

OTTAWA ACCEPTS JAPAN'S PROMISE

Will Rely Upon Nippon Government to Restrict Immigration

Tokio, Jan. 16.—(Thursday)—The Canadian immigration question has been settled. The Japanese government has received notice that the report of Rodolphe Lemieux, Canadian minister of labor, is entirely satisfactory to the Canadian government...

ISLAND FLYER SAFE

Missing Passenger Launch Found Among the Islands With Her Shaft Broken

Bellingham, Jan. 15.—The launch Island Flyer, Capt. Fred King, plying between this city and Anacortes, broke its shaft on the trip to Anacortes on Monday afternoon when off of Samish Island, and lay there until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when it was found by its owner, Capt. Blackett, who had gone in search of the missing launch in another launch.

BETTER IN ASIA

Viscount Aoki Thinks Japanese Laborers Have Small Chance in America

Honolulu, Jan. 15.—Viscount Aoki, the retiring Japanese ambassador to the United States, and Governor Frear, of Hawaii, arrived here yesterday from San Francisco on the steamship Manchuria.

DEPRESSION IN DIAMONDS

Premier Company's Business Seriously Affected by Financial Disturbance

Johannesburg, Jan. 15.—The depression in the diamond markets of the world resulting from the recent financial crisis in America and the money stringency in Europe has assumed serious proportions according to a statement issued today by the premier diamond mining company to its shareholders.

M.P.P. Shoots Himself

Frederickton, N.B., Jan. 15.—George Winthrop Allen, M.P.P. for York, and one of New Brunswick's leading lawyers, shot himself in the chest this morning while in a fit of despondency brought on by ill-health, and died at 5 o'clock this afternoon. He leaves a widow and one daughter, unmarried.

Judgment For Mr. Booth

Toronto, Jan. 15.—In Sprague vs. Booth, a case arising out of the Canadian Atlantic deal, the action of Mr. Sprague, the plaintiff, against Mr. Booth, of New York, is dismissed, and J. R. Booth's right to the \$250,000 deposit is confirmed, according to the judgment delivered by Justice Mabee.

Baron Takahira Leaves

Rome, Jan. 15.—Baron Koroe Takahira, who will succeed Viscount Aoki, Japanese ambassador to the United States, was received in audience by King Victor Emmanuel today. Majesty said he was sorry the Japanese diplomat was going to leave Rome. Baron Takahira expects to leave Liverpool for Yokohama on February 8 by the steamer Mauritania.

Contempt of Court Case

Toronto, Jan. 15.—A motion to commit W. H. Greenwood, managing editor of the World, for contempt of court for publishing an article headed "Beware of Gobblers," commenting on the action of the Ontario railway board in connection with the street railway route in Toronto Junction, was heard by Justice Riddell this morning. His lordship reserved judgment, considering the whole case a question of jurisdiction. He did not see how he could commit Mr. Greenwood for contempt of the railway board, which has power to commit for contempt.

WOOL GROWERS ANGRY

Resent Washington Regulation of the Public Ranges in Montana—Speech at Convention

Helena, Mont., Jan. 15.—The first day's session of the annual convention of the National Wool Growers' Association was characterized by a bitter attack on government regulation of public ranges by Thomas J. Walsh, a Helena stockman, lawyer and late Democratic candidate for congress, who criticized especially the action of the administration in putting into effect what is known as the license system of grazing upon forest reserves.

For United States Bank

Washington, Jan. 15.—The establishment of the United States Bank of America, is provided for in a bill introduced in the house today by Mr. Fornes, Democratic member of congress, of New York.

Ended His Life

Washington, Jan. 15.—The body of Lieut. John W. Crawford, private secretary to Admiral Dewey, was found below Fort Potts, on the mainland side of the Potomac. He disappeared on November 24 last, leaving a note to a friend stating that he was driven to end his life by financial troubles.

JAPANESE CRISIS NOT YET OVERCOME

Vacancies in Cabinet Not Filled—Budget is Sole Cause of Trouble

Tokio, Jan. 15.—An accurate prediction concerning the probable life of the Marquis Saionji, cabinet minister, is difficult. The inability of the cabinet to avert a crisis, and the resignation of the ministers of finance and justice, have caused a serious situation approaching a political panic.

TRIED TO KILL LAWYER

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Three shots were fired at S. R. Hamill, one of the attorneys for John R. Walsh, by Mrs. Thomas Metcalfe in the corridor of the Federal building here yesterday afternoon. The incident occurred outside the courtroom of Judge Anderson, before whom John R. Walsh is on trial on charges of having manipulated funds of the Chicago National Bank. Mr. Hamill, according to witnesses in the afternoon, followed Mrs. Metcalfe. As he was about to leave the building the woman drew a revolver and fired.

Manitoba Telephone Commission

Winnipeg, Jan. 15.—The members of the commission appointed by the government to operate the telephone system in Manitoba have been named. Frank C. Patterson, northwestern manager of the Bell Telephone company, is chairman, and W. H. Hayes and H. J. Horan, both Bell officials, are the other members of the commission.

Around the World

Winnipeg, Jan. 15.—Four Ontario commercial travelers, Wm. Calville, of Comfort Soap, W. G. Reilly, of Minerva Mfg. Co., J. M. Lumbert, of J. M. Lumbert & Co., wholesale grocers, and Val. Wills, Great Forest Carriage Co., arrived today on a trip around the world, the result of a voting contest conducted by the Toronto News. Winnipeg is the first stopping place on the trip, which will not be completed until the middle of April.

Great Oil Gusher

St. Petersburg, Jan. 15.—Oil-producing firms here today received news from the Caucasus of the opening of a mammoth oil gusher in the field at Bakou, flowing at the rate of 120,000 barrels a day. It far surpasses any other well in the Bakou region, and unlike the new gusher open at Surakhani in December, which gives 10,000 barrels daily, the new Fibiye gusher was discovered in an already exploited field. At the headquarters of the producing firms of the region where the new gusher was found, great pleasure is expressed over the evidence of the continued vitality of the Bakou field.

Sentence for Bigamy

Tara, Ont., Jan. 15.—Solomon Woods was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and \$100 fine on a charge of bigamy.

O'BRIEN'S FRIENDS EJECTED BY LEAGUE

Irish Factions Are Apparently Still Far From Being Reconciled

Dublin, Jan. 15.—The recently discussed reunion of the Reconnite and O'Brienites is still far from being consummated, judging from an incident which took place today at the meeting here of the national directory of the United Irish League. Two nationalists from Cork, supporters of Mr. O'Brien, and duly accredited delegates to the meeting, entered the hall but soon as their presence was discovered, the league officials ordered that they be expelled. The delegates from Cork declined to obey and after a short struggle, they were finally ejected by force.

MONONGAH DISASTER

Coroner's Jury Exonerates Company, But Recommends Closer Inspection

Fairmount, Va., Jan. 15.—Late this afternoon the coroner's jury returned its verdict in connection with the explosion in the Monongah mine disaster. It finds that the explosion was due to either a blown shot or the ignition of the powder, which in turn ignited the gas in the mine. It finds that the company is not liable for the disaster. The jury also recommended that the company be required to employ more inspectors for the mines.

THE STOLEN REGALIA

Rabat, Morocco, Jan. 15.—The army under General Bagdadi, commander-in-chief for the Sultan Abdel-Aziz, entered this port today. Thus European residents are being guarded. The populace at Rabat is greatly excited over the news from Fez that Mulai Hafid had been declared Sultan, and that a holy war is to be inaugurated. The members of the governing board of Morocco are extremely perturbed.

CONFESSED TO PART IN SEATTLE MURDER

Hayashi Breaks Down Under Questioning and Tells Ghoulish Story

Seattle, Jan. 15.—After stoutly asserting his innocence of the murder of Ohkishi Yoko in Seattle on March 29, 1906, H. Hayashi broke down under stress of insistent questioning at the city jail yesterday and confessed to his part in the plot.

