after thieves caught at work, but none of them will be captured. A woman screamed that three negroes had tried to rob her. One negro was seen running away, and a group of white men gave chase, firing as they ran. After a chase of several blocks two detectives joined the pursuers and they began to fire, not one of the shots reaching the mark, but the negroes finally gave up and were hustled away to a police station.

In Germany over 8,000,000 persons are insured against sickness at an average premium of 3s. a head.

THE TRANSFER OF HALIFAX DOCKYARD

IS NOW IN HANDS OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

Col. Gourdeau, Col. Anderson and Commander Spain Took Formal Charge Tuesday.

Halifax, Jan. 2.—New Year's day marked the passing of the last vestige of imperial control at Halifax, when the naval dockyard passed into the hands of the Canadian government.

Col. Gourdeau, deputy minister of marine, Col. Anderson, chief engineer of the department, and Commander Spain, arrived from Ottawa and were present, formally taking over the yard on behalf of the department. There is still, however, a lot of details in connection with the transfer to be attended to.

The cruiser Canada is now lying at one of the piers and the Lady Laurier will go there to-day. A considerable quantity of stores and supplies belonging to the marine department are now stored at the yards.

Col. Gourdeau, Col. Anderson and Commander Spain will to-day begin an inspection of the whole yard and buildings, and this inspection will take some days to complete, probably until the end of the week. The dockyard will be used exclusively as a base of the marine department, but will still be available for British warships which visit this port.

JOE GANS DEFEATED CHICAGO FAVORITE

Champion Knocked Herman Out in the Eighth Round of Fight at Tonopah.

Tonopah, Nev., Jan. 1.—Joe Gans fought true to the "dope" to-day. After playing with Herman for eight rounds the champion landed a full swing on the point of Herman's jaw and Chicago's favorite fighter went down and out.

It was apparent from the start that Herman had little chance of winning. Gans showed his blows with ease, and no time was he worried in the least. In the first round Gans started to feel things out. Herman was willing to fight, but the champion stalled him off. In the second round Gans began to open up. Herman's attempts to land ended mostly in failure. Gans knocked Herman's hands with a blow and elbow, when the opportunity presented itself landed right and left jabs on his opponent's face. The sixth and seventh rounds were all Gans'. In the eighth, Gans started out by feinting and drawing Herman's fire. They dodded around the ring until Gans worked his opponent in a corner. Joe feinted with the left, Herman swung wildly with his left and Gans got his opening. "Like a flash Gans whipped a left, and then swinging right, flush on the point of the jaw, Herman dropped like a log with his face buried in his hands. He lay motionless at the edge of the ring. Gans walked away. It was all over.

"Nat Lewis ran around the ring to where the 'kid' lay and begged him to rise, but Herman was senseless. At the count of ten Lewis and Adam Ryan carried off their protégé to his corner, where three minutes elapsed before he came to. After the fight there is no getting away from it, the best man won. I made the best fight that I had in my life," said "Fighting" Nelson, agent and he will be glad to take on Jimmie Britt.

The Tonopah Club announced its intention of offering \$30,000 for a match between Britt and Gans on March 10th. Tex Rickard, of the Goldfield Athletic Club, stated that he would guarantee \$50,000 for a contest between Gans and Nelson.

The receipts of yesterday's fight were \$39,832. The officials admitted they lost money.

PLANT IMPROVED. The Kaslo sawmill is again in operation.

A dispatch from Kaslo says: The Kaslo sawmill, which was recently sold by G. O. Buchanan to the W. E. Cooke Lumber Company, has been rehabilitated and is in operation. Three new boilers and an additional heavy engine have been installed, and the most of the machinery has been replaced. A dynamo and electric lighting plant have been installed and the works are brilliantly illuminated at night. The company have had logging camps on the Kay-Duncan for several months, and the third top of logs is about due at the mill.

Mr. Cooke, who is a Quebec boy, domiciled for some years in Stillwater, Minn., his associates and employees, are putting quite a bit of life into the old town.

PEKIN, Jan. 1.—Owing to excessive rains and consequent failure of the crops, the famine in the north of Anhui province, in the east of Honan and in the whole north of Kiangsu is worse than at any time during the past forty years.

It is estimated that four million people are starving. Tens of thousands are utterly destitute and wandering over the country. The danger is increased by the activity of the secret societies, as the wanderers are gladly joining them in order to obtain rice.

About 50,000 refugees have reached the vicinity of Nanking in a pitiable condition. The authorities are unable to cope with the situation.

DISSATISFIED WITH MANSON

THE CONSERVATIVES OBJECT TO APPOINTEE

Hon. F. Carter Cotton is Expected to Fall—Encouraging News Received from Alberni.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) The selection of Hon. W. Manson as provincial secretary by the Premier has given dissatisfaction among a very considerable portion of the Conservative members and non-members. They want to know what services have won for him the place he has been given in the government. As one Conservative member puts the situation: "It looks as if McBride was determined to take none into the cabinet except those who are prepared to do just whatever he dictates." It is contended by the Conservatives that while Mr. Manson is all right he brings neither experience in political affairs nor strength to the party. There is general dissatisfaction over the appointment of Mr. Manson and the Premier seeks refuge from the storm which he finds he has raised in his party by describing it simply as part of a temporary arrangement in filling up the cabinet until after election.

It is evident that the desire of the Premier were he able to carry it out would be to make Hon. R. G. Taitlow the cabinet minister in charge of the administration that gets credit in the country for conducting his department in anything like a satisfactory way. With finance, agriculture and horticulture, immigration and information, and the public health all under his charge he is to be continued until after election as the head of the lands and works department. The heaviest one under the government's control. Only the appearance of things Premier McBride in his anxiety to continue in power is safe to say would turn all the other departments over to Hon. Mr. Taitlow and thus detract from the competency of the administration under the various ministers now filling the places.

From Alberni comes the most encouraging reports. H. Brewster, who is personally conducting his campaign in the southern part of the constituency, has been assured of the hearty support of the electorate. He is more than satisfied with the results and feels confident of success.

Premier McBride will leave Victoria to-night for the mainland, intending to take a part in the campaign there. He will proceed to Delta where the most vigorous attempt is being made by the government to defeat John Oliver. "Honest John" has proved too troublesome to the government. Mr. McBride. He has by his fearless denunciation of everything that was not straight and above board, won the esteem of the citizens of British Columbia, and correspondingly the bitter enmity of the Conservative government. Hon. Mr. McBride's intrusion in the case of Delta will, it is freely admitted, cause no consternation to Mr. Oliver, on the other hand he will be gladly welcomed by the "old war horse," and there is little doubt as to who will come out of the fight looking the worst. John Oliver's stock will assuredly go up as a result of the Premier's visit.

In Richmond, Hon. F. Carter Cotton has the work of his life in the coming election. Personally Hon. Mr. Cotton is not popular. He is regarded also as extremely selfish, and it is suspected that he had considerable to do with the deposition of Mr. F. Green. Premier McBride himself is not considered safe in the saddle as leader of the Conservatives as long as Hon. Mr. Cotton is in the House. There are those, therefore, who see in Stuart Livingston's advent into Richmond as an independent Conservative the hand of Premier McBride and his friends who are prepared to see the president of the council sacrificed in self-defence.

Vancouver Conservatives will nominate it is expected Hon. R. G. Taitlow. A. H. B. Macgowan, W. Bowser, J. F. Garden and Dr. McGuire. There is little doubt that the first three will be named. Concerning Mr. Garden and Dr. McGuire there is some doubt.

On Monday evening the Socialists of Vancouver met in convention and nominated a full ticket for the approaching election. At the head of the list is E. T. Kigney, well known in Victoria as a Socialist lecturer. Mr. Kigney is the editor of the party organ in Vancouver, and took out the necessary naturalization papers a few weeks ago. The other candidates nominated were as follows: A. R. Stebbings, plasterer; R. P. Pettipiece, printer; J. H. McVety, machinist, president of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, and J. E. Dobbler, electrician.

The position taken by the Vancouver Socialists is set forth in the following resolution passed at the homing convention: "We, the members of Vancouver Local, do hereby resolve, in nomination meeting assembled, to resolve, that we reaffirm our allegiance to the unconditionally revolutionary attitude of the party as set forth in our platform, and that we express our complete confidence in Comrades Haverthwaite and Williams as representatives of our class in the local legislature and through appreciation of their efforts in behalf of the workers; and, Further, whereas it is desirable and necessary that all representatives of our party in the House should work unitedly and in harmony; be it Resolved, that all candidates put up by this Local in the coming provincial election shall publicly declare themselves in accord with the policy of our present representatives, and shall pledge themselves to give them their earnest and whole-hearted support if elected to the House, in this, our common struggle towards emancipation.

Chilliwack Conservatives on Saturday evening held a convention at which a choice was made of a candidate for the coming election in that riding, which for so long has been represented by Charlie Munro. The final ballot was between S. A. Cawley of Chilliwack, and J. L. Atkinson of Sumas, with the majority in favor of the former. The nomination was then made unanimous, and the organization for the campaign was completed.

The Liberals of Chilliwack have not yet made a selection. It is expected however, that Mr. Munro will again be the choice. The latter in the trust of the Liberals has been represented by Charlie Munro. The final ballot was between S. A. Cawley of Chilliwack, and J. L. Atkinson of Sumas, with the majority in favor of the former. The nomination was then made unanimous, and the organization for the campaign was completed.

The Conservatives of Grand Forks have nominated E. Miller as their representative in the coming fight. The Socialists, John McInnes, is in the field, but no nomination so far has been made by the Liberals. The seat was formerly represented by G. A. Fraser.

The Conservatives of Greenwood met in a nominating convention at Greenwood on Saturday night, J. R. Jackson, Mr. Duncan, Duncan McIntosh, and G. G. Warren, of Greenwood, were placed in nomination. After a ballot was taken, Mr. Warren was seen to be in the lead; on motion of the other two, his selection was made unanimous. Mr. Warren is local manager of the electric light company, and as such is well known throughout the district.

The Socialists will, it is fully expected, nominate a candidate in Timor. The Timor branch has been the most active, financially and otherwise, a Socialist candidate for the Timor riding.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BETTER THAN USUAL

Report Shows That Very High Average Were Maintained During Last Term.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) The December school attendance is always smaller than in any other month of the year. The falling off in numbers was, however, less last month than usual, and the percentage of regularity much higher than in the corresponding month of previous years, the very high standard of the term being well maintained.

The following comparison of the monthly percentages during the term just closed with those of the corresponding term of the previous year shows how great has been the improvement in the continuity and regularity of the daily attendance during the last year:

1905—August, 93; September, 92; October, 91; November, 90; December, 82.
1906—August, 97; September, 93; October, 92; November, 93; December, 82.
The division which last month ranked above 95 per cent. in daily average attendance were:
High school, division 1, 95; division 2, 96.
8th High school, division 1, 96; division 2, 97.
Boys' Central, division 1, 97; division 12, 95.
North Ward, division 1, 96; division 5, 96; South Park, division 5, 96; division 6, 96.
Victoria West, division 2, 95; division 4, 97; division 5, 96.
Spring Ridge, division 1, 96; division 2, 95.
Kingston street, division 1, 95.
Rock Bay, division 2, 98.
Among these high records that of the Spring Ridge first division, 95 per cent. is not often reached in a full month's attendance.
The classes in the Manual Training and Domestic Science departments averaged the following attendances: Manual Training, North Ward, Centre, 97.5 per cent; Manual Training, Central school, Centre, 98.4 per cent; Domestic Science, 92.5 per cent.
In the North Ward Centre three classes recorded 100 per cent., Victoria West, second division, North Ward fifth and sixth divisions and North Ward first division.
Following is the usual abstract for all the schools:

FOUR MILLIONS ARE STARVING

AUTHORITIES UNABLE TO COPE WITH SITUATION

Famine in China is Worse Than at Any Time During Past Forty Years.

Washington, Jan. 1.—The offer of E. H. Harriman to President Roosevelt to transport on his steamship lines all supplies delivered at San Francisco and intended to relieve famine sufferers in China has opened the way for the American Red Cross to make an appeal direct to the farmers of the country to provide corn and wheat.

The appeal for voluntary contributions has been effective, but it is believed the greater good would come from gifts of grain now that the transportation question has been met.

Already the Red Cross officials in this city have suggested to Gov. Cummins, of Iowa, that he ask the farmers of that state to make grain contributions. The call upon the governors had not been general for the reason that the Red Cross officers were waiting to see whether it would be decided to use the army transport service to convey grain to the Orient.

ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT. Presents Nearly Three Million Dollars to the University of Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 1.—A New Year's gift of nearly \$3,000,000 has been presented by John D. Rockefeller to the University of Chicago. This is the largest contribution of Rockefeller to the institution and brings his total benefactions to the university up to \$18,453,922.

