

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

VOL. L., NO. 532

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1912

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

DEEP COVE TO BE TERMINUS

B. C. Electric Railway Company Will Build Wharves at Northern End of Saanich Extension

CONNECTING LINE WITH UNION BAY

Residential Townsite will be Established by Tramway Corporation—Ferry Connection with Mainland

Deep Cove will be the terminus of the Saanich extension of the B. C. Electric Railway and a branch line will be built to Union Bay near the north-western end of the peninsula. The announcement of the company's plans has been made by Mr. R. H. Sperling, the general manager in British Columbia, who is at present a visitor in the city.

Both at Deep Cove, the terminus, and at Union Bay, wharves will be built and the former will be all probably be ultimately connected by ferry with the mainland—thereby considerably shortening the journey between this city and Vancouver. The company will carry on both a passenger and freight traffic.

The decision to run a branch line to Union Bay is in connection with an elaborate scheme upon which the company has decided. It has acquired the Meadlands estate with a waterfrontage on Union Bay and this it is proposed to convert into an ideal residential area, laid out along the lines which are now being undertaken at the Uplands Farm. No expense will be spared to carry out this project. The best possible landscape gardener will be engaged and the natural beauties of the estate retained and developed.

When the road is built and the ferry line is placed on the market and it is anticipated to become the residence of many wealthy Victorians, who will make the trip to the city daily to pursue their avocations.

Ferry Terminals

The announcement that ferry terminals will be established at Deep Cove opens up a new phase of transportation, as far as the Island is concerned. With the establishment of such connection with Vancouver the journey between Victoria and that city will have been reduced to less than four hours. Whether the electric company will establish its own ferry service or work in conjunction with a railway has not yet been announced. Mr. Sperling stated that he anticipated the enterprise of the company in opening up the Saanich peninsula would prove a great stimulus to settlement in that district.

At both Deep Cove and Union Bay there is good anchorage and the location of the former place justifies the belief that a port of no inconsiderable importance will spring up there.

Work on the Saanich extension has been carried as far as the 18-mile post and it will be pursued without cessation until completion. By autumn next it is hoped to have the suburban road in operation and the other projects of the company on the peninsula well under way.

Sperling is in the city for the purpose of watching over the interests of his company in connection with the proposed amendments to the Vancouver city charter, which is at present engaging the attention of the legislature. With regard to the company's franchise question in that city, the recently elected municipal council are discussing the matter with a view to crystallizing their opinions and when a decision is reached a conference will be held with officials of the B. C. Electric Railway in the hope that an amicable agreement may be reached.

Thief Meets Death

VANCOUVER, Feb. 3.—Fleeing from arrest after stealing some articles from a house, F. Cottitt, an Italian, boarded a boat on False Creek tonight, but hardly had he reached midstream when he fell overboard and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

Watching Chinatown

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 3.—A vigilant patrol of Portland north and south Chinatowns is in force tonight. Many policemen and plain clothes men are on duty in readiness for any trouble that may occur, but all is quiet. There are no indications of an outbreak. Many Chinese are keeping close at home, and the usual places of congregation are less favored than usual. Aside from this latter feature there is nothing to indicate that there is anything unusual in the atmosphere in these quarters.

Longboat "Coming Back"

EDINGBURGH, Scotland, Feb. 3.—After running a splendid race for fifteen miles against Hans Holmer, of Canada, and Kohelmaier, the Finlander, who won the Powder Mill marathon here about a month ago, Tom Longboat, the Canadian Indian, won by two feet. It was a great race from the start. Longboat's time was one hour 20 minutes, 4 1/2 seconds. The prize was \$375.

SEID BING MURDER

Two Chinese Suspects Under Arrest in Portland Are Bound Over to Keep the Peace

PORTLAND, Feb. 3.—In the municipal court today Judge Taswell bound over to keep the peace Wong Si and Lew Soon, who are under arrest on a charge of murder in connection with the death of Seid Bing in this city on the night of December 10.

In a statement to the detectives and to a deputy of the district attorney's office today, Lew Soon admitted that he knew of Oi Sen and Wong Si Sam, but denied any connection with the murder of Seid Bing. He said he came to Portland eight months ago from San Francisco, and that for eight years previous he had been president of the Hop Sing tong in that city. He met Oi Sen shortly after his arrival here, but was not well acquainted with the woman. Lew Soon stated that there had been trouble between his wife and Oi Sen, and he had not seen much of her since November.

The Portland police have asked the police department of San Francisco to investigate Lew Soon's record in California.

Use of Term "Scab"

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 3.—To call a non-union man a "scab," when accompanied with other uncomplimentary terms, is a breach of the peace and will be punished accordingly, ruled Judge Taswell today after a week's deliberation. The mere use of the word unaccompanied by abusive adjectives, is not a punishable offence, according to the court.

AGED MINISTER PASSES AWAY

Rev. J. M. Macleod, for Many Years in Charge of Presbyterian Church in Vancouver, Dead at Age of 87

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 3.—The death of Rev. J. M. Macleod, one of the best known old-timers in British Columbia, occurred in this city today at the age of 87. He was born in 1825, and had been in Vancouver since 1889, and his death, occurring within a few days of that of Rev. H. G. Fienes-Clinton, forms a coincidence upon which old-timers of the city comment with sadness.

Rev. Mr. Macleod's birthplace was West River, Nova Scotia. He was educated at Pictou academy, and having been ordained in 1853 he went to his first charge in Prince Edward Island. For eighteen years he worked in Charlottetown in charge of Zion church.

In 1889 he came to Vancouver and took charge of a mission station. This station afterwards developed into Zion church, which in the process of time was amalgamated with what is now the First Presbyterian church. Rev. Mr. Macleod frequently recalled how his first service in Vancouver was held in the old Imperial opera house. He retired from the active ministry about 1903, after celebrating his fiftieth year.

He leaves a widow and six children, Mrs. G. D. Thomson of Moncton, N. B., Mrs. A. E. Kealey, of North Vancouver, and Messrs. F. P. Macleod and Eben Macleod of Chicago, Ernest E. Macleod of Spokane, and John M. Macleod of Victoria.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday.

Russians Killed by Shell

TABRIZ, Persia, Feb. 3.—A Russian officer and five men belonging to the Russian guard stationed here were killed today and seven other soldiers were wounded by the explosion of a shell which a Persian citizen was delivering at the Citadel in pursuance of the recent order that the inhabitants of the city were to surrender all arms and ammunition in their possession.

U. S. Ambassador to France

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Former Governor Myron T. Herrick, probably will be appointed ambassador to France to succeed Robert Bacon, who resigned recently to become a fellow in the Harvard corporation. This was learned on reliable authority today, following Mr. Herrick's appearance at the White House, where he launched with President Taft.

Fire in Cotton Cargo

NORFOLK, Feb. 3.—With a fire burning so fiercely in her holds that her crew could not stoke the boilers, the British steamer Consols, of Liverpool, with a valuable cargo of cotton from Galveston, bound to Hamburg, tonight is being towed with all possible speed to Hampton Roads. The vessel was picked up by the British steamer Castle Eden, from Savannah bound to Danis ports.

Another Gold Excitement

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 3.—The report that a large number of men and women are holding ground at South Fork river, near here, by force of arms, was greatly exaggerated. A few persons, believing that the ground is rich in gold, are encamped, but there is no evidence that they are in danger of forcible ejection, and all are peaceable. The stories of rich deposits of gold attracted great attention, but so far there have been no discoveries of value.

PREPARATIONS TO KEEP PEACE

Large Military Force Will Be Employed in Belfast on February 8th, Day of Home Rule Meeting

LORD MAYOR REQUESTS PARK ACCOMMODATION

Report That From 60,000 to 80,000 Men Will Gather in City with Object of Preventing the Demonstration

BELFAST, Feb. 3.—The Lord mayor of this city has sent a requisition to the parks committee to provide accommodation for 5,000 troops, who are to concentrate here on Feb. 8, the day of the home rule demonstration at which Winston Spencer Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, are to speak.

At a meeting of the parks committee, the Lord Mayor requested that such strong opposition that the committee adjourned without making a decision to Feb. 5.

Elaborate arrangements have been made by which on the day of the home rule meeting those parts of the city in

SIR EDWARD CARSON

Leader of the Irish Anti-Home Rulers.

which disturbances are likely to occur, will be placed practically in the hands of the military, who will line the main thoroughfares leading to Celtic park and guard the intersecting streets.

Many Thousands Will Gather

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Morning Post's Belfast correspondent is responsible for the statement that from 60,000 to 80,000 men will gather at Belfast next Thursday, the date of the proposed Home Rule meeting, animated by intense hatred over what they regard as the treachery of Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the Admiralty and Lord Pirrie, in advocating Home Rule for Ireland. The correspondent says 30,000 will be armed with revolvers and a great majority of them also with shotguns.

NAVY OFFICES

Accountant for Halifax Navy Yard and Technical Officer for Wireless Telegraph Are Wanted

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—The civil service commission is advertising for two appointments in the naval service. One is accountant of the navy yard at Halifax with a salary of \$1,800, and the other is technical officer in the wireless telegraph branch, with an initial salary of \$1,800.

RUSSIAN CHURCH IS STIRRED UP

Dismissal and Exile of Bishop Hermogenes for Insubordination Arouses Much Comment Among Orthodox

IMPERIAL DECREE IS RESPONSIBLE

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—The dismissal of Bishop Hermogenes from the Saratoff diocese and his exile to the Selafirovskiy monastery for insubordination has raised the question as to the manner in which the Russian church is governed. The Holy Synod last week was subjected to such violent criticism in orthodox circles that it felt obliged to publish a statement tonight with the object of clearing itself of responsibility. The statement points out that the nomination of the bishops to assist in the synod and their election to episcopal rank as well as their deprivation of both these honors, belongs solely to the imperial prerogative. The council of bishops, the assembly of which is urged in many quarters, is incompetent to deal with such matters.

CHAIRMAN OF HOBOS

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—James Eda How, of St. Louis, the "millionaire hobo" today was chosen national chairman of the Unskilled, Migratory and Casual Workers' Association of the United States.

Pronouncement for Mr. Taft

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—An effort to endorse Theodore Roosevelt for the presidential nomination was defeated, while a resolution commending President Taft and his administration was adopted at the Cook county, Chicago, Republican convention today.

EVIDENCE AGAINST PACKERS

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Further confirmation of the government's charge that there was concerted co-operation in the exchange of selling prices and margins between the Chicago packers and the Sherman law was given today at the trial of the defendants before U. S. District Judge George A. Carpenter. Leadore A. Snyder, assistant manager of the National Packing Co., with headquarters at Boston, admitted having seen weekly summaries of business for New York and Boston giving sales made by Armour and Co., Morris and Co., Swift and Co. and the National Packing Co.

ADDITIONS TO GERMAN NAVY

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—Fifteen thousand bluejackets are to be added to the German navy by the new naval bill about to be introduced in the Reichstag, according to this morning's newspapers. The measure also provides for the commissioning of a third battle squadron. The cost of the strengthening of the navy and army together is estimated to reach over \$25,000,000 annually.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY DISORGANIZED

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—The total disorganization of the artillery branch of the army is reported by the Duma committee on national defence. The committee favors a prompt increase in the appropriations to remedy this condition.

SENTENCED AS SPY

LEIPZIG, Feb. 3.—Bertrand Stewart, a wealthy London lawyer, was today found guilty of espionage and sentenced to three and a half years imprisonment in a fortress. When the verdict was announced Stewart cried out dramatically: "I am innocent, and I want everybody in England to know it."

JUAREZ FORCE TO BE REMOVED

General Orozco's Plans for Restoration of Order in the Northern City—Government Military Arrangements

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 3.—General Pascual Orozco, who reached Juarez shortly after 11 o'clock tonight, came directly to El Paso and went into conference with Colonel E. Z. Steever, commanding the American troops here.

At the conclusion of the conference General Orozco stated that he proposed to remove all mutinous troops from Juarez to Chihuahua, replacing them with loyal men from Villa Villa. This plan is said to be agreeable to the Juarez troops.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 3.—No steps have been taken for the immediate subsection of the mutinous rurales at Juarez. Pascual Orozco, accompanied by a few staff officers, left Chihuahua today for Juarez to use moral force but from no point have more troops been sent, and it is said the rurales who were en route from Chihuahua have turned back. Five hundred regulars will be sent from Fonterey to Chihuahua, and a second detachment of artillery from Mexico city is now on the way there. The forces will be divided into mobile columns of 100 men and with these an attempt will be made to sweep the rebel infected regions. Government officials announced these plans today.

MANCHURIA WANTS INDEPENDENCE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Manchuria wants to be independent if a republican government is established in China. Advice to the state department today from American Consul General Fisher at Mukden says that the Mukden provincial assembly has telegraphed a request to Premier Yuan Shi Kai for independence should a republic be formed.

STORY OF FEUD MERELY MYTH

Chancellor Lloyd George in Speech at Liberal Club Denies Reports of Dissension in Imperial Cabinet

LONDON, Feb. 3.—David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, took occasion today while he was making a speech at the City of London Liberal club to declare that the reported split in the British cabinet was entirely unfounded. He also assured his audience that the alleged feud between himself and Premier Asquith was a myth.

URGES REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Speaking upon reduction of armaments, he said he believed that the present was an advantageous moment to consider this question. It was in the interests of France, Germany, Russia and Great Britain that there should be a better understanding. He continued: "I believe that with candor, frankness and boldness it is attainable. The world would be richer for it. Taxes might be reduced, and the money which would be saved that is now spent on armaments could be devoted to developing the resources of the country and improving the condition of the people. The corner stone of sound finance is peace on earth and goodwill among men."

ADVANCE FUNDS FOR REPUBLIC

Alleged Bargain Made by British and American Capitalists With Leaders of Revolution in China

CONTINGENT ON RECOGNITION

Payment in Oil and Mineral Concessions—Manchuria Asks for Independence in Case Republic is Formed

SHANGHAI, Feb. 3.—Chinese revolutionary chiefs declared today that immediately any world power formally recognizes the proclaimed republic of China as an actually existing state, the Chinese revolutionists will be given \$250,000,000 to support the new nation, a powerful syndicate of American and British financiers, including interests affiliated with the Standard Oil Company, having guaranteed this tremendous sum.

In return for this enormous loan, Manchuria grants to the syndicate a monopoly on the development of oil and mineral wealth in China. Revolutionary leaders consider this a fair plan. But Japanese and Russian financiers are pressing China with counter demands and threaten to interfere if preference is shown Americans. An international squabble may result.

Realizing the futility of the fall of the Manchurian dynasty and the possibility of interference with their plan, the syndicate is demanding quick action. But republican leaders are sparing for time.

The Japanese are angered because the British financiers joined the Americans.

MAY BE CONTRABAND

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Officials of the state department today authorized a statement that the American-British syndicate reported to be offering with the Chinese revolutionists for a monopoly on the oil and mineral development rights in return for a loan of \$250,000,000, had better beware lest they be charged with violations of the neutrality laws.

It was asserted that specific evidence is forthcoming to show that the Americans declared to be financing the deal are not recognized by Washington and the administration under the treaty pledges could not proceed against them.

It is stated that the state department regards the furnishing of money by the same as it would regard the furnishing of arms and ammunition. Its officials denied knowledge of the financial coup.

FROZEN MEAT TRADE

NEW MARKET'S OPENING UP IN EUROPE FOR AUSTRALIAN AND ARGENTINE PRODUCTS

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The announcement that, from the beginning of the New Year the duty on frozen meat imported into Switzerland is altered calls attention to the fact that Australia and the Argentine have, during the last few years, been extending their markets rapidly and considerably, and have begun to build up a business connection with the continent that promises to develop enormously. The duty has been reduced from 25 francs per 100 kilos to 10 francs, so that even now it stands, roughly, at 6d. per stone. This reduction, though, is a notable one, and its cause, and the state of business in continental countries to which it directs attention, have been explained by Mr. Valentine, the manager of the British Standard Produce company, who has played a large part in opening up the foreign markets to the beef and mutton that he ships from Australia.

INJURED IN CAR ACCIDENT

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 3.—Several persons were injured late tonight by the overturning of a street car near the beach. The car had discharged a party of beach resort visitors and started back to town when it struck a switch and turned on its side. Charles McCormick, the motorman, and several passengers were cut by glass and bruised. They were taken to an emergency hospital.

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MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—Ottawa, champion of the N. H. A. in 1911, took the worst trimming in many seasons at the Arena tonight when the Canadiens beat them hopelessly by a score of 5 to 1. Cries of "fake" had been attached to the Canadiens and the Frenchmen were out tonight to give the lie to their accusers. They succeeded. Ottawa after the first period never had a look in and were outplayed, outworked, and outwitted at every turn and finished up the sickliest looking lot of champions that ever came down the pike. The Wanderers also lost, Quebec defeating them by 7 to 2.

FAVORING SMALL DEBTORS

QUEBEC, Feb. 3.—At the meeting of the house yesterday Premier Gouin submitted a government bill abolishing the law costs for debts under \$25. The idea is to put a stop to an abuse by which debtors for small sums are obliged to pay five and ten times the original amount due. In a word, the debtor who owes three or four dollars will not be compelled to settle an account for fifteen or twenty dollars. Premier Gouin also submitted resolutions giving details of increased compensation of jurors. The new rate is \$2 a day. This is an increase of fifty cents a day, which is added travelling expenses.

IN HANDS OF JURY

Trial of Mrs. Hazzard, Accused of Causing Death of Miss Williamson, Is Near Conclusion

SEATTLE, Feb. 2.—The fate of Mrs. Linda Burfield Hazzard, the "starvation doctor" on trial in the Kitsap county superior court at Port Orchard, charged with murder in the first degree, in causing the death of her patient, Miss Claire Williamson, an English heiress, rests with the jury. At the close of the night session the jury retired to deliberate, the judge informing them that a verdict would be reached at any time they were ready to report.

The attorney for the defence consumed nearly all of the day sessions with a review of the evidence.

In his closing argument, Frank H. Kelly of Tacoma, said: "I want you to believe as I do, that there is no proof of this woman having conceived the scheme of bringing about the death of Claire Williamson before the dead woman and her sister had been for at least two weeks under the personal control of the defendant."

"However, the element of lust for the wealth of her patient, jewelry, money, funds in bank and an estate of large proportions, was greater than she could withstand, and commencing with the date Feb. 15, she left no effort undone that would bring about the death of both patients so that she could acquire their fortunes."

The jurors retired soon after ten o'clock, taking with them the 150 exhibits in the case and the judge's advice that they go over the exhibits closely.

MOTORMAN KILLED WHEN TWO CARS CRASH TOGETHER IN THICK FOG—ANOTHER WRECK AT NEW WESTMINSTER

VANCOUVER, Feb. 3.—The trolley of a freight car on the Hastings street line, falling from the wire caused an interurban car tonight to pull up so sharply that a Grandview car following it in the thick fog crashed into it and was partly wrecked. Thomas Anderson, the motorman of the Grandview car, was caught in the wreckage and crushed to death. The passengers escaped injury.

At 11:15 this morning an Eburne car on the B. C. E. road for the New Westminister station, crashed into a Central park car, outbound, at the corner of Columbia and Blackie streets, within a short distance of the New Westminister station. The motorman on the Eburne car was slight injured by flying glass and both cars were badly wrecked. Although both cars were heavily loaded, the passengers escaped injury. The cars were taken to the repair shops and traffic was resumed after a delay of a quarter of an hour.

CAR COLLISIONS ON B. C. E. LINES

Motorman Killed When Two Cars Crash Together in Thick Fog—Another Wreck at New Westminister

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KING AND QUEEN NEARING HOME

Great Naval Display Arranged to Mark Completion of Their Voyage, Expected at Spithead Today

MEDINA ESCORTED BY TWO FLEETS

Two Most Powerful Squadrons in World to Steam Out to Meet Them at Entrance to Roadstead

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A great naval display of Portsmouth in honor of the return home of King George and Queen Mary from their durbar trip is being arranged today. The king and queen are expected to arrive here tomorrow.