AFTER B. C. TIMBER

Vancouver Visited by Representative of Chicago Firm Which Proposes Large Investment

Vancouver, Jan. 15.—Honore Potter Palmer, of Chicago, is here representing a concern which proposes investing two million dollars in British Columbia timber.

No Wines or Liquors

New Westminster, Jan. 15.—The new Russell hotel will be formally opened tomorrow evening when dinner will be served from 6 to 9 p. m. An orchestra band, of Nelson, and waiters are about to be in attendance. No wines or liquors will be served at table on the opening day. Covers will be set for 500 guests, a large number of business and representative men having been invited to attend.

Hall Creek Placer Mine

Nelson, Jan. 15.—The old placer grounds on Hall Creek, about ten miles north of Nelson, on the Spokane Falls & Northern railway, are about to be reopened by hydraulic mining on a large scale, and there is enough bench material to keep a strong company going for several years. Travel wharves are being built on the bank of the river. The placer has been worked by Chinamen for years, and was given to the late P. J. Gleaser, S. H. Sealey and others. These men are now upon the ground making a careful examination in view of future operations.

FIVE SKATERS DROWNED

Waters Swallow Nearly All Members of a Party Skating on Reservoir

Connellsville, Pa., Jan. 15.—Of six persons who formed a skating party at the Jimmy Reservoir, near here, tonight, five were drowned. They are John Luxner, 10 years old; George Cochrane, 21; Frank Cochrane, Jr., a brother of William Luxner, 23; Elizabeth Fulmer, 17.

STEERAGE RATES ARE FURTHER CUT

Warring Companies May Bring the Fare Down to Ten Dollars

London, Jan. 15.—The Atlantic passenger rate war assumed a new phase tonight, through the Cunard S.S. company making a partial concession to the demands of their competitors by granting of a differential rate of ten shillings on second and third class fares by the Lusitania and Mauretania to an attempt to end the disastrous struggle cannot be ascertained, but it has the aspect of conciliation. The White Star company originally demanded a differential of 15 shillings.

MUNICIPAL RIGHTS

Executive of Union Looking for Important Amendments to the Railway Act

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—An important advance in the protection of municipal rights was announced as the result of a meeting yesterday of the executive committee of the Ontario municipalities. Among the many subjects discussed by the meeting was the protection of municipal rights in Victoria, British Columbia, and other places. The meeting was determined in the desire to protect municipal rights.

Danish Post Dead

Copenhagen, Jan. 15.—Holder Henrik Herholdt Drachmann, the Danish poet and author, died yesterday at Hornbæk, of an affection of the nerves, of long standing. He was born in 1846.

Leslie Harris' Tour

New York, Jan. 15.—Leslie Harris, the English pianist, vocalist and entertainer, made his first appearance in America at the Hudson theatre yesterday. Mr. Harris will make a tour of Canada and the United States.

Smallpox at Guelph

Guelph, Ont., Jan. 15.—An expert from Toronto has been summoned to investigate several cases of supposed smallpox on the outskirts of the city.

Wants No Executions

Munich, Jan. 15.—The Prince Regent of Bavaria, who recently pardoned two murderers sentenced to death, today declared his intention not to sign any more death warrants.

British Trade Cut Into

Swansea, Wales, Jan. 15.—The South Wales steel bar trade is being seriously cut into by American and German competition. In fact the business has practically ceased, because the dealers are being underbitten from America.

MAPLE LEAF MILL

Its Destruction Entails Heavy Loss—Was One of the Finest Mills on the Continent

Kenora, Ont., Jan. 15.—The magnificent new mill of the Maple Leaf Flour Mills company, costing over a million dollars, was burned last night. It is said the fire originated from a live wire. Smoke was first noticed issuing from the roof, but the town's water supply was totally inadequate to cope with the conflagration.

FATAL FLOOD IN RUSSIA

Yakutsk, Russia, Jan. 15.—The formation of a heavy ice dam on the Kuban river has resulted in the inundation of the two villages and the submerging of a large area of land. It is feared that there has been serious loss of life.

PITIFUL SCENES IN STRICKEN TOWN

Boyetown, Pa., Jan. 15.—Bearing up bravely under the awful blow which it received under the destruction of the Rhodes Opera House by fire on Monday, this thriving little borough today takes a full realization of the fact that a great portion of the population was wiped out of existence by the holocaust.

People Searching for Bodies of Relatives Among Boyertown Dead

The figures compiled by Coroner Strasser tonight includes one fireman, who lost his life fighting the fire, and one man, Jacob Johnson, who died today from injuries received in the burning of a building. Two bodies were recovered from the wreckage of the opera house, and the 118 bodies that lie in the improvised morgue, 115 have been either partially or fully identified by the coroner's office.

Scenes at the Morgue

The scenes at the morgue were heartrending. Children of tender years were in some cases called to make the identification of relatives who went to an untimely death in the fire and again feeble men and women were racked with anguish, as they came upon the bodies of those in which they recognized the form of a lost son or daughter.

After the Bodies

Before any of the bodies were removed from the morgue, Coroner Strasser called a jury to view the remains and the scene of the fire and sit at the inquest.

Smallpox at Guelph

Guelph, Ont., Jan. 15.—An expert from Toronto has been summoned to investigate several cases of supposed smallpox on the outskirts of the city.

Wants No Executions

Munich, Jan. 15.—The Prince Regent of Bavaria, who recently pardoned two murderers sentenced to death, today declared his intention not to sign any more death warrants.

British Trade Cut Into

Swansea, Wales, Jan. 15.—The South Wales steel bar trade is being seriously cut into by American and German competition. In fact the business has practically ceased, because the dealers are being underbitten from America.

EARL GREY'S PLANS WARMLY SUPPORTED

Canadian Club Representatives Move in National Park Scheme

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—The first step was taken this afternoon towards a plan by which Canadian clubs throughout the Dominion will cooperate in forwarding the proposal outlined by His Excellency Earl Grey for a celebration in August next of the tercentenary of Quebec and the preservation in connection therewith of the historic battlefields of the Plains of Abraham and Ste. Foye, in that city. The plan is a central committee drawn from various Canadian clubs, Ottawa, pointed to co-operate with another larger body in charge of the general details of the Quebec memorial project. William Whyte, second vice-president of the C.P.R., also president of the Canadian club, Winnipeg, has been appointed chairman of this central committee. Hammett P. Phill, president of the Canadian club, Ottawa, was chosen as vice-chairman, and Gerald H. Brown, of Ottawa, honorary secretary.

Smallpox at Guelph

Guelph, Ont., Jan. 15.—An expert from Toronto has been summoned to investigate several cases of supposed smallpox on the outskirts of the city.

Wants No Executions

Munich, Jan. 15.—The Prince Regent of Bavaria, who recently pardoned two murderers sentenced to death, today declared his intention not to sign any more death warrants.

British Trade Cut Into

Swansea, Wales, Jan. 15.—The South Wales steel bar trade is being seriously cut into by American and German competition. In fact the business has practically ceased, because the dealers are being underbitten from America.

Smallpox at Guelph

Guelph, Ont., Jan. 15.—An expert from Toronto has been summoned to investigate several cases of supposed smallpox on the outskirts of the city.

Wants No Executions

Munich, Jan. 15.—The Prince Regent of Bavaria, who recently pardoned two murderers sentenced to death, today declared his intention not to sign any more death warrants.

British Trade Cut Into

Swansea, Wales, Jan. 15.—The South Wales steel bar trade is being seriously cut into by American and German competition. In fact the business has practically ceased, because the dealers are being underbitten from America.

Smallpox at Guelph

Guelph, Ont., Jan. 15.—An expert from Toronto has been summoned to investigate several cases of supposed smallpox on the outskirts of the city.

Wants No Executions

Munich, Jan. 15.—The Prince Regent of Bavaria, who recently pardoned two murderers sentenced to death, today declared his intention not to sign any more death warrants.