Announcement of the latest donation was contained in a letter from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to Acting President Harry Pratt Judson. The larger portion of the New Year's gift is to go to the permanent endowment fund of the university, and for this purpose securities with a market value of \$2,700,000 are provided. A remainder of the gift, \$300,000, is to make up the year's deficit, to provide for an increase in the salaries of instructors, and to allow appropriations for various purposes.

The \$2,700,000 additional endowment brings this fund to \$10,462,038. Rockefeller's provision for an annual increase of \$60,000 in the salaries of instructors enables the trustees to proceed more liberal lines.

This latest gift of Rockefeller follows the \$1,000,000 given a few weeks ago by Acting President Judson, Trustee Martha A. Kuykendall, Treasurer C. L. Hutchinson and Business Manager Wallace C. Heckman, of the university, when they went over the budget with Rockefeller.

FOUR BOYS KILLED. Were Stalling Ride on Freight Train and Stepped in Front of Express.

New York, Jan. 2.—Delmer Dunn, Clarence Bennett, William Casey and William Bell, of Newark, N. J., were killed last night by a Lehigh Valley train at South Plainfield, N. J.

The boys were stalling a ride on a freight train and stepped off the tracks directly in front of the Chicago flyer.

FEW BEQUESTS TO CHARITY

BARONESS GAVE DURING HER LIFE-TIME

Anglican Church in British Columbia Owes Gratitude to Famous English Philanthropist.

New York, Jan. 2.—A dispatch from London says the Daily Mail quotes an intimate friend of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts as saying it is unlikely that her will contains large bequests to charity and that the bulk of her fortune will go to her husband, William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who passed away in London August 27, was regarded as the world's greatest woman philanthropist.

Baroness Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts was born April 21st, 1814, and was the daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., M.P., son-in-law of Thomas Coutts, son of the founder of Coutts' Bank, the richest private bank in the world. She was the chief owner of the bank having inherited a large interest in it when she was 23 years of age. Since then her chief work in life was judicious giving. In company with Charles Dickens she visited the London slums, and soon began to tear down buildings that served as dens, replacing them with model dwellings. She has spent about \$2,000,000 in housing schemes for London's poor.

Local Benefactions. The Anglican church in British Columbia owes a debt of gratitude to the late baroness. In 1858 she made possible the foundation of the diocese of Columbia, by endowing it with the munificent sum of \$15,000. This diocese embraced both the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, but was afterwards subdivided into three, the diocese of Columbia, Caledonia and New Westminster. The baroness also endowed two archdeaconries, one for Vancouver Island and the other for the Mainland. When the diocese was subdivided one archdeaconal fund was transferred there. Its endowment came from the society for the propagation of the Gospel, the diocese of Columbia retaining the endowment of Baroness Burdett-Coutts. The diocesan fund now amounts to about \$80,000 and the archdeaconal one to about \$30,000.

Shortly after the institution of the diocese the church of St. Stephen, Westminster, England, decided, at the request of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and assisted by a large donation from her, to present the diocese of Columbia with a peal of bells. An order was given the bell foundry but no definite inscription designated. When the time came for casting they looked up a map and finding that New Westmin-

ster was the capital of British Columbia, prepared an inscription reading "Preserved by the Church of St. Stephen, Westminster." Upon their arrival here they could not be used, owing to the faulty inscription, and when on the constitution of the diocese of New Westminster, claim was made for the place in Holy Trinity Cathedral at that city, the Bishop of Columbia made no demur. They remained in New Westminster until they were destroyed in the great fire of September, 1898.

Though not being the donor of St. John's church, in this city, to the diocese of Columbia, Baroness Burdett-Coutts contributed largely to its funds. An interesting relic there is the old bell, which bears the date "1837," and an inscription stating it was presented by the housekeeper of the later baroness. While the above details give something of what the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts did for Victoria her benefactions to the province did not cease there. She presented beautiful altar furniture, and full sets of vestments to more than one of the churches in British Columbia, and in many other ways assisted the Anglican church.

Her Other Acts. To enumerate more than a few of the charitable actions of the baroness, however, is an impossibility. Her benefactions—religious, industrial and charitable—have been legion. She contributed vast sums toward building new churches and schools throughout the United Kingdom. At a time of great destitution in Ireland she came forward with an offer of \$1,200,000 to relieve the distress. How she became the good angel of the Skibbereen fishermen is well known.

Who she was Miss Burdett-Coutts she had many offers of marriage, but it was not until she was within two months of her sixty-seventh birthday that she married Mr. Adam Bartlett, of the Philadelphia family, who had acted as administrator of her Turkish compassionate fund and who was thirty-seven years her junior. Mr. Bartlett, upon their marriage, assumed her name. He is now 95 years old and besides distinguishing himself as a member of parliament has acted as agent for the baroness in all her philanthropic enterprises.

To dumb animals and birds the baroness was no less kind than she was to human beings. It was on account of her good deeds that Queen Victoria in 1871 created the great banker's granddaughter Baroness Burdett-Coutts, of the peerage of the United Kingdom. This title was hers in her own right, and so her marriage to Mr. Bartlett, in 1881, did not take it from her. Thirteen months afterwards the baroness was admitted to the freedom of the city of London being the first of her sex to receive the honor.

Discovery News. Discovery, B. C., Dec. 18.—Mr. Ridd passed away at St. Andrew's hospital, Atlin, to-day. Two weeks ago Mr. Ridd was injured by a tree falling on him and his right arm had to be amputated. His right lung was also pierced by two broken ribs. Mr. Ridd leaves a widow and three small children, one of them a cripple. The bereaved widow has the sincere and practical sympathy of both Atlin and Discovery residents.

Atlin lake is partly frozen over and this makes it very dangerous for mail carriers while attempting to cross from Taku, to Atlin.

In Germany over 8,000,000 persons are insured against sickness at an average premium of 3s. a head.

PEKIN, Jan. 1.—Owing to excessive rains and consequent failure of the crops, the famine in the north of Anhui province, in the east of Honan and in the whole north of Kiangsu is worse than at any time during the past forty years.

It is estimated that four million people are starving. Tens of thousands are utterly destitute and wandering over the country. The danger is increased by the activity of the secret societies, as the wanderers are gladly joining them in order to obtain rice.

About 50,000 refugees have reached the vicinity of Nanking in a pitiable condition. The authorities are unable to cope with the situation.

BRIDE GOVERNMENT STUBBLY DENOUNCED

Liberals Hear Rousing Speeches at Preliminary Meeting For Organization Purposes—Union in Ranks of Party.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The first meeting for organization purposes, under the auspices of the Liberal Association and the Young Liberal Club of this city, took place last evening in Pioneer hall. It proved a rousing success.

Long before 8 o'clock the members began to gather, until when the president of the association called the assembly to order the hall was well filled. Though largely for the purpose of doing the preliminary work necessary to the campaign, spirited addresses were delivered by the representatives of the city in the last legislature. A campaign committee, a committee to interview candidates, and one to arrange for halls and speakers during the campaign, were appointed.

Prior to this, however, a committee appointed at a session of the executive committees of the two bodies above named to secure central headquarters for the party during the campaign, reported. Rooms in the Vernon block, Douglas street, had been chosen. They will be ready for occupation immediately.

The greatest of enthusiasm was shown throughout the proceedings, the prophecy of a sweeping victory in the province freely ventured and pledges of fealty to the Liberal party and promises of support proffered by all present.

Each and all of the former members declared their readiness to abide by the decision of the coming convention, and in the event of their being selected or not selected to bear the standard of the party to the polls, to give their undivided support and their best efforts to the cause of Liberalism and reform throughout the campaign.

The convention will be held probably about Wednesday of next week, following the reception of Messrs. Macdonald and McInnes.

The Proceedings. The president of the Liberal Association, R. B. McKicking, called the meeting to order. D. Leeming was nominated secretary and consented to it.

The assembly had been summoned, he announced, for the purpose of organizing for the forthcoming campaign. Dissolution had been sprung suddenly upon them, but it had come entirely as a surprise. They were ready and prepared for the struggle, but there were a number of things yet to do.

First and foremost it was necessary to work. It was necessary to show the people of the community that they were workers. There was no time to lose. Liberals were always workers. Mr. McKicking referred to the action of the joint executive of the Liberal organizations in appointing preliminary committees.

Messrs. Courtney and Fraser reported, as mentioned above, that rooms in the Vernon block had been secured as committee headquarters.

The chairman then called for a few impromptu speeches. W. G. Cameron was the first.

"Having been returned as one of the four Liberal members at the last election," he remarked, "I have to thank you for the confidence you have entrusted in me. The government has seen fit to cut short the term of parliament in a manner which is entirely unjust. Well, I have endeavored to do my duty to you to the best of my ability. Although the Liberal representation was in a minority, I am confident that the cause of Liberalism has been materially advanced. The party is in the best position politically in which it has ever been placed. It was a new proposition, this of party lines, but now our time has come. We have a leader who possesses the confidence of the province. I see no reason why he should not be the next premier."

"Continuing, the speaker said that as Victoria had elected a solid four at the last election it must not fall short of doing so again. He had no fear for the result. It was the duty of the city, though, to assist the Liberal ranks in other constituencies. He would do his part. He was confident all would do so.

"Lastly, gentlemen," he said, "I am no longer a representative. I am but a member of your executive, one with you. Whether you see fit to nominate me, or not to do so, I shall strive with all my might and main to elect your candidate. No matter who he may be, I pledge my heartiest support to him."

The chairman then called upon J. D. McInnes.

Mr. McInnes in rising thanked them now, at the end of his term, for having shown their confidence in him by electing him to represent them at the last election. He would not review the record of the Liberal members of the late parliament. It stood for itself. An opposition necessarily could do little positive.

"This," continued Mr. McInnes, "is particularly true of the Liberal delegation to the last legislature. It was the character of the opposition we had to meet, due to the policy of the government of the Hon. Richard McBride. Unlike other governments where sane counsels were evident, the McBride government even when it found itself in the wrong, would not take advice from the opposition. But it is now in the power of the province to make a change. I am confident they will do so.

"Like Mr. Cameron, I am yours to command. No matter whom you may see fit to nominate, I shall have my support, I am for Liberalism, not McInnes."

Continuing, the speaker referred to the power of the Liberal ranks. All present knew what was behind the ac-

tion of these two or three. Their reasons did them little credit. Even on the other hand, look at the host of Conservatives who were "disgusted with the record of the government. The Liberals would gain many more supporters. They might lose one or two men whose support had been but lukewarm."

Mr. Drury was the next speaker. In a ringing arraignment of the government Mr. Drury reviewed their record, enunciating the various "deals" in which they had been implicated.

"The keynote of this campaign and the platform of the government," he said, "is sounded in the Colonist of the last issue—that in view of the unprecedented prosperity of the province, it would be a calamity to defeat the McBride government, that the McBride government had found the province debilitated and its credit impeded and had restored stability and should receive the credit for it."

The province was prosperous, the speaker conceded. In many cases it was difficult to specify the cause of prosperity when it was seen to exist. In the present case of British Columbia this was not so. The cause was so apparent that he who runs may read.

British Columbia's prosperity arose from a variety of causes. First, the thriving state of the lumber industry. A few years ago there were almost as many mills, they were shut up. Why? Because they had no market for their lumber. The change springs from the demand which exists for lumber in the Northwest provinces. This had been due to the influx of settlers attendant upon the progressive policy of the Dominion government with regard to immigration.

The speaker stated that there were other ways of helping a province than by giving a foolish government money to squander. He also reviewed the situation of various communities and pronounced them most favorable.

With regard to the school act, the government had not only unjustly placed the burden of the school act upon the municipalities, but betrayed the province with regard to higher education. They had placed the college in the hands of the province, thus depriving British Columbia of the hope of ever having a provincial university.

The speaker, after stating that the reluctance of good Conservatives to proffer themselves as candidates did not augur well for that party in the approaching contest, said:

"I also pledged my support, whether upon the ticket or not, and promise that I shall do all in my power to elect your candidate."

After a word from Senator Riley, the speaker then organized with the campaign committee, it was decided, should consist of the executives of the Liberal Association and the Liberal Club, with five representatives from each of the sub-divisions. Power was granted to add to its number. W. E. Dithburn was appointed chairman, T. W. Hicks, secretary.

The following were appointed a committee to interview prospective candidates: Capt. J. G. O'Connell, R. B. McKicking, R. J. Fell, H. A. Munn and W. K. Houston.

The following compose the committee on halls and speakers: A. H. McNell, R. B. McKicking, R. J. Fell, H. A. Munn and W. K. Houston.

A meeting of the campaign committee in the City Hall, on Thursday, January 3, 1907, was held. The committee was organized with the following members: A. H. McNell, R. B. McKicking, R. J. Fell, H. A. Munn and W. K. Houston.