The royal liner Medina and her permanent escort, the cruisers Defence, Argyll, Natal and Cochrane, which have been conveyed from Gibraltar by Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's Atlantic fleet, were joined off the Spanish coast today by the home fleet, and tomorrow the two most powerful squadrons in the world will steam out to meet them at the entrance to the famous roadstead known as Spithead.

These squadrons consist of 12 dreadnoughts, the first battle squadron, under Admiral Sir G. A. Callaghan, comprising the Neptune, Superb, St. Vincent, Dreadnought, Collingwood, Vanguard, Bellerophon and Temeraire, and the mighty quartette of battleship cruisers, Invincible, Indefatigable, Imperieuse and Indefatigable, which form the first cruiser squadron under the command of Read-Admiral Lewis Bayly.

Thousands of spectators flocked to Portsmouth today to watch the great warships, which were lined up outside the harbor.

BISHOP OF ATHABASCA DEAD

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Right Rev. George Holmes, Lord Bishop of Athabasca, Canada, died here today from internal hemorrhage.

Wild Not Guilty

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 3.—Judge J. P. Kavanagh, in the state circuit case, instructed the jury in the trial of Louis J. Wilde, of San Diego, charged with embezzlement from the Oregon Trust and Savings Bank, default of this city, to return a verdict of not guilty.

BODY FOUND

GLASGOW, Montana, Feb. 3.—The body of an unknown man was found today in an uncultivated house on a homestead about six miles from here. The house had not been occupied for about four months, and apparently the man had been dead for a month or more, although the body had been preserved by the cold. So far, no evidence of foul play has been discovered.

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BEAT DRUMS TO SAVE TEMPLES

Great Fire Swept Osaka Causing Loss of \$13,000,000—Seventy Killed or Injured—30,000 Homeless

When the gale sweeping the flames which wiped out a large area of Osaka on January 15th and 17th, causing loss of \$13,000,000, killing or injuring 70 persons, and rendering 30,000 homeless, changed from the direct... The fire burned for 15 days...

PREPARATIONS TO KEEP PACE

clubs which will be one foot longer than the police batons. Continuing, the correspondent says the objectors to the meeting have no quarrel with John Redmond or Joseph Devlin, who always have been Nationalists...

FOURTEEN SUNK WITH SUBMARINE

Disaster Overtakes Another Vessel of Class A, British Navy—Sunk by Collision at Spithead

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Feb. 2.—Another of the unfortunate class A submarines of the British navy, two of which had sunk previously, and on board two others of which various members of their crews had been killed or injured in explosions, went to the bottom of the sea today at the entrance of Spithead with a loss of fourteen lives—four lieutenants and ten members of the crew...

IDENTITY ESTABLISHED

Name of Man Whose Body was Found in Harbor Finally Working John Waddell

The identity of the man whose body was found floating in the Inner Harbor on Friday morning was established yesterday when he was identified as John Waddell, until six weeks ago employed in the harness shop of J. Duncan Douglas street. Some of the effects found upon his person were identified by employees of Mr. Duncan. His trunk was being held at the Angel Hotel, Langley street, where he had occupied a room for some time prior to his disappearance.

DEFENCE LEAGUE WORK APPROVED

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught Replies to Address Setting Forth Its Object of Training Youths

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—Replying to an address presented to him by the Canadian Defence League, which sets forth as its object the development of strong citizenship and the physical and military training of the young men and boys of the Dominion, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught said: "I am glad to have the opportunity of meeting the representatives of the Canadian Defence League, and hear some of the objects of your association. These objects are concisely summed up in the last paragraph of your address, and have my full sympathy. The first essential of military training is the production of healthy, disciplined manhood, and no thoughtful person could possibly dispute the desirability of this object. Health and discipline are necessary for our daily life and for the successful conduct of our business, and an effort to secure them for the rising generation cannot be held open to the charge of militarism, which has sometimes been brought ignorantly against associations such as yours. I wish your every success in this work."

FORETOLD IN DREAM

Cardiff Man Gets Warning of Colleague's Death in His Sleep—End Comes Suddenly

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Cardiff, Wales, has been discussing the narrative of a dreamer to whom his colleague's sudden death was foretold in sleep. On Friday last the office staff of the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company, Ltd., at Cardiff docks, left their various duties as usual. E. M. Gedrych, the chief accountant, and Mr. W. Francis, the chief cashier, and Mr. W. Francis, of the accountant's department, leaving about seven o'clock. Shortly after nine o'clock on Saturday, Mr. Francis arrived at the office as usual and when engaged with other members of the staff in getting out the books for the day, he remarked in a smiling way, "What do you think? I had a strange dream last night; I dreamt that Mr. Gedrych is dead." The remark raised a laugh of incredulity. They smiled at such an idea, because Mr. Gedrych was one of the most regular of them at the office for the past 35 years or more.

Five minutes later a telephone message came to the office from Mrs. Gedrych to the effect that her husband was dangerously ill, and asking if Mr. Lloyd, the chief accountant, would kindly run up to see him. This message was passed on by a subordinate to Mr. Lloyd, who had not at this time heard a word about Mr. Francis' dream.

RICE LAKE LANDS

Disputed Possession to Be Inquired Into by a Royal Commission

It is understood that at a recent meeting of the provincial executive, a decision was reached with respect to the disputed possession of the Rice Lake lands, in the district of North Vancouver, over which a three-cornered claim has been in contention during several months past. To sketch the case briefly, the lands in question were granted some time ago by the B. C. Electric Railway company as a part of the inducement offered to the district municipality of North Vancouver to secure construction of the Lynn Valley tram line, the company's intention having been to utilize the acquired area for park purposes, in a manner somewhat similar to the Gorge park here. Later on the city municipality of North Vancouver was created, and inadvertently the Rice Lake lands were conveyed to the city by the district municipality, the tramway company not awakening to the fact of its loss until the transaction had been consummated and ratified by special legislation. Then, being in possession, North Vancouver city declined to surrender. The company appealed to the executive, arguing the equity of the original transaction, and the matter has made its appearance on numerous occasions before the premier and the council. It is understood that the government has now decided upon the appointment of a royal commission to fully investigate all features of the dispute and report its findings to the government.

REVENUE FROM TIMBER SOURCES

Upwards of \$250,000 Towards Provincial Revenue During Month of January—Royalties Collected in 1911

During the single month of January just at an end, a total of upwards of a quarter of a million of dollars was brought to the provincial treasury through the various operations of the timber branch of the lands department. The exact figures as to revenue being \$23,698.26. This large amount includes \$22,611.20 from timber licenses alone, there having been 817 issued for lands west of the Cascade range, producing in charges the sum of \$129,127.40, and \$15 for lands east of the Cascades, with receipts of \$102,483.80. Timber license transfer fees aggregated \$310, penalties \$1,680, 176 coal prospecting licenses \$19,480, and coal prospecting license transfer fees \$185.

In the event of the January record being sustained, 1912 promises to eclipse even the year recently closed, which in its turn set a new mark for British Columbia timber, both as to the cut and the amount of royalty collected. During the past year the timber cut from provincial lands totalled 1,000,000,000 feet as compared with a total of 936,000,000 feet in 1911. Estimating the cost of production at \$15 per M. feet, the expenditure in manufacture of the 1911 timber cut of British Columbia reached \$15,000,000; of the total cut 45,000,000 feet only were exported to the United States. The total collection for the year in royalties and taxes, exclusive of rentals was \$44,332, compared with \$39,588 for the previous twelve months. Intervention is growing greater the longer the revolution lasts. Germany, it may be said, does not look with favor upon the possibility of separate action, either by an individual power or a group of powers. Her objections to such a move are self-evident. Germany believes that the existence of a pledge of the powers only to act in concert in China might prevent any necessity of active intervention, especially if the powers give the necessary weight to their representations at Peking and Shanghai. It has been ascertained whether such an agreement has been proposed by the powers.

The possibility of Germany and the United States drawing together on their oriental policies, in view of the danger of a general scramble for the outlying dependencies in the north and south of the Chinese empire, has been advanced by some persons, familiar with far eastern conditions, but inquiries made today at the German foreign office elicited an answer indicating that this idea has not been entertained there.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS

Mob in Brisbane Requite Severe Treatment from Police—Premier Refuses Troops

MELBOURNE, Feb. 3.—Prime Minister Fisher, of the Commonwealth, has refused the request of the Premier of Queensland for a contingent of militia to suppress the strikers in Brisbane. So riotous have the strikers become that it has been necessary for the police to baton the mobs in the streets. The whole industrial life of the city is practically at a standstill, and the shortage of food is assuming a serious aspect. A conference is in progress between the civic authorities and strike leaders, and it is hoped an agreement will soon be reached so that the disorders will stop. A large stamp mill is to be established in the Strimikameen, most probably on the well known Voligt property.

RECEIVER FAILS TO FIND ASSETS

Insolvent Orchard Companies Go Out of Business Leaving No Tangible Property to Satisfy Bondholders

SEATTLE, Feb. 2.—Receiver Henry J. Wilson at the close of his first day in charge of the officers of the insolvent Columbia River Orchard company, Columbia River Orchards Co. and Washington Orchard and Fruit Co. has been unable to discover any assets. When he opened the suite of offices of the companies he found a safe, telephone and some desks, but no books or records of any kind. The safe soon was levied on at the instance of the company that sold it. The telephone books were turned out to the receiver, who laid claim to the desks and a mob of bondholders clamored at the door. The companies are reported to own the townsite of Wahluke, Grant county, Wash., or the Columbia river, and a power plant there, but these properties are mortgaged for their full value. The holders of bonds of the face value of \$5,000,000 will get nothing. It is estimated that Seattle investors will lose one million dollars, and there are bondholders in every state of the union. Those who bought the bonds early paid par for each \$100 bond. Those who waited got bargains, some as low as 75 cents for \$100 bond having been recorded. Among the bondholders who called on the receiver today was a man who had invested \$4000 in the bonds and another who had paid only \$1 for a \$100 bond and wished to draw the face value.

WOMEN'S EXHIBITION

Great Fair to Be Held in Berlin to Illustrate "Women in Home and Business"

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—Under the patronage of the Kaiserin and the active leadership of Frau Hedwig Heyl, the "Women's Exhibition" because of her name, the "Mother of Berlin," because of her many philanthropic activities, the women of Germany are engaged in preparations for a women's exhibition, which will be called "Woman in Home and Business." The exhibition will be opened on February 24 in the great hall of the Zoological Gardens, and will last for six or seven weeks. It will show the accomplishments of women in every sphere of human activity which she has so far invaded. Music will be provided by a band of lady musicians, who will play, exclusively, compositions written by women. There is to be a library filled only with books whose authors are women, and the exhibition hall will be decorated with paintings made by feminine hands and sculptures by women artists. The role woman have played in the world's wars, not only as Samaritans but as soldiers, will be graphically illustrated. The organizers promise to astonish "the men" by the staggering display of feminine accomplishments in those occupations and professions commonly regarded as the monopoly of the sterner sex by a profusion of facts and figures. Exhibits will be shown to convince the most sceptical observer that women have invaded permanently and successfully the fields of manufacture, commerce, banking, law, literature, medicine, the church, politics, theatre and opera management. To say nothing of the humble callings wherein women and girls have long competed with men. Shortly after the opening of the exhibition the National Congress of German Women will take place for the purpose of discussing pressing feminine topics of the hour, including the question of the army conscript service for women.

BANTAM CHAMPION DEFEATS CHALLENGER

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3.—Like a hornet, Johnny Coulon, the bantam champion, flew at Frankie Conley, the challenger, through twenty rounds of fighting in Vernon today and won the decision. At the end of the twentieth round, Conley, smiling through a mask of blood, offered his arm to be held up as the winner, but Referee Charles E. Jones ignored him and elevated Coulon's arm. The decision pleased the crowd, the betting portion of which had offered as much as two to one against the Kenosha lad, who four weeks ago went out in defeat before Joe Rivers, the Los Angeles 136 pounder. Before the contest started, Promoter Tom McCarrey lined up 41 fighters among them three champions, in the ring. From the first gong in the Coulon-Conley fight the referee had little to do. The boys fought viciously, but broke clean after every clinch.

TRAINING ON EGERIA

Capt. Eddie Tells of Work Being Done to Teach Boys to Be Seafarers on Former Warship. Capt. C. Eddie, speaking of the work being done on board the training ship Egeria in Vancouver harbor said a number of boys are now receiving training on board and more will be added when the funds are increased. The boys turn out about 8 o'clock a. m., wash and scrub their faces, have a cup of tea, then turn to and clean the decks down, polish up the brass work, etc. At eight bells (8 o'clock) they go to breakfast, and thereafter engage in various occupations, notching, squaring, drilling, learning the Morse code, semaphore and other occupations. The lads go ashore for wood and water, sometimes beach-

coming, collecting driftwood along the shore. "Of course all this is tentative just now," Capt. Eddie explained, "but as soon as we have funds, we shall blossom out upon a much larger and more ambitious scale. It is a great thing to have rescued such an interesting old boat as the Egeria from the brokers, and I have myself seen her in all parts of the world. When I was on deck tonight I was recalling one night at Penang when we had a dance aboard her, and everything seemed just the same, or nearly the same about her now, except that some of her then officers are angels now—at any rate let us hope so. I remember one well, a chap named Douglas Brownrigg, a lieutenant, and now a baronet. It is nearly forty years since the Egeria was launched." The captain hopes to take her out into the gulf this summer under sail.

Class A League? PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 3.—Now that the Pacific Coast League has entered this area an effort will be made by Judge W. W. McCredie, president of the Portland Baseball Club, to secure class A rating for the Northwestern League. McCredie bases his claim to the higher classification for this league on the ground that the population of the towns represented exceeds by over 100,000 the total population of the towns composing the Western League.

Indian Reservation Lands WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—After removing disputed features in the bill providing for the sale of the unallotted lands in the Standing Rock Indian reservation in North Dakota and South Dakota, the senate passed that measure today. The lands embrace more than 1,000,000 acres.

St. Louis Republicans ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—The city Republican committee by a vote of 25 to 1 tonight rescinded its recent resolution endorsing Colonel Roosevelt for presidential nomination, and pledged itself to support the nominee of the national Republican convention.

President Taft at Home WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Cheerful, and apparently none the worse for his two thousand mile trip to Ohio and back, President Taft arrived in Washington late today. At the White House much important business awaited the president.

Government of Alaska WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The house committee on territories next Tuesday will hear Governor Clark of Alaska on legislation for that territory. The committee favors a territorial legislature, and the governor is opposed to it.

King's Plate Rules Changed TORONTO, Feb. 1.—The Ontario Jockey Club announces an important change in the conditions of the King's Plate, to go into effect in 1913. Hereafter the rules require that all competitors should be maiden three-year-olds. The new conditions two-year-olds can win races without being disqualified for the big race the following year.

SEEK COMMON MARRIAGE LAW

Committee of Evangelical Alliance Lays Plans for Agitation Towards That End

TORONTO, Feb. 2.—The preliminary plans for a province-wide agitation on the marriage question, looking to a settlement of this vexed issue once and for all, were laid at a meeting of the general committee of the Evangelical Alliance in Canada, this afternoon. The alliance represents the united Protestant forces of the Dominion and is the strongest religious organization in the world. Dr. N. W. Hoyles, the president, was directed to have an interview with Sir James Whitney and arrange for an appointment at an early date when it will be convenient for him to receive a delegation from the alliance. In the meantime meetings will be held in every town and village in the province ending up with a monster mass meeting here on March 1st. A common civil marriage law for the whole Dominion, not the withdrawal of the "no takers" decree, is what the alliance aims at obtaining, and in the militant words of the secretary, "we're going to work until we get it. We don't care a button about the no takers decree," said Rev. E. D. Silcox. "What we want is one marriage law for the whole of the Dominion. If the courts decide that the parliament of Canada has jurisdiction to enact such a law, then the Evangelical Alliance will approach the Dominion government and ask it to give such legislation."

Tong War Breaks Out SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Two Hop Sing Tong men were riddled with bullets fired from an automatic pistol in the hands of a Suet Tong man in Chinatown here tonight.

Mr. Folk Opens Campaign JOPLIN, Mo., Feb. 2.—Joseph W. Folk, former governor of Missouri, formally opened his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination here today. During the next two weeks Mr. Folk will make a campaign in rural Missouri. Calgary Street Railway CALGARY, Alta., Feb. 2.—The street railway management reports that the receipts for the month of January, which were expected to be about double the receipts for the same period in 1911. The figures for January, 1912, are \$37,483. The monthly statement showing expenditures and profits is in the course of preparation, to be issued in a few days.

ULSTER LEADER IS EMPHATIC

Tells Members of Imperial and Constitutional League That Men of Northern Province Will Fight and Win

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Sir Edward Carson was tonight the guest at a dinner of the Imperial and Constitutional League. Replying to a toast proposed by Viscount Castlereagh, he said he was glad to be able to fulfill the engagement, through a somewhat belated reluctance of Mr. Churchill. (Laughter.) Still, he said, another man might still be in the Admiralty found discretion the better part of valour. (Laughter.) Following upon the recent outbreak of imperial loyalty at the Canadian elections, he hoped they had shown no mean contrast within the last few months in Ulster. They were filled with hope, he proceeded. They were ready for battle, longing for it, and they were going to win. (Prolonged cheers.) The men of Ulster meant to fight to preserve the constitution of the United Kingdom. There is only one democracy in Ireland, that of Ulster, and those men are prepared never to surrender their liberties, which they have inherited not from Fenians, but from their Scottish and English forefathers. The men who had built the empire were the men who now determined in Ireland to maintain it, and he did not believe England had become so decadent that she could afford to shoot down her own supporters in order to gratify the wish of the Transvaal brigands who shot her own sons in South Africa. (Cheers.) Sir Edward received the following telegram from a Melbourne meeting: "6,000 loyal citizens assure you moral and material support of the majority of Australians in defence of religious and civil liberty and a united empire. Australia is unchanged since 1906, when 100,000 electors addressed the crown against home rule. Hold the fort for brave Ulster. No surrender."

MURDER OF SEID BING OI Sen, Chinese Woman Arrested in Connection with Case, Implicates Another Portland Chinaman

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 2.—OI Sen, the woman charged with the murder of Seid Bing, a Chinese whose disappearance under the name of Seid Bing, reached here today from Billings, Mont., in charge of Detective Joseph Day, and then, according to the police, began the making of a series of alleged admissions from the room, intermingling them with denials and finally winding up, according to the officers, by asserting that she knows nothing of the crime. As a result of her statement, the police state that they secured information which caused them to take into custody Wong Si Sam, a butcher, and arrested him on a charge of murder. Wong took his arrest placidly, and even good-naturedly, denying all connection with the affair and demurely denying that he had ever seen OI Sen, notwithstanding that the police claim they found one of OI Sen's trunks in Wong's room after he was arrested. A full set of butcher's tools were also found in Wong's room, and though found in Wong's room, and though some of them had stains on them which appeared to be blood, a test developed that they were caused by something else. According to the detectives, the information that led them to take Wong into custody was forthcoming from OI Sen when detectives in examining her baggage found an envelope addressed to Wong. The police assert that OI Sen then told them that Wong came to her rooms about the day the murder is alleged to have been committed and found Seid Bing there. OI Sen is said to have told the officers that she was sent from the room, and that Wong and Seid Bing were locked up for several hours, and that when she went back Seid Bing had left. She says, so say the police, that she did not hear of Seid Bing's death for several days. She is said to have told the police that she went to Billings, where she was arrested at the request of Wong Si Sam. She was expected to stay there unless Wong got into trouble, in which case she was to come back to Portland and testify in his behalf.

Looking for Arrests CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Chicago labor leaders today received from a source not disclosed an intimation that any arrests to be made here as a result of the indictments now supposed to be under consideration by a federal grand jury in Indianapolis would be made on Wednesday of next week. They have arranged that bondsmen will be ready on that day to present bail for their release. A spore of labor leaders have been under surveillance for several days.