British Trade Cut Into

Swansea, Wales, Jan. 15.—The South Wales steel bar trade is being seriously cut into by American and German competition. In fact the business has practically ceased, because the dealers are being underbitten from America.

Dept. This ... comes bargains, worth your ... short sale 25¢ ... 75¢ ... Madras, tear sale \$1.00 ... s at ... ced ... house- much- these savings: ... 75c ... \$1.25 ... 75c ... all the latest ... \$1.40 ... of pure linen ... \$2.40 ... specially ... 75c ... 95c ... \$1.00 ... -The ... DW ... gs at any ... ing them ... use, as it ... At this ... \$1.15 ... offerings ... \$1.35 ... good heavy ... \$2.15 ... Price ... \$2.40 ... 42 inches ... \$3.00 ... 8c ... 8c ... 15c ... During











The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six months .50 Three months .25 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE SESSION

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Legislature will be opened this afternoon with the usual formalities. We anticipate an interesting session. It is not always the case that the beginning of what will develop before the close of a meeting of a legislature. The unexpected has a trick of happening, but there are some things to which we may expect His Honor will naturally feel disposed to invite the attention of the House. Since the last session the premier spent some time in England in connection with the better Terms question and it would follow, as a matter of course that the Speech will refer to this fact, and also to the preliminary steps taken in the recess to make the irrigation policy which the legislature endorsed last year. The exigencies of the public business are increasing so rapidly that His Honor suggests to the House that the time has come when the duties devolving upon the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works can be dealt with advantage between two ministers. For the same reason we anticipate that the House will be asked to authorize the prosecution of some extensive surveys, and of the greatest importance that the resources of the province should be better understood than they are now, and that a plan should be devised whereby the revenues shall receive adequate contributions from the development of those resources. Great public works will have to be undertaken during the next few years, and under existing conditions these will have to be provided for largely out of current revenue raised within the province, we anticipate that a measure will be introduced to increase the revenues will be foreshadowed. Among the subjects which the public will expect a reference in the Speech will be that of immigration, and it seems to be altogether probable that the House will be promised a measure dealing with it. Another is the proposed Provincial University. It was given out during the last session that the Provincial Secretary would devote attention during the recess to this matter, and we anticipate that His Honor will have something to say upon that point. It is likely that the House will be asked to consider the expediency of assisting railway development and perhaps by a proposal to grant exemption from taxation for a limited period to some of the new railway companies. The Civil Service may also come in for a retrospective, and shall, of course, expect His Honor to congratulate the province upon its past prosperity and upon the excellent condition of the provincial finances. In connection with the latter it may be mentioned that some inconvenience has resulted in the past from the date at which the fiscal year begins and possibly His Honor may suggest a change in that particular.

If such a programme as is outlined above finds a place in the Speech from the Throne today, we feel justified in saying that, in view of the certainty of other questions arising, and also in view of the invariable record of legislatures in recent years to the effect that many unanticipated matters are sure to come up, we look for a session of more than usual interest and more than usual value.

THE ORIENTAL QUESTION

The Toronto Globe says: The Victoria Colonist, from which better things might be expected, declared that the assurance of the Japanese government that emigration to Canada would be restricted within satisfactory limits would not be acceptable. It demanded that the initiative should be with Canada, and that it should be a case of cure rather than one of prevention. A paper which talks in that strain plays fast and loose with newspaper responsibility.

When the Colonist has occasion to comment upon anything which a contemporary says, it quotes the language of the paper, and it is not possible to object to that. It is the possibility of mistake. If the most careful critic undertakes to summarize the views of any one, he is apt to give a biased or incorrect presentation of them. The Globe has done the latter in the quotation above given. The position of the Colonist is that the government of Canada should ask parliament to clothe it with full powers to control Oriental immigration by vesting in it authority to bring into operation such restrictive regulations as are contained in the Natal act. The Colonist hardly feels called upon to sit at the feet of the Ontario mauler and take lessons in "Newspaper responsibility." It has endeavored in the discussion of this exceedingly difficult question to take a stand, which would be in keeping with the dignity of dignified and the respect of our Eastern ally and the maintenance of peace in India, on the other. We have had the satisfaction of seeing our views quoted with approval by the most Imperialistic papers of the United Kingdom and, what is far more significant, by the press of Japan. When we read in the leading newspaper (English) of Tokyo that our attitude on this question is "eminently sane," we feel that there may be some people, who are not in touch with the question than our respected Ontario contemporary can hope to be, who think we have in some degree, at least, realized our responsibilities. One might suppose from the language of the Globe that it suspected the Colonist of some undisclosed motive in its treatment of this question. We have tried to make it very clear that such is not the case; we have tried to show that we realize the stupendous nature of the problem involved in the migration of Oriental people. On repeated occasions we have pointed out that we regarded the Japanese phase of the question the least serious of all, that we believed Japan would make an agreement with Canada to which she would adhere, and that she had other uses for her people than to permit them to swarm into the Dominion. We have quoted the remark of the Marquis Ito, made to the Colonist on the first occasion that he set foot in Canada, which observation he stated

at the time was intended as an expression of the people of Canada to what he believed would be the policy of Japan, namely to keep her people employed in the development of lands nearer home. This was as long ago as the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, at which time those of us, who were watching closely the beginnings of the Oriental movement, felt that there might be dangers ahead. But although we have realized the good intentions of Japan towards us and the probability that the policy indicated by Marquis Ito would prevail, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that British Columbia faces the Orient with its hundreds of millions of people, and for that reason we have felt, and we feel now, that something more is needed than an agreement with Japan, and a regulation requiring that immigrants shall come to the country only from the land of their birth or that of their adoption. Speaking with the utmost respect to the "Toronto Globe" and that they both desire to solve the Oriental question in such a manner as will occasion the least possible amount of friction, we venture to think that they do not realize fully the gravity of the situation and the need of being fully prepared to meet any possible emergency. When the House suggests that they are too much influenced by the possible complications arising out of the new responsibility, which Canada has assumed, we think that it will not be understood as reflecting either upon their judgment or good faith. For good or ill, and we believe in the case of Canada as well as of the Empire, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has undertaken that this country shall deal with certain aspects of international questions as they affect the Dominion. The French treaty was one instance; the negotiation with Japan is another. We can readily understand that the Premier is anxious to avoid anything which might embarrass the newly assumed powers, which will in any way embarrass the Imperial authorities. An experiment of some extensive surveys, and of the greatest importance that the resources of the province should be better understood than they are now, and that a plan should be devised whereby the revenues shall receive adequate contributions from the development of those resources. Great public works will have to be undertaken during the next few years, and under existing conditions these will have to be provided for largely out of current revenue raised within the province, we anticipate that a measure will be introduced to increase the revenues will be foreshadowed. Among the subjects which the public will expect a reference in the Speech will be that of immigration, and it seems to be altogether probable that the House will be promised a measure dealing with it. Another is the proposed Provincial University. It was given out during the last session that the Provincial Secretary would devote attention during the recess to this matter, and we anticipate that His Honor will have something to say upon that point. It is likely that the House will be asked to consider the expediency of assisting railway development and perhaps by a proposal to grant exemption from taxation for a limited period to some of the new railway companies. The Civil Service may also come in for a retrospective, and shall, of course, expect His Honor to congratulate the province upon its past prosperity and upon the excellent condition of the provincial finances. In connection with the latter it may be mentioned that some inconvenience has resulted in the past from the date at which the fiscal year begins and possibly His Honor may suggest a change in that particular.

If such a programme as is outlined above finds a place in the Speech from the Throne today, we feel justified in saying that, in view of the certainty of other questions arising, and also in view of the invariable record of legislatures in recent years to the effect that many unanticipated matters are sure to come up, we look for a session of more than usual interest and more than usual value.

GEORGE ANTHONY WALKER.