The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. Drury in commenting on Premier McBride's claim that his government had brought stability to the country, asked if his government had been such a stable one. Twice during the past term it had been defeated on government measures in committee and had only existed through the support of the Conservatives. Twice it had adjourned under the Kittling land scandal, once on the Government House commission, should not be submitted.

In some details, the speaker referred to the numerous revelations of the government with iniquitous action in various land deals, the Kaituma Island matter was reviewed at some length. The Kittling land scandal was dealt with. In connection with the latter the speaker referred to the famous deal which bore the memorandum, "submitted to the Chief Commissioner and approved."

Victoria, especially, had no reason to be friendly to the McBride government. The time was urgent when it with the rest of the province should plainly show their opinion of that government's career.

Take, for instance, the government's action with regard to the university question. They were willing to hand the educational affairs of the province bodily over to a private institution, which had established a brand name. All present knew what was behind the ac-

eration of climate, etc., pointed to Victoria as the natural location. Another interesting matter was then brought to light.

"When the B. C. Paint and Soap Company were almost about to move," he said, "it was necessary to get them to leave for a site. The board of trade recommended that the Dominion government should grant them a site on the Songhees reserve. The city council backed up the proposition and necessary representations were made to Ottawa with regard to the matter."

"The reply came that it would be necessary to obtain the consent of the province, as they possessed a revolutionary right in the reserve. I as one of the city's representatives had to call upon Premier McBride.

"Oh, he was all smiles, our first visit," he said. He promised to call a special meeting of the executive to deal with the matter. That meeting never took place. Several weeks later at a regular session it was again brought up. Mr. McBride asked the terms of the lease. I pointed out that the government for instant action and that delay in waiting for details from Ottawa would be prejudicial. I showed him the map we had left with him three days before and asked him to endorse the project by motion or by a letter to the Dominion government, stating that he was in favor of the project, subject to his perusal of the final draft.

"Nailed to the issue, he became irate," he said, "I want time to consider it. I won't give an answer now. Besides," he said, "I don't forget that the four city members voted against the Songhees Reserve Act."

"Mr. McBride's conduct in referring to the vote of the four city members on this question was on a par with his utterances on the fish trap question at the time of the election. He did not forget that the fishermen on the Fraser river first elected Tom Gifford to the legislature."

"Surely the people had a right to expect more statesmanlike conduct from a man occupying the position of premier."

The conclusion the speaker said: "I don't know what the issue of the convention may be, but I want you to consider that whether I am on the ticket or not, I shall be happy to do and will do, all that I can to secure the election of your candidate."

Richard Hall was the last speaker. He was certain that a great majority of servants would vote face and vote Liberal at the approaching election.

"The country knows the reason for the success of the Liberal party in British Columbia," he said. "It is the increased taxation which is responsible, nor the throwing of responsibilities upon the municipalities, and the establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river, and the Amur river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of the Amur river, and an establishment of the principle of the open door. He considered the questions growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of the Amur river,

MURDERER HANGED TO TELEGRAPH POLE

WAS TAKEN FROM JAIL BY MOB OF MASKED MEN

Tramp Coolly Awaited Their Arrival at His Cell and Made no Resistance.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 23.—Lawrence Leberg, the tramp who murdered Harry Lawmeyer, a farmer, in a most brutal manner, was hanged last night by masked men.

About 40 men entered the jail and easily overpowered the sheriff, the under-sheriff and two other officers, and locked them in a room. They then took Leberg from the jail.

A large body of men and boys were waiting outside, and when the prisoner and his captors appeared they formed a procession and proceeded a short distance from the jail and hanged Leberg to a telegraph pole.

The confessed murderer made no resistance, and gave no statement. Before the mob reached the jail, Leberg heard them coming. He arose from his cot, dressed himself coolly and waited.

The leader of the mob made no effort to disguise himself, and it is declared that the ringleaders are known to the officers.

MOTORISTS PLAN FOR COMING YEAR

Number of Fine Large Cars Will Be Imported—Country Resorts Contemplated.

Motoring promises to be a more popular pastime next spring than it was even during the fine weather of last summer. The automobile club is constantly growing. It has now a membership of nearly 50, but this number will doubtless be greatly augmented before long.

Already plans are being discussed for the coming season in automobile circles. It is proposed to erect a country resort somewhere in the neighborhood of Albert Head, where not only the motorists could congregate occasionally, but which would also be convenient for the boating motorists.

The exact location has not yet been chosen, but steps will be taken to provide for its construction at an early date. Even now such a place could be used, for there is still a great deal of motoring being done. The fine weather of late has been very favorable to the pastime, and probably no place else in the Dominion would it have been possible to have such a parade as that which took place at Beacon Hill on Christmas day.

There were upward of ten machines in procession, and a picture of these is to be used in advertising the city by the Victoria Tourist and Development Association.

A change is reported in the management of the Victoria Garage. Roy Troup has sold out his interests to John R. Hazard, of New York, who, with J. B. Woods, will manage the business in future.

RAISULI STILL FREE. Capture of Chief Led to Rumor That Bandit Was a Prisoner.

Tangier, Jan. 2.—There is no truth in the report that Raisuli has been captured. One of his chiefs was made a prisoner on the charge of sending inflammatory appeals to various tribes inciting them to holy war. This arrest led to the rumor that the bandit chief was in the hands of the government forces.

TORONTO MAYORALTY. Coatsworth Re-elected by Big Majority—The New Controllers.

Toronto, Jan. 2.—Mayor Coatsworth has been re-elected mayor over the Socialist, Lindala, by a big majority. The controllers are Ward, Hubbard, Harrison and Hocken.

MAN DECAPITATED. Vancouver, Jan. 2.—The body of George Moffat was found yesterday morning three miles west of North Bend lying on the railway track. His head and head had been cut off, but appearances indicate foul play. An investigation is being made by the police.

GUN-AH-NOOT'S WIFE DEAD. Vancouver, Jan. 2.—News comes from the north that the Indian wife of Simon Gun-ah-Noot is dead. She suffered from consumption. Simon declares now that he will never be taken alive, and defies the police to arrest him.

WEDDING AT ST. SAVIOUR'S

Saunders-Johnston Nuptials Proved a Pretty Affair—Young Couple Go to Banff.

Leslie Seymour Saunders, youngest son of the late Leslie Seymour Saunders, L. C. S., commissioner of the Berars, espoused Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. William Johnston, of Fernie-hove, Craigflower district, on Wednesday last in St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, Rev. C. E. Cooper officiating.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was given in white duchesse satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, chignon and orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and carnations. The bridesmaids, Misses Sarah and Effie Johnston, wore dresses of crepe de Paris, trimmed with point de esprey, and carried bouquets of chrysanthemums. Mr. Alexander Sait and Mr. J. G. Johnston supported the groom. After a reception at Fernie-hove, the young couple left for Banff where the honeymoon will be spent.

The following is a partial list of the presents: Mrs. W. Johnston, house and carriage; Mr. W. Johnston, leather coat; Mr. J. G. Johnston, oak cabinet of ivory handled knives and carvers, silver spoons and forks; Mr. R. G. Johnston, cheque; Mr. Alexander Sait and Mr. J. G. Johnston, silver tea and coffee service; Mrs. Leslie Saunders, cheque; Miss Saunders, cheque; Miss Hilda Saunders, cheque; Dr. R. G. Johnston, Japanese china tea service; Major and Mrs. A. R. Saunders, cheque; Mr. L. H. Saunders, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Saunders, cheque; Mr. H. S. Saunders, cheque; Colonel Newman, cheque; Miss A. M. Grant, cheque; Lady Norman and Miss Rommie, books; Mrs. S. de la P. Berens, set of diamonds; Mr. C. G. Pearson, pictures; Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair, pictures; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Dunn, silver oak Morris chair; Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, painting; Mr. and Mrs. R. McKernie, pair of vases; Miss McKernie, silver butter knife; Miss Peabody, oak umbrella stand; Mr. A. E. Salt and Miss John, Brussels carpet square; Mr. George Robinson, set of cut glass; Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Ragstad, silver mounted oak glass crest stand; Mr. and Mrs. Porter and Mr. Willie Porter, case of silver, mounted oak glass salt cellars, pepper castors and mustard pot; Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh, silver tea strainer; Mr. and Mrs. Harris, silver mounted salt and pepper castors; Mr. and Mrs. J. Dean, silver stand, milk jug and sugar bowl; Miss Mattie O'Neill, oak and silver butter dish and knife; Miss Mary Stewart and Miss Trousseau, cut glass bowl; Mrs. Walker, drawn linen doll and sterling silver sugar shell; Miss Glass, cut glass vase and pepper shakers; Miss Carter, mustard pot; Miss Jessie Fairfull, Miss A. Taylor, pair of nut and fruit dishes; Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, pair of Japanese bowls; the Misses Foreman, silver berry spoon; Mr. and Mrs. Tait and family, copper tray and teapot, cream pitcher and sugar basin; Dr. and Mrs. Pope, the Misses Pope, oak and silver basket jar; Mr. and Mrs. Long, salad bowl and spoon and fork; Miss Campbell, china vase; Mr. and Mrs. Lunan, silver mounted salt and pepper castors; Mr. and Mrs. Chawner Williams, fish carvers in morocco case; Dr. and Mrs. Stange, morocco card receiver; Mr. W. H. Willscoff, one-half dozen silver teaspoons; Mrs. and the Misses Campbell, oak and silver cheese dish; Mr. and Mrs. Winby, glass and silver mounted pickle jar and sardine dish; Mr. and Mrs. Kirkman, embroidered centre piece and dollies; Mr. and Mrs. Savage, cloth carvers in morocco case; Miss Willard, linen centre piece; Mr. and Mrs. Adams, pair of glass and silver mounted cases; Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker, cut glass cream jug and sugar basin; Mr. Neill Battersby, china bowl and jar; Mrs. G. and Miss Robinson, silver and brass pepper shakers; Mr. C. Pope, china vase; Rev. B. C. and Mrs. Cooper, ivory covered prayer book; Mrs. H. B. Middleton, hand-made Battenburg collar and dollies.

LIBERALS WILL MEET TONIGHT

RECEPTION PLANNED FOR PARTY LEADER

J. A. Macdonald and W. W. B. McInnes Are Expected Here About End of Week.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) This evening there will be a meeting of the Victoria Liberal Association and Young Men's Liberal Club in the Elbow hall commencing at 8 o'clock. The meeting will consider the question of calling a convention for the nomination of the Liberal candidates and it is likely that the date will be arranged for to-night. All members of the association and club are asked to be present.

It is anticipated that J. A. Macdonald, accompanied by W. W. B. McInnes, may reach the city about the end of the week. Definite information as to the time they shall reach here cannot at present be given. The leader of the opposition intends, however, to come to the coast early in the campaign and it is presumed that he is favoring the arrival of Mr. McInnes before coming.

The intention of the local Liberals is to tender their leader and Mr. McInnes a fitting reception. Other leading men in the party will be requested to be present also. It is expected that practically all the Vancouver Island Liberal candidates will be here to extend their welcome and a number from the mainland will also be in attendance. Following that definite arrangements will be made for the tour of the province in the party interests by Mr. Macdonald, Mr. McInnes and other prominent Liberals.

In the meantime the local organization in the various constituencies are being looked after and nominations being made. The reports from every part of the province are such as to show better prospects for the party than were even anticipated. Everywhere there is a rallying not only to the Liberal vote but of the independent and, in many cases, of a considerable portion of the Conservative vote in favor of the Liberal cause. The outlook is therefore, for a signal victory all along the line.

SPORTING NEWS

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL. ROVERS' FIRST DEFEAT. The Rovers are no longer entitled to the proud name "Invincibles," for they met with their first defeat on Saturday at the hands of the Wanderers at Oak Bay Tuesday. The final score was 4 to 3 in favor of the Wanderers.

It was the fastest and most exciting game of the season. From end to end of the field the ball travelled at almost lightning-like rapidity. There was never a full moment, and the rival partisans were shouting and cheering as they again and again rallied their voices to extra exertions. The general verdict was that the Wanderers had been seen in Victoria Association football been an invincible.

The Rovers, winning the toss, elected to play with a strong breeze that was blowing from the west. The game started at a terrific pace. Long, swinging passes and the fine kicking of the backs on either side carried the ball from goal mouth to goal mouth in an ideal way. The Wanderers were the first ten minutes the Rovers obtained a better team. This illusion was soon dispelled as the Wanderers, by a good piece of play, secured a lead of one goal and the length of the field, and Wilson, catching the ball on the rebound from a save, netted the first goal with a long low shot. Ten minutes later the Rovers equalized as the result of a similarly pretty piece of play. Meredith was responsible for this goal. About seven minutes before the interval a heading rush of the Wanderers secured a second goal in which the ball was carried through the Rovers' goal. The half time went with the score reading 2 to 1 in favor of the Wanderers.