Everett's Defaulting Treasurer EVERETT, Feb. 2.—A warrant was sworn out today by the prosecuting attorney for the arrest of Alexander Keay, former city treasurer, on a charge of embezzlement of \$19,000 of the city's money. Keay left Everett early in November, saying that he was going on a hunting trip in the mountains, and has not returned. The state examiner of municipal accounts found on examining Keay's books that he was short \$19,000. He also found in Keay's office numerous magazines containing detective stories that told of the pursuit of fugitives.

Slipping on an icy pavement, R. Barrett, a bricklayer in the employ of the B. C. E. R. Co. at New Westminster, received injuries from which it is feared he may not recover.

LUMBER VANDALISM

English Can Develop on Westland

The Incorporated Vancouver Lumber Association took place at 4 p. m. today. It will be constructed on the west side of Vancouver. The company has authority for amount of English deal. While the action are still for publication of the newly it they make no the near future change effected that part of the tributary to it, are located. In conversation of Victor represented the properties it represented a mill located in Niuma and cleared with timber type. In the first Robertson had of the timber limited the company it developed poses.

Mr. Robertson into any statement in respect to but he allowed it would commence that the investment land has not yet in regard to give but it was leap one pregnant with western part of Messrs. G. H. are both well the city.

FOG AGAIN SHIPPING

Regular Steamers From Terminal This Morning Fog at Vancouver disrupting the shipping. The fog was at the Terminal city wise steamers in hours, and the Joan grounded in line, floater when the fog cleared. The fog was scheduled to day for Seattle, yesterday when it was when passing when endeavoring booms. The steamer Princess Alice of Seattle at 7 a. m. until 11:30 a. m. place of the Char route and proceed to Seattle, owing to fog. Vancouver was disrupted toria was secured, Charlotte's real and the Princess to Vancouver. The afternoon trip was cancelled.

TORONTO, Feb. 3.—Men and women without employment absolutely without and must live as does not apply to the working class in this situation in regard to many cases where girls and are tall general dullness time to well in.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The East End of London is suffering from the effects of the winter. The fog is causing much trouble. The Salvation Army is providing food and clothing for the needy. The police are busy with various cases.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 3.—A man was killed in a street car accident today. The man was crossing the street when he was struck by the car. The driver of the car was not injured.

VERMONT, Feb. 3.—A man was injured in a fall from a ladder today. The man was working on a building when he lost his footing and fell. He is recovering from his injuries.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—A man was injured in a fire today. The fire was caused by a gas leak in a restaurant. The man was trapped in the building when the fire broke out. He is recovering from his injuries.

LUMBER DEAL ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

English Capital Interested to Develop Great Timber Limits on Western Side of the Island

The incorporation of the Western Vancouver Lumber company, which took place at Ottawa a few days ago, may be construed as a significant factor in the development of the western side of Vancouver Island in the near future as it is in that country that the investments of the promoters are placed.

In conversation with Mr. G. H. Robertson of Victoria, the Colonist representative was informed that the properties that had been taken over represented an area of about 90 to 100 miles located in and around Nootka, Nitinat and Clayoquot, all heavily covered with timber of the best possible type.

Mr. Robertson declined to be drawn into any statement of the company's intentions in regard to their possession but he allowed that in the very near future the work of clearing and milling would commence.

Messrs. G. H. and F. V. Robertson are both well known business men in the city.

FOG AGAIN DELAYS SHIPPING AT VANCOUVER

Regular Steamers Unable to Get Away From Terminal City Owing to Thick Weather

Fog at Vancouver again has been disrupting the steamship business at the Terminal City. The regular coastwise steamers were all delayed many hours, and the Princess Charlotte and Joan grounded in the Narrows, both being floated when the tide rose without damage.

Unemployed in Toronto

TORONTO, Feb. 2.—Thousands of men and women in Toronto today are without employment. Hundreds are absolutely without means of their own and must live as best they can.

East Edinburgh Bye-Election

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Polling today in the East Edinburgh bye-election, caused by the death of Sir James Gibson, resulted as follows: J. M. Hogge, Liberal, 5,064; Gordon Hameson, Unionist, 4,139.

Salvation Army Officer Dies

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Col. Elizabeth French, for thirty years one of the leaders of the Salvation Army in this country and England, died at a hospital here today.

Endeavor with Tacoma

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 2.—Catcher Billy Ludwig, a Louisville product, who has played with the St. Louis Nationals, has been sold to the Tacoma club of the Northwestern League.

Vaccination Suit

MONTREAL, Feb. 2.—Mrs. Marie Bolland in a suit started today against the city of Montreal for \$10,000, alleges that her seven-year-old son, Ernest, had lost the use of his left arm as a result of vaccination performed upon his arm by one of the city's physicians in accordance with the compulsory vaccination law.

German Citizenship

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The Federal council approved today of the draft of a

new citizenship code which is of great interest to Germans in America. Citizenship of Germany hereafter will be forfeitable only on account of naturalization in another country or because a man flees from his military service or fails to carry out his military obligations before the age of 32.

Dislike the Flag

VANCOUVER, Feb. 1.—During a labor-socialist meeting tonight in the Dominion hall two British flags which were hung at the rear of the platform were cut down and thrown out of the room.

ADVISE FARMERS TO CO-OPERATE

Mr. Hayward, M. P. P. for Duncan, Delivers Instructive Address to Farmers' Institute Convention

An instructive address on the subject of co-operation among farmers was delivered last week by Mr. Hayward, member for Duncan, before the annual convention of the Farmers' Institute.

In the course of his address, Mr. Hayward said: "I feel rather diffident in addressing an audience such as this, but at the same time I have always taken a great deal of interest in the Farmer's Institute, having been chairman of the first Farmer's Institute ever held in British Columbia, and I think, therefore, that what I may have to say may be of some value to you who are but now considering the movement."

Co-operation is not the only thing that will make for success in farming, but at least it is one of the chief things that will bring agriculture into a better state in the province of British Columbia than it enjoys at the present time.

"In regard to co-operation I would just call attention to the fact that so far as I have been able to see it has operated very successfully in our district, and in many other districts it has done much to put dollars and cents into the farmer's pocket; it has created a friendlier spirit among the farmers, due to the closer association which the effective operation of the idea entails.

"It is true in my opinion that if the farmers joined together they would rule the world. It is absolutely true, but it is likewise true that it is a very hard thing indeed to get the farmers to join together. I regard that—the breeding of a spirit of confidence among the farmers—as one of the chief works of co-operation. Wherever you have a co-operative creamery, or wherever you co-operate in any shape or form you not only increase the quantity of the product, but you also raise the standard of quality, both of which performance being coincidental with an all round reduction in the cost.

"There are hundreds and thousands of farmers who would make butter—and that would be a good thing for the producer and the consumer of butter—if it could be produced on a co-operative principle. The fact that at the present time they have not only to make the butter, but find a market for it, is one of the reasons why so little of that commodity is made.

"If butter was made on the co-operative principle, that is, if all the farmers centralized the production of butter, or the elements of butter, it could be done at a greatly reduced cost to that which at present prohibits them from making that very necessary commodity. It is in the details of the work that

the farmer loses, and it is in these same details that the co-operative creamery would make those losses gains. If you increase the quantity and raise the quality of dairy produce, you at the same time increase their monetary value.

"I would call your attention to the fact that a co-operative creamery can do things that an individual cannot do. A creamery can have a cold storage and take care of its own eggs. It can sell eggs in the market in September and

"Campbell's" Gigantic White Sale

In this sale of dainty Lingerie there are hundreds and hundreds of the prettiest, best garments made in the wide, wide world—because they come from the world's foremost manufacturers—men who pride themselves on their big, airy factories, on the cleanliness and the healthfulness of conditions under which their employes work.

This WHITEWEAR SALE tends to be the most successful of all "Campbell's" undermuslin events, which is as it should be—for

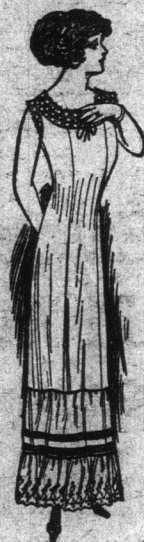
- 1. Our influence in the world's markets has increased wonderfully in the last twelve months.
2. The knowledge of our customers' desires has increased in equal ratio, and,
3. Every ounce of strength and knowledge we possess has been exerted in the right direction, to make this the sale of sales.

Lovely Swiss Underwear

Table listing Ladies' Silk Combinations, Ladies' Silk Combinations, long sleeves and ankle length, and Ladies' Silk Vests with sale prices.

Underskirts

- Ladies' Underskirts of good white cotton with deep flounce and trimmed with cluster tuckings. Sale price 60c
Ladies' Underskirts of good white cotton, flounce of fine lawn, trimmed with narrow tucks, also frill of embroidery. Sale price 75c



- Ladies' Nainsook Corset Covers, neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery. Sale price 35c
Ladies' Corset Covers of fine nainsook, round necks with yoke of all-over embroidery ribbon. Sale price 50c

Whitewear Sale Prices In The Juvenile Section

- CHILDREN'S DRAWERS
Children's White Muslin Drawers, with frill. Whitewear sale price, pair 15c
Two pairs for 25c
MISSIE'S DRESSES
Misses' Sample Lingerie Dresses, for ages of 2 to 12 years. Very handsomely trimmed with embroidery and lace.

Drawers

- Ladies' Fine Cotton Drawers, umbrella flounce, trimmed with hem stitching. Sale price 25c
Ladies' Drawers of fine cotton, with lawn flounce and trimmed with fine tucking. Sale price 30c



Nightdresses

- Ladies' Nightdresses of good strong cotton, slip-over style, edged with lace and ribbon draw, short sleeves. Sale price 75c
Ladies' Extra Strong Cotton Nightdresses, trimmed with cluster tuckings, necks and sleeves edged with ruffle. Sale price 75c



Campbell's

JUST A FEW OF OUR CHOICE SAMPLES LEFT

JUST A FEW OF OUR CHOICE SAMPLES LEFT

NEW STEAMERS FOR JAPANESE

First of Liners Being Built for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will be Ready to Start for Victoria Next June

The Tamba Maru brought news that the first of the new steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha being built for this service, a passenger and freight liner of 6,500 tons, being built by the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding yard of Nagasaki, will be ready to enter service in June and a similar steamer being built at the Kawasaki yards at Kobe will be ready by November.

In consequence of the loss of business as a result of the revolution, to the river steamers on the Yangtze under the Japanese flag the Japanese government is contemplating the granting of an additional subsidy according to advice brought by the Tamba Maru.

Therefore the losses incurred by the company during the past four months in maintaining this service are reported to have reached a considerable amount, and the authorities have come to the conclusion that it is proper to give compensation to the company in appreciation of the great facilities the company has rendered to the public as well as the government.

striking him, Walter Taylor met instant death last week at the flume of the Ferguson Mines, Ltd. His head was crushed in.

The new Sixth avenue Methodist church at New Westminster was formally opened and dedicated on Sunday morning last.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Johnson, of Somers lake, narrowly escaped death in a runaway accident a few days ago. Mr. Johnson being thrown from the seat and wedged in between the whiffletree and the dashboard, where he might easily have been kicked to death.

Superintendent E. J. Huard, of the Timberland Lumber Co., at New Westminster, had the misfortune to catch his clothing in some way in the machinery a few days ago, his right leg being literally torn off as a consequence.

Chief of Police Carpenter of Fenticton has resigned.

A new school building is to be erected at Brilliant, largely for the accommodation of Doukhobor children.

A large timber wolf, the second shot in that locality during a fortnight, was last week killed by Fred Webber, near Denver Canyon.

Mr. MacFall has been chosen as president, and Mr. R. M. Lane as vice-president of the Powell River Conservative association.

The large barns of Charles Kerr on the Maynard farm, near Chilliwack, have been totally destroyed by fire, together with the season's feed, five horses and a variety of agricultural implements.

Worried by financial reverses, Albert Eves, a South Vancouver laborer, committed suicide by hanging himself to his head.

The Granby Consolidated Co. has made an announcement that the building of the big smelter at Goose Bay will begin in the early spring.

Through the top of a falling tree

PROVINCIAL NEWS

The two young sons of M. R. Hill, of Ashcroft had a close call for their lives in westing when they took a drink of hellebore, mistaking the drug for cocoa.

Very fast work is being done on the big G.T.P. trans-Skeena bridge.

The Barrier Lake project has been revived by the new council of Kamloops.

During the past year forty-four miles of logging railway have been built in the Comox district in connection with the operations of the Canadian Western Lumber company.

M. Thomage, a Montenegrin employed on C. N. P. construction at Kelowna, has been committed for trial on a charge of carrying concealed weapons and attempting murder.

The newly elected officers of the Kelowna Conservative Association are: Honorary president, H. W. Raymer; president, Mayor J. W. Jones; vice-presidents, F. W. Buckland and R. A. Copeland; secretary, R. F. Morrison; and treasurer, J. A. Biggar.

Victoria Company Incorporated OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—Letters patent have been issued incorporating the Western Vancouver Lumber Company Limited, with a capital of \$400,000 and head office in Victoria.

Long-Distance Wireless WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—By way of Mare Island navy yard and Key West, Fla., Admiral Thomas, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, now at Honolulu, was today in communication with Washington, the entire distance covered by wireless messages.

Mine Workers Adjourn INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—Delegates to the convention of the United Mine Workers of America adjourned today, leaving the details of a new wage agreement with the scale committee. The present contract expires on April 1, and attempts will be made to reach an agreement which will be submitted to a referendum vote of the miners.

The Colonist.

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

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

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

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS

There is no doubt that all the commercial world expected that the use of the Panama Canal would be open to all nations on the same terms. No one expected that the canal would be free to any one, because it is only reasonable that the interest on the cost and the expense of maintenance should be borne by vessels using it. This is recognized all the world over as a correct policy in regard to canals. It was to have been secured by a treaty between the United States and Great Britain. The proposal has now been made that the canal shall be free to vessels of United States register, and that a sufficient toll shall be imposed upon all others to meet the charges mentioned. If this principle is adopted, it would only be a matter of adjusting the tolls to close the canal to all other than United States ships. Under the laws of the United States vessels of foreign construction cannot be registered in that country, but if a charge of, say, \$1.50 per ton is imposed upon foreign ships, the advantage would be so considerably in favor of ships of American tonnage that in course of time a sufficient number of vessels might be built in the United States to handle a very large proportion of the business through the canal, and the number of foreign ships would be correspondingly less, so that the result would be that rates on foreign ships would have to be raised, whereby they would be put under such a handicap that they would withdraw from the trade altogether, and the United States would pay the interest and other charges out of general revenue and the country would have the canal for its own exclusive use. This is really what is meant when it is said that the canal may be used to build up the United States mercantile marine.

In opposition to this three views have been advanced. One is by Mr. John Barrett, Director-General of the Pan-American Union. He advocates a free canal to the ships of all nations. He says an outside charge for maintenance would be \$3,000,000 a year, and he puts the interest on the cost at \$12,000,000, or \$15,000,000 in all. He estimates the first year's traffic at 10,000,000 tons, which would bring the tolls up to \$1.50 per ton. But he says that with a free canal this amount of business would be vastly increased, and that the expansion of the commerce of the United States would more than compensate for the loss of \$15,000,000 a year by the permission of canal dues. There is a strong factor in this connection to which Mr. Barrett has not alluded, and it is that it is not only cheapness of transportation across the isthmus that must be taken into account, but cheapness of navigation generally. If a monopoly of the canal were given to United States ships, there would soon be a monopoly of shipping. The United States is now suffering railway combines, and the effect of the policy of a free canal to United States ships would bring about a monopoly on the ocean, so far as the products of that country borne by way of the canal are concerned. This is the great object for which the canal has been built, namely the lessening of cost in the transportation of products between the two oceans, would be lost. The same old song is being sung in favor of a free canal to American ships as monopoly has ever sung when its interests are at stake. The appeal is made to American patriotism. Let us build up our own mercantile marine, they say. When they have built it up, rates will go up; there will be combines with the railways and the last state of the American people will be worse than the first.

Mr. Lewis Nixon has a different proposal. He would place all vessels under any American flag on the same footing and discriminate only against vessels under other flags. Mr. Nixon does not say that he includes Canada among the most favored nations, but as he proposes that the coasting laws of the United States shall be amended so as to embrace the whole of North and South America, he inferentially seems to include Canadian vessels. To such an arrangement Canada could not, of course, raise any serious objection, except on the ground that it was unfair discrimination against the Mother Country. British bottoms could register in Canada, and unless they were expressly excluded from the arrangement proposed by Mr. Nixon there would be no such discrimination in fact, though there might be in law.

The New York Tribune suggests

that only vessels engaged in the coasting trade of the United States should be exempted from tolls. These vessels must under the laws as they now stand be built in the United States, and such an exemption would be of no value to foreign ships.

There is no doubt that any system providing for a free canal, no matter how limited its operation would meet with vigorous opposition from the railway companies, which look upon the canal as a grave menace under any circumstances.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

Yesterday's Colonist, may not have been a specially notable one in respect to the matters herein referred to; but for all that it is worth a little reference as illustrative of the activity now prevailing in British Columbia. The various subjects mentioned came up in the ordinary course of the day's work, and there may have been other days that were even better illustrative of the march of events.

We find on Page 1 a reference to the activity of real estate in Nanaimo as shown by recent sales; also the beginning of the story of the latest movement to establish all rail connection with the Mainland; also the beginning of an account of the call of the first convocation of the B. C. University.

On Page 4 were references to the future of this port, to all-rail connection, to the progress of fruit-growing, to the expansion of the lumber industry, and to the wonderful increase in the shipping business of Victoria.

On Page 5 were references to the administration of water powers within the Railway Belt, to a new tile factory, to the establishment of new road districts, to the bringing of the West Lillooet river, to the incorporation of a great number of new companies, to the registration of a number of new companies, to the demand of Fort George for a registry office, to the reported forthcoming adoption, by the Canadian Pacific of the Crow's Nest Pass railway by the C. P. R., as its through line, to municipal improvements in Kelowna, to new building permits, to a courthouse at Kelowna, to new tramways at Point Grey, to the growing needs of Hazelton, to the enlargement of the Revelstoke Hospital, to the growing needs of Prince Rupert.

On Page 5 were references to a proposed road extension at Trail, to an extension of the Okanagan trunk road, to the growing needs of the Queen Charlotte Islands, to a demand for a new road to the Nicola valley, to the need of a hospital in the Nicola valley, to the letting of ten bridge contracts by the C. N. R., involving an expenditure of \$1,300,000, to the requirements of South Vancouver and Burnaby for new roads, to the dredging of the Okanagan river, to a new steel bridge across the Okanagan, to the double-tracking of the C. P. R. from Spence's Bridge to Vancouver, to a proposed new highway bridge over the Coquitlam, to the construction of a spur line by the Kettle River Valley Railway.

On Page 10 certain difficulties arising out of the rapid settlement of Graham Island were dealt with.

On Page 11 mention was made of the establishment of a new department by the C. P. R., and to the erection of a new high school at Chilliwack.

On Page 14 readers were told of progress on the G. T. P., of a new school house for the Doukobors, of the erection of a new and large smelter by the Granby people, that Fernie was pressing for additional school accommodation, and that Penticton in demanding a high school.

On Page 15 mention was made of the chartering of a new collier by the Western Fuel Company, of the great increase in the shipping of this port, and of the enlargement of the business of the Victoria Machinery Depot.

On Page 18 the phenomenal increase in the local bank clearings for the month and the very substantial increase in the customs house receipts were spoken of.

Our advertising columns were filled with announcements indicating general progress, one of them being the advertisement for tenders for the new St. John's church.

Here we have fifty references in one issue of the Colonist to matters indicating the nature and extent of the progress in British Columbia, and of these only two were dealt with in two items, making forty-eight separate matters spoken of. We repeat that we do not know if this is exceptional. It only occurred to us to count the items up because two or three appeared in succession in one column. It is a very remarkable showing.