The name of George Anthony Walker is writ large across the early history of British Columbia. He was a man of many talents, and he was at the front of affairs at a more than ordinary period in the history of the province. The Colonist gave a sketch of the leading incidents of his life yesterday morning, but it conveys an inadequate idea of the part played by him in the days when he was in active politics. He was courageous, resolute and successful. From belief in the sovereign rights of the people and well-informed as to constitutional methods. Indeed there was no aspect of public life in which he took a keener interest than in the development of constitutional government in this province, and during the somewhat strenuous times, when Lieutenant-Governor McInnes was in office, he frequently complimented the Colonist upon its treatment of the issues then discussed.

George A. Walker entered the McCord ministry, which was formed in 1871, and lasted just a year. It was succeeded by the De Cosmos ministry, in which the subject of this sketch was attorney-general, which post he had filled in the preceding administration. Among his colleagues was Mr. Beaven, who is with us today. In fourteen months Mr. De Cosmos resigned the premiership and Mr. Walker took his place remaining in power until January, 1876. Mr. A. Elliot then formed a cabinet, which lasted a little over two years, and was succeeded by a ministry in which Mr. Walker was premier and attorney-general, and Mr. Beaven Minister of Finance. This lasted for six years, or until Mr. Walker was appointed to the bench. Thus for nine years out of the ten years of responsible government in this province Mr. Walker held office. These years were eventful because it was during them that British Columbia entered Confederation and the new machinery of provincial government was set in motion. In his judicial capacity he was for many years a useful member of the bench, and his trained legal mind did much towards settling the interpretation of statutes and the principles of the Common Law as applied to a new province.

OUR BETTER WAY.

The story of the terrible catastrophe in the Pennsylvania theatre, as told in our dispatches yesterday, comes close to the heels of the senseless panic in an English theatre, some weeks ago. The latter was a few words on the general subject of the behavior of audiences in case of fire or any unusual occurrence. In connection with the incidents we may refer to a little affair that occurred in the Grand Theatre, in this city, not very long ago. The wires were crossed in the theatre, and the insulation was burned off. Smoke was seen curling up at the top of the proscenium and a strong smell of burning rubber pervaded the building. Manager Jamieson went forward to the stage, told the crowded audience just what had happened, assured them that there was no danger, and said that if they would keep their seats the performance would soon be resumed. There was a very large audience, and although the facilities for getting out of the theatre are of the best, a stampede might have been accom-

panied with accidents more or less serious. The announcement of Mr. Esterhuysen to his new position left the theatre, and after a time at the request of someone, the curtain was raised to allow the audience to see how things were progressing on the stage. The showing being satisfactory, the audience kept their seats, and in a short time the curtain was raised again. In the meantime the performance was resumed. The story of this incident ought to be told all the world over; for it is as fine an example of good sense on the part of a manager and an audience as can be very well imagined. Let us hope that this will always be Victoria's way in the case of similar occurrences. Speaking of our places of public entertainment, we think it can be fairly claimed that they are well provided with exits in case of fire. Using the ordinary exits, and in the very leisurely fashion prevailing here, the largest audience that can be got into the Victoria Theatre, in the case of the building in six minutes. In the space of time even a fierce fire could make no serious headway in the building. With all the exits, and the full use made, for some of them are little used owing to the apparent desire of the audience to go out by way of the main entrance, for the sake of chatting with friends on the way and the audience chose to hurry a little, every one could get out of the building in about two minutes, and probably in less. This is a fact which there can hardly be an occasion when there would be the slightest excuse for a panic, and to guard against any such a possibility it is an opportunity of impressing upon the minds of the people who attend that the brief time requisite for every one to get out of the theatre into the street. Under such circumstances there is no more danger to any individual in the theatre in case of a fire than there is in any other place. As far as the smaller theatres are concerned, our information is that they are amply provided with exits, and as they are all upon the street level, the ease with which they can be emptied is very great. But the best equipped building in the world and in so we commend the Grand Theatre incident to the consideration of every man, woman and child who reads "The Colonist."

There will be universal gratification at the announcement which comes from London that the relief fund to be inaugurated for destitute veterans. Public opinion in England has been recently aroused by the newspapers calling attention to the numbers of veterans of the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny who are in want, many of them being in workhouses. Field-Marshal Buller, in the issue of this, has inaugurated a relief fund to insure weekly allowances to the veterans, enabling them to spend their last days in an appeal has been issued for subscribers. Mr. Edward has consented to be the patron of the fund, and opens the list with a subscription of 1,000 guineas. Mr. F. W. Maitland, who is the one which we think deserves an answer. He wishes to know, in effect, if the property owners can prevent public expenditure to increase its stock from the wishes of the electorate. The municipal law of this province, only ratepayers upon real property have a voice in deciding if money shall be borrowed upon the credit of the city. Whether this just or not may be an open question. The Colonist is very much of the opinion that its justice is debatable. But we have to do with the law as it is, and we have been in British Columbia ever since we had municipalities. As to the probability of the ratepayers refusing to be re-elected, bylaws, if Mr. Morley is re-elected, they will be of no force. The last two years from that to form an opinion and it is strongly to the effect that they will refuse. Therefore, if he wishes to see necessary public improvements, it seems to us that he ought to assist in the election of a mayor in whom the ratepayers will have confidence, or at least, in whom they would not refuse to repose confidence. This is a matter for Mr. Morris to decide for himself, but we have tried to answer his question so that he may understand the case before making up his mind.

There is abundance of evidence to show that the Japanese have been quick to the quick at the disposition of Western people to proclaim them an inferior race. Yesterday we had a dispatch from Washington setting forth that the government of Japan would take immediate steps to embark upon a campaign of publicity in America to show that the subjects of the Mikado do not impair the chances of the whites in communities in which they live, and that racial feeling alone is responsible for the ill-treatment to which they are subjected. And now we observe that La Patrie, of Paris, publishes a letter from a Japanese officer who was wounded in Manchuria in which he declares that his people are superior to the Italians and the Spaniards, and he asks the pertinent question, "Can the Yankees refuse our immigrants when they accept the refuse and scum of the German and American?" This opens up a new and interesting phase to the whole problem of Asiatic immigration, for it will harden the hearts of those who have time been dumping their surplus of American a lot of people, which one would experience considerable difficulty in proving to be less "undesirable" than the Japanese. It is a corresponding conclusion his letter by forming a "If the Americans persist in their pretensions, it means war." There is no room to dispute that for a moment, if the people of Japan. The little cloud on the horizon is growing.

Congratulations to Mr. F. V. Travers, of the C. P. R. His promotion to the position of general freight traffic manager is but another step in a career which has been notable for rapid advancement from one post to another from a humble beginning in the employ of the great railway corporation, which is not slow to recognize and reward merit. The announcement of Mr. Esterhuysen to his new position has a special interest for the West in that it is stated that it will hereafter no longer be necessary to refer freight matters to Montreal, he having been given the power to deal with them at his Winnipeg office. The opponents of the "All-Red" project have made a former worthy of their steel in Lord Strathcona. This eminent man of affairs persists in declaring that the scheme is not only thoroughly feasible but a pressing necessity in the interests of the Empire. He points out that the recent agreement between German steamship companies has an extremely important bearing on the subject. As Lord Strathcona when a quite a youth expounded the word "fall" from his vantage point, the circumstance that he has set his hand to this particular task is calculated to at least give his opponents an uneasy quarter of an hour. The Railway Commission is to be commended for having just issued a series of orders to the railways of the Dominion which are calculated to afford a greater protection to the traveling public. The question of the safe operation of trains is so vitally important to all of us that we may not be surprised to find that the Commission is taking a firm hand in respect to the framing of drastic regulations. Marconi must look to his laurels. A cable dispatch from Berlin conveys the information that the Wireless Spark Telegraph Company, claims to have made a record in transmitting messages for 2,230 miles, between Pennsylvania, Berlin and the Hamburg-American line steamer Cap Blanco, off Tenerife, Canary Islands. This is about 300 miles further than the distance traversed by the Marconi trans-Atlantic wireless messages. We confess to some feeling of sympathy with those in Vancouver who urge that the Japanese quarter in that city ought not to be allowed to be maintained as an armed camp. No one should be allowed to be in possession of "guns" in Canada, except the duly constituted guardians of the peace. As to that there can hardly be two opinions. In its terrible details the catastrophe following a theatre at Coventry, Pa., was just about as bad as can be imagined. There is a popular superstition that disasters happen in threes. How quickly this awful disaster in Pennsylvania followed on the heels of the fatal panic at Barnsley, England. Will there be another one? The Canadian Bank of Commerce proposes to increase its stock from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. It is rather hard work for the financial institution of Canada to keep up with the requirements of the growing business of the country. A contemporary says that there will be \$50,000,000 expended in railway construction this year, and that 6,000,000 acres of prairie will be plowed for the spring sowing of wheat in the prairie provinces as compared with 5,000,000 acres last year. Surely these are good signs.