Up to the second half the teams were pretty equally balanced, but immediately kicking by toward and Lorimer more than regained any ground lost by the forward division. Not many minutes after the resumption of play toward added a fourth after a lively bombardment through a Rovers' goal, during which many fine saves were effected. These repeated full efforts roused the Rovers to a vigorous effort, and five minutes before the call of time York scored with a long low shot, the leather just passing inside the uprights. Three minutes later the same player scored from a penalty. The full time whistle sounded leaving the Wanderers winners of a highly interesting and scientific game by 4 to 2.

The winners thoroughly deserved their victory, as on the day's play they were the better team. Although, individually, not so brilliant as the Rovers, they combined better and each of their scores was the outcome of a masterly piece of play. For the Wanderers B. Peden was the most striking forward on the field. Forward, Lorimer and Todd were also largely instrumental in the victory. On the losing side York was the bright particular star, while Meredith and Falstaff put in some very genuine work.

VICTORIA WEST WIN. At Oak Bay Tuesday morning Victoria West defeated the Y. M. C. A. by the score of 5 to 1. Owing to the holiday the Y. M. C. A. was below its usual strength, while Victoria West was well represented. The match was a runaway victory, and the score fully represents the difference between the two teams.

RUGBY FOOTBALL. RIVAL METHODS CRITICIZED. The Toronto Star publishes an interesting comparison of Canadian and American football, written by a Canadian expert, who witnessed the Yale-Harvard game. He says: All the critics agreed that the match, in which Yale defeated Harvard by 6 to 0 for the United States college championship, was the finest exhibition of football ever given under the new rules adopted by the colleges. If this is so, and there is no reason to doubt it, the American game is a long way behind the Canadian game in point of interest.

BAD ACCIDENT TO LITTLE GIRL

Rifle Accidentally Discharged by Four-Year-Old Brother Dangerously Wounds Gladys Porter.

Shot through the stomach by a bullet from a rifle in the hands of her four-year-old brother, Gladys, the six-year-old daughter of A. M. Porter, of the Douglas road, Esquimalt district, lies in St. Joseph's hospital in momentary danger of death.

Playing in the kitchen of the Porter residence yesterday afternoon was the little girl with her four-year-old brother Monty, and the three other Porter children. While the children were engaged in their play, Mrs. Porter was busy with some needlework near the window of the same room. No one noticed Monty, the youngest boy of the household, stray away from the group and climbing a chair reach up toward the hook from which hung his father's rifle. Suddenly the mother was startled as she saw the rifle discharged and Gladys prostrate on the floor. The boy in his struggle with the gun had pulled the trigger, the bullet of 22 calibre taking effect in the stomach of the little girl just grazing the kitchen table.

Dr. Frank Hall was immediately summoned and arrived on the scene an hour after the accident. He had the little girl immediately removed to St. Joseph's hospital, where last night, assisted by Dr. Ernest Hall, removed the bullet.

Little hope is entertained for the child's recovery. The mother of the child is prostrated with the blow. The rifle belonged to A. M. Porter and had not been used for over a year. It was not known to be loaded but the children had been forbidden to touch it.

Shipping. KESTREL ARRIVES. On Saturday the fishery protection cruiser Kestrel reached port, coming from Cowichan and Nanaimo. Captain Newcombe has been engaged upon the island in overhauling Japanese fishermen who have been breaking the law by catching fish in the bay. The fisherman have been packing fresh catches of herrings in barrels, covered by a little sail. They have been shipping the catches. The fishermen have been warned that they must cease this practice. Yesterday the Kestrel sailed for Vancouver.

PONTO TO SAIL. The Alley liner Ponto is scheduled to sail from Vancouver for New Zealand ports on January 4th. She will carry a good-sized cargo, and may take part of the freight of the Canadian-Australian liner Aurangz due to sail on the same date. The latter vessel is taking full cargo, and may be forced to leave some freight behind. No less than 130,000 feet of lumber will be carried by the Ponto to New Zealand. A Vancouver mill is shipping this lumber, which was stowed away on the steamer on Saturday.

PILE DRIVER GOES NORTH. The Vancouver News-Advertiser says: "That wharves are to be built at Prince Rupert at once and the harbor is to be deepened, and without delay is evident from the fact that one of the largest pile-drivers on the coast and large quantity of heavy timbers have been shipped north from here. The pile-driver which was purchased at Anacortes, Wash., by the Pacific Stevedoring and Wharfing Co. of this city, left here on December 18th in tow of the tug Unicorn, and has probably reached Prince Rupert ere this. The officers of the steamer Canadian report that they passed the Unicorn and her tow at Bella Bella on Christmas day. A number of men went north with the pile-driver, and it is understood that they will commence work building large wharves immediately upon arrival at the northern terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway."

MARINE NOTES. The Canadian-Australian liner Moana sailed for Australasia on Thursday for Victoria. Included in the cargo of the vessel are 4100 carcases of mutton. Several vessels have been chartered to load lumber to the Hastings mill, Vancouver, which will be in operation in a couple of weeks' time. Among these is the British barque Earl Dunraven, L10 tons. This vessel is well known in these waters, having been at Vancouver four years ago loading a cargo of general freight for South Africa.

During the past two weeks a theft has been very active on the Tacoma waterfront. Many vessels have been boarded and robbed. Among the latest victims is Pilot Beecher, who has been despoiled of \$7. Pilot Beecher is well known in Victoria, as he often comes to take vessels up Sound. British steamer Duneric left Vancouver on Saturday for San Francisco. She carried 1,400,000 feet of lumber to be shipped to the Hastings mill and the Vancouver Lumber Company.

CONVENTION OF POWERS. British, French and Italian Governments Are Working For Peace. Rome, Dec. 28.—Answering an interrogation in the senate yesterday regarding the foreign policy of Italy, the Foreign Minister Torni practically repeated the statement that he made in the chamber of deputies on December 17th in connection with the Anglo-Franco-Italian convention concerning Abyssinia not only regulated the relations of these three powers with regard to the Mediterranean, but also the clouds on the horizon of Europe. The foreign minister's statement has confirmed and strengthened the prevalent impression that Italy is working honestly for the maintenance of peace.

Certain fish, among them garfish, sunfish, basking sharks, and dolphins, always swim with their eyes above the surface of the water.

SIR W. P. HOWLAND DIED AT TORONTO

Toronto, Jan. 2.—Sir Wm. P. Howland died yesterday after an illness extending some months, at the age of 86. His wife died many years ago. He was one of the fathers of confederation.

Magistrate Hall dismissed the case. R. Romoto, a Jap, was assessed \$350 for being drunk, and Hing, a Chinaman, was remanded until to-morrow morning on a charge of non-payment of the revenue tax.

ENDED IN DRAW. Vancouver and Stanford Rugby Teams Each Made Three Points.

Vancouver, Jan. 2.—The Vancouver and Stanford teams played a tie game on the Rugby field yesterday before a crowd of about 1000. The Vancouver team was three points to three, though the visitors had the best of the struggle throughout. This was the last game of the series of three played here. Capt. Stott scored for the Stanford and Churton for Vancouver. The games on Christmas Day and Saturday were won by the local team.

Japanese Eating

New Designs Just Received.

J. PIERCE & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

VICTORIA, B. C.

A GREAT OFFER

THE London TIMES

Weekly Edition \$4.00

The Semi Weekly Victoria Times

Regular Price \$1.00

and Pearson's Magazine

Regular Price \$1.00

Magazine

For \$3.30

The London Times Weekly and either one of the others

For \$3.30

A great chance to obtain England's greatest weekly, British Columbia's greatest paper and a world-renowned magazine at a bargain. Annual subscription's only, payable in advance, to R. S. Wright, Canadian Agent, the Times, Ottawa, Ontario.

Victoria Poultry Show.

23rd to 26th Jan. 1907

Entries close 12th January. Largest and best list of prizes ever offered. Catalogues now ready.

W. A. JAMESON, Secretary.

71 Fort Street.

Notice is hereby given that, sixty (60) days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following land in Barkley District: Claim No. 1.—Commencing at a post at the S. E. angle of lot 10, being a copper claim, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north to the point of commencement.

Notice is hereby given that, sixty (60) days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following land situated at the head of Deseronto Bay on the east side of the Lake, in the Barkley District: Claim No. 1.—Commencing at a post marked "Initial Post No. 1" placed at the S. W. corner of the lot 9, and thence north 40 chains to Post No. 2; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 3; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 4; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 5; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 6; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 7; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 8; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 9; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 10; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 11; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 12; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 13; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 14; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 15; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 16; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 17; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 18; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 19; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 20; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 21; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 22; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 23; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 24; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 25; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 26; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 27; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 28; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 29; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 30; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 31; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 32; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 33; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 34; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 35; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 36; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 37; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 38; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 39; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 40; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 41; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 42; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 43; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 44; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 45; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 46; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 47; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 48; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 49; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 50; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 51; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 52; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 53; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 54; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 55; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 56; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 57; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 58; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 59; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 60; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 61; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 62; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 63; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 64; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 65; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 66; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 67; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 68; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 69; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 70; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 71; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 72; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 73; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 74; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 75; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 76; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 77; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 78; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 79; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 80; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 81; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 82; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 83; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 84; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 85; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 86; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 87; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 88; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 89; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 90; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 91; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 92; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 93; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 94; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 95; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 96; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 97; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 98; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 99; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 100; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 101; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 102; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 103; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 104; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 105; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 106; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 107; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 108; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 109; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 110; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 111; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 112; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 113; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 114; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 115; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 116; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 117; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 118; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 119; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 120; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 121; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 122; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 123; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 124; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 125; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 126; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 127; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 128; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 129; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 130; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 131; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 132; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 133; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 134; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 135; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 136; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 137; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 138; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 139; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 140; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 141; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 142; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 143; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 144; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 145; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 146; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 147; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 148; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 149; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 150; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 151; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 152; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 153; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 154; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 155; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 156; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 157; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 158; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 159; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 160; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 161; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 162; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 163; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 164; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 165; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 166; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 167; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 168; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 169; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 170; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 171; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 172; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 173; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 174; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 175; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 176; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 177; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 178; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 179; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 180; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 181; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 182; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 183; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 184; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 185; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 186; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 187; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 188; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 189; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 190; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 191; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 192; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 193; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 194; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 195; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 196; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 197; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 198; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 199; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 200; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 201; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 202; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 203; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 204; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 205; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 206; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 207; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 208; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 209; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 210; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 211; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 212; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 213; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 214; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 215; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 216; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 217; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 218; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 219; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 220; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 221; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 222; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 223; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 224; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 225; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 226; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 227; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 228; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 229; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 230; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 231; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 232; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 233; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 234; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 235; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 236; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 237; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 238; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 239; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 240; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 241; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 242; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 243; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 244; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 245; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 246; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 247; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 248; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 249; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 250; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 251; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 252; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 253; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 254; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 255; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 256; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 257; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 258; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 259; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 260; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 261; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 262; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 263; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 264; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 265; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 266; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 267; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 268; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 269; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 270; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 271; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 272; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 273; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 274; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 275; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 276; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 277; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 278; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 279; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 280; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 281; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 282; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 283; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 284; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 285; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 286; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 287; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 288; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 289; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 290; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 291; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 292; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 293; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 294; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 295; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 296; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 297; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 298; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 299; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 300; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 301; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 302; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 303; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 304; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 305; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 306; thence north 40 chains to Post No. 307; thence north 40 chains to Post No.

Progress of Victoria as Gauged by Clearing-House.

A history of the clearing house and explanation of its functions, with the subjoined figures showing the returns of the local institution for the past five years. The Times is able to offer, through the courtesy of H. B. MacKenzie, manager of the local branch of the Bank of British North America, who prepared it.

It is of especial interest and value to anyone gauging Victoria's outlook for 1907, by its progress during 1906. The following is the article: When one desires to obtain an idea of the extent and the tendency of the trade and commerce of any country, there are three great sources of information which can be consulted, and from which reliable conclusions can be drawn.

These are: First, the government records of imports and exports; second, the railroad earnings; third, the clearing house returns. Everybody knows that the two first items mean, but information on the third item is not so general.

The institution called a clearing house, dates back to the year 1775, when the first one was established amongst the cotton bankers in London, Eng. Its object is to facilitate the settlements between the different banks, arising from the bank notes, cheques, bills, etc., of its competitors which each bank acquires from its customers during the course of the day's business.

Where there is no clearing house, it is necessary for a messenger from each bank to visit each other bank every morning, and leave a parcel containing the notes and cheques at each one. Then the balances due to or by are struck, and an individual settlement is made in each case.

For example the following figures show the transactions of, say, bank No. 5, for one day. Delivered Received from Bank No. 1 \$148.02 \$15,201.21

Bank No. 2 12,775.30 27,638.42 Bank No. 3 8,814.12 9,536.12 Bank No. 4 20,710.00 17,433.40

The exchanges usually take place at about 10 a.m., and in less than half an hour everything is done except settling the balances. On the bank is accorded to act as the settling bank, and to it the debtor banks pay before a certain specified hour, the balances they owe.