Down in Georgia the crowd lynched four negroes. It was afterwards discovered that two of them were innocent of any offence; but a trifle like this will not make any difference next time.

The tramway passenger returns for January show an increase of fifty-five per cent. over those for January, 1911. This is a remarkable showing and indicates the rapidity with which the city is gaining in population.

The Eastern Liberal papers say they

will have the Conservative administration out in four years at the outside. That's the way it was with the Conservative papers after the Liberal regime began. Nevertheless the latter lasted fifteen years.

Portugal is far from being at the end of her troubles if all accounts are correct. The monarchists appear to have no intention to abandon all hope of restoration to power. Now that Gabrielle of the Lilies, usually spoken of as Gaby des Lys, has married, Manuel may have more time to think about business.

A new disease, has appeared among the bananas. Its nature has been ascertained, but so far no remedy has been discovered. Its effect upon the fruit is to prevent it from ripening. Bananas play so important a part in household economy that anything that threatens a reduction of the supply can only be regarded as a serious matter.

The Woodstock Sentinel-Review makes the following contribution to a much-discussed topic: "The woman may promise to obey, but it is the man who does obey. He obeys not because of any marriage ceremony, but partly because he must and largely because he finds that it is good for him." This may be true but it is hardly good form, you know, to discuss family matters in public.

A new explanation has been given of the increased cost of living. It is that people have become too "fussy." They must have everything done up in fancy packages. That sort of thing costs money. When you were a boy, sir, and your mother sent you to the grocery to buy a pound of lard, the grocer cut it out of a cake which he had bought from a farmer. When your boy goes on the same errand, he brings home a very attractive-looking tin pail possibly with pictures on it. Tin pails and pictures cost money.

A very extraordinary statement is current to the effect that in 1910 instructions were received in certain newspaper offices to demand Home Rule. The authority for this statement is Mr. Hilaire Bellefleur, M.P., a journalist of very wide celebrity. Although his sympathies are with the Liberals, he would hardly make a statement of this kind if it were not true. Color is given to the story by the fact that in 1910 the Observer, which was laying down the law for the Unionists, distinctly said that Mr. Redmond's plans were not unreasonable.

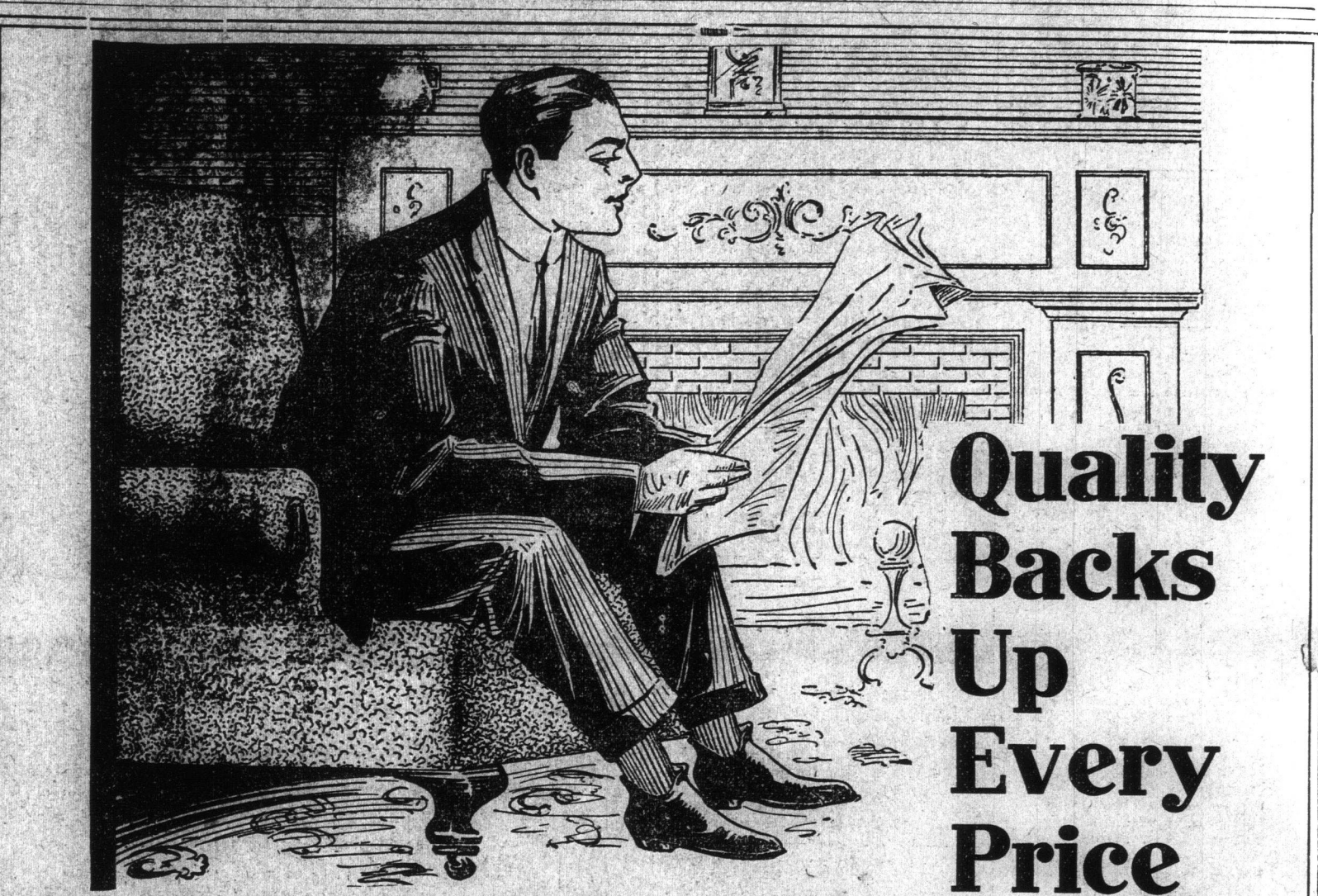
The determination of the British government to link up the whole Empire by wireless telegraphy is very statesmanlike. Tennyson, writing shortly after the laying of the Atlantic cable spoke of the "thunderless lightning striking underneath" with messages of good will from England to the United States. We have no laureate who can sing, as it should be sung, the greatness of the achievement which will link the Empire together by the waves of the invisible ether.

A novel use of the sun's rays is to be employed on the Panama Canal, the waterway is to be lighted with acetylene, and the lamps will be so arranged that the supply of the gas will be shut off automatically by the action of the sun. Discs will be exposed to the rays and when the sun rises these discs will expand and shut off the gas. When the sun goes down the discs will contract and the gas will flow freely, and be ignited by a small "pilot" light, which will burn constantly.

Seeds of dates ground up into meal make a nutritious food for stock. In Northern Africa it has been the custom from remote antiquity to soak the seeds until they become soft enough for camels to eat them. This practice has led to the investigation of the value of date-seed meal, with the above result. The utilization of what have hitherto been regarded as waste products is one of the greatest triumphs of modern science.

A few days ago we had a letter from a correspondent in reference to the excitement in Ulster over Home Rule, and to this another correspondent replied. Our first correspondent writes us another letter on the subject, which we do not print. There is no use in a newspaper controversy here on this subject. It could do no possible good and might cause a good deal of bitterness. It would be certain, if prolonged, to be participated in by others, and as we would have to stop it some time, we propose to do so now.

Reckless motor car driving should be dealt with summarily, and the authorities would do well to employ even stronger preventative methods than are in force at present. Last evening there were a couple of glaring cases of the speed limit having been exceeded by motorists, evidently on their way to the Willows, where the ice hockey game was taking place. An eye witness of these infractions of the law estimates the speed at forty miles an hour. The great majority of the owners of motor cars will heartily sympathize with the police in any efforts which may be forthcoming to bring delinquents to book.



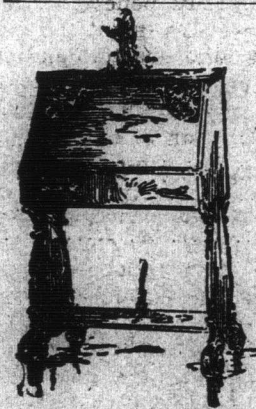
Quality Backs Up Every Price

So That Your Every Dollar Invested in Furniture and Housefurnishings at the Weiler Bros., Store Means 100 Cents of Real, True Furniture and Housefurnishing Value

Quality—a better quality for your money has always been and ever will be the slogan of this store. We realize always that quality must back up every purchase—that is the only assurance of a customer's return—and upon customers' returns depends the success of our business. Our realizing this assures you of bigger and better values for your every dollar here than elsewhere. This, and our reasonable arrangements, assures you always easy and satisfactory buying.

Ladies' Secretaires and Writing Tables

An Unequal Showing on Our Fourth Furniture Floor



Ladies' Secretary—Royal Oak, Golden finish. Flap front, nicely fitted with stationary sections. Two shelves, top and bottom, 60in. high, 25in. wide. Price\$5.00

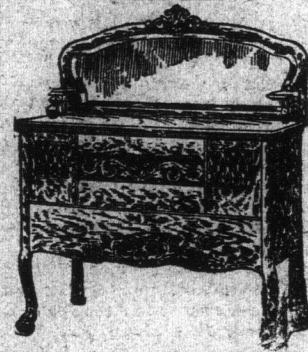
Ladies' Secretary—Solid Quarter Cut Oak in either Golden or Early English finish, drop front, brass fittings, conveniently fitted for stationary, etc.; 1 large drawer under, 40in. high, width 30in., shaped legs. Price\$12.00

Ladies' Secretary—Birch Mahogany, drop front, fitted with small drawer inside and stationary sections; large drawer under; standing on French legs; 40in. high, 28 in. wide. Price\$16.00

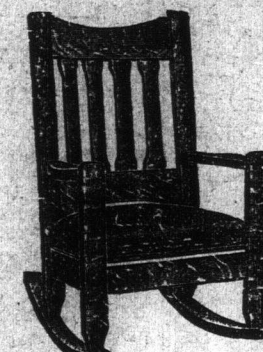
Ladies' Writing Table—Mission Style, Solid Quarter Cut Oak, in either Early English, Golden or Fumed finish; containing large drawer fitted with bronze pulls; top has fine stationary sections; under shelf; stands 38in., width 30in. Price\$16.00

Ladies' Writing Table—Satin Walnut, large and small drawers and pigeon holes; 35in. high, 30in. wide. Price\$12.50

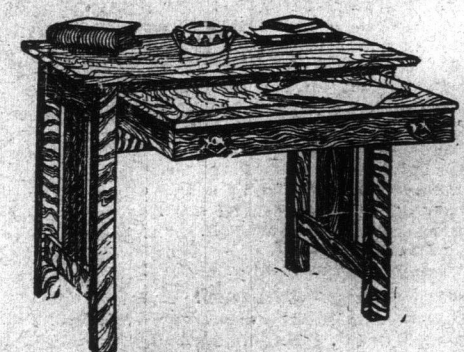
Ladies' Secretary—Fumed Oak, Mission style or in Golden Oak, nicely fitted with pigeon holes, etc., and small drawer inside; large drawer under; also shaped shelf. Stands 40in., width 28in.; nicely finished with brass fittings. Price\$20.00



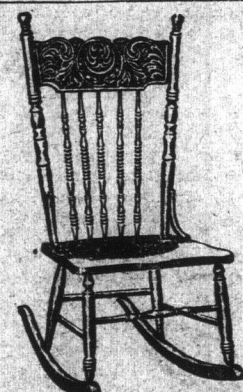
BUFFET, SOLID QUARTER CUT OAK, \$40.00
Golden finish, British Beval Mirror; leaded glass doors to cupboard. Case contains 1 linen drawer, 1 cutlery drawer and two small drawers, two ornament brackets. Similar to illustration. Price\$40.00



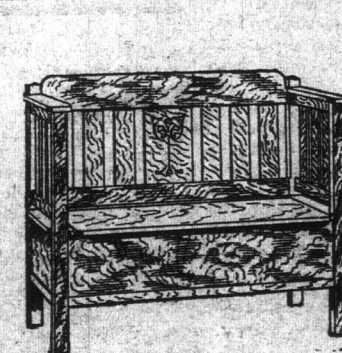
ARM ROCKER, SOLID QUARTER CUT OAK, \$18.00
Loose Spanish Leather Cushion, Early English finish, Mission design, triple slat back, well built and comfortable. Similar to illustration. Price\$18.00



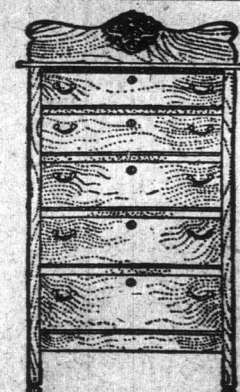
LIBRARY TABLE, SOLID QUARTER CUT OAK, \$14.00
Mission design, Early English finish, size of top 24 x 34. Contains 1 long drawer and has commodious under shelf. Similar to illustration. Price\$14.00



NURSE ROCKER, \$2.25
Solid Maple, Golden finish, with cane seat and spindle back. Good, substantial chair. Similar to illustration, and cheap at \$2.25



HALL SEAT, \$15.00
Solid Quarter Cut Oak, Mission design, Early English finish, size of top 24 x 34. Contains 1 long drawer and has commodious under shelf. Similar to illustration. Price\$15.00



CHIFFONIER, \$15.00
Royal Oak, Golden finish, top 19 x 32. Contains 5 large drawers, thoroughly well made and substantial. Good value. Similar to illustration. Price\$15.00

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WEILER BROS

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

When We Say Best We Mean Best

THE

It is a strange Roman formal procession Nicaean for the ligious. When new religious faiths of Rome his death for tween the At impossible for tianity official over the rela and God the two branches ly the same Unitarians a Theodosius reigned for ceremony the bishops, who cent illness a set out again an unanswered form to the cordingly on tized. Imme issued the f

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One Hour with the Editor

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

It is a strange coincidence that the end of the Roman Empire followed close upon the formal proclamation by Theodosius of the Nicæan form of Christianity as the state religion. While Constantine had admitted the new religion to the first place among all the faiths of Rome, and had himself just before his death formally accepted it, the rivalry between the Athanasians and the Arians made it impossible for any one to say just what Christianity officially was. Dispute waxed warm over the relative positions of God the Father and God the Son, the difference between the two branches of the Church being substantially the same as that now existing between the Unitarians and the orthodox denominations. Theodosius was not baptized until he had reigned for a year, and only underwent the ceremony then at the importunity of the bishops, who pointed out to him that his recent illness and the fact that he was about to set out against the Goths combined to form an unanswerable reason why he should conform to the ordinances of the Church. Accordingly on February 28, 380, he was baptized. Immediately after the ceremony he issued the following edict:

"It is our pleasure that all the nations that are governed by our clemency and moderation should steadfastly adhere to the religion which was taught by St. Peter to the Romans; which faithful tradition has preserved, and which is now professed by the Pontiff Damasus and by Peter, Bishop of Alexandria, a man of apostolic holiness. According to the discipline of the Apostles and the doctrine of the Gospel let us believe the sole deity of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost; under equal majesty and a pious Trinity. We authorize the followers of this doctrine to assume the title of Catholic Christians; and as we judge that all others are extravagant madmen, we brand them with the infamous name of Heretics; and declare that their conventicles shall no longer usurp the respectable appellation of churches. Besides the condemnation of divine justice, they must expect to suffer the severe penalties which our authority, guided by heavenly wisdom, shall think proper to inflict upon them."

It is related that Theodosius was induced to accept the Nicæan doctrine by the following incident: He had proclaimed his eldest son Arcadius as Augustus, and shortly thereafter, when the two were seated on their thrones, the Bishop of Iconium approached. He saluted Theodosius with proper respect, but treated Arcadius as he would any other child. Indignant, Theodosius commanded the guards to remove the Bishop, who, as he was being thrust out of the door, turned and said: "Such is the treatment, O Emperor, that the King of Heaven will extend to all who refuse to acknowledge the equal majesty of His Son." Theodosius was immensely impressed. He embraced the Bishop, and from that time forward his mind was diverted from toleration of the Arian creed.

Reference has been made to the expedition which Theodosius led against Maximus in Gaul, an expedition that proved very successful so far as the overthrow of that rebel was concerned, but very disastrous to Rome, because of the slaughter of so many of her best soldiers. Chiefly, however, was it pregnant with fate for the Empire, because with it, as a leader of a division, was Alaric the Goth, who thus was afforded an opportunity to observe the fields which awaited the conquest of a courageous man. He returned when the overthrow of Maximus was accomplished, but began forthwith to form his plans, which had so potent an effect upon the history of the world. Theodosius placed Valentinian, son of the first emperor of that name, upon the throne of the West, but that youth did not long survive his elevation. Nor did Theodosius, for within four months of his great victory over Maximus he died. He left the Empire to his two sons; Arcadius, the elder, was given the East, and Honorius was given the West. Neither of these princes was a man of any force of character and their reigns were disastrous.

There is running through history a strange spirit of romance. For a long time the Emperors had disregarded the city of Rome itself. The capital of the West was Milan and of the East Constantinople, and during the reigns of Constantine and his successors, the latter had been the seat of the chief power, the West having been looked upon as under the general suzerainty of the East. When Honorius became Emperor, he removed his capital from Milan to Rome. This was in 395. Fifteen years later Alaric marched into the city and effaced the Empire of the West. The imperial dignity returned to the city, in which it was born, only to die.

Honorius was a weak king, but he had a minister of great talent in Stilicho, who filled the position of adviser to Arcadius as well. Stilicho is one of the finest figures in the history of his time, a soldier of great skill, a diplomat of shrewdness, and a man of probity. If any man could have stayed the decline of the Empire, he could have done so; but this great political fabric was weakened by decay within and by the pressure of foes from without. We have seen how the Goths were permitted to settle in what we now call the Balkan Peninsula, and how they were induced to serve in the Roman army. It soon became apparent to these people that the Roman themselves had become effete. The more vigorous class of the citizens had suffered so severely on battlefields either against the Bar-

barians or in civil wars, that they were greatly reduced in numbers; the luxurious and licentious habits of a large element of the population had unfitted the youth for the trials of war campaigns. On the other hand, the Goths had preserved the ruggedness which they brought with them from beyond the confines of the Empire, and they only needed a leader to assert their supremacy over the feeble race to whom they had become subject. They found such a leader in Alaric.

The ostensible reason of the revolt of the Goths was the diminution of the annual subsidy payable to them by the Emperor of the East, but this was only the occasion, not the cause, of their uprising. This is to be sought in their natural restlessness under the yoke of Rome. Hardly was Theodosius buried when they exhibited their determination to resume their ancient warlike character and policies, and they planned for the capture of Constantinople itself. Rufinus, the minister of Arcadius, was able to divert them from that purpose, but only by giving his tacit assent to their invasion of Greece, a part of the Empire which for many years had been free from the ravages of war. Alaric thereupon led his force southwards, pillaging as he went and laying the whole country desolate. The fact that the people made practically no resistance did not save them from rapine, and for months the whole land was a scene of desolation and woe. Stilicho set out from Rome with a force with which he expected to be able to hem Alaric within the narrow limits of the Peloponnese, but that crafty warrior made good his escape and returned laden with booty to Illyria, of which province he was appointed governor by the timid Arcadius, who hoped by this means to save his own throne. Alaric was content. He had been to Italy with Theodosius and knew the triumphs that awaited a daring leader in that direction, and so he rested in content in his new office for six years, preparing meanwhile for his invasion of the West.

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Some of the Exploits of Tiglath-pileser of Assyria

The Assyrians were cast in a heavier mould than their contemporaries the Egyptians. They came of an old Semitic strain and were first and foremost a race of warriors. The pictures and statues preserved to us show that in figure they were tall and straight, broad shouldered, and small at the hips, with a wonderful muscular development. The head was small and well-shaped, the features large, especially the eyes, masses of curling black hair covered the head, and a beard was worn as a rule, and allowed to grow its full length. History tells us that these Assyrians were stiff-necked and proud, and rather prided themselves on the cold aloofness of their manner, and their pitilessness toward their enemies.