If anything further were needed to prove that Victoria is growing and at a very rapid pace, it is supplied by the figures included in the annual report being issued by the Carnegie library. A gain of thirty-four per cent in the number of patrons is a very gratifying achievement. Once again have the farmers of the province given demonstration of the wise policy of the provincial government in respect to matters directly bearing upon their interests. An arrangement whereby powder is supplied at cost having worked in a conspicuously successful fashion. The British Yukon Railway company wishes authority to extend its line. This is all right, but as a condition precedent the company ought to be required to abide by the rulings of the Railway Commission in regard to its freight rates over its whole line from Skagway. United States taxpayers will not greatly relish the information that the greater part of the \$300,000,000, which it is now anticipated the Panama Canal will cost, will go into the hands of Spaniards, Italians and West India negroes. And the chances are that the work will cost a good deal more than the sum named. Ceylon Elephants Tasked. It is a singular thing that Ceylon is the only part of the world where the male elephants have no tusks; they have only three inches from the upper jaw and inclining downwards. They do not produce either ivory or horn in the specimens throughout Ceylon. Although some of the buffalo have tusk-like horns, they are not so large as those of other countries. The horns of the native cattle are not above four inches in length. The elk and the spotted deer's antlers are small compared with deer of their size in India. It is the more singular, as it is evident from the geological formation that at some remote period the Japanese islands were a portion of the mainland. It is thought that there must be elements wanting in the Ceylon pasturage for the formation of ivory.—Ceylon Manual. After taking an anti-fat treatment for a week an obese person received a bill. "But, doctor," he protested, "I haven't lost an ounce. The bill is too big." The doctor informed him, curtly, "is part of the treatment."—Philadelphia Ledger. "Johnny, do you believe in Santa Claus?" "No, but before the other day we had at our house slipped and fell down stairs. I couldn't believe in anybody but the way he did."—Chicago Record-Herald.

When Down to Vote Call In and See These: HANDSOME VELVET SQUARES. Newest Designs and Colorings. These handsome Velvet Squares are made in one piece, in rich, soft colorings, including the wood shades, greens and crimsons. We know that you will be delighted with this uncommonly fine showing. The very newest from this famous house is shown. Come up to the second floor and have a look. VELVET SQUARES, size 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in., each ..... \$24.00 VELVET SQUARES, size 9 ft. x 12 ft., each \$27.50 VELVET SQUARES, size 10 ft. x 12 ft., each \$32.00 VELVET SQUARES, size 12 ft. x 12 ft., each ..... \$42.00 CROSSLEY'S WORLD-FAMOUS BRUSSELS CARPET. Body, at, per yard ..... \$1.50 Border, at, per yard ..... \$1.35 OTHER SUPERIOR CROSSLEY LINES—BEST VALUE EVER. CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRY CARPETS, at, per yard, \$1.25, \$1.00, 85c, and ..... 75c CROSSLEY'S WILTON CARPETS, at, per yard, \$2.50, \$2.40 and ..... \$2.25 Above prices are for carpets made and laid by experienced men. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Can you teach your children a better lesson than to love a nice home? Teach them to love a comfortable and nice home, and give them one. Home does so much for us that we should do something for the home. We should treat it occasionally to something new and nice in the way of furniture or furnishings. Just as sure as two and two make four, if you need things for your house you'll buy them from us if you come to our store. Ask your friends who deal with us how we treat them. Whatever you need for the home, come in and let us show it to you.

Every Lady Should See One of These Dainty New Lines. Direct from Mexico. A big shipment of the daintiest Linen Drawn Work we have ever seen. A collection of personally selected pieces, chosen where they are made, will be ready for your inspection today. If you are interested in this work, and especially in fine work such as is now here, you shouldn't fail to see these superior pieces. Mexican Drawn Work is so superior to the Japanese and Oriental efforts it is in a class by itself, and the other kinds seem "coarse" in comparison. The present assortment comprises an excellent variety of dainty d'oylies, sideboard scarves, table covers, etc. Bought direct and bought right, and offered at "right" prices. We also have a few Zarapes (blankets). These are an especially fine line for decorative purposes. It might be interesting to note that it takes one Mexican six months' continuous labor to make one of these. They are worth a little trip of inspection.

Weiler Bros. COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS. VICTORIA, B.C. The Largest and Best in the Whole Wide West. Established 1862.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA—AND ALL BRITISH COLUMBIA: STILL ONCE AGAIN we solicit your business and influence—ask for a continuance of our office of "Furnishers of your Home." We promise you the same careful and conscientious treatment of any matters with which you may entrust us, and assure you that our whole time during the coming twelve months shall be devoted solely to your interests. We have no other occupation, and haven't had for many years, and we believe we are better-fitted to look after your best interests than any other party. Progression has "always" been our motto, and is now. All that modern men, modern methods and modern materials can do is at your service, and with a "square deal." Our past record is before you. We appeal to you on that and the promise of a continuance. Elaborate preparations have been made to make this year a notable one in this store's history, and you'll find us better prepared than ever before to take care of your every want.

When Down to Vote Call In and See These: HANDSOME VELVET SQUARES. Newest Designs and Colorings. These handsome Velvet Squares are made in one piece, in rich, soft colorings, including the wood shades, greens and crimsons. We know that you will be delighted with this uncommonly fine showing. The very newest from this famous house is shown. Come up to the second floor and have a look. VELVET SQUARES, size 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in., each ..... \$24.00 VELVET SQUARES, size 9 ft. x 12 ft., each \$27.50 VELVET SQUARES, size 10 ft. x 12 ft., each \$32.00 VELVET SQUARES, size 12 ft. x 12 ft., each ..... \$42.00 CROSSLEY'S WORLD-FAMOUS BRUSSELS CARPET. Body, at, per yard ..... \$1.50 Border, at, per yard ..... \$1.35 OTHER SUPERIOR CROSSLEY LINES—BEST VALUE EVER. CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRY CARPETS, at, per yard, \$1.25, \$1.00, 85c, and ..... 75c CROSSLEY'S WILTON CARPETS, at, per yard, \$2.50, \$2.40 and ..... \$2.25 Above prices are for carpets made and laid by experienced men. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Treat Your Table to One of These: Yes, treat your table to one of these pretty, new table covers. The cost is insignificant and the results pleasing indeed. The styles listed here are but a taste of our excellent stock which we wish you to view. Don't be afraid to come in and ask to be shown. Pleased at all times to display. CENTRE TABLE COVERS, tapestry, in crimson, blue and green, Dutch figured border and fringed, 36 x 36 in., each ..... \$1.00 CENTRE TABLE COVERS, made of mercerized cotton in fancy colorings and patterns, 36 x 36 in., each, at only ..... \$1.65 TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS, in many fancy colorings, 54 x 54 in., with fringe all around, each ..... \$2.00 CENTRE TABLE COVERS, made in silk, fancy figured chintz pattern, 36 x 36 in., each ..... \$5.50 Same material, but 54 x 54 in., ..... \$10.00 CENTRE TABLE COVERS, made of mohair in colors of gold, blue and terra cotta, 36 x 36 in., each ..... \$5.50 Same material, but 54 x 54 in., each ..... \$10.00 CENTRE TABLE COVERS, in liberty art fabrics, in handsome hand printed designs, 36 x 36 in., is washable, at \$1.00 and ..... 75c TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS, in fancy oriental and floral effects, long tassel fringe, 72 x 72 in., from \$6.50 to ..... \$2.50 CENTRE TABLE COVERS, made of silk with long tassels fringe, 36 x 36 in., each only ..... \$3.50