On Monday evening an electric car had a short argument with a coal wagon on Menzies street, the result being that both were damaged. The horse ran away and left the wagon standing on the track.

The marriage of Mr. Oscar Schofield, a brother of C. O. S. Schofield, provincial librarian, and Miss Mabel Irene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lloyd, of Westholm, took place on Wednesday at All Saints' church, West-hole.

On Tuesday the annual Christmas entertainment of the local A. O. F. lodges, Courts Vancouver and North-rop, was held in the Grand Ball Room, hall. After Santa Claus had delighted the youngsters the grown-ups enjoyed themselves, music and dancing being the order of the night.

The work of removing debris deposited by floods and clearing out the school room on Belmont street, at the end of the year, states the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. The local United States engineer's office has just received an appropriation of \$4,500 with which to operate the snagboat Skagit, which is employed in that work.

The annual Christmas entertainment of the Spring Ridge Methodist Sunday school was held last evening at the school room on Belmont street. The programme consisted of a cantata, the children having been trained by T. H. Mathew, and the infant classes by Mrs. G. G. Gregory.

On Tuesday, January 8th, at 8 p.m., meetings will be held by the Saanich Liberal Association for the purpose of selecting delegates who will meet on the following evening to select a candidate in the Liberal contest for the coming election. The meetings will be held at Oak Bay school house, Temperance hall, Saanich; Royal Oak school house, Temperance hall, Cedar Hill, and Bealelake road school house.

On Tuesday next at 8 o'clock a concert entertainment will be given at the Y. M. C. A. Some of the best local talent will be present. The concert programme will be varied by a wrestling bout between Margerson and Richardson for the lightweight championship of the Y. M. C. A.

The Duke of Argyll, speaking at the opening of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, said he was glad to see the boys ashamed of themselves by becoming better shots.

The death of a man named W. Cook occurred at the E. N. construction camp near Shawanigan Lake on Monday night. The man was a stranger, who had just joined the force on the morning of the 24th.

The death of Wilson Smith, owner of the carpenter work at the Giant Powder Company, occurred at his residence, Cadboro Bay, on Tuesday evening. The deceased, who was 49 years of age, had been a resident of Victoria for the past 24 years.

The death of a man named W. Cook occurred at the E. N. construction camp near Shawanigan Lake on Monday night. The man was a stranger, who had just joined the force on the morning of the 24th.

The death of Wilson Smith, owner of the carpenter work at the Giant Powder Company, occurred at his residence, Cadboro Bay, on Tuesday evening. The deceased, who was 49 years of age, had been a resident of Victoria for the past 24 years.

The death of a man named W. Cook occurred at the E. N. construction camp near Shawanigan Lake on Monday night. The man was a stranger, who had just joined the force on the morning of the 24th.

The death of Wilson Smith, owner of the carpenter work at the Giant Powder Company, occurred at his residence, Cadboro Bay, on Tuesday evening. The deceased, who was 49 years of age, had been a resident of Victoria for the past 24 years.

The death of a man named W. Cook occurred at the E. N. construction camp near Shawanigan Lake on Monday night. The man was a stranger, who had just joined the force on the morning of the 24th.

The monthly meeting of the directors of the Women's Institute in Victoria is being held at the cathedral schoolroom this afternoon.

To-night at the regular meeting of Far West Lodge, K. of P., the social club will entertain the members and their friends with a magic lantern performance.

Arthur Lincham, of Grant & Lincham, has formally entered upon his duties as clerk of the court, in an act which is a partner. His severance from the B. C. Electric & Gas Company is the subject of a suit.

On New Year's Day Mayor Morley will hold a public reception at his residence between 8 and 9 p. m. As Mrs. Morley's absence at the time of the giving of the month, will be unable to attend, His Worship will be assisted by Miss Goodall.

The work of removing debris deposited by floods and clearing out the school room on Belmont street, at the end of the year, states the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. The local United States engineer's office has just received an appropriation of \$4,500 with which to operate the snagboat Skagit, which is employed in that work.

The annual Christmas entertainment of the Spring Ridge Methodist Sunday school was held last evening at the school room on Belmont street. The programme consisted of a cantata, the children having been trained by T. H. Mathew, and the infant classes by Mrs. G. G. Gregory.

On Tuesday, January 8th, at 8 p.m., meetings will be held by the Saanich Liberal Association for the purpose of selecting delegates who will meet on the following evening to select a candidate in the Liberal contest for the coming election.

On Tuesday next at 8 o'clock a concert entertainment will be given at the Y. M. C. A. Some of the best local talent will be present. The concert programme will be varied by a wrestling bout between Margerson and Richardson for the lightweight championship of the Y. M. C. A.

REFORMS IN FRANCE. Democracy Waging Fight Against Old Regime—Cabinet Stands Firm For Individualism.

Paris, Dec. 31.—The writers who reduce the events of the year and its results in forecasts of the future unite in anticipation that 1907 will witness the most important developments in the continuation of the struggle which the French democracy is waging against the old regime.

The end of clericalism, with the separation of church and state, is an accomplished fact and no longer an act of beholders. The approach to the taboos of the Blackfeet Indians from the west is well worthy of the old, uncanny legends told about it. Lake Minnewanka, Devil's lake, is one of the glories of the Canadian national park.

Led by M. Jaures, the extreme Socialist is the chief favor of the appropriation of property, but no one imagines that there will be a regime of pure Socialism in France, at least before many years.

The cabinet today stands committed to the policy of the rest day law, and the employer's liability act passed in 1895, with an eight-hour labor law, and pensions, the gradual purchase of railroads by the state and the transfer of the heaviest burdens of taxation on the rich by the imposition of inheritance taxes, and as a result even government bonds, in which French savings are largely invested, are threatened.

The proposal to shift the taxation to the shoulders of the wealthy class, coupled with the great increase in taxation necessary to meet the cost of new legislation, has created much nervousness, and in spite of the fact that the French feel the situation is exceptionally strong, the bank of France is bursting with gold and all industries are active, rents fell over three points in 1906, and there is a steady migration of capital seeking foreign investment.

There is considerable money going quietly into American and other foreign securities and many French families are systematically getting rid of their French realty holdings and investing in American property in Switzerland and Belgium.

The foreign position of France is regarded as having been greatly strengthened by the events of the last year. Germany's vain efforts to shake the alliances of the republic and the satisfactory termination of the Algerian conference leave the Russian and British ententes as the keystone of foreign policy.

How the Devil-God Lost His Head.

By J. Theo. Wilson.

When silhouetted against the azure of a sunset sky, seen through a rift in the Rockies, the massive column at the apex of Devil's mountain is seen, a source of momentary fear seizes upon all beholders.

And when the lake, that follows in course a parallel of latitude, is traversed; entrance is at once given to the mountain and grades that the former is willing to bestow the outward symbol of accepting the new faith. It was a golden morning, golden morning. Two were sent to tell the tribe that all was ready for the test.

Two were sent to tell the tribe that all was ready for the test. Two were sent to tell the tribe that all was ready for the test. Two were sent to tell the tribe that all was ready for the test.

The valley is a place of sudden storms; of mighty thunder-claps, and of reverberating with innumerable echoes among its craggy fastnesses. When the lightning flashes it seems to lick at the hillsides and gather in power as it gives a monarch of the forest.

And so it was from time immemorial, but the white men began to invade the Blackfeet territory. First came the hardy Scotchmen and French-Canadian couriers du bois, the advance guard of "King George's men," pioneers of the Hudson's Bay Company.

But soon a visitor of a very different kind arrived. He did not hurry down, but stayed among the Blackfeet. His talk was not of furs, nor of horses, nor of cattle. It was of a new spirit, the spirit of the crucifix. He came with a message of peace, and he came with a message of peace.

He came with a message of peace, and he came with a message of peace. He came with a message of peace, and he came with a message of peace. He came with a message of peace, and he came with a message of peace.

He came with a message of peace, and he came with a message of peace. He came with a message of peace, and he came with a message of peace. He came with a message of peace, and he came with a message of peace.

The little band of converts, headed by the man in black, struck a good distance into the forest. Only a quarter of a mile had to be passed when a comparatively open space was reached and in this spot, where a short grove of trees formed a natural cathedral, preparations were made to erect the rude altar.

The few days passed peacefully to the little party. Teaching, prayer and meditation occupied the time after the altar was erected. All things were ready and the priest and his dozen converts arose on Easter morn, the latter anxious to receive and the former willing to bestow the outward symbol of accepting the new faith.

Two were sent to tell the tribe that all was ready for the test. Two were sent to tell the tribe that all was ready for the test. Two were sent to tell the tribe that all was ready for the test.

Two were sent to tell the tribe that all was ready for the test. Two were sent to tell the tribe that all was ready for the test. Two were sent to tell the tribe that all was ready for the test.

Two were sent to tell the tribe that all was ready for the test. Two were sent to tell the tribe that all was ready for the test. Two were sent to tell the tribe that all was ready for the test.

Two were sent to tell the tribe that all was ready for the test. Two were sent to tell the tribe that all was ready for the test. Two were sent to tell the tribe that all was ready for the test.

Two were sent to tell the tribe that all was ready for the test. Two were sent to tell the tribe that all was ready for the test. Two were sent to tell the tribe that all was ready for the test.

Two were sent to tell the tribe that all was ready for the test. Two were sent to tell the tribe that all was ready for the test. Two were sent to tell the tribe that all was ready for the test.

SMALL GREAT

WANTED—Male Help. Advertisements under this head a word each insertion.

WANTED—Immediately, experienced driver for good position. Apply P. O. Box 230, city.

WANTED—A good, smart boy to do the drug business; must be a good man. Apply to Geo. A. Frazer, 714 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Young man with some knowledge of shoe business, references. P. O. Box 230, city.

WANTED—Junior office clerk. All Fort street, Crease & Crease.

WANTED—A boy, about 16, for delivery and errands. Apply to Ady Wm. Acton, grocery, Yates street, Victoria.

WANTED—Messenger boys. Apply to P. E. Tolpeltup, Office.

WANTED—The above notice over classified "want" side in Times attracts the attention of the help in every line.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON with a good income at home in their own city, will get newspaper canvassing, experience, unmet needs for particulars, Northern Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WHEN ANSWERING advertised under this heading please say the saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP. Advertisements under this head a word each insertion.

WANTED—Nurse girl for afternoon. Pandora street.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON with a good income at home in their own city, will get newspaper canvassing, experience, unmet needs for particulars, Northern Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WHEN ANSWERING advertised under this heading please say the saw this announcement in the Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males. Advertisements under this head a word each insertion.

C. S. MOORE, late Public Works Director, is now clearing land, etc. P. O. Box 5.

ANY MAN wants job as waiter or work of any kind. Address P. O. Box 5.

WANTED—Position in store or house by a first-class salesman. H. B. MacKenzie, 1111 Broadway, N. Y.

POSITION as caretaker of jacket. Take care of old married couple. H. B. MacKenzie, 1111 Broadway, N. Y.

CONTRACTORS—We can furnish work of any kind. We are short notice. P. O. Box 5.

WHEN ANSWERING advertised under this heading please say the saw this announcement in the Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females. Advertisements under this head a word each insertion.

WANTED—Lady living in country, seek, would like companionable life. Reasonable terms. Address P. O. Box 5.

WHEN ANSWERING advertised under this heading please say the saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED—Miscellaneous. Advertisements under this head a word each insertion.

WANTED—To rent, bath, electric light and modern conveniences. Reasonable terms. Address P. O. Box 5.

WANTED—Furnished house, convenient to business, modern conveniences and modern improvements. Address P. O. Box 5.

WANTED—To purchase, from 30 acres of land, suitable for building within a radius of 5 or 6 miles from Victoria. Will sell at reasonable price. Apply A. R. A. P. O. Box 5.

WANTED—Old copper, brass, zinc and lead. Reasonable prices. We are short notice. P. O. Box 5.

WANTED—To rent, bath, electric light and modern conveniences. Reasonable terms. Address P. O. Box 5.

WANTED—Furnished house, convenient to business, modern conveniences and modern improvements. Address P. O. Box 5.

WANTED—To purchase, from 30 acres of land, suitable for building within a radius of 5 or 6 miles from Victoria. Will sell at reasonable price. Apply A. R. A. P. O. Box 5.

WANTED—Old copper, brass, zinc and lead. Reasonable prices. We are short notice. P. O. Box 5.

WANTED—To rent, bath, electric light and modern conveniences. Reasonable terms. Address P. O. Box 5.

WANTED—Furnished house, convenient to business, modern conveniences and modern improvements. Address P. O. Box 5.

WANTED—To purchase, from 30 acres of land, suitable for building within a radius of 5 or 6 miles from Victoria. Will sell at reasonable price. Apply A. R. A. P. O. Box 5.