Tiglath-pileser is the first of the Assyrian kings of whom we have anything like a definite record. He came to the throne about 1700 B.C., and inherited from his father, Assur-shishi, a prosperous kingdom and a well-organized army. In person he was taller than most men, of prodigious strength and courage, and an indomitable ambition. There were no difficulties too great for him to overcome in his wars to subdue the neighboring country. He ascended mountains, cut roads through the solid rock, built bridges and penetrated through the densest forests where no man had ever ventured before. "My master Assur," runs the panegyrics on the stela, "commanded me to attack their proud summits, which no king has ever visited. I assembled my chariots and my foot-soldiers, and I passed between the Idni and the Aia, by a difficult country, across cloud-capped mountains whose peaks were as the point of a dagger, and unfavorable to the progress of my chariots; I therefore left my chariots in reserve, and I climbed these steep mountains. The community of the Kurkhi assembled its numerous troops, and in order to give me battle they entrenched themselves upon Azubagish, on the slopes of the mountain, an incommensurable position. I came into conflict with them and I vanquished them."

We will give an account of only one of Tiglath-pileser's expeditions; from it the reader may gain an idea as to how the battles of old Assyria were fought.

Tiglath-pileser was not only attracted to Nairi, in Asia Minor, by his love of conquest, but by his desire for acquiring the rich mines of that country, and when its petty kings received word that the great warrior-king of the Assyrians was on the march to cross the Euphrates, though they had been quarreling among themselves, they waived their own difficulties and united to repel the invader. Therefore, when Tiglath-pileser and his army had made a safe journey across the river, the twenty-three kings of Nairi, and the sixty chiefs of the same neighborhood, with their numerous fierce following, attacked him without warning. It was a terrible battle. Though the Assyrians were surprised, they made a swift rally, and "like the whirlwind of Ramman," bore down upon the savage host. For only a little while could the massed bands of the Nairi kings' armies withstand the charge. They fell before the arrows and spears of the invaders, and the blood from the battle-field run down in streams to the river, which, encircled, swept upon its way. The chiefs who had withdrawn after the first onslaught, now felt it expedient to throw down their

arms, and surrender. Their domain extended as far as the "Upper Sea," which some say was the Black, and others the Caspian sea. Tiglath-pileser accepted their submission and spared the lives of most of them, though some were offered as sacrifices to the god Shamash. Furthermore, they were commanded to pay a tax of 1200 stallions and 2000 bulls. Only one of the chiefs had refused to submit to him, and had held out with his army until the bitter end, and him the victorious king sent as a captive to Assur, where he was forced to kneel to the Assyrian gods, after which he too was given his freedom.

When the news of his great victory reached the ears of the kings of other countries, the Delta, for instance, where the Egyptian Pharaoh feared for his own safety upon the throne, they sent to Tiglath-pileser wonderful gifts of gold and merchandise, and rare animals such as these old-time monarchs loved to have about them. Furthermore, he was almost embarrassed with the multitude of beautiful princesses and slaves sent to grace his harem.

In the course of his marching Tiglath-pileser reached the shores of the Mediterranean, being the first Oriental sovereign who for many centuries had penetrated so far west. The "Sea of the Setting Sun" it was called in those days, and Tiglath-pileser procured a boat and, going out upon the waters with a few of his men, was able, to his great delight, to kill a porpoise. He traveled as far as the Nahr-el-Kelb, where his stela with the altar in front of it has been found.

Besides the wars which Tiglath-pileser waged so successfully, winning for himself the title of greatest of warrior kings, he was famous as a hunter, and his delight in the chase was only second to his love of war. The following is an extract descriptive of this sport of kings from Maspero's History of Egypt, Vol. VI, p. 178:

"They set out on these hunting expeditions with quite a small army of charioteers and infantry, and were often away several days at a time, provided urgent business did not require their presence in the palace. They started their quarry with the help of large dogs, and followed it over hill and dale until they got within bow shot; if it was but slightly wounded and turned on them, they give it the finishing stroke with their lances without dismounting. Occasionally, however, they were obliged to follow their prey into places where horses could not easily penetrate; then a hand-to-hand conflict was inevitable. The lion would rise on his hind quarters and endeavor to lay its pursuer low with a stroke of its mighty paw, but only to fall pierced to the heart by its sword or lance. This kind of encounter demanded great presence of mind and steadiness of hand; the Assyrians were, therefore, trained to it from their youth up, and no hunter was permitted to engage in these terrible encounters without long preliminary practice. Seeing the lion as they so frequently did, and at such close quarters, they came to know it quite as well as the Egyptians. . . . The "rimu" or urur, was, perhaps, even a more formidable animal to encounter than any of the feline, owing to the irresistible fury of its attack. No one would dare, except in case of dire necessity, meet him on foot. The loose flowing robes which the king and the nobles never put aside—not even in such perilous pastimes as these, were ill-fitted for the quick movements required to avoid the attack of such an animal, and those who were unlucky enough to quit their chariot ran a terrible risk of being gored or trodden underfoot in the encounter. It was the custom, therefore, to attack the beast by arrows, and to keep it at a distance. If the animal were able to come up with its pursuer, the latter endeavored to seize it by the horn at the moment when it lowered its head, and to drive his dagger into its neck. If the blow were adroitly given, it severed the spinal cord, and the beast fell in a heap as if struck by lightning. A victory over such animal was an occasion for great rejoicing, and solemn thanks were offered to Assur and Ishtar, the patrons of the chase, at the evening sacrifice."

"THE LETTER KILLETH"

If we could sum up the disputes, dissensions, heart-burnings, persecutions and blood-sheddings that have taken place because of different understandings of certain expressions in the Bible, the total would be an appalling one. And yet no living person has ever seen, and there is no person who can be said with certainty to have seen, the original text of any one of the Books in the whole Sacred Canon and to have copied it. Tradition has it that the Pentateuch, or the first five Books of the Old Testament were written either during or shortly after the time of Moses, and with some of the later Books were preserved until about eight hundred years after the death of this great leader, when they were destroyed, and were re-written under the direction of Ezra, partly from memory and partly from fragments of the ancient writings that had been preserved. But he this as it may, there is no doubt that the Old Testament, as we now have it, was in existence at the time of Christ and had been looked upon as sacred for a long period previously. By this it is not meant, as some may suppose, that our English version is a literal translation of the ancient Hebrew version, for there is by no means literal similarity between all the ancient manuscripts. The identity is in spirit and substance. The verbal variations are of no very great importance, for the rules laid down among the Jews for

the preservation of ancient manuscripts were such as to secure accuracy. For this reason although there are extant no Hebrew manuscripts of the Old Testament written more than a thousand years ago, no one disputes the close fidelity of what we have to the originals, which were destroyed. Nevertheless, it is practically impossible for a series of documents to have been preserved through all the vicissitudes that befell the Jewish people two thousand years and upwards without some deviations from the original having crept in; wherefore it seems unreasonable to insist upon the verbal accuracy of any of the Hebrew manuscripts, and to make the acceptance of this verbal infallibility a test of faith.

Concerning the New Testament there is even greater uncertainty, for there were no rules to secure accuracy in regard to them. Of New Testament manuscripts there are known to be 3200. These do not all include the whole New Testament, and indeed very few of them do so. They are for the most part either different versions of some of the Books, or more generally of the parts of one or more of the Books. What is supposed to be the oldest of them all is a papyrus leaf containing a part of Matthew's Gospel, which is thought to be at least a century older than any other manuscript. Eusebius, who in the year 301 compiled fifty copies of the Bible for the use of the churches, is authority for the statement that all the original manuscripts of the New Testament were destroyed during the persecution of Diocletian. Eusebius quotes Paphia, who lived in 140, as saying that a presbyter told him that Peter dictated "instruction according as required, but without giving exactly our Lord's words." This has been supposed to refer to what is known as Mark's Gospel. A very great deal of uncertainty surrounds the Gospel by John; but it is foreign to the purpose of this article to pursue the inquiry in that direction, for our only point is to show the exceedingly great improbability that we have translations of the originals of any of the Books exactly as they were written.

Insistence upon literal infallibility for either the Old or the New Testament is of comparatively recent date. When Eusebius, better known as St. Jerome, his full name having been Eusebius Hieronymus, had completed his translation of the Scripture, which came to be known as the Vulgate and was accepted as authoritative for a thousand years, he was attacked as heretical and revolutionary, and his work was said to be impious and calculated to undermine the Church. A similar reception greeted Wyclif's translation into English, and that of Tyndal met with the same treatment. The Bishop of London burnt every copy of the latter that he could buy, Tyndal using the money to pay for printing other copies, and this destruction was not due to any hostility to the Bible, but simply to the prejudice against new translations. There are many people who today feel that way towards the King James version, which is that commonly used in English-speaking countries. The Revised Version, published some years ago, has never attained any popularity, although there is no doubt that it exhibits the best scholarship that has ever been applied to translation and the greatest industry that has ever been employed in the collection of manuscripts. The Revised New Testament was issued in 1881; the Revised Old Testament in 1885. Since then the American Committee on Revision has been continuing its labors, and other revisions have appeared in France, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

In reading the King James version it is to be borne in mind that the meaning of English words has greatly changed since his time. Take, for example, the word often rendered "judgment." Modern scholarship thinks this ought to be translated "justice." Mark the difference this would make. In Psalm XXXVII, we read, "The Lord loveth judgment," which suggests a deity who delights in sitting in judgment upon mankind. Translate the sentence to mean "the word loveth justice," and we have quite a different idea. One of the most notable changes is in the translation of that passage in Job which begins, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and closes with the words, "yet in my flesh shall I see God." The Revised version says: "Yet without my flesh shall I see God." Certainly we have here a very wide distinction. Another example may be given. We read in the King James version, "Now faith is the substance of things hoped for." Modern scholarship makes this read, "the assurance of things hoped for," a meaning very much more in keeping with Christ's teaching than the other. To say that by faith we can make sure what we hope for is much more intelligible than to say that faith is the substance of things we hope for.

These brief observations show the unwisdom and the danger of laying stress upon any word in the Sacred Canon. The progress of Christianity has suffered more, perhaps, from this than from any other cause, for it has led to disunion, and disunion is the parent of weakness and a stumbling block to seekers after truth.

THE MINERAL KINGDOM

As far as is known the basic form of all matter is mineral. That which we call life seems to be sustained by emanations from the Sun operating through what is called the ether. Whether life had its origin in these emanations no one is able to say. The the-

ory accepted by astronomers and geologists at present is that all visible matter was at one time in a nebulous condition. It was "without form and void" and darkness was upon it, for it was inert. Scientific investigation justifies the assumption that the visible, orderly Universe was once invisible and chaotic. It is not necessary here to push the explanation further and suggest how by motion the invisible became visible; it is sufficient to say that the condition in which all things were in the visible beginning was mineral. If the nebulae which are now seen in the sky are what they appear to be, they consist of minerals in an infinitely minute state of minute subdivision, constantly in motion, and hence luminous. They are really in a condition just one remove from the gaseous, such a state as water vapor is when it is first to be seen issuing from a teakettle. The earth was in that condition once, but in the course of countless ages some of the metals have become solid; others remain liquid or gaseous. The air and water are minerals, the former in a gaseous state and the latter in a fluid state. If the temperature were so low that the ice would never melt, residents of the earth, if there could be any under such circumstances, would regard ice as much a mineral as we regard a piece of marble. A degree of cold is possible and can be produced artificially that will convert air into a liquid. Theoretically a degree of cold is possible that will convert air into a solid. On the other hand as a relatively moderate heat will convert quicksilver, which is a metal, into a liquid, so a little higher temperature will convert it into a gas. These illustrations support the statement that everything that is not a plant or an animal is a mineral.

In ordinary conversation we use the word "mineral" in a very narrow sense. The word really means anything that is not organic, that is that is without organs of any kind. Colloquially we confine it to metallic ores. Thus we hear men say that a certain rock has or has not mineral in it, or that a certain area is mineralized. But every rock is mineral, and every area is mineralized. Another inexact expression in common use is "metalliferous rock." All rock is metalliferous. A piece of chalk is metalliferous, and by the necessary treatment it can be resolved into the metals of which it is composed. At least three metals go to make up a piece of chalk—Calcium, carbon and oxygen. Calcium is a laboratory product; every one has seen carbon in crystalline form in the diamond; no one has ever seen oxygen in solid form, but we know it can be liquified, and its solidification is therefore theoretically possible. Solid oxygen is as much a mineral as solid quicksilver is, and so is carbon when it has been freed from association with oxygen. Everything material has a metallic base, and given the necessary conditions could be converted into a metal. Of course when we speak of metalliferous rock we mean that it carries metals that can be used in a metallic form.

Most metals are grey; the great exceptions are gold and silver. It is open to doubt if even an expert could distinguish with certainty between a minute particle of iron and one of calcium, or magnesium or of the metals that are not found in nature in metallic form. Nature seems to have set gold and silver in a class by themselves. Their beauty is incomparable among metals. Few metals are found in a metallic state. The only ones that are so found at all commonly are gold, silver, platinum and copper. All the others, with perhaps a few rare exceptions, are in combination with other substances, one of the elements that is found in every compound being oxygen. The various elements so compounded are not simply mechanically mixed, but are chemically combined. They cannot be mechanically separated. These combination of elements constitute the rocks and the soil which form the earth's surface and extend beneath it as far as investigation, direct and indirect, has been able to go. We seem justified in assuming that when the earth first took its present form it was a mass of mineral; in some of it solid, some liquid and some gaseous.

Speaking in non-scientific terms, all rocks may be said to be classified under two heads, the crystalline and the non-crystalline, or those that exhibit in their structure the action of heat, and those that exhibit the action of water. There is an intermediate class which exhibits the action of both water and heat. A familiar example of the first named class is granite; a familiar example of the second is slate. An example of the intermediary stage is found in schist. Geologists class rocks under three heads, the igneous, the sedimentary and the metamorphic, the first being those whose present form is due to the action of heat, the second those whose form results from the action of water, and the third the intermediate group. A fourth class has been suggested, to be called Surficial, which is a class that has been commonly included in the sedimentary, the latter term being confined by those who employ the new one to rocks formed from deposits in running water exclusively. All rocks were originally igneous, the sedimentary being due to the erosion or disintegration by some other process of the igneous, and the metamorphic being the result of the application of heat to the sedimentary. Soil is due to the erosion or disintegration of rocks and their oxidation in a disintegrated state. With these definitions in mind we shall proceed in subsequent articles to deal with a few of the leading features of the mineral kingdom, premising that we have purposely made the definitions non-scientific; but they are sufficiently accurate for practical purposes.

TEN MILLIONS TO G. T. PACIFIC

Hon. Mr. White Introduces Bill Needed to Carry Out Improvident Bargain of Laurier Government

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—The principal event of the day was Finance Minister White's motion to pay the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company a sum of about ten million dollars, the result of an improvident bargain made by the Laurier government in 1904.

Hon. Mr. White, in moving the resolution, explained that the contract of 1903 provided that the government should guarantee the bonds for the western division of the G. T. P. up to three-quarters of the cost, but not exceeding \$13,000 a mile on the prairie section or \$30,000 a mile on the mountain section.

A difference of opinion arose between the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific. The government contended that the bargain meant that the G. T. P. should issue bonds enough to realize the money required. Thus the government would simply guarantee the excess quantity of bonds necessary to produce the money required.

The Supreme court of Canada gave judgment in favor of the government. The price council gave judgment in favor of the company. Thus Canada is condemned to make good the difference between what the bonds realized and par.

Mr. White then gave a summary of the bond transactions up to date. In 1905 the company sold \$2,000,000 sterling bonds at 92 1/2, realizing \$1,455,000.

In 1909 it sold \$2,000,000 sterling bonds at 80, realizing \$1,400,000. In 1910 it sold \$2,000,000 sterling bonds at about 80, realizing \$1,400,000.

On the transactions already concluded there is a balance of practically \$4,900,000, which the country must "implement" that is, pay up in cash.

Besides the government consulting engineer estimated that there are to come bonds to the extent of \$5,615,000 sterling. Assuming that these realize 80, there is a further liability of \$5,615,000. The modification of the bargain amounts to \$10,000,000. Without a word of comment, Mr. White laid these facts before the house.

The Liberals allowed the resolution to pass without a word of comment. The house went into committee upon the bill, and spent the rest of the afternoon debating it.

The other event of the day was Mr. Foster's fulfilling his promise to allow to owners of damaged grain the emergency car supply hitherto reserved for elevators, which threatened to collapse. The measure designed to effect this was put through all its stages except the third reading. The house spent this evening in supply.

Colonel A. B. Snow, late of the Cape Mounted Rifles, has been appointed to superintend the cadet movement in British Columbia.

There is every reason to expect that the Borden government will at a very early date bring down legislation placing the whole of the outside civil service under the civil service act.

BUILDING SEVEN WHALERS

Noted Polar Explorer Will Manage New Enterprises, Which Will Operate Floating Stations

Seven steam whalers, two for the Canadian Northern Pacific Fisheries company of this city, and three for the U. S. Whaling company which will operate from the Alaskan coast, are being constructed at Seattle. Two whalers are being built for the Alaska Whaling company which proposes to operate floating stations. Capt. Otto Sverdrup, the noted polar explorer, who was second in command with Nansen on the Fram, will be manager of this concern.

FOUND IN HARBOR

Body of Unknown Taken From Water Yesterday Morning

The body of an unknown man was found in the inner harbor near the E. and N. railway bridge yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock. It was first seen by Mr. J. Painter, who notified the police. The body was secured and taken to the undertaking rooms of Messrs. Hanna and Thomson, where a search of the clothing failed to disclose the identity of the unknown. A letter, practically illegible, contained the name "W. T. Waddell," but whether that is the name of the deceased or that of a correspondent could not be ascertained. Two pairs of spectacles,

DEATH ON UMATILLA

Passenger Died on Pacific Coast Company's Steamer on Way to Victoria

The steamer Umatilla of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, which reached the outer wharf yesterday morning from San Francisco, reported the death at sea of one of the passengers, Mrs. M. Wagner, of Everett, Washington. Mr. Wagner was also a passenger on the steamer, and brought his wife's body on route to Everett for interment. The death took place on Wednesday night, soon after the steamer left San Francisco. The couple were returning from a trip to Honolulu.

DOUBLE TRACKING C. P. R.

Expenditure of Over \$20,000,000 on Improvements Between Spence's Bridge and Vancouver

Announcement is made in Vancouver that surveys have just been completed for the double-tracking of the C. P. R. between Spence's Bridge and Hope, from which latter point the double-track will be later continued to Vancouver. The proposed improvement as already laid out will involve an expenditure of between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000, and the work it is understood will be commenced this autumn. This double-tracking programme has been long under consideration, and the work is now deemed as necessary in consequence of the early advent of a formidable competitor in the Canadian Northern Pacific and to care for the increased east-bound freight that is certain to offer with the opening of the Panama Canal.

The distance involved in the first double-tracking order is about 100 miles, with grades much heavier than those secured by the Canadian Northern Pacific Surveys for a similar double-track between Spence's Bridge and Kamloops have also been made, but the completion of this section is not regarded as immediately imperative.

PITT RIVER BRIDGE

Joint Delegation From Maple Ridge and Coquitlam Urge Construction on Government

During the present week the government will grant an interview to Mr. William McNeill, general manager of the Western Canada Power company, and a joint delegation from Maple Ridge and Coquitlam, the mission of this party being to support the application for an adequate appropriation in the present estimates for the construction of a bridge over the Pitt river in the vicinity of Coquitlam. "I am going to take with me to Victoria estimates of cost for the projected bridge," says Mr. McNeill. "The past few weeks have demonstrated a great need for this bridge, for there were recently two weeks during which the ferry could not be operated on account of ice in the river. It is absolutely necessary to the growth of the district that there be provided some permanent means of transport across the Pitt river available at any hour of the day and during any season of the year, and I have no doubt that Premier Bennett and Hon. Mr. Taylor will realize the importance of such a bridge in connection with the development of the district.