little house-maid says educate your family to a nicely furnished home. 2+2=4. Can you teach your children a better lesson than to love a nice home? Teach them to love a comfortable and nice home, and give them one. Home does so much for us that we should do something for the home. We should treat it occasionally to something new and nice in the way of furniture or furnishings. Just as sure as two and two make four, if you need things for your house you'll buy them from us if you come to our store. Ask your friends who deal with us how we treat them. Whatever you need for the home, come in and let us show it to you.

Every Lady Should See One of These Dainty New Lines. Direct from Mexico. A big shipment of the daintiest Linen Drawn Work we have ever seen. A collection of personally selected pieces, chosen where they are made, will be ready for your inspection today. If you are interested in this work, and especially in fine work such as is now here, you shouldn't fail to see these superior pieces. Mexican Drawn Work is so superior to the Japanese and Oriental efforts it is in a class by itself, and the other kinds seem "coarse" in comparison. The present assortment comprises an excellent variety of dainty d'oylies, sideboard scarves, table covers, etc. Bought direct and bought right, and offered at "right" prices. We also have a few Zarapes (blankets). These are an especially fine line for decorative purposes. It might be interesting to note that it takes one Mexican six months' continuous labor to make one of these. They are worth a little trip of inspection.

FURNISHERS OF HOMES HOTELS CLUBS. Complete and Good. Weiler Bros. THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST. GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C. MAKERS OF FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Are Better.

A BIBLE. Considerable interest in the announcement that a new edition of the Bible is in possession of a number of our readers. The extent for many centuries through United Kingdom, and it is to be magnified into a vast investigation turn out what is said of this present Bible. The story of that in his search for living in his Cairo, and away in six houses, and relics of the past, man, he is indifferent to things pertaining to the ancient faith of Egypt. After antiques will pay all Arabia's mill. East company with two in Museum, called upon to cut it out while the were in another part to find something, we see, displaced a box of ed fact to Mr. Freer at first refused to per at length consented. In all. The smallest of the largest of 350, for the most part, had been buried in its heat has browned ting, they are in excellent. Freer had little idea of books, but some friend, covered, persuaded him prove of importance. Heved they formed a c every much disprea many negotiations sal the sand in the ruins used to stand in Upper a great religious center was that Freer obtained interference from them out of the count in Detroit, where they he showed the man, a versary of Michigan, translation. Freer h know what their value what scholars, who h are, they must be of tessor Sanders, who is they have been subm date back to the Fou case. It may be th copies of the Scriptur great, although of co their assumed antiq reasonable limits. If they should be proved version. If they are d aced text, it will n report they made a complete; that is to other manuscripts se. There are also addi of course that any ve from the early day of careful study. It wou here available to give various documents, an endeavor to ascertain sacred narratives was none of them go back turies after the birth of are of comparatively n consider the remotest Old Testament Scriptu not alike, and it is w of the present Era, the Hebrews as to the sions then in use. Th what is known as the of this which are betw dred years old. The au very uncertain. There king, who reigned so before Christ, engage write out in Alexandri tures. This was accep the Christian Era, as gilev in the Jews list familiar with this vers in fact, used in their a long blank period f was supposed to have brew to the probable of it, and for this reason discovered version of the antiquity is not as grea manuscripts, would be purposes of compariso ful for the purpose of other versions, which a sions or from the impe The contents of the described: No. 1 contai and Joshua. The book our accepted version se it, but are now missi and although it is in oldest of them all, it greatest difficulty in dect No. 3 contains the four examined sufficiently to it varies in some partic No. 3, and contains the not in a very good sta parts of it. The preve paragraphs are transla fourteenth verse of M come in just before the Disciples to go into a Gospel to every creatu "And they answered, righteousness and unbethan, who does not s the impure by the (evr) of God (and) his power righteousness now," he said to them: "The limit of the ve been buried, but the and I was delivered un sinned in order that the kin no more, to the end, indestructible glory of heaven." This is extremel students of the New claimed that the latter Mark's Gospel is an source. This is the pe the signs "that shall fo have in the Freer may value may be properl ferred to, they are no











HOLocaust Due TO CURIOUSITY. Performer Raised Curtain to Look Out and Upset an Oil Tank. TERRIBLE PANIC ENSUED. Bodies Recovered Number 167.—The Work of Rescue Difficult.

Boyetown, Pa., Jan. 14.—When nightfall put a stop to the work of recovering the dead bodies from the ruins of the circus house, where last night's holocaust occurred, the official roll of victims numbered 167. Whether any more bodies are buried beneath the ruins of the house, as stated, but it is the belief of those who had charge of the gruesome work that all of the dead have been removed and that the total list of victims will not go above 170.

The ratio of women and girls to men and boys is about nine to one. It was almost daylight this morning before the flames were extinguished and rescuers were able to enter the ruins and remove the dead. The morning was bitterly cold, and by the time the numb and exhausted men began the task of disentangling the remains the entire ruins were coated with ice and there was danger of the walls falling. The work went on slowly at first, and it was seven o'clock before the first body was recovered and removed. Coroner Strasser, of Reading, who reached the scene shortly after midnight, last night, had a detail of men ready to tag the bodies and keep a record of the description of every corpse removed. The bodies were so badly burned, however, that there was little to describe them by, and it is safe to say that not half the victims will ever be identified. The second victim was taken out about a half hour after the first, then the work of recovery was rapidly proceeded with.

By noon the rescuers became thoroughly exhausted from the cold, and labor for the day was almost brought to a standstill. Fortunately the Philadelphia and Reading Railway company sent W. W. Kiefer, superintendent of the Reading yard, to the scene to see what the company could do, and Mr. Kiefer offered the company's assistance to Coroner Strasser. Chief Burgess Koehler was unable to furnish any more men, so Coroner Strasser immediately availed himself of the railroad's proffer. Within an hour the company had two carloads of laborers and carpenters on the ground, and the work of recovering bodies moved so rapidly that victims were being taken from the ruins at the rate of two every five minutes.

The Rhodes opera house was used on the second floor of a three-story building, and the third floor was used for lodge rooms. The entire hall was a large room, about 30 feet wide and 75 feet long. There were two stairways at the front of the building and a narrow exit in the rear of the stage. The fire escapes were built on both sides and in front of the building. So far as can be learned there were about 425 persons packed in the room, most of whom were adults. The number of children present was comparatively small, but there were about 25 persons, all local talent, on the stage, who were giving a performance of "The Scottish Reformation."

The entertainment was nearly over, the audience waiting for the curtain to go up for the last act when some thing went wrong with the calcium light apparatus, which was perched on a small platform near the front entrance of the building. The audience was a loud hissing sound which caused many in the audience to turn their heads in curiosity to see what it was.

This was absolutely no panic up to this time, and it is probable that would have happened if one or more of the performers behind the curtain had not been curious to learn what was causing the noise. Who he or they were, however, will probably never be known. Hearing the hissing sound and the slight commotion in the audience, one of the performers raised the curtain from the stage, and in so doing, raised the curtain, and serving for footlights, was a tin tank perhaps eight feet long, three inches wide, and three inches high. It contained coal oil. Raising the curtain, the tank fell, and it fell to the floor within a few inches of those persons in front, Adam Webster, pastor of the Lutheran church, for the first time in his life, the entertainment was being given, tried to pick up the tank, with the assistance of others, before they could do so the oil flowed out and caught fire.