WANTED—Old copper, brass, zinc and lead. Reasonable prices. We are short notice. P. O. Box 5.

WANTED—To rent, bath, electric light and modern conveniences. Reasonable terms. Address P. O. Box 5.

WANTED—Furnished house, convenient to business, modern conveniences and modern improvements. Address P. O. Box 5.

WANTED—To purchase, from 30 acres of land, suitable for building within a radius of 5 or 6 miles from Victoria. Will sell at reasonable price. Apply A. R. A. P. O. Box 5.

WANTED—Old copper, brass, zinc and lead. Reasonable prices. We are short notice. P. O. Box 5.

WANTED—To rent, bath, electric light and modern conveniences. Reasonable terms. Address P. O. Box 5.

WANTED—Furnished house, convenient to business, modern conveniences and modern improvements. Address P. O. Box 5.

WANTED—To purchase, from 30 acres of land, suitable for building within a radius of 5 or 6 miles from Victoria. Will sell at reasonable price. Apply A. R. A. P. O. Box 5.

LOCAL NEWS

The regular monthly meeting of the Friendly Help Society will be held on Tuesday, January 8th.

E. G. Russell, the executive agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific, is endeavoring to procure the services of young men between the ages of 18 and 25 as chain and rod bearers with the surveying parties in the north.

C. E. Jones, well known in this city, having formerly conducted the drug store now owned by G. Frazer, has entered the newspaper business. He is editor and proprietor of the Antelope Valley Ledger, published in Lancaster, Cal. The paper is a weekly and is credited to Mr. Jones and the community which it serves.

The year was commenced in an auspicious way at the police court on Wednesday, no cases being upon the docket. The same condition of affairs prevailed on Monday, and the fact that not even an inebriate fell into the hands of the police during Monday night's celebration speaks well for the sobriety of the city.

In response to the invitation of the Evangelistic Alliance next week will be observed as a week of prayer locally in unison with different bodies of Christians the world over.

The manager of the Home for Aged and Infirm acknowledges with thanks the following donations for December: Hon. James Dunsmuir, a turkey; His Worship Mayor Morley, box cigars; Miss E. Carroll, 3 turkeys; tobacco and Christmas cards; Mrs. F. S. Baker, 1 goose; Mrs. G. J. Johnston, chickens; Mrs. C. F. Todd, cash; Mrs. J. H. Todd, cash; Mrs. Van Russell, preserved fruit and apples; Mrs. H. K. Prior, Seattle newspapers; Mrs. B. W. Pearce, illustrated London News and magazines; Mrs. H. D. Helmeck, Powell, magazines; Mrs. M. B. Baker, Frederick street, clothing; Mrs. J. H. Todd, cash; Mrs. J. H. Todd, cash; Mrs. J. H. Todd, cash.

A successful concert was held on Wednesday evening at Emmanuel Baptist Church. The choir of the church rendered several Christmas anthems in splendid style, showing the careful training of their leader, Miss N. E. Marchant. Mrs. Gregson and Messrs. Waddington and Bremner were soloists of the evening, and delighted the audience with their beautiful selection of Christmas songs.

The wrecked steamer Themis near Christie Pass is still in the same position. Both masts and funnel can be seen, and apparently the hull is still holding together.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

Delivered Received Due from Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House. Clearing House.

SMALL IN SIZE GREAT IN RESULTS Head.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

A. B. McNEILL. HOME FOR SALE. FIVE ROOM COTTAGE, NEAR OAK BAY AVENUE, LALL WOOD, EERN CONVENIENCES, WELL BUILT AND ROOMY, WILL PAY FIFTY PER CENT. IN SIX MONTHS. \$1,000. APPLY ANGUS B. McNEILL, 34 BROAD ST.

THE B.C. INFORMATION AGENCY, LTD. 78 DOUGLAS STREET. HAVE FOR SALE: SPLENDID ACREAGE-Immediately adjoining the city limits.

PARSONS, LOVE & CO. REAL ESTATE. 74 DOUGLAS STREET. \$2,000-3-3 of an acre, Belmont avenue, fenced and cultivated, about 12 fruit trees, a fine building site.

LEE & FRASER. REAL ESTATE AGENTS. 11 TROUNCE AVE., VICTORIA, B. C. BUSINESS PROPERTY. PANDORA AND BROAD STREETS-Known as the Ark, site 30 feet on Pandora and 100 feet on Broad Street; price \$25,000.

VICTORIA AND DISTRICT REALTY CO. 8 METROPOLITAN BLOCK, OPP. POST OFFICE. 1-3/4 acres of land, \$500. Very good, all fenced and cleared, corner lot, small barn and stable, in the city and close to water.

BEAUMONT BOGGS. REAL ESTATE AGENT. 4 FORT STREET. Established 1880. Phone 30. JAMES BAY-Cottage, large lot fronting Erie and Ontario streets, price \$2,000.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion. WANTED-Nurse girl for afternoons. \$1 per week. Apply to Mrs. J. J. Smith, 1111 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion. FOR SALE-7 roomed house, 2 1/2 acres, barn, chicken houses, fruit trees, 3 acres. Apply R. Boscene, Cedar Hill road, Oak Bay.

FOR SALE-View street, \$250, with two good houses, close in. 10 ACRES-4 cleared, all fine land, close in, \$250 per acre. 20 FEET-On Government street, between Flanagan street and Herald street, \$2,500.

HESTERMAN & CO. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE. BLANCHARD STREET-Fine large corner lot, adjoining New City, \$10,000. JAMES BAY-Good 6 room house, full sized lot, modern conveniences, only \$2,500.

LEE & FRASER. REAL ESTATE AGENTS. 11 TROUNCE AVE., VICTORIA, B. C. BUSINESS PROPERTY. PANDORA AND BROAD STREETS-Known as the Ark, site 30 feet on Pandora and 100 feet on Broad Street; price \$25,000.

VICTORIA AND DISTRICT REALTY CO. 8 METROPOLITAN BLOCK, OPP. POST OFFICE. 1-3/4 acres of land, \$500. Very good, all fenced and cleared, corner lot, small barn and stable, in the city and close to water.

BEAUMONT BOGGS. REAL ESTATE AGENT. 4 FORT STREET. Established 1880. Phone 30. JAMES BAY-Cottage, large lot fronting Erie and Ontario streets, price \$2,000.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion. WANTED-Nurse girl for afternoons. \$1 per week. Apply to Mrs. J. J. Smith, 1111 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion. FOR SALE-7 roomed house, 2 1/2 acres, barn, chicken houses, fruit trees, 3 acres. Apply R. Boscene, Cedar Hill road, Oak Bay.

FOR SALE-View street, \$250, with two good houses, close in. 10 ACRES-4 cleared, all fine land, close in, \$250 per acre. 20 FEET-On Government street, between Flanagan street and Herald street, \$2,500.

HESTERMAN & CO. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE. BLANCHARD STREET-Fine large corner lot, adjoining New City, \$10,000. JAMES BAY-Good 6 room house, full sized lot, modern conveniences, only \$2,500.

LEE & FRASER. REAL ESTATE AGENTS. 11 TROUNCE AVE., VICTORIA, B. C. BUSINESS PROPERTY. PANDORA AND BROAD STREETS-Known as the Ark, site 30 feet on Pandora and 100 feet on Broad Street; price \$25,000.

VICTORIA AND DISTRICT REALTY CO. 8 METROPOLITAN BLOCK, OPP. POST OFFICE. 1-3/4 acres of land, \$500. Very good, all fenced and cleared, corner lot, small barn and stable, in the city and close to water.

BEAUMONT BOGGS. REAL ESTATE AGENT. 4 FORT STREET. Established 1880. Phone 30. JAMES BAY-Cottage, large lot fronting Erie and Ontario streets, price \$2,000.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion. WANTED-Nurse girl for afternoons. \$1 per week. Apply to Mrs. J. J. Smith, 1111 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion. FOR SALE-7 roomed house, 2 1/2 acres, barn, chicken houses, fruit trees, 3 acres. Apply R. Boscene, Cedar Hill road, Oak Bay.

FOR SALE-View street, \$250, with two good houses, close in. 10 ACRES-4 cleared, all fine land, close in, \$250 per acre. 20 FEET-On Government street, between Flanagan street and Herald street, \$2,500.

HESTERMAN & CO. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE. BLANCHARD STREET-Fine large corner lot, adjoining New City, \$10,000. JAMES BAY-Good 6 room house, full sized lot, modern conveniences, only \$2,500.

LEE & FRASER. REAL ESTATE AGENTS. 11 TROUNCE AVE., VICTORIA, B. C. BUSINESS PROPERTY. PANDORA AND BROAD STREETS-Known as the Ark, site 30 feet on Pandora and 100 feet on Broad Street; price \$25,000.

VICTORIA AND DISTRICT REALTY CO. 8 METROPOLITAN BLOCK, OPP. POST OFFICE. 1-3/4 acres of land, \$500. Very good, all fenced and cleared, corner lot, small barn and stable, in the city and close to water.

BEAUMONT BOGGS. REAL ESTATE AGENT. 4 FORT STREET. Established 1880. Phone 30. JAMES BAY-Cottage, large lot fronting Erie and Ontario streets, price \$2,000.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion. WANTED-Nurse girl for afternoons. \$1 per week. Apply to Mrs. J. J. Smith, 1111 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion. FOR SALE-7 roomed house, 2 1/2 acres, barn, chicken houses, fruit trees, 3 acres. Apply R. Boscene, Cedar Hill road, Oak Bay.

FOR SALE-View street, \$250, with two good houses, close in. 10 ACRES-4 cleared, all fine land, close in, \$250 per acre. 20 FEET-On Government street, between Flanagan street and Herald street, \$2,500.

HESTERMAN & CO. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE. BLANCHARD STREET-Fine large corner lot, adjoining New City, \$10,000. JAMES BAY-Good 6 room house, full sized lot, modern conveniences, only \$2,500.

LEE & FRASER. REAL ESTATE AGENTS. 11 TROUNCE AVE., VICTORIA, B. C. BUSINESS PROPERTY. PANDORA AND BROAD STREETS-Known as the Ark, site 30 feet on Pandora and 100 feet on Broad Street; price \$25,000.

VICTORIA AND DISTRICT REALTY CO. 8 METROPOLITAN BLOCK, OPP. POST OFFICE. 1-3/4 acres of land, \$500. Very good, all fenced and cleared, corner lot, small barn and stable, in the city and close to water.

BEAUMONT BOGGS. REAL ESTATE AGENT. 4 FORT STREET. Established 1880. Phone 30. JAMES BAY-Cottage, large lot fronting Erie and Ontario streets, price \$2,000.

Somebody Will Make \$25. per hour to-day by reading and answering real estate advertisements. "It might as well be you." See Times Lists.

HESTERMAN & CO. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE. BLANCHARD STREET-Fine large corner lot, adjoining New City, \$10,000. JAMES BAY-Good 6 room house, full sized lot, modern conveniences, only \$2,500.

LEE & FRASER. REAL ESTATE AGENTS. 11 TROUNCE AVE., VICTORIA, B. C. BUSINESS PROPERTY. PANDORA AND BROAD STREETS-Known as the Ark, site 30 feet on Pandora and 100 feet on Broad Street; price \$25,000.

VICTORIA AND DISTRICT REALTY CO. 8 METROPOLITAN BLOCK, OPP. POST OFFICE. 1-3/4 acres of land, \$500. Very good, all fenced and cleared, corner lot, small barn and stable, in the city and close to water.

BEAUMONT BOGGS. REAL ESTATE AGENT. 4 FORT STREET. Established 1880. Phone 30. JAMES BAY-Cottage, large lot fronting Erie and Ontario streets, price \$2,000.

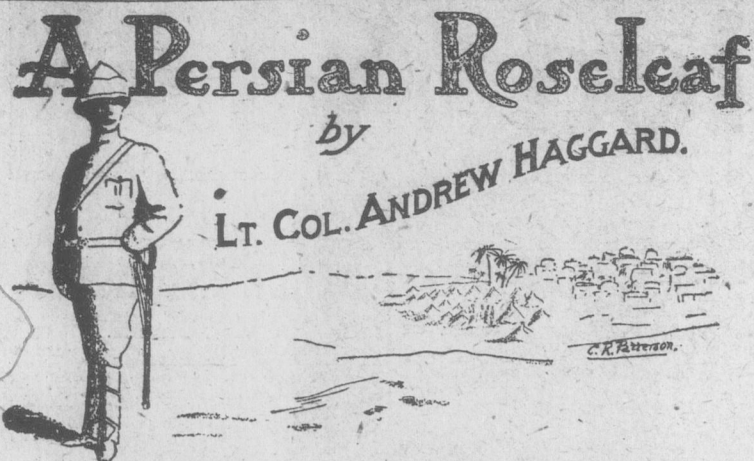
W. Y. McCARTER. REAL ESTATE AGENT. 18 TROUNCE AVE., VICTORIA, B. C. FOR SALE. NIAGARA STREET-Cottage, 6 rooms, bath and pantry, 3 bedrooms, an excellent lot, \$2,500.