WOULD SEND AN ALL-AMERICAN CREW

Eastern Coach in Favor of Such Plan to Try and Gain Grand Challenge Cup

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Rowing Coach James A. Ten Eyck of Syracuse university, favors an All-American crew to try to lift the Grand Challenge Cup at the Royal English Henley regatta. He thinks an eight picked from the college crews could beat the cup which has been held by a foreign team every season of the word—men, oars, shells and method of instruction—the lifting of the cup would be a difficult task. One handicap an American college crew suffers is the comparison of the period of experience of the crew. The British rowing teams while the American college crewman is limited to four years."

MR. BOURASSA'S VIEW

Uses Lord Charles Bessford's Book, "The Betrayal," As Text for Argument Against Canadian Navy

MONTREAL, Feb. 2.—Henri Bourassa in "Le Devoir" makes some rather strong statements, following the publication of an excerpt from Lord Charles Bessford's book, "The Betrayal," in which he says: "The publication of Lord Bessford's book gives us ground for reflection. Has Canada reached the apogee of its power, in regard to the command of the seas? Mr. McKenna, whom Bessford practically chased out of office, was the man who gave us the right to demand an enquiry into the Bessford charges, the 'electors of the United Kingdom, our brothers and our equals theoretically, but our masters in fact.'"

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FIRE DESTROYS SUGAR REFINERY

Extensive Plant Situated Near Halifax is Burned With Large Quantities of Raw and Refined Sugar

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 1.—The Woodside plant of the Canada Sugar Refining company, located on the Dartmouth side of the harbor, was totally destroyed by fire with a loss of considerably over a million dollars. The insurance will come nearly up to the million-dollar mark, and there is no company here but what is interested.

The fire began in the large wooden warehouse on the water front where 10,000 barrels of sugar was stored. This was swept away and the fire appeared in the seven-story brick structure across the railway-track, which is the refinery proper. This was soon enveloped by fire and workmen had difficulty in escaping with their lives. One man, named Heneberry, who is missing, is reported to have perished. Besides the refined sugar destroyed, more than 25,000 bags of raw sugar were gone.

A number of loaded intercolonial railroad-cars on a siding were burned. Everything is gone of the splendid plant, which was the largest of the two owned by the Canada Sugar Refining company.

B. C. GOVERNMENT TO CONTROL RATES

Will Exercise Jurisdiction Over Canadian Northern Pacific Railway—No Appeal from Decision of Province

Hon. W. J. Bowser, attorney-general of British Columbia, regards as of the greatest importance to this province a decision of the privy council recently handed down in the case of Montreal v. Montreal Street Railway company. This decision, in Mr. Bowser's view, removes any doubt that may have hitherto existed that the provincial government has jurisdiction absolutely over the rates in this province of the Canadian Northern Pacific, quite independent of any possible control by the railway commission of Canada.

It will be remembered that there was a great fight on this freight-rate question at the time of the making of the Mackenzie-Main line—the Canadian Northern Pacific, as it is then known in this province. One of the features of the arrangement was that the government should have control of freight rates from Vancouver and from this city up to Yellowhead pass, where the railway enters the province of Alberta.

Business men of Vancouver gave stout support to the government on this point, and the supervision of rates by the government was insisted upon in the agreement in order to secure to Vancouver and Victoria business men a freight tariff that not only would enable them to control business throughout all of British Columbia, but would allow them to place the freight on their own equal or better footing than that enjoyed by the merchants of the east.

The agreement provides that if the government rate is objectionable to the company, a supreme court judge of British Columbia may be called in as an arbitrator.

FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Local Option Convention at Vancouver Passes Resolutions in Favor of For and Against

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 2.—At the afternoon session of the local option convention today the league declared itself in favor of woman suffrage after a warm discussion.

After the reading of the resolution endorsing it, Rev. J. S. Henderson, of New Westminster, expressed the opinion that it was dangerous to vote for it. Rev. A. M. Davis declared that in this matter they were twenty-five years behind the times as compared with Australia and New Zealand. When they first gave votes to women, they first gave them a desire of sunshine on the problem, and they never would have introduced to those successes without their votes. He characterized the British Columbian as back numbers in this matter.

Mr. Henderson regarded local option as a man's affair, so far, and contended that in shouldering the burden on the women the men were showing themselves weak-kneed, for this reason he opposed the resolution.

Rev. D. G. McDonald, of Nanaimo, wanted to give the wives the privilege to aid, as they had an equal interest.

Ferlie is strenuously urging the need of enlarged school accommodations in that city.

In connection with the recent visit to the capital of Mr. W. A. McKenzie of Penitentiary, to press the claims of that municipality for a high school, the Herald says: "It is understood that the petition on the school trustees has been granted, and that the government is prepared to act generously in the question of funds when the estimates are adopted."

NEW ROUTE FROM JAPAN

Tamba Maru Uses Lane to San Francisco Until Meridian Was Crossed Bound to Victoria from Yokonama

A new route across the Pacific was tried by Capt. Noda of the N. Y. K. steamer Tamba Maru, which reached the outer wharf yesterday morning. Until 173 west was reached the steamer followed the route taken by steamers bound from Yokohama to San Francisco, about 120 miles to the southward of the lane of the steamers bound to Victoria. Capt. Noda considers that better weather obtains on the southern lane, and there was an average difference of from 3 to 10 degrees in the temperature. The route taken by the Tamba Maru is about 70 miles further than the big circle route of 4,213 miles from Yokohama to Victoria. It is probable that other steamers of the Nippon Yusen kaisen will follow the southern route to the meridian.

The Tamba Maru encountered moderate gales with high sea for several days on the voyage from Japan. She brought 4 saloon passengers, Mr. A. N. Harter, a fruit grower from Kelowna, B. C., and wife, who have been travelling for pleasure in the Orient, and S. Tamura, a Japanese merchant, and his wife. There were 7 second class, all Japanese, and 67 steerage, including 10 Chinese and 10 Japanese for Victoria, 41 Japanese, 5 Chinese and 1 Russian for Seattle.

Landed 800 Tons The cargo consisted of 2,500 tons of general freight, of which 800 tons was landed at the outer wharf. The cargo for Victoria included 7,200 bags of rice, 650 bags of refined sugar, 365 bags of peanuts, 400 cases of pineapples, 425 tubs of soy, 65 of miso, 187 bags of beans, 229 cases of strawbald, 7 cases of silk goods and 2,622 packages of general merchandise, a total of 12,335 packages. For Seattle the steamer brought 2,128 bales of raw silk and 260 cases of silk goods, a consignment for New York, valued at over a million and a half dollars, other large shipments being 3,325 bean cakes, 1,385 mats of rice, 1,886 bags of peanuts, 1,115 tubs, 2,668 rolls of matting and 1,392 bamboo poles.

SEA SWEEP VESSEL

Capt. Noda, speaking of the damage done on the last homeward passage, said that at one time he thought the steamer must founder. He saw a great wave coming, and the steamer dived into it, the forewell filling to the bulwarks and hundreds of tons of water swept along the deck. It was three minutes before the vessel cleared, and considerable wreckage and seven injured sailors lay on the deck, when the great wave was cleared. The thermometer went down to 73.5. The course was altered several times in order to try and escape the tremendous seas which pounded on the decks, but nothing could be done, and considerable damage resulted.

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USE OF DYNAMITE

Attempt Made to Shatter Pole, with Object of Wrecking Vancouver Light and Power System

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CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Commission to Listen to Views of Deputations Representing Inside and Outside Services

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—The public service commission will next week receive a deputation of the civil service association, and will hear what the inside service has to say on civil service reform. This has not been done in previous investigations.

NEW ROUTE FROM JAPAN

Tamba Maru Uses Lane to San Francisco Until Meridian Was Crossed Bound to Victoria from Yokonama

A new route across the Pacific was tried by Capt. Noda of the N. Y. K. steamer Tamba Maru, which reached the outer wharf yesterday morning. Until 173 west was reached the steamer followed the route taken by steamers bound from Yokohama to San Francisco, about 120 miles to the southward of the lane of the steamers bound to Victoria. Capt. Noda considers that better weather obtains on the southern lane, and there was an average difference of from 3 to 10 degrees in the temperature. The route taken by the Tamba Maru is about 70 miles further than the big circle route of 4,213 miles from Yokohama to Victoria. It is probable that other steamers of the Nippon Yusen kaisen will follow the southern route to the meridian.

The Tamba Maru encountered moderate gales with high sea for several days on the voyage from Japan. She brought 4 saloon passengers, Mr. A. N. Harter, a fruit grower from Kelowna, B. C., and wife, who have been travelling for pleasure in the Orient, and S. Tamura, a Japanese merchant, and his wife. There were 7 second class, all Japanese, and 67 steerage, including 10 Chinese and 10 Japanese for Victoria, 41 Japanese, 5 Chinese and 1 Russian for Seattle.

Landed 800 Tons The cargo consisted of 2,500 tons of general freight, of which 800 tons was landed at the outer wharf. The cargo for Victoria included 7,200 bags of rice, 650 bags of refined sugar, 365 bags of peanuts, 400 cases of pineapples, 425 tubs of soy, 65 of miso, 187 bags of beans, 229 cases of strawbald, 7 cases of silk goods and 2,622 packages of general merchandise, a total of 12,335 packages. For Seattle the steamer brought 2,128 bales of raw silk and 260 cases of silk goods, a consignment for New York, valued at over a million and a half dollars, other large shipments being 3,325 bean cakes, 1,385 mats of rice, 1,886 bags of peanuts, 1,115 tubs, 2,668 rolls of matting and 1,392 bamboo poles.

SEA SWEEP VESSEL

Capt. Noda, speaking of the damage done on the last homeward passage, said that at one time he thought the steamer must founder. He saw a great wave coming, and the steamer dived into it, the forewell filling to the bulwarks and hundreds of tons of water swept along the deck. It was three minutes before the vessel cleared, and considerable wreckage and seven injured sailors lay on the deck, when the great wave was cleared. The thermometer went down to 73.5. The course was altered several times in order to try and escape the tremendous seas which pounded on the decks, but nothing could be done, and considerable damage resulted.

FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Local Option Convention at Vancouver Passes Resolutions in Favor of For and Against

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 2.—At the afternoon session of the local option convention today the league declared itself in favor of woman suffrage after a warm discussion.

After the reading of the resolution endorsing it, Rev. J. S. Henderson, of New Westminster, expressed the opinion that it was dangerous to vote for it. Rev. A. M. Davis declared that in this matter they were twenty-five years behind the times as compared with Australia and New Zealand. When they first gave votes to women, they first gave them a desire of sunshine on the problem, and they never would have introduced to those successes without their votes. He characterized the British Columbian as back numbers in this matter.

Mr. Henderson regarded local option as a man's affair, so far, and contended that in shouldering the burden on the women the men were showing themselves weak-kneed, for this reason he opposed the resolution.

Rev. D. G. McDonald, of Nanaimo, wanted to give the wives the privilege to aid, as they had an equal interest.

Ferlie is strenuously urging the need of enlarged school accommodations in that city.

In connection with the recent visit to the capital of Mr. W. A. McKenzie of Penitentiary, to press the claims of that municipality for a high school, the Herald says: "It is understood that the petition on the school trustees has been granted, and that the government is prepared to act generously in the question of funds when the estimates are adopted."

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CANADA GAINS BY TREATY

Expert Says that When Herds Increase Seals Killed in Year Will Bring Over Three Million Dollars

The great bargain secured by Canada in the sealing treaty, which came into effect in December whereby in addition to the share in the Russian and Japanese herds, the Dominion is given a share of 15 per cent. in the take of the Pribilof island rookeries is shown by the statement made by H. W. Elliott, the sealing expert, before the committee on foreign affairs at Washington, which sat some days ago to discuss the new treaty. Mr. Elliott said the seals would increase, and would become more valuable, and "fifteen years from now we will kill from 60 to 80 thousand choice seals, worth at least \$3,000,000—more likely \$4,000,000." He went on to say that the treaty would then be continued for another fifteen years, and the interested nations would share in the proceeds.

The Dominion government is to compensate the Victoria sealers for the loss of their industry to the extent of approximately \$500,000, and in return the government will receive several million dollars as a result of the business worked up by the sealers. The share in one year, according to Mr. Elliott, will amount to equal to the amount of compensation to be paid to the sealers, and the yearly revenue derived by Canada would run into several millions of dollars. In addition to the proceeds from the Pribilof rookeries Canada will also share in the take from the Russian rookeries of Commander Islands, which now have about 18,000 seals, and the Japanese rookeries, which have now about 6,500 seals.

BIG INCREASE IN BANK FIGURES

Returns for January Mark a New Record for the City—Customs Returns Also Largely Increased

The month of January, 1912, which has just closed, has set up a record in bank clearings for the city that should be extremely gratifying to everyone who has the interest of the city at heart. The figure reached in this connection is \$11,902,519, which is almost \$3,000,000 in excess of the figures returned last year, and which, up to that time, constituted the record. It is rather a curious coincidence in connection with the bank clearing figures that the margin this year in excess of last year's returns was practically the same as those exceeded the figures returned in 1910.

To those who have been interested in the city's commercial development during the period under review in these figures it is interesting to note that the sequence of annual records in bank clearings was broken in 1909, when the total sank below that record for the previous year, the shortage amounting to something like \$155,000.

In the sequence of well-sustained records for the past three years, however, will be seen an excellent augury for the future of the city in a commercial sense, for as the figures grow year by year it is common to those informed on the subject that the reflection of the ever increasing totals is found each year in the growing strength and stability of the city's business interests. The following are the returns for the month of January during the past five years: 1908, \$4,391,095; 1909, \$4,235,476; 1910, \$7,390,767; 1911, \$9,013,718; 1912, \$11,902,519.

CUSTOMS RETURNS

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Suffering from a cold, Mrs. Anson of North Vancouver took carbolic acid in mistake for a cough mixture. Prompt medical aid saved her life.

While skating home, after visiting a neighbor in the Macaskill, a home stealer of Blind Bay in the Okanagan, broke through the ice and was drowned.

Kamloops aldermen are now paid \$400 per annum each, double the old indemnity.

George A. Morris, a C.P.R. driver at Revelstoke, was dragged under the train while attempting to loosen the brakes on a skidding car. A verdict of "accidental death" was returned by the jury.

J. B. Edwards of North Vancouver committed suicide recently by taking chloroform, which he had purchased on the pretext of killing a dog. He had been a victim of melancholia for some time past.

Eleven-years-old Gerald Volp broke through the ice at Trout Lake, Vancouver, and was drowned before help could reach him.

Large brass works and a foundry operating under the same ownership are to be established at Saperton.

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FORECAST OF HOME RULE BILL

Irish Parliament to Consist of Legislative Council of Fifty Members and Legislative Assembly with 103

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a forecast of the home rule bill. This provides that the Irish parliament shall have full control of the customs and excise, and provision will be made for the continuance of complete free trade between England and Ireland.

Ireland is to receive for fifteen years an annual imperial subsidy of £10,000,000, after which she will make contributions to the imperial expenditure, based on a percentage of her revenue. The Irish parliament will consist of two houses—a legislative council of about fifty members, and a legislative assembly of 103 members. The council will have a suspensory vote in legislation.

In the event of a disagreement between the two houses, after the second rejection of a bill by the council, it will be submitted to the two houses deliberating and voting together, and adopted or rejected according to the decision of the majority.

Ireland will continue to be represented in the imperial parliament, but in greatly diminished numbers. The Irish parliament shall have no control with respect to the navy, army or militia, foreign policy, coinage, military camps or coast lighting, and will be forbidden to establish or endow any religious institution.

According to the forecast it is understood that the Irish constabulary will be controlled by the imperial authorities for twelve years.

Highways Association MONTREAL, Feb. 1.—H. Maxwell Clarke, the traveling apostle of the Canadian Highways Association, arrived in Montreal today, still carrying out the propaganda which he commenced in British Columbia. On his way here he has interviewed the heads of many municipalities and aroused active interest in his work.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, effectively blocked today the efforts of Senator Lodge and other members of the committee on foreign relations to have the senate grant unanimous consent to the fixing of a day for the voting on the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France.

Y. M. C. A. At Cairo LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Young Men's Christian Association here received a cablegram from Lord Kinnaird at Cairo, stating that J. P. Morgan had promised to give the total of \$500,000, which it was expected to collect during the twelve days' campaign last month.

MACHINERY DEPOT HAS NEW VENTURE Arranges With Astoria Iron Works to Construct Can Filling Machine—Overhauling Whaling Fleet

The Victoria Machinery Depot has a large amount of work in hand, and has just made an important arrangement with the Astoria Iron Works, of Astoria, Oregon, whereby all the can filling machines used by this firm constructed in British Columbia will be constructed at the Victoria Machinery Depot.

MAKING YOUR GARDEN YIELD ITS LIMIT Plant thoroughbred seeds. Thoroughbred seeds do not breed. They produce big crops of best quality. Use Ferry's. For more information, send for our FREE SEED CATALOGUE. Write to W. J. FERRELL, SEEDS, INC., 1011 N. 10TH ST., SEATTLE, WASH.

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CONVOCAATION OF B. C. UNIVERSITY

Announcement by Hon. Dr. Young Indicates Development of Plans for New Educational Establishment

An announcement of very great interest to all friends of education throughout British Columbia and the Dominion generally was yesterday authorized by the provincial minister of education, Hon. Dr. Young, this being that of his having reached that stage in the development of his university establishment plans, which enables him now to proceed to call the first convocation of the University of British Columbia, an official notice with respect to which will probably appear in the Gazette of Thursday next.

After the first convocation, all convocations are to be composed of the members of this first convocation, the chancellor and all persons who shall have become graduates of the university. The date and place of the first meeting of convocation are to be fixed by the government and given notice of by three months' advertisement in the official Gazette, and in the provincial newspapers.

The functions of convocation are to be chiefly elective, but it will be competent for the convocation to consider all questions affecting the well-being and the prosperity of the university, and from time to time to make recommendations on such questions to the senate.

Mr. J. S. Dennis Appointed Assistant to the President—In Charge of Land, Irrigation, Mines and Timber

An important change in the administrative department of the C. P. R. was announced here yesterday by Mr. J. S. Dennis, who has for a considerable time been associated with the company's head office at Calgary. He is now in the city last night from Vancouver, and on being interviewed by a Colonist representative in the Empress hotel late in the evening, he stated that since his last visit to the city about two weeks ago, he had been promoted to the position of assistant to the president of the company, to take charge of the new Department of Natural Resources which was recently added to the company's list of services.

Portuguese Government Has Situation in Lisbon District in Hand—Drastic Measures LISBON, Feb. 1.—Apparently the government is master of the situation in Lisbon district, where, owing to the gravity of the general strike a day or two ago, martial law was declared. It was announced officially tonight that there is not a single strike in Portugal, but this simply means that the strikers and their adherents have been overpowered by the military display.

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NEW COUNCIL FOR MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Feb. 1.—Alderman Lavalle, advocate, was today elected mayor of Montreal by a large majority over Alderman George Marcell. The referendum vote on the abolition of property qualifications for mayor and alderman showed a large majority in favor of abolition.

The election of ex-Alderman Giroux was the feature of the campaign. He had been cartooned and attacked in many newspapers, and Controller Aimey, representative of labor, and Controller Desjardins, representative of capital, had both spoken against him. The Dominion Alliance and the Licensed Victuallers' association had entertained his opponents, and the Citizens' association had concentrated their attention on his division.

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the north transept will be used as a memorial chapel, in which will be placed panels in memory of those British subjects who have laid down their lives in the Sudan in discharge of their duty to their country.

It will be fittingly identified with the hero of Khartoum, and will be called the Gordon Memorial Chapel. There will be a large crypt underneath, available for church meetings.