Then came the inevitable cry of "fire" and it would be impossible to accurately tell the rest. Every one says the audience rose en masse, and the impulse was to reach the front door. The seats in the center were of the folding variety, screwed to the floor, while along the sides of the hall were loose chairs. In the scramble to get out many persons fell over the chairs and benches, and many others were trampled. Those who did reach the front entrance found it jammed with people who were fighting and shrieking to get out. One of the double doors had been bolted so as to better enable the ushers to take up tickets. No more than two persons could have passed this door at one time, and after the first half dozen got through the narrow passage became clogged with the struggling mass of humanity. Men, women, boys, girls and chairs were tangled up in a solid mass that no one from the outside was able to get through. In the meantime some one discovered that there were fire escapes on each side of the building, and dozens made their escape by those avenues of escape and the gallery. The hall was in flames, and the whole town was aroused and went to the rescue. All this time the flames from the oil tank were creeping toward the terrible mass of people who were fighting and shrieking to get out. The noise was terrific, and few heard the cries of those who found the fire escapes.

Some of the brave ones who had escaped the fire escapes pulled dozens from the struggling mass and directed them to the sides of the building. While the crazed people were fighting to get down the steps the calcium light tank exploded.

Killed on Crossing. Ingersoll, Ont., Jan. 14.—Kirk Scram of Thamesford, was killed on the Thames street crossing last night while attempting to cross in front of a moving freight train.

Governor-General's Competition. Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 14.—Thirteen amateur companies have so far entered for the Governor-General's musical and dramatic competition, which is to be held in Ottawa during the week commencing February 24. A lively contest is already assured.

COAL AND STEEL FIGHT. Supreme Court of Nova Scotia Upholds Judgment of Mr. Justice Longley. Halifax, N. S., Jan. 14.—The Supreme court of Nova Scotia today upheld the judgment of Mr. Justice Longley in the coal and steel case, dismissing the appeal. Damages for past injuries are awarded the steel company, and a declaration will be issued immediately compelling the coal company to live up to its contract of 1903.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—James Ross, president of the Dominion Coal company, who is in Ottawa today, says his company will at once appeal to the judicial committee of the Privy council from the judgment of the Supreme court of Nova Scotia, instead of to the Supreme court of Canada.

Winnipeg's Power Plant. Winnipeg, Jan. 14.—Cecil B. Smith, the city's chief power engineer, has cancelled the contract with the Lac du Bonnet Construction company for the erection of the \$40,000 bridge over the Winnipeg river, required for power scheme purposes. The controllers state that the reason given by Mr. Smith for his action is insolvency.

V. V. & E. Work Resumes. New Westminster, Jan. 14.—Work on the construction of the V. V. & E. line, which had been interrupted for some time on account of the failure of the British Columbia General Contracting Company, will be resumed on Thursday, outfits and men having been secured to continue the grading and clearing of the proposed line. The work will be done by the Great Northern Railroad Company, it having been left on the scene of their late operations by the former contractors.

NO SETTLEMENT. Dispute Between Cotton Mill Owners and Employees Likely to End in Lockout. Manchester, Jan. 14.—All efforts at intervention to bring about a settlement of the dispute between cotton mill owners and their employees, which threatens to result in the locking out of 150,000 men, have come to naught. The operatives, after a last night, decided to break off all negotiations with the master spinners, and a lockout now appears to be inevitable.

Made Fatal Mistake. Belleville, Ont., Jan. 14.—Charles C. Ammings is dead from a dose of carbolic acid taken in mistake for whiskey.

NED HANLAN'S SKILL DUE TO ONE WILLIAMS. Toronto Civil Engineer Claimed to Have Figured it Out For Him. Toronto, Jan. 14.—With the death of Ned Hanlan there are a number of men who are claiming credit for teaching the great oarsman how to row.

FEARS FOR STEAMER WITH PASSENGERS. Island Flyer Not Heard From After Leaving Bellingsham Monday. Bellingsham, Wash., Jan. 14.—The gasoline passenger steamer Island Flyer, which left for Seattle on Monday, 25 miles up the Sound, was not heard from since, but her route is believed to be the same as that of the steamers daily, and it is feared she has gone down with it on board.

MURDER FOR TRIFLE. Pittsburg Negro Shoots Man Who Had Befriended Him—Captured in London, Ont. London, Ont., Jan. 14.—John Scott, a negro, was arrested on the strength of a telegram from the Pittsburg, Pa., police. Scott last Tuesday killed another negro by shooting and made his escape. He admits he is the man wanted by the police in Pittsburg.

ON "MODERNISM" GROUND. Reason for Rejecting Dr. Hanna's Claim to San Francisco Coadjutorship. Rome, Jan. 14.—Cardinal Gotti, Prefect of the congregation of the Propaganda, made a report today to the Pope of the meeting held yesterday, in which he declared the failure to select Rev. Edward Roseberry as coadjutor for the office of Coadjutor Archbishop of San Francisco did not assume anything of a personal nature against the candidate, but was the result of the opposition his elevation to the office generally admitted that he deserves the post. But, said Cardinal Gotti, it did not seem advisable under present circumstances when the struggle against modernism is being carried on so vigorously, and when other ecclesiastics guilty of the same errors of which Dr. Hanna has been accused have been punished, especially in France and Germany.

French Parliament Opens. Paris, Jan. 14.—The regular opening session of the French parliament was held this afternoon, with the usual formalities.

Secretary Taft's Denial. Washington, Jan. 14.—United States Secretary of War Taft today indicated that he would like to be noted as saying there is absolutely no foundation for the rumors that he is to resign from President Roosevelt's cabinet.

New Year at Tsarskoe Selo. St. Petersburg, Jan. 14.—The annual New Year's reception was held at the Tsarskoe Selo today. For the first time in a number of years the Emperor did not take part in the ceremony, on account of illness. She was represented by the Dowager Empress.

ROUGH BEATED ON NORTH COAST. Vado's Had Strenuous Time in Storm Encountered in Hecate Straits. Princess Beatrice's Trip. Miner Sprang From Launch at Jedway and Was Drowned. Elola Goes North.

(From Wednesday's Daily). The steamer Princess Beatrice, Capt. Hughes, returned to port yesterday after the stormiest passage she has had since she started service. For two days while a gale blew at the rate of over 40 miles an hour from the east, afterward veering to the southwest, the vessel was tied up at Jedway, Queen Charlotte Islands. The steamer Vado, which left the port of Colon last night, and the vessel recognized the loans already contracted by the government. Continuing, M. Pollat says that Mulai Hafid has with him 100,000 regular troops and ten thousand irregulars. In addition there are 2,000 tribesmen before Mogador, 2,000 before Mazagan and 2,500 before Casablanca. Mulai Hafid needs neither men nor money.

MULAI HAFID'S STRENGTH. Mission From Newly Proclaimed Sultan Speaks of the Morocco Situation. Paris, Jan. 14.—A mission from Mulai Hafid, the newly proclaimed sultan of Morocco, is in Paris. It consists of Mulai Hafid's private secretary and former French naval officer named Pollat. M. Pollat declares that the holy war in Morocco is not directed against foreigners but against Abdul Aziz and the government board of Morocco. Mulai Hafid will scrupulously observe the treaties signed previously to his being declared sultan, including the Algeiras act, and he will recognize the loans already contracted by the government. Continuing, M. Pollat says that Mulai Hafid has with him 100,000 regular troops and ten thousand irregulars. In addition there are 2,000 tribesmen before Mogador, 2,000 before Mazagan and 2,500 before Casablanca. Mulai Hafid needs neither men nor money.