E. C. B. BAGSHAW. REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENT. 31 FORT ST. PHONE 918. FARMS-Several very desirable fruit farms at reasonable prices.

W. Y. McCARTER. REAL ESTATE AGENT. 18 TROUNCE AVE., VICTORIA, B. C. FOR SALE. NIAGARA STREET-Cottage, 6 rooms, bath and pantry, 3 bedrooms, an excellent lot, \$2,500.

E. C. B. BAGSHAW. REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENT. 31 FORT ST. PHONE 918. FARMS-Several very desirable fruit farms at reasonable prices.

W. Y. McCARTER. REAL ESTATE AGENT. 18 TROUNCE AVE., VICTORIA, B. C. FOR SALE. NIAGARA STREET-Cottage, 6 rooms, bath and pantry, 3 bedrooms, an excellent lot, \$2,500.



A Persian Roseleaf

by
LT. COL. ANDREW HAGGARD.

CHAPTER XX.
A New Source of Danger.

"They have changed the Muezzin at the mosque, Fatima," remarked Mirza Ali, as he sat down on the sofa upon which his daughter had spread the evening meal.

"Yes, father."

"They have changed the Muezzin at the mosque, Rabeh Abdallah," remarked Mirza Ali again, with evident emphasis, a minute later.

"Indeed, Hadji, well, that cannot affect us," replied Rothiemay, with surprise at his father's insistence.

"It has affected us," responded the Hadji—"it has affected Fatima, who will have to be constantly veiled after this. The last Muezzin was, as is the custom, blind; he is ill, attacked with the hawa asfar, cholera, they say—the new one can see."

"How can that matter to me?" inquired Fatima tremulously, although she knew that the recent love scene could not have been overlooked.

"Ibrahim Redwan, the greatest buccar in New Donzola, is the new Muezzin, and he is talking about what he can see from the minaret which he has among other remarks made by this 'Iden al keb'—this son of a dog—is that he saw my daughter this morning unveiled, at the lattice window of the room in which he, with the other Derivishes, knew Rabeh Abdallah to be. I told the Cadi that he lied, and that it was a poor fruitseller, one of those Egyptian women with yellow faces, that I had brought in with me from the bazaar. I said, further, that it was contrary to law and religion for any Muezzin to be employed who was able to overlook the flat housetops of the faithful, where women are apt to be unveiled at their windows. I insisted that it was a scandal."

"What did the Cadi reply, father?"

"He agreed that it was wrong as a rule, but said that it is unlawful when no qualified blind man can be found to call to prayer. And, in New Donzola, they have no other blind man at all. He has therefore been obliged to appoint Ibrahim. He will be reprimanded severely for talking, but the harm has been done. We are liable to a sudden visit from the religion police, therefore, Fatima, my daughter, I grieve to say that in this apartment you must always wear your shahara in future."

"With pleading eyes, the girl looked up."

"But not at night, my father! no one will come in suddenly at night, especially as the door is locked."

"Probably not, but I do not know how much can be seen through the lattice work from the minaret, when the lights are lit, and it would be too hot if we hung blankets or sheets before the window. In addition to what, if anyone should come on purpose to spy, they would notice the screen, or, if we removed it, notice the nails and string by which it had been fastened. Therefore, sorry as I am to insist, I really think that you must be veiled in this apartment after-night. We cannot trust these sons of pigs further than we can see them, in a country where every man—and woman too—is spying upon an another."

"I shall remain in my own apartment then altogether," replied Fatima pettishly.

"Would not that be rather unkind to our guest?—not but that, on this date he will be able to get on without having his wound dressed any more, but he has been getting on splendidly with the Guletian lately, and you will not miss our little Fatima, Rabeh Abdallah?"

"Indeed I should, Hadji, and now that I know so well the features of one who has treated me as though I were his own brother, I shall also grieve to be only able to guess at them."

"Yes, quite like his brother," the Hadji made his remark with a friendly and humorous glance at first one and then the other. His meaning was so plain that Rothiemay smiled, and he winked, while Fatima flushed so prettily that she looked more lovely than ever.

During the days that followed, however, Fatima remained religiously veiled, and the more so that, on one pretext or another, men were always visiting the Hadji, or coming to listen to the edifying reading of Rabeh Abdallah.

It was very hard upon the lovers, although occasionally, for a mere second or two, Fatima contrived to allow her face to be seen—and perchance even her rosy lips to be felt—just for fear that her features should be forgotten entirely. This was but sad, however, as not only did she like to disobey her father, but both Rothiemay and herself realized the frightful risk ran in that land of spies, where the most unforeseen events occasionally happened even in the sanctity of the household.

This Lord Rothiemay found himself to be much in the same condition as the poet Saadi, after seeing the beautiful girl who succored him when almost dying from the heat of autumn in his native city of Shiraz. He endeavored to relieve his feelings by reading the story aloud, in Persian, to the black, veiled and unshapely figure that now bore him company.

"Suddenly, from the shade of the portico of a house, I beheld a female form, whose beauty it is impossible to tongue of eloquence to describe; inasmuch that it seemed as if the dawn were rising in the obscurity of night, or as if the waters of immortality were issuing from the land of darkness. She held in her hand a cup of snow-water, into which she sprinkled sugar, and mixed it with the juice of the grape. I know not whether what I perceived was the fragrance of rosewater, or that she had the satisfaction of knowing that she had no more to do with the cause of the detained Derivishes. After his long confinement, Reginald found relief in employment, of any kind, his health soon became completely restored while pursuing his new avocations.

The cartridges in the arsenal were stored in wooden crates, boxes, which had formerly belonged to the Egyptian government, of been left behind at various points by Lord Rothiemay's army. A considerable number of these were already filled and stored with good reliable cartridges, which were employed by the Derivishes, the Hadji and Lord Rothiemay took the opportunity during leaving of exchanging their new cartridges, which were so festive, for the good ones which had been made while Ibrahim Nadea was alive, keeping a good supply of the latter lying about handy open boxes. Those of which the cases were likely to split when fired were, on the contrary, screwed down and put away.

"How wise was this precaution," became apparent. The truculent Emir, Suleiman el Kebir, persisted, in spite of his reported boldness, in looking upon Rabeh Abdallah with suspicion.

"How," he said, "comes it that this man, who was one of our enemies fighting against us, is employed in our arsenal? It is most improbable that he will work loyally for us. If he is a seer, he is more probably than not a wizard, allied to the evil Jinn, as you instruct him how to put a charm into every cartridge that he constructs, so that it shall burst and hurt the firer."

It was not long before the Emir fled, with the same forebodings as himself, with the result that one evening they repaired in a body to the Cadi, and laid their suspicions before him. Ibrahim as Sheikh, the firm friend of Rabeh Abdallah, who had preserved his daughter from death, reproved them for suspecting the holy man Suleiman el Kebir, however, persisted. Thereupon the Cadi indignantly declared their accusations should be put on the test, and no later, the following morning. The suspicious Emir was triumphant, and said—

"We will make him fire his own cartridges, then if they burst, he will kill himself," and he laughed.

"Tayyibi! Tayyibi!—very good," exclaimed his followers, one of whom suggested that the Cadi should upon no account warn Rabeh Abdallah, or even the Hadji Mirza Ali.

"I would not dishonor either of them by doing so," it is quite unnecessary," remarked the Cadi, with his most severe manner.

The next morning, when the Hadji and his assistant arrived at the gates of the building which was the arsenal, they found a crowd, consisting of all the Derivishes in New Donzola, armed with their broad-bladed spears, their long cross-handled swords, this assembly was a very truculent appearance. At the head was the Cadi, who, however, was unarmed.

Seeing the surprise on the faces of the new comers, after exchanging the customary "salam" with them, the Cadi explained—

"Seyyid el Hadji, and you, my friend, Rabeh Abdallah, these evil-disposed persons, at the instigation of the Emir Suleiman el Kebir, have been uttering slanders unworthy of true believers, and especially when directed against you, who are the most blessed of Allah, and the other is the especially favored of Allah."

"Neither of these were procurable in New Donzola, but he fortunately had retained untouched a small brandy flask which had been in an inner pocket of his robe, and which he had never observed by the Derivishes at the time that he had been wounded. He knew that there were plenty of hot brandy bottles in the arsenal, and he determined not to let the Cadi see what he was doing, but to rapidly make a decoction, by dissolving some of these bottles in brandy. Sending the Cadi and telling him to return in half an hour, he manufactured this potent, and put it into a bottle, before he came back.

Evening was coming on, and the heat therefore not so great but that he was able to accompany Ibrahim as Sheikh to his residence. There he found, the Cadi's wife in tears, and the young girl in the most painful stage of the disease.

"Takkalul—cramp!" he remarked. Then he administered a dose to the child; after which he repeated a whole surah of the Koran. This he accompanied in his hand by a very earnest and unspoken prayer that the maiden's life might be saved. After the repetition of the surah, Rabeh Abdallah, the fiki gave a second dose, and then, standing on the floor, swaying his body to and fro, he "read," that is, said by heart, a second surah. He had in the meantime, while the child was being clothed to be heated in boiling water, which were applied to the child's stomach. After a third and last dose, this improvement having been effected, he continued, and after the repetition of the Fatihah, he left the Cadi's abode, being very ceremoniously reconducted by the grateful Judge.

Upon the following day Ibrahim as Sheikh called early to say that his little girl was so much better that her recovery was certain. The Cadi found Reginald in bed, as his wound had broken out again. This circumstance was perhaps fortunate, as otherwise, with his now enhanced reputation, Lord Rothiemay might have found himself compelled to play the hakeem daily.

CHAPTER XXI.
The Reward of Virtue.

The severity of the epidemic did not continue long in the town of New Donzola, although scattered cases still broke out from time to time. While the fell disease raged in other districts, the rooms occupied by himself and the Hadji, Rabeh Abdallah, and the people in the city were about their avocations as usual.

The Hadji now commenced taking Lord Rothiemay with him to his factory, where he was unobtrusively the son made of his guest his principal assistant. This he was able the more to do, as he was not excitedly commended from the fact that Ibrahim Nadea, his only real mechanic, had died during the epidemic. The other workmen being all waters untroubled machines, employed chiefly in filling the cartridges or moulding bullets, it became a simple matter for Rothiemay to construct the carriage cases in such a manner that the greater number would prove defective. Thus both he and the Hadji

also, whereupon Mirza Ali remarked haughtily—

"Since the death of Ahmed of Deeb, I am the commander here, and these are my orders. The Cadi and any other man who dares to disobey the Emir Suleiman, will follow me into the arsenal, while Rabeh Abdallah remains without. There I will explain to the Emir the cartridges which he kept show them the old ones, made under my orders by the late Ibrahim Nadea, and this new one, being constructed under the supervision of the fiki, Rabeh Abdallah. Each of us will select a cartridge from these latter, and we will fire them, and we will see if the Emir is afraid of charms, let him fire last of all."

The present considered that these words were just, with the exception of Suleiman, who, afraid of being put to shame, interposed—

"My position is next in command to the Emir, and I claim the right to fire next after him."

"As you like," replied Mirza Ali; but when he saw that the Emir was not to be deterred, he said—

"No, Emir Suleiman," pronounced Ibrahim as Sheikh with a forbidding frown, "you came to me as Cadi in my matter, and as it is my duty to decide. Since you have refused to accept the two tests already offered, my decision is that you are to fire last, or else retire here at once."

"And appear a coward!" retorted Suleiman.

"You have already displayed your fear," replied the Cadi, coldly, and while the Emir bit his lip, gravely led the way into the arsenal, from the doorway of which he called the names of seven other men at random, who followed him into the arsenal, holding a cartridge apiece, and some rifles being brought, repaired to a clear space, where a paper was fixed upon a tree to aim at.

Now it was that Lord Rothiemay showed his diplomacy, for he did not wish to make a determined enemy of Suleiman.

"Saadat el Kadil," he remarked, "I wish to say that I bear no grudge to the Emir, as he has wrongly inferred, that I think of his life, and I am allowed to fire the first shot, and to be followed by the Emir, which he had selected for himself. Also, if you know me, you know that I am a decided man, I think it right that Suleiman el Kebir should be allowed to fire according to his rank. You yourself might shoot at him, and I am sure that there can be no suspicion at all to anybody."

"Be it so, my friend," responded the Cadi. In the fight at Abasar, and in the building which you showed me the bravery of Rastum, and you now display the generosity of Hatim Tahtayyibi accordingly fired first, and almost struck the knife by the paper was fastened to the tree. The Hadji, spring next, struck the paper, and the Emir, who was the turn of Suleiman, whose good temper was entirely restored when his bullet hit the mark likewise, although a little high. Of the others, some whom high and some missed the palm tree altogether, but, as good luck would have it, the Emir's shot was so true, that he fell among the four hundred rounds expended. This was quite an unusual event with the Derivishes' arms, and the Emir, who was so frequently wont to be reeled off and failed to explode.