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MADERO FACES SERIOUS CRISIS

Revolution Headed by Zapata Apparently Grown to Formidable Proportions—Now Covers Wide Area

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 1.—It is the general belief here that the Madero government faces a crisis. The President and members of his cabinet now admit that the revolution headed by Emiliano Zapata has grown to such proportions as to make it the most formidable yet faced by the present government.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

Action of Magistrate Shaw of Vancouver in Case of Socialists Charged With Unlawful Assembly

VANCOUVER, Feb. 1.—R. F. Pettipiece and nineteen other Socialists were committed for trial by Magistrate Shaw this morning on charges of taking part in an unlawful assembly.

MANTOBA SOON TO BE EXTENDED

Definite Announcement of the Terms Arranged Between Two Governments Expected at Ottawa in Few Days

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—Definite announcement of the terms upon which the boundaries of Manitoba are to be extended may be expected within the next two or three days.

POSTAL AFFAIRS ARE DISCUSSED

Postmaster-General Agrees that Extension of Parcels Post and Rural Free Delivery is Desirable

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—Late this evening Hon. Mr. Pelletier made an interesting statement with regard to parcels post and rural free delivery.

FIRES THREE SHOTS IN TROUNCE ALLEY

Sando Simone Makes 30 Marks—Target Hit Shows Poor Marksmanship

Firing three shots from an automatic revolver, Sando Simone attempted to take the life of S. Clamitti, yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in Trounce Alley.

COAL TROUBLES

Important tariff changes were asked for by a deputation of coal men from Winnipeg and other western cities.

Important tariff changes were asked for by a deputation of coal men from Winnipeg and other western cities. This deputation saw Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs, and presented that hundreds of thousands of tons of coal went into the west via Minneapolis.

SEA TRAGEDIES

Body of Japanese Found Floating Off Galliano Island—Drifting Boat Is Picked Up

NANAIMO, Feb. 1.—The body of a Japanese was discovered floating off Galliano Island on Tuesday by the Sila brothers, who informed the provincial police.

NANAIMO PROGRESS

Activity in Real Estate—Vital Statistics and Customs Returns for Month of January

NANAIMO, Feb. 1.—As an indication of what is doing in real estate in this city, the B. C. Securities has sold over \$30,000 worth of property during the past two days.

INDICATES GENERAL TREND

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The revolt of the Mexican troops at Juarez, while not regarded as important in itself, is considered here as indicative of a general revival outside of the Mexican capital.

NO STREET SALES

Vancouver News-Advertiser Announces Change of Policy in Connection With Its Sunday Issue

VANCOUVER, Feb. 1.—The News-Advertiser will say tomorrow: "Hereafter the News-Advertiser will not be issued to newsboys or agents for street sale on Sundays.

POMATINE POISONING

MADISON, Ill., Feb. 1.—Twenty persons were suffering with pomatine poisoning tonight as the result of eating stewed chickens at a banquet given by the city's volunteer firemen last night.

FLYNN-JOHNSON MATCH

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 1.—With the location of a battleground for Jim Flynn and Jack Johnson still undecided, Jack Curley, the promoter of the match, will leave tomorrow for San Francisco.

NOTHING FOR BONDHOLDERS

SEATTLE, Feb. 1.—A receiver was appointed today in the Superior court for the Washington Orchard Irrigation & Fruit Co., which is an adjunct of the Columbia River Orchard Company.

SPAIN MAY INTERVENE

MADRID, Feb. 1.—The semi-official Manana, commenting on events in Portugal, gives it to be understood that Spain is preparing for intervention.

BATTLE IN MONGOLIA

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—A despatch from Kuldja, Turkistan, reports that an indecisive battle has taken place between government troops and revolutionists near Tiumshay.

DOUKHOBORS WISH TO MOVE

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—For the purpose of obtaining the aid of the government in moving 8,000 Doukhobors from Saskatchewan to British Columbia, Peter Verigin, their leader in the former province, is here to see Premier Borden.

ASSASSINATE LEADERS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Sympathizers with the Manchu dynasty in Manchuria have adopted a drastic method of dealing with the republican revolutionists by picking out and assassinating

MANY LIBEL SUITS

MONTREAL, Feb. 1.—Libel suits aggregating nearly two hundred thousand dollars have up to the present time been filed in connection with the civic election campaign.

PACKERS TRIAL

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—F. M. Fleming, consignment clerk for the G. H. Hammond & company plant of the National Packing company at Chicago, told the jury in the packers' trial today that cases of beef shipped to the eastern territory were all billed to the branch houses at a price which the branch house managers were expected to get for the product, if possible, but in many cases the prices obtained were less.

WASHING CERTIFICATES

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 1.—Receivers of the Washburn Railroad company awarded late today to Kuhn, Leb & company of New York, the issue of \$10,000,000 certificates on the first bid of a \$25,000 premium.

IN DEATH NOT DIVIDED

TORONTO, Feb. 1.—After spending a half century of married life together, the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. James Trimble occurred within a few hours of each other at their daughter's residence here yesterday.

HAVE YOU NOTICED THE PRICE OF SUGAR, BUTTER, HAM, BACON, ETC., QUOTED BY

Copas & Young The People's Grocers

If not, it will pay you to read our ads. A few moments will save you \$\$\$\$—try it.

Table listing grocery items and prices: FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR—20-lb. sack \$1.35, CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR—per sack 1.75, INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—the most popular butter of the day—3 lbs. for 1.00, MORRELL'S MILD CURED HAM—per pound 20c, MORRELL'S SELECTED PICNIC HAM—per pound 16c, MORRELL'S MILD CURED BREAKFAST BACON—per pound 23c, FRESH GINGER SNAPS—per pound 10c, FINEST JAPAN RICE—9 pounds for 50c, CHIVER'S ORANGE MARMALADE—1-lb. glass jar 15c, PURNELL'S PURE MALT VINEGAR—large bottle 15c, CALIFORNIA HONEY—per comb 20c

Compare these prices with those of our competitors.

COPAS & YOUNG ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Corner Fort and Broad Streets Groc. Dept. Phones 94, 95. Liquor Dept. Phone 1632

Advertisement for 'Lorna' perfume by Cyrus H. Bowes. Includes image of perfume bottle and text: 'Lorna' EXTRACT OF WILD FLOWERS OF RHODON. A deliciously fragrant and most beautiful perfume—an odor that lasts long.

Advertisement for Builders' and Contractors' Supplies by The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Phone 59, 544-546 Yates Street. A SPECIALTY

Advertisement for Essential Foods to Nourish the Body. Lists various oils and products with prices: FLAGONOL (French Olive Oil) Gal. tin \$4.50, HALF-GAL. TINS \$3.50, QUART BOTTLES \$2.50, PINT BOTTLES \$1.75, CARBON ITALIAN OIL Gal. tin \$3.50, QUART BOTTLES \$2.50, PINT BOTTLES \$1.75, FINARD'S OLIVE OIL Bottles, 56c and \$1.00, BOREMIAN OLIVE, CALIFORNIA OLIVE OIL—Quarts \$1.00, Pints .60c, Half-pints .35c, Half-gal. jars \$2.50, Gal. tins \$4.00, G. & B. LUCCA OIL—Quarts \$1.00, Pints .60c, Half-pints .35c, Half-gal. jars \$2.50, SALAD OIL Gal. tin \$1.50, DIXIE SALAD OIL—Quart bottles .50c, Pint bottles .25c, RIFE OLIVES—Quart tins \$2.00, Pint tins \$1.50, BOREMIAN OLIVE RIFE OLIVES—Quart tins .75c, Pint tins .50c, SPECIAL RIFE OLIVES—In bottles \$1.00, 35c, 50c and. In bulk, per pint .35c

Dixie, Ross & Co. Independent Grocers, 1317 Government St. Tel. 55, 51, 53. Liquor Dept. 84.

Being a city for getting almost increased wrong way began trapping "fur bearing Continent." tinted of coal and fickle templed hills all over our against those ting my inter No. Mo room 6x12 f of cider and Books for T log begins r look like a zing-dooe then I light r Guide to M taunting with Berkshire ac nearly all p finest, living ponds. While a water animal are quite str after they go and weak.) hold them, b advice: use and on. I rea who tells of getting mink trapper who sional, but I close study, loves to be a and loves to for experience traps to fool Glorious, literature, ha Experience of the water sec Alas, I have career as a tr I had him in tion and fun might have m I want to tel man that the him if he will did. Please und protection, an hens; that's a ing animals d and a few fru motive for the were reading First off I gan to study became so pr moose's track track was my track was a f was a deer tra bit tracks. Having the supported by a great grandfa ered one of t per's art, I bo of mittens, a shop. The dr shop were inc from books th call stink) eith to catching th ing back at it judice that it a job of a tittle not; I cannot However I of the thing, being even th Jockey Club, f cigars, fusel o stop, look, listo investigate. animal. Lacki power, he make will smell all the radius of a a hurry he is or a raiding p tracks at the o over to invest amateur trapper suspicious a so contrive. I loo for smells in th thought they h stance, one exp "Now boys" without punctu smell so in mi fine and put r Place this in decomposing c fish and add ped onion. If your hat he wi If a fox sm to myself thi ter. Why sho Why not build and grab a fox

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

CONFESSIONS OF AN INDOOR TRAPPER

Being a young man with a curious capacity for getting into the wrong thing, and an almost incredible success in doing it the wrong way after I have got in, I naturally began trapping what the books called the "fur bearing animals of our North American Continent." I did not go all over the continent of course. Much as I love the fleet and fickle snowshoes and our woods and temple hills, I would not think of trapping all over our continent, matching my wits against those of the cottontail rabbit and pitting my intellect against that of the skunk.

No. Most of my trapping is done in a room 9x12 feet, containing a fireplace, a jug of cider and a whole library of valuable Books for Trappers. When the hard maple log begins making an anthracite baseburner look like a parlor match, and the cider has the zing-dooey to it of a good brut champagne then I light my pipe and pull down Ot Hiler's Guide to Mink Trapping. While outside the taunting wind roars round my fifty-five Berkshire acres, I read: "Mink are found in nearly all parts of our North American continent, living along creeks, rivers, lakes and ponds. While strictly speaking they are not a water animal, etc., etc. While small they are quite strong for their size." (I suppose after they grow up they begin to get large and weak.) "A Number O Newfangle will hold them, but boys, you had better take my advice: use a Number 1 trap." And so on and on. I read about a Texas trapper of mink who tells of what "does not fill his ideas of getting mink pelts" and about a Minnesota trapper who says: "Now, I am not a professional, but I make all animal habits a very close study, and a natural born nature lover loves to be among them in their wild homes and loves to set a trap once in a while just for experience. I will tell you how I set the traps to fool the minks."

Glorious, new, mysterious, unpunctuated literature, hand grammared, rustic style! Experience of canny, crafty old Solomons of the water set, the land set, the deadfall! Alas, I have never caught a mink in all my career as a trapper; I couldn't catch him if I had him in a rain barrel. But the fascination and fun of a section of life I otherwise might have missed are strong upon me; and I want to tell the hunterman or the fisherman that there is still another thrill left for him if he will turn amateur trapperman as I did.

Please understand however that I trap for protection, and not for pelts or pelt. I own hens; that's all I've got against the fur-bearing animals of North America. Hens—yes, and a few fruit trees. So now you have the motive for the story, just the same as if you were reading a newspaper.

First off I bought a pair of boots and began to study tracks in the snow. I finally became so proficient that I thought a field mouse's track was a 'coon's track, a 'coon's track was my tabby cat's track, my beagle's track was a fox's track, and my sow's track was a deer track. All other tracks were rabbit tracks.

Having thus in a short time—and solely supported by my native Indian sagacity (my great grandfather was an Indian)—mastered one of the vital principles of the trapper's art, I bought two dozen traps, a pair of mittens, a drug store and a delicatessen shop. The drug store and the delicatessen shop were included because I early learned from books that Scent (as trappers politely call stink) either is or is not highly necessary to catching the fur bearing animal. Looking back at it all now, I can say without prejudice that it matters not one iota, not even a jot or a tittle to me whether I use scent or not; I cannot catch anything anyway.

However I was fascinated by the theory of the thing. It is noticeable in the human being even that the aroma of burning wood, Jockey Club, frying ham, clear Connecticut cigars, fusel oil, and the like, makes him stop, look, listen, partake, imbibe or at least investigate. Consider then the fur bearing animal. Lacking man's magnificent brainpower, he makes it up in nose power, and will smell all the smell off anything within the radius of a mile. No matter how much of a hurry he is in to get to a lodge meeting or a raiding party, he will stop dead in his tracks at the first suspicious smell and go over to investigate. Naturally, then, the amateur trapper ought to make his scent as suspicious as human ingenuity can contrive. I looked over some of the recipes for smells in the various Valuable Guides and thought they hadn't done very well. For instance, one expert said:

"Now boys"—they always begin that way without punctuation—"you want a right stiff smell so in midsummer chop up a muskrat fine and put in a glass bottle with stopper. Place this in the sun and when you see it decomposing chop up fine some nice rotten fish and add that and also some fine chopped onion. If a fox smells this you can bet your hat he will come."

If a fox smells it! If! Why, I thought to myself this man is a craven, he is a falterer. Why should there be any if about it! Why not build a smell that would reach out and grab a fox three-quarters of a mile away



and headed in an opposite direction, twist his nose around at right angles until he got the full force of the concoction slam jam in the muzzle, then force him around still another right angle and lure him Lorelei fashion to your Number 2 Brake and Ram. So I tried out two or three. Now boys (you see I've got the habit) I don't claim everything on earth for these scenes, but they will rid the barn of rats and all other dumb animals and will call out the Board of Health.

Number 1 follows:
Six old subscriber eggs, 25 cents' worth asafoetida, 5 oz. garlic juice, 1 oz. oil of peppermint, 1 oz. oil of anise (or absinthe will do) 1 oz. fish oil, 1 oz. oyster juice.

Number 2 is easier to make, and even more powerful: Take two skunk glands and half a pound of limburger cheese. Dissolve in alcohol and add bay rum or your favorite perfume.

As soon as a fur bearing animal worthy of the name ever smells this he won't bother to come to your trap; he will simply fall dead right where he stands. There is a drawback about this method however. It seems the animals die so far away from the trap that you never can find them, and therefore—if you are commercially inclined—they are a total loss. But if you are a true sportsman you will admit the sportsmanship of it.

As I say, I gave a great deal of study to the scent problem and then I read on. I found out that the flurry tribe is wary of iron or steel; I was instructed to "boil" my traps "in hemlock boughs," so as to take the taint of the iron away. I don't believe I got hemlock boughs and I know they didn't boil; so I made some catnip tea and let it go at that. The farther I got into the trapping the more I saw that it really did not matter what I did; I was going to buy my skins from the farmer up the road anyway, and rather than monkey with all the fool restrictions which were placed upon successful trapping I preferred to originate my own methods.

For instance, one of the most fascinating puzzles about old style trapping is that, in setting for fox you must be careful not to go anywhere near your set, or else the fox will smell your footprints and tear off in the other direction. Mark this well: in setting your fox trap you must not go anywhere near it. Translated into ordinary, marble top language this means, in catching a street car be careful not to get close to it.

There are just two ways you can set this trap and obey the rules. One is by telepathy. You firmly fix a fox trap in your mind stand about twenty feet from where you want to catch your fox and Will the trap into position.

The other is by aeroplane. A simple little \$5,000 Bleriot will do. You get your trap

all baited, fixed onto a brush drag or loose limb of tree, climb into your monoplane, ascend gracefully and hover over the chosen spot long enough to let your outfit down by a rope. Then you cut the rope, fly away and get a lot of dry leaves, which you will shower upon the trap naturally and gracefully from your seat in the plane. In this way the fox will never suspect you. I have about made up my mind to offer this suggestion to the Hudson's Bay Company; not having tried it I think it will work successfully.

In my two years of trapping by a studied disobedience of the rules I have caught two red foxes (shot by a neighbor and sold to me for \$4.00 apiece) four skunks in my own traps (which proves that a skunk is an original and brilliant beast, one that will go to any pains in order to get caught) one 'coon, two buck rabbits (one in steel trap, one in box trap) one wood chuck (box trap) one neighbor cat, one horned owl, two hens (my own)—and broke the pointing leg of another man's favorite pointer. This year I am laying for a certain party's pig, which gets into my corn crib.

An Adventure With a Fox

The only trouble I ever had with a fox—that is where I was really afraid he would get caught—occurred last winter.

I had baited two No. 1-2 traps with my bare hands and carried them down to the stone wall. Then I had carefully tramped all the snow down around the set. Sure enough when I came by the next morning I saw tracks leading away from the 'orgy. Both traps were sprung, flopped upside down and the nice chicken bait gone.

I set them again and re-baited them. The following morning it was the same story. With success, thrilling my blood I reset and re-baited for a third time. Sure enough! A third time the fox sprang the trap by flopping it upside down with his paw and a third time he ate the lovely bait (unscented.) Then I felt that I had gone far enough. So I set the trap upside down myself the last time, thinking that if he was bound to flop it over he might as well put his foot in it. That fox however was not an amateur. He came down one leg on a triangle, took a peek at what I had done and departed up the other leg of the triangle. The subsequent proceedings interested him no more.

I shall never forget the first skunk I trapped. A skunk is evidently by nationality a Tartar; it is one thing to catch him and a highly more interesting thing to get possession or him. In the shade of a sheltering pine I had embedded a No. 1 Brake & Ram with a decayed chicken's head; and early one morning accompanied by a bodyguard of one hired hand and two dogs I espied a beautiful little black and white beast pounding around with my trap on his right front leg. I took

my rifle and put a .22 long through the skunk's head; then the skunk took his rifle and put a cross section of misery into the hired man's eye. I kept back a little way and took off a piece of the skunk's nose with my second shot. The skunk curled slowly around—the factory must have been working well that morning (the olefactory I mean)—and mowed down both dogs at one smell swoop. I and the skunk were alone together, my bodyguard being in hospital with terrific pains in their eyes. I put two more bullets into his head; if a man had had that much lead in the same place he would have been dead long ago. But the skunk yawned as if it was the mere shank of the morning, and tried for me with a wide out-drop, a cross between a spithall and a fadeaway. It crossed the rubber all right—my boot. Then it occurred to me I was wasting valuable ammunition on an ungrateful and unkillable fur-bearing animal of our North America continent; so I cut down a young sapling and approached. The sapling was about seven feet long. I gave the skunk a bang over the head with the butt of it; he stiffened out. I stepped nearer. Then up came the tail again; as I gave him another tap he tried for me again. By now the bosky dell smelt like a gasworks. Six different times did that chicken-stealing, fur-bearer discharge those aromatic spirits of lemme-alone-yuh. Each time he managed to hit something; the last time it was my coat. And as for vitality! A nine-lived cat is a tottering, debilitated specimen of extreme anaemia alongside of a skunk. Nowadays when I get a skunk in a trap I just stand around all day and jeer at him and taunt him and make slighting remarks about his vitality and his power of smell; and about an hour I rap him over the phenology with a pole. Along about dusk he dies of a broken heart.

"Rabbit Hot, Rabbit Cold," Etc.

In re. rabbits, I realize that snaring rabbits is not any longer de regeur, comme il faut, or au fait. With me it goes farther than that; it is nix komm raus. I once tried to snare one that came under an old apple tree which was too tough for it to 'girdle'. I bent the sapling over and I fixed it in the fork of the thingumtjig as per Hoyle, and I arranged the fine wire noose, and I backed it up with the dingus and the doodad and the beezedang. Then I put the carrot in position. Because every day the rabbit came up from behind, kicked the carrot loose, sprung the noose into thin air, as the poet says, and calmly nibbled the vegetable at its leisure. I never did like the idea of snaring them, anyway; they'd be sure to squall out in the middle of the night, and then I'd have to go out in the dark and my pajamas and bludgeon them, to have any peace. If I have any killing to do, I prefer to do it decently and accurately in broad daylight, like any other honest farmer.

But the fur-bearing animals of our North American continent are not so considerate; they kill my chickens and my fruit trees at night.

Just as I finished this I went out and caught a rabbit in a box trap. Be that as it may, and believe me, this is my idea of trapping.

Also of eating. I can smell it now, being fried in butter out in the kitchen; boiled spuds with their jackets on; and a spanking hot dish of brown gravy to crown the feast.

Oh—well. All right. Make fun of me as a trapper. But I know where I get off. Right here.

Ge! And corn bread!—Harris Merton Lyon in Recreation.

Practical Information for Young Trappers

1. The skunk and civet cat become prime earliest in fall and are of poor quality first in spring. The raccoon and opossum are of good quality next, followed by the mink and weasel. The muskrat has its best fur in December, January, February and March.

2. Test all traps carefully before setting them. In case one is defective, do not use it.

3. Never take a dog over a trap line. It has a tendency to drive away many fur bearers.

4. Small birds—and I include the hawk, crow, etc.—are not good bait for any animal, unless they are alive.

5. An excellent way to kill either a mink or weasel after it has been trapped is to first stun it with a club, and then crush in its ribs. When this is done, there will be no blood clot on the pelt. While the absence of it does not make a fur more valuable, it improves the appearance—and this counts when a sale is made.

6. Deadfalls and snares, while effective when constructed by professionals, should not be used for taking the smaller fur bearers, by an amateur. Steel traps will answer his purpose much better.

7. The habits of the animals you would trap must be learned before you can expect any great degree of success as a pelt hunter.

8. Dry furs in a cool, shady place, where it is not damp.

9. On the pelts of small fur bearers intended for market, put no salt, alum, or other preparation. Often, in case a skin of a bear, etc., is perfect, it can be mounted, then it is advisable to sprinkle salt around the ears, etc.

10. Traps may be marked with a file or



steel punch. The best place is on the bottom.

11. A good bait may be made by chopping up fish and leaving it to rot in the sun.
12. Parsnips, turnips, apples, potatoes, carrots, etc., are excellent bait for muskrats. Dried herring will attract the raccoon and opossum. The carcass of a muskrat is an excellent "draw" for the mink or weasel.

13. Visit your traps every morning. Skin the animals as soon after they are caught as possible. Furs left on too long after the bearer is dead, often turn blue on the pelt side. These will never grade prime.

14. If an animal is frozen immerse it in running water. This will thaw it very quickly, without injury to the fur.—Geo. I. Thiesen in Outdoor Life.

The Poetry of It

Angling is the poetic form of fishing. A mere hook, a piece of string and any sort of animate thing holding them near a body of water constitute a fisherman, and the fisherman may resort to any means to obtain his fishes. He may fish in season and out of season, and he may be as greedy and blood-thirsty as he wishes—still he's a fisherman. Not so with the angler. His title is dependent upon his methods of fishing. All anglers are fishermen true, but all fishermen are not anglers! Conditions, rules and methods govern the angler the same as the yachtman and the military man are governed by condition, rule and method. A mere boatman is not a yachtman and a hoodlum biped with a gun in his possession does not make a soldier or a sportsman.

The angler is a gentleman. He limits his catch, respects the legal season, fishes with appropriate tackle, is humane to his quarry and honest with his friend. Fishing means taking fishes honestly or dishonestly humanely or cruelly, in respect of numbers or in slaughtering quantities. Angling means taking a gentle number of fishes on correct tackle, in a humane manner, in legal fishing time.

A SPORTSMAN

He is nothing great to look at;
He's not outstanding tall;
A ready smile,
And no great style,
A sportsman—that is all.
Straight and true is the sportsman,
For he never thinks fear or fail;
"Well done! Be of good courage!"
You can hear his friendly hail.
And if he's got to go under,
He takes it straight, with a grin;
"It's a fine old world to live in,
And the best man's safe to win!"

Does he wonder why men love him?
Why he never has to call?
He leads the lot
And knows it not,
A sportsman—that is all.
Heart steel-true has the sportsman,
Clear eyes that never quail;
His only boast is for others,
None hear a self-told tale.
Funking, or fouling another
Is with him the coward's sin;
Praise if you dare, he'll tell you plain
To "Stop that confounded din!"

Never a thought to impress you:
Ready to take his fall;
What's left to say?
He goes his way,
A sportsman—that is all.
Aims too hole does the sportsman,
With courage to dare and fail.
Makes of earth a better place
With his friendly goodwill hail;
"I'm down; no matter, on with you!"
"Ill-luck is met with a grin;
"It's a fine old world to live in,
And the best man's safe to win!"

M. I. HOPE.

"Been hunting?"
"Yes."
"Any luck?"
"Some. Found a man who would cash a check when the game warden told me what the fine was."—Washington Star.

"What you want, I suppose, is to vote, just like the men do."
"Certainly not," replied Mrs. Baring-Banners. "If we couldn't do any better than that there would be no use of our voting."—Washington Star.

February House Furnishing Sale--Remarkable Values in Buffets at \$29.75 The First Showing of Advanced Styles in Spring Costumes Monday

Dining Tables at Prices that Mean a Substantial Saving, and Many to Choose From

Round Table—48in. diameter and extends to 8ft. Has a handsomely carved and massive pedestal, with claw feet. Made of choice quarter cut oak, golden finish. Reliable and easy to operate. Price **\$38.90**

Round Table—Made of choice, well seasoned oak, fumed and wax finish. Has a neat square pedestal, gracefully shaped feet, and extends to 8ft. Top when closed 44in. diameter. Special sale price **\$24.75**

Round Dining Table—Made of choice oak and fumed finish. The top is 44in. in diameter and extends to 6ft. Has four square legs, neatly shaped at the bottom and mounted on strong stud castors. Sale price **\$14.50**

Round Dining Table—With strong pedestal and four neatly shaped feet. The top is 44in. in diameter and extends to 6ft. Strong and reliable. Sale price **\$18.75**

Square Oak Dining Tables—With five square legs, fumed finish. Top measures 40 x 40in. when closed and extends to 6ft. It is a well made and reliable table, very neat in appearance and a specially good value at **\$11.90**

Square Dining Table—With massive pedestal and shaped feet, neatly shaped frame and highly finished top. It is made throughout from choice, well seasoned, quarter cut oak, finished golden color. Top is 42in. square and extends to 8ft. Good value at **\$39.75**

Handsome Round Dining Table—With massive round pedestal and large, carved claw feet. It is made throughout of good quarter cut oak, is well finished, reliable and easily operated. The top is 48in. in diameter and extends to 10ft. Special sale price **\$43.75**

Your Choice From These Solid Oak Buffets, \$29.75 SPECIAL OFFER FOR MONDAY'S SHOPPERS

SEE THE Broad Street windows for a showing of these buffets and you will agree that no better value can be desired by even the most expectant purchaser. They are made of well seasoned oak with a beautiful figure, soundly constructed and finished in four different styles.

Solid Oak Buffets, in early English finish, fumed oak and a highly polished golden finish. They have shaped fronts, three cupboards with fancy doors, one cutlery drawer lined with felt and one large linen drawer. The back has a low, shaped shelf, two brackets, and a beveled plate mirror 40x10 inches. All are made of well seasoned lumber and are a remarkable value at **\$29.75**

Solid Oak Buffet in golden color, highly polished or in a neat fumed finish. The top measures 48x21 inches, and the body contains two cutlery drawers, one of which is lined, one large linen drawer and a large cupboard with two drawers. The back has one large shelf supported by shaped brackets and a beveled mirror, size 40x12 inches. Monday's Special Value is **\$29.75**

TWO REMARKABLE VALUES IN SURFACE OAK BUFFETS

Surface Oak Buffet, made throughout from well seasoned birch. The top measures 48x20 inches, and the body has one long linen drawer, two cutlery drawers, and a large cupboard with two fancy leaded glass doors. The back is plain, has large shelf supported by square pillars and a beveled mirror 38x10 inches. This is a very attractive piece of furniture and a rare value at **\$27.50**

Surface Oak Buffet with a top measuring 3 feet 9 inches by 20 inches. The body has two small drawers, one of which is lined for cutlery, one large linen drawer, and a cupboard with two plain glass doors. The back has a neat shelf supported by two shaped brackets and a beveled mirror, size 38 x10 inches. This is a splendid value at **\$24.75**

The First Showing of New Spring Costumes, Monday

Late on Saturday we unpacked the first lot of new Spring Costumes, and although it is not a large shipment, they are a good example of advanced fashions. On Monday we are showing them in the Mantle Department, and no doubt many women in Victoria will avail themselves of the opportunity of inspecting these interesting models.

The main features in which they differ with the late season's styles are the wider skirts, one-sided effects in both skirts and jackets, larger revers, round cut-away fronts, fuller backs, higher waist lines, and many other minor details. Cord weaves and serges are very strong and come in a variety of plain and striped effects.

PRICES START AT \$25 AND RANGE UP TO \$52.50

Useful Bed Lounges at Popular Prices—Some February Sale Values

Velour Bed Lounges in various patterns. Colors reds and greens. These have a commodious blanket box under the seat that slides out on castors. They are well upholstered, have an abundance of springs and sanitary filling. They are strongly built, easy to operate and very comfortable. February sale price **\$15.75**

Tapestry Bed Lounges made similar to the above mentioned lounges. They come in a variety of colors and patterns, are well made and will render excellent service. The blanket box under the seat is lined with cotton. Sale price **\$14.75**

Combination Couch and Bed made of good hardwood. Has a neatly carved head, turned legs and a blanket box below the seat. They are well upholstered, easy to handle and are very comfortable when used as couch or bed—
Upholstered in tapestry, price..... **\$14.00**
Upholstered red velour, price **\$15.00**

Upholstered arm Chairs Prices and Styles to Please All

Easy Chairs, with hardwood frames, spring seat, turned legs and upholstered arm pads, neatly finished with gimp and cord. Upholstered in velour **\$4.65**
Upholstered in handsome tapestry, **\$4.95**

Comfortable Arm Chair, with a hardwood frame. These are well upholstered in green or brown velour and are well finished with gimp and cord. Special February Sale Price **\$6.90**

Sleepy Hollow Arm Chair, with a hardwood frame, and upholstered in a good, dark green leatherette. It is well tufted and will give good service. February Sale Price **\$9.75**

Massive Solid Oak Arm Chair, Early English finish, has spring seat and a panel back. This chair is upholstered in solid leather and is our regular \$18.00 value. This chair is soiled and will be sold on Monday at **\$8.50**

Remarkable Values In Hall Stands, Seats and Mirrors for Monday's Selling

Hall Stands made of well seasoned hardwood, finished golden color. Height, 6 ft. 8 in., width of seat 18 in., depth 16 in., has a beveled mirror 12x12 inches, four double hooks, neatly carved head, shaped arms, box seat and umbrella stands. All complete. Price **\$6.90**

Hall Stand made of well seasoned quarter cut oak: has handsomely carved and shaped back, beveled plate mirror 12x12 inches, shaped arms, box seat, complete with umbrella holders and coat hooks. February Sale Price..... **\$11.90**

Hall Stand, 6ft. 6 in. high, made of quarter cut oak, with beautiful figure. The back is neatly shaped and carved, has a beveled mirror 18x12 ins. oval shape, and a box seat: golden finish. Special February Sale Price **\$11.90**

Solid Oak Hall Stands, height 6 ft. 8 ins., width 30 inches, handsomely shaped and carved head: beveled and shaped mirror: shaped banister with cluster of spindles on either side, and two panels in the back. Has a box seat, shaped arms, coat hooks and umbrella stand. February Sale Price.... **\$15.90**

Large Oak Hall Stand, made of very choice quarter cut oak. The back has a beveled plate mirror, oval in shape, size 30x18 inches, and the top is beautifully shaped and carved. Has a box seat, is finished golden color, shaped arms, neat coat hooks and umbrella holder. February Sale Price **\$24.90**

Early English Hall Seat, made of choice quarter cut oak in the mission style. The seat is 3 ft. 6 ins. long, and 16 inches deep, has a box seat and the back is made up of x slats. The mirror is separate from the seat and is intended to hang on the wall. The frame matches the seat in design and the beveled plate mirror measures 22x16 inches. February Sale Price **\$23.75**

Choice Fumed Oak Hall Seat, 3 ft. 6 ins. long and 16 inches deep. The back is shaped and filled in with neatly shaped banisters, has box seat and plain arms. The mirror has a double frame, swings on pivots and is oval in shape. Size of glass 24x16 inches.Half Seat, **\$12.75**—Mirror, **\$11.75**.

Hall Seat and Mirror—The seat is 3 ft. 6 inches long and 16 ins. wide, has four neat banisters in the back, is mission style and finished early English. The glass has a shaped top with neat overlay ornament, coat hooks, etc., complete and beveled plate mirror, size 30x18 ins. February Sale Price..... **\$23.75**

Solid Oak Hall Seat and Glass, made of choice quarter cut oak, shaped head and three neatly shaped banisters in the back: shaped arms, box seat and umbrella holder. The mirror is beveled, measures 20x12 inches, and has a neat frame with coat hooks complete. Golden finish, highly finished. February Sale Price **\$17.90**

Serviceable Lounges in Red or Green Velour at February Sale Prices

Neat Lounges, in red or green velour. The frames are strongly made and the springs are on steel girders and covered with a wire top, consequently there is no possibility of them breaking away. They have drum shaped heads, are 6ft. 3in. long and 2ft. 4in. wide. Special Sale Price, **\$5.50**

Strong Lounges, upholstered in velour. Have spring seats and are neatly finished. We consider these to be specially good value at, each **\$3.90**

Attractive Lounges, well made and covered with good velour, in various patterns. These have spring edges, large drum shaped heads and well trimmed with fringe and cord. Specially good value for February Sale **\$8.90**

Dainty China Cabinets at Tempting Prices—Monday

China Cabinet—Made of fumed oak, has glass doors and ends, 3 shelves and a low back. Top measures 39 inches long by 15 inches wide. Height 5 ft. February sale price. **\$19.75**

Handsome Cabinet—Made of choice quarter cut oak, fumed finish. Has four shelves, bow fronted door with fancy lattice ornament, glass panel on either side and glass ends. Height 5 ft. 6 in., width 3 ft. 6 inches and 16 inches deep. Has a plate glass mirror over the top shelf. Sale price..... **\$39.75**

Oak China Cabinet—In Early English finish, has solid ends and two glass doors, height 5 ft., width 45 inches, and 1 ft. deep, has four shelves and top is neatly finished to accommodate books or china. Sale price..... **\$23.75**

Fumed Oak China Cabinet—With handsomely carved claw feet, glass ends and panels on either side of door. Has three shelves grooved for china plates or plaques. Height 5 ft., width 3 ft. 6 inches, depth 14 inches. Sale price..... **\$37.50**

China Cabinets—With adjustable shelves, made of well seasoned oak and to be had in golden or Early English finishes. Has two glass doors, three shelves and two drawers 5 inches deep, under the cupboard. Size 5 ft. high, 3 ft. 3 in. wide and 16 inches deep. February sale price..... **\$18.75**

China Cabinet—In golden oak, finished with neat touches of carving, high shaped and carved back, three adjustable shelves, two drawers with neatly shaped fronts and two glass doors. A very good value at..... **\$18.75**

Surface Oak China Cabinet—Golden finish, 31 inches wide, 5 ft. high and 11 inches deep, has three shelves, neatly shaped and carved top and two glass doors. February sale price **\$11.75**

Surface Oak Cabinet—Similar to the above, but finished in Early English color. Price..... **\$11.75**

Hall Seats and Mirrors

Large Oak Hall Seat and Mirror, made of choice figured oak finished in the early English style. The back is handsomely carved and oval in shape, while the arms are shaped and carved. Has a box seat and is well finished throughout. The mirror is oval in shape, measuring 28x16 inches, and has a heavy frame. All complete with hooks for coats and an umbrella stand. February Sale Price..... **\$29.75**

Early English Hall Stand, made of choice quarter cut oak, stands 5 ft. 8 ins. high, has three shaped banisters, one plain panel and a beveled plate mirror, size 24 ins. by 14 ins., in the back. The design is very attractive and it is substantially made. Complete with coat hooks and umbrella holder.... **\$18.75**

Monday In The Carpet and Drapery Section. A Clearance Sale of Odd Lines at Less than Half Price

All remnants and oddments of cretonnes, curtain nets, muslins, furniture coverings, scrims, art craft fabrics, and many other lines will be cleaned out regardless of cost. There is a large variety to choose from, but the prices are so low that you will have to shop early to avoid disappointment. Here are some of the bargains:

Printed Linoleums—In this lot we have a few patterns that we are not repeating next season, and in order to make a rapid clearance we have made a heavy cut in the price. They come in choice floral designs, in various colors, also in block and tile patterns. All are splendid quality and will give excellent service. Regular value, 45c, and all 2 yards wide. On sale Monday at **25¢**

Axminster and Wilton Carpet Remnants—These pieces are 1½ yards long and are an assortment of body and border carpets. There is a wide range of patterns to choose from, in colors, green, reds, blues and fawns. Special Sale Price on Monday **\$1.00**

Art Craft Curtaining and Cretonnes in a large variety of designs and colorings. These are our regular 15c values, but on Monday we will clean them out at **7½¢**

SEE THE WINDOW DISPLAY ON DOUGLAS STREET

Big Values In Oak Morris Chairs Monday

At \$4.90 there are both golden and Early English oak chairs with shaped arms and spindles. The seats and backs are upholstered in leatherette and have good springs. These are a specially good value, at, each **\$4.90**

At \$8.90 there are some splendid chairs with spring backs and seats. They are well upholstered in plain green velvet. Price..... **\$8.90**

At \$9.75 we have an assortment of chairs that for comfort and moderate price will please the most expectant. Price..... **\$9.75**

David Spencer, Limited.

Monday In The Hardware Department—Useful Kitchen Utensils, 15c

Graters	soft. Clothes Line
Tin Mugs	Soap Shakers
Toilet Fittings	Dish Washers
Steel Pokers	Sink Cleaners
Mirrors	Small Pan Cleaners
Daubers	Pant Hangers
Fish Slicers	Flour Sifters
Toasting Forks	Cream Jugs
Combined Potato or Apple Parer and Corer	Coal Shovels
Hat Racks	Stove Brushes
Ice Picks	Crumb Tray and Brush
Meat Choppers	Toilet Paper Holders
Stain Stove Enamel	Fruit Dishes
Oakey's Wellington Knife	Nail Brushes
Polish	Folding Coat Hangers
Toasting Racks	Towel Racks
Soap Dishes	Lemon Squeezers
Sink Strainers	Scrubbing Brushes
Audrock Bread Toasters	Bird Cage Hooks
Vegetable Boilers	Assorted Screws
Candle Holders.	Aluminum Tea Strainers
	Whisks
	Cake Coolers

Strong Values in Kitchen Chairs Monday

Neat Rocking Chair—Has handsomely carved head, 7 turned spindles in the back, and 4 spindles under each arm. Sale price **\$1.90**

Small Rocking Chair—Without arms. Price **\$1.35**

Kitchen Chairs—With neatly shaped and carved head, 5 spindles in the back, well braced and made of choice hardwood. Sale Price **\$1.35**

Kitchen Chairs—With neatly shaped head, three banisters in the back, well braced and made of choice hardwood, golden finish **\$1.35**

Serviceable Chairs—In plain styles at, each, 90c, 55c and **45¢**

The Victor Cupboard—This is a large and convenient piece of furniture. Height 6ft. 8in., width 3ft., and 16in. deep, with cupboard and one shelf and panelled doors at bottom, a large drawer and a glass-fronted cupboard with two shelves over the drawer. It is made of well seasoned fir and finished golden oak. Regular \$12 value. Sale Price **\$9.75**

Kitchen Comforters—With 2 bins, 2 drawers and 2 baking boards, made throughout of good fir. Sale price..... **\$4.50**

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