In this manner was a great danger averted, and the Emir, after the shooting contest, Suleiman el Kebir had himself the generosity to ask the forgiveness of Rabeh Abdallah, and to beg pardon for the mischief of the prompting of an evil Jinn.

He proved to be also not above asking a favor of the man whom he had suspected, and he begged that he should ever be summoned to the presence of the Khalifa Abdullah, he would not divulge the fact that he it was, however, that the Emir, as Sheikh, who had commanded the force driven back from Amara.

After leaving his late accuser in Karama, he returned to the Emir, who, after the shooting contest, Suleiman el Kebir had himself the generosity to ask the forgiveness of Rabeh Abdallah, and to beg pardon for the mischief of the prompting of an evil Jinn.

He proved to be also not above asking a favor of the man whom he had suspected, and he begged that he should ever be summoned to the presence of the Khalifa Abdullah, he would not divulge the fact that he it was, however, that the Emir, as Sheikh, who had commanded the force driven back from Amara.

After leaving his late accuser in Karama, he returned to the Emir, who, after the shooting contest, Suleiman el Kebir had himself the generosity to ask the forgiveness of Rabeh Abdallah, and to beg pardon for the mischief of the prompting of an evil Jinn.

He proved to be also not above asking a favor of the man whom he had suspected, and he begged that he should ever be summoned to the presence of the Khalifa Abdullah, he would not divulge the fact that he it was, however, that the Emir, as Sheikh, who had commanded the force driven back from Amara.

After leaving his late accuser in Karama, he returned to the Emir, who, after the shooting contest, Suleiman el Kebir had himself the generosity to ask the forgiveness of Rabeh Abdallah, and to beg pardon for the mischief of the prompting of an evil Jinn.

He proved to be also not above asking a favor of the man whom he had suspected, and he begged that he should ever be summoned to the presence of the Khalifa Abdullah, he would not divulge the fact that he it was, however, that the Emir, as Sheikh, who had commanded the force driven back from Amara.

After leaving his late accuser in Karama, he returned to the Emir, who, after the shooting contest, Suleiman el Kebir had himself the generosity to ask the forgiveness of Rabeh Abdallah, and to beg pardon for the mischief of the prompting of an evil Jinn.

He proved to be also not above asking a favor of the man whom he had suspected, and he begged that he should ever be summoned to the presence of the Khalifa Abdullah, he would not divulge the fact that he it was, however, that the Emir, as Sheikh, who had commanded the force driven back from Amara.

After leaving his late accuser in Karama, he returned to the Emir, who, after the shooting contest, Suleiman el Kebir had himself the generosity to ask the forgiveness of Rabeh Abdallah, and to beg pardon for the mischief of the prompting of an evil Jinn.

He proved to be also not above asking a favor of the man whom he had suspected, and he begged that he should ever be summoned to the presence of the Khalifa Abdullah, he would not divulge the fact that he it was, however, that the Emir, as Sheikh, who had commanded the force driven back from Amara.

After leaving his late accuser in Karama, he returned to the Emir, who, after the shooting contest, Suleiman el Kebir had himself the generosity to ask the forgiveness of Rabeh Abdallah, and to beg pardon for the mischief of the prompting of an evil Jinn.

He proved to be also not above asking a favor of the man whom he had suspected, and he begged that he should ever be summoned to the presence of the Khalifa Abdullah, he would not divulge the fact that he it was, however, that the Emir, as Sheikh, who had commanded the force driven back from Amara.

After leaving his late accuser in Karama, he returned to the Emir, who, after the shooting contest, Suleiman el Kebir had himself the generosity to ask the forgiveness of Rabeh Abdallah, and to beg pardon for the mischief of the prompting of an evil Jinn.

He proved to be also not above asking a favor of the man whom he had suspected, and he begged that he should ever be summoned to the presence of the Khalifa Abdullah, he would not divulge the fact that he it was, however, that the Emir, as Sheikh, who had commanded the force driven back from Amara.

After leaving his late accuser in Karama, he returned to the Emir, who, after the shooting contest, Suleiman el Kebir had himself the generosity to ask the forgiveness of Rabeh Abdallah, and to beg pardon for the mischief of the prompting of an evil Jinn.

He proved to be also not above asking a favor of the man whom he had suspected, and he begged that he should ever be summoned to the presence of the Khalifa Abdullah, he would not divulge the fact that he it was, however, that the Emir, as Sheikh, who had commanded the force driven back from Amara.

After leaving his late accuser in Karama, he returned to the Emir, who, after the shooting contest, Suleiman el Kebir had himself the generosity to ask the forgiveness of Rabeh Abdallah, and to beg pardon for the mischief of the prompting of an evil Jinn.

He proved to be also not above asking a favor of the man whom he had suspected, and he begged that he should ever be summoned to the presence of the Khalifa Abdullah, he would not divulge the fact that he it was, however, that the Emir, as Sheikh, who had commanded the force driven back from Amara.

After leaving his late accuser in Karama, he returned to the Emir, who, after the shooting contest, Suleiman el Kebir had himself the generosity to ask the forgiveness of Rabeh Abdallah, and to beg pardon for the mischief of the prompting of an evil Jinn.

He proved to be also not above asking a favor of the man whom he had suspected, and he begged that he should ever be summoned to the presence of the Khalifa Abdullah, he would not divulge the fact that he it was, however, that the Emir, as Sheikh, who had commanded the force driven back from Amara.

After leaving his late accuser in Karama, he returned to the Emir, who, after the shooting contest, Suleiman el Kebir had himself the generosity to ask the forgiveness of Rabeh Abdallah, and to beg pardon for the mischief of the prompting of an evil Jinn.

He proved to be also not above asking a favor of the man whom he had suspected, and he begged that he should ever be summoned to the presence of the Khalifa Abdullah, he would not divulge the fact that he it was, however, that the Emir, as Sheikh, who had commanded the force driven back from Amara.

After leaving his late accuser in Karama, he returned to the Emir, who, after the shooting contest, Suleiman el Kebir had himself the generosity to ask the forgiveness of Rabeh Abdallah, and to beg pardon for the mischief of the prompting of an evil Jinn.

He proved to be also not above asking a favor of the man whom he had suspected, and he begged that he should ever be summoned to the presence of the Khalifa Abdullah, he would not divulge the fact that he it was, however, that the Emir, as Sheikh, who had commanded the force driven back from Amara.

After leaving his late accuser in Karama, he returned to the Emir, who, after the shooting contest, Suleiman el Kebir had himself the generosity to ask the forgiveness of Rabeh Abdallah, and to beg pardon for the mischief of the prompting of an evil Jinn.

He proved to be also not above asking a favor of the man whom he had suspected, and he begged that he should ever be summoned to the presence of the Khalifa Abdullah, he would not divulge the fact that he it was, however, that the Emir, as Sheikh, who had commanded the force driven back from Amara.

After leaving his late accuser in Karama, he returned to the Emir, who, after the shooting contest, Suleiman el Kebir had himself the generosity to ask the forgiveness of Rabeh Abdallah, and to beg pardon for the mischief of the prompting of an evil Jinn.

He proved to be also not above asking a favor of the man whom he had suspected, and he begged that he should ever be summoned to the presence of the Khalifa Abdullah, he would not divulge the fact that he it was, however, that the Emir, as Sheikh, who had commanded the force driven back from Amara.

After leaving his late accuser in Karama, he returned to the Emir, who, after the shooting contest, Suleiman el Kebir had himself the generosity to ask the forgiveness of Rabeh Abdallah, and to beg pardon for the mischief of the prompting of an evil Jinn.

He proved to be also not above asking a favor of the man whom he had suspected, and he begged that he should ever be summoned to the presence of the Khalifa Abdullah, he would not divulge the fact that he it was, however, that the Emir, as Sheikh, who had commanded the force driven back from Amara.

When you know you have a Liver

Fruit-atives let you forget it. Nothing makes you so thoroughly uncomfortable as a torpid liver—and nothing makes you so thoroughly comfortable as Fruit-atives.

Fruit-atives wake up the liver like a cold bath glows the skin—make the liver give up more bile—make the bowels move regularly—clean the stomach—clear up the complexion.

"I have had a good chance to try your Fruit-atives as I have been bed for a week with a bilious attack. I am now getting around fine, thanks to Fruit-atives. I have used nearly a box and they do their special office."

Mrs. E. D. WALLIS, St. Mary's, Ont.

Fruit-atives are the discovery of an Ottawa physician. After years of experimenting, he accidentally found the secret process by which fruit juices can be combined and their medicinal action greatly intensified. It is this secret process which gives Fruit-atives their remarkable powers over the stomach, liver and kidneys.

If you are bilious, constipated, have sick headaches, sick stomach, no appetite, nervous—get well by taking



thence north 80 chains to a point 30 chains west of the southwest corner of No. 12, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains to place of beginning.

No. 13.—Beginning at the southeast corner of No. 12, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 14.—Beginning at the northeast corner of No. 14, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 15.—Beginning at the northeast corner of No. 14, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 16.—Beginning at the northeast corner of No. 14, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 17.—Beginning at the northwest corner of No. 16, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 18.—Beginning at the southwest corner of No. 16, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 19.—Beginning at the southwest corner of No. 16, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 20.—Beginning at the southwest corner of No. 16, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 21.—Beginning at the southeast corner of No. 20, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 22.—Beginning at the southeast corner of No. 20, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 23.—Beginning at the southeast corner of No. 20, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 24.—Beginning at the southeast corner of No. 20, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 25.—Beginning at the southeast corner of No. 20, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 26.—Beginning at the southeast corner of No. 20, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 27.—Beginning at the southeast corner of No. 20, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 28.—Beginning at the southeast corner of No. 20, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 29.—Beginning at the southeast corner of No. 20, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 30.—Beginning at the southeast corner of No. 20, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to place of beginning.

Steedman's SOOTHING Powders

Relieve FEVERISH HEAT. Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc. Preserve a healthy state of the constitution IN CHILDREN.

Please observe the EE IN STEEDMAN'S

CONTAIN NO POISON

Newbro's Herpicide Demonstrator

on Hair and Scalp Treatment

Consultation free. Hours, 10 to 6 o'clock. Do not fail to see her.

CYRUS H. BOWES Chemist 88 GOVERNMENT ST. NEAR YATES STREET.

Notice is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in Rentfrew District:

No. 1.—Commencing at a post marked J. W. McClure and planted on the Equivalment & Nanaimo Railway Land Grant, about 50 yards southeasterly of the 57 1/2-mile post on said Equivalment & Nanaimo line, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 2.—Beginning at the southwest corner of No. 1, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 3.—Beginning at the southwest corner of No. 1, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 4.—Beginning at the southwest corner of No. 1, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 5.—Beginning at the southwest corner of No. 1, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 6.—Beginning at the southwest corner of No. 1, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 7.—Beginning at the southwest corner of No. 1, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 8.—Beginning at the southwest corner of No. 1, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 9.—Beginning at the southwest corner of No. 1, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 10.—Beginning at the southwest corner of No. 1, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 11.—Beginning at the southwest corner of No. 1, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 12.—Beginning at the southwest corner of No. 1, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 13.—Beginning at the southwest corner of No. 1, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 14.—Beginning at the southwest corner of No. 1, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 15.—Beginning at the southwest corner of No. 1, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 16.—Beginning at the southwest corner of No. 1, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 17.—Beginning at the southwest corner of No. 1, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 18.—Beginning at the southwest corner of No. 1, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 19.—Beginning at the southwest corner of No. 1, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

No. 20.—Beginning at the southwest corner of No. 1, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

MURDERED HIS WIFE.

John M. Jan, 2—F. W. Troy, a photograph salesman of Denver, walked into a room at the Hotel Astor, in New York, and without word of warning killed her.

Some time later Troy stepped into an adjoining room and fired a bullet into the right shoulder of Ralph Quinn. He is now in the hospital.

Troy walked quietly away with his revolver in one hand. He was captured without resistance.

FARMERS' SONS WANTED

With knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, \$90 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each province. Apply to the office, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Ass'n, Dept. 20, London, Ont.

\$1.00

LIBERAL

Provincial Campaign

J. A. Macdonald

LIBERAL

Provincial Campaign

J. A. Macdonald

Provincial Campaign

J. A. Macdonald

Provincial Campaign

J. A. Macdonald

Provincial Campaign

J. A. Macdonald

Provincial Campaign

J. A. Macdonald

Provincial Campaign

J. A. Macdonald

Provincial Campaign

J. A. Macdonald

Provincial Campaign

J. A. Macdonald

Provincial Campaign

J. A. Macdonald