CANON BEANLANDS LECTURES ON ART. Interesting Address to Members of Alexandra Club—Business Done. Quite a large audience of ladies and a few gentlemen met at the Alexandra club last night to learn from Canon Beanlands "How to Look at Pictures." Mrs. Robertson presided and introduced the lecturer. In a very pleasing way Canon Beanlands explained and commented on what he said were the somewhat concise statements of his address. He was listened to with the greatest attention and interest by all present.

At the close of the lecture a number of the audience asked questions or made remarks on paintings they had seen, and there was some discussion on the best mode of educating the taste of school children. Mrs. Hasell asked for an expression of sympathy with Admiral Beaumont on the death of Mrs. Besant, who was the founder of the literary society then called the Tuesday club. The resolution was passed by a standing ovation.

MONEY SITUATION APPEARS IMPROVED. German Minister's Summing Up in Reply to a Critic. Berlin, Jan. 14.—In the Reichstag today Count von Kanitz pointed out the unfavorable commercial balance of European commerce, particularly Germany's with the United States. He quoted statistics concerning foreign trade, declaring that in 1906 Germany had imported American goods to the value of 1,345,000,000 marks and had exported to the United States only 836,000,000 marks' worth. This left a balance of 509,000,000 marks in favor of the United States, but the American statistics declared that this balance amounted to only 391,000,000 marks. This balance had not been recouped by shipping profits and dividends on American stocks in Germany.

WANT KING LEOPOLD TO LOOSEN HOLD. Belgian Ministers Say Crown Domain Should Go With Congo State. Brussels, Jan. 14.—The opening session of the Belgian Chamber of deputies occurred today. M. Scholier, the newly appointed premier, in defining the policy of the government, intimating the necessity of concessions by King Leopold in the matter of the Congo before annexation would be possible. His speech was interpreted as meaning that the King eventually will permit the elimination from the present Congo treaty of the objectionable features regarding the Crown domain.

AN "ALL-RED" REASON. Agreement Between German Steamship Companies Has Important Bearing. London, Jan. 14.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, in an interview last night on the shipping situation, said that he regarded the agreement recently entered into by the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-America steamship lines as likely to precipitate a repetition of the situation of a few years ago, when the American attack upon British shipping resulted in the granting of a subsidy to the Cunard company by the British government and the building of the Lusitania and Mauretania.

Manitoba Telephones. Winnipeg, Jan. 14.—On and after tomorrow, the 15th inst., the Bell telephone system will be transferred to the Provincial government to be operated by a commission which will be named later. It is expected that the rates will be cut from 25 to 30 per cent.

Winnipeg Conservatives. Winnipeg, Jan. 14.—The Conservative clubs have amalgamated, and a new party has been formed. The party is the whole body and unanimous adopted. Thomas Sharpe was elected president.

Ball Officials Notified. Winnipeg, Jan. 14.—The officials of the Bell telephone system have been notified from the head office at Montreal that the plant is to be handed over to the Provincial Government tomorrow.

Mrs. Kitchener's Suicide. Colon, Jan. 14.—A woman named Mrs. Kitchener, widow of a brother of Viscount Kitchener, of Khartoum, committed suicide in the port of Colon last night by jumping overboard from the steamer Magdalena, of the Royal Mail line from Southampton, via West Indian ports, for Kingston. The woman's husband thought she would have been the late Arthur Buck Kitchener.

INSANITY DEFENCE. Thaw's Counsel Pursue Plan of Showing Himself and Family Mentally Deranged. New York, Jan. 14.—The attorney for Harry K. Thaw at his trial today began relentlessly to build up the case of insanity which he has advanced as a defense for the killing of Stanford White. The two principal witnesses of the day were Prof. Charles H. Koehler, of Winona, Minn., who acted as instructor to Thaw in the Worcester, Ohio, university, and Mrs. Amy Grossett, of San Mateo, Cal., who attended Thaw as a trained nurse at Monte Carlo in 1902. The both told of the young man's eccentricities and declared his manner was always irrational.

INSANITY DEFENCE. Thaw's Counsel Pursue Plan of Showing Himself and Family Mentally Deranged. District Attorney Jerome, by unexpectedly invoking the sacred privilege of physician and patient, blocked such of the testimony as he considered dangerous to the Thaw family, but the calling of the witness and the questions they were allowed to answer led the jury. Mr. Jerome explained that the law compelled an express waiver from the patients. Even the nurse who attended Thaw during his confinement at the Thaw personally had made a waiver of the confidential privilege in open court.

Growing Opposition. Washington, Jan. 14.—Cable despatches received here from Tokio during the past month have indicated that the cabinet ministry was meeting with growing opposition throughout the country, particularly because of the reduction made by it in the appropriations for the army and navy. The opposition has been endeavoring to create a strong feeling against the cabinet by means of newspaper campaigns, and particularly principally the government's policy of increasing taxation and limiting immigration.

Appointed Receiver. San Francisco, Jan. 14.—Presiding Judge Coffey, of the superior court today made an order appointing Edward J. Brennan receiver of the First National Safe Deposit and Trust company, and fixing his bond at \$1,000,000.

Left Fine Art Collection. Paris, Jan. 14.—M. Groull, the owner of one of the finest art collections in the world, died last night. The pictures in his gallery, which are valued at \$4,000,000, include masterpieces by Turner, Constable and Delacroix, and almost priceless examples of the French painters of the eighteenth century, such as Watteau. There is much speculation as to the fate of the collection, but it is believed that the bulk of it has been bequeathed to the Louvre.

Standard Oil's Monopoly. New York, Jan. 14.—Over 90 per cent of the oil produced in Colorado, Wyoming and the Montana and New Mexico is controlled by the Standard Oil Company, according to testimony adduced at the hearing of the government's suit to dissolve the corporation, the first day of testimony.

Two Were Drowned. Paris, Jan. 14.—Great excitement was caused this afternoon by the drowning of the ice on the lake in the Bois de Boulogne, some thirty young people being precipitated into the water. It was the first day in which the water was frozen, but after a detachment of firemen had dragged the lake by the aid of search lights, it was found that only two had been drowned, both bodies being recovered.

About the Senate. Ottawa, Jan. 14.—Mr. Lewis of West Huron, will submit a resolution to the house declaring it advisable that the following questions be submitted to the people of Canada at the next general elections: "Shall the senate of Canada be abolished? Shall the method of appointment of senators be altered?"

Three Victims. Blenheim, Jan. 14.—David Toll, who was severely injured in a railway crossing accident at Cedar Springs on Saturday night is dead. Toll was in a rig driving with Samuel Crouch and his daughter both of whom were killed by a Pere Marquette passenger train.

JAPAN'S CABINET RESIGNATIONS OF TWO MINISTERS ARE ACCEPTED BY THE EMPEROR. PREMIER STAYS IN OFFICE. Trouble Caused by Difference of Opinion Regarding Expenditure. Tokyo, Jan. 14.—The resignation of the entire cabinet was narrowly averted today. The premier, Marquis Saionji, tendered a resignation to the emperor yesterday afternoon, but he was not permitted to accept it, but he accepted the resignations of Yoshio Sakakani, minister of finance, and of Minister Yamagata, minister of communications, were accepted.

Yoshio Matsuura, minister of justice, will include the portfolio of justice, and Kihara, minister of interior, will include that of communications. This leaves the cabinet without any new elements, and removes the disquieting factors that have been the disturbing factors for some time past. The information about the resignation of Marquis Yamagata as minister of communications, announced by the Associated Press on Jan. 11, was evidently correct, and the official declaration that the following day was probably intended to tide over a period during which there was a possibility of adjustment.

The cabinet council today gave rise to some heated debates. Yamagata insisted upon the resignation of Sakakani, who is responsible for the budget, and who is blamed by the cabinet ministers because in 1907 he promised that there would be no increase made in the taxation, nor would there be any resort to foreign loans in 1908.

An investigation of the situation convinced the cabinet officers and elder statesmen that an increase of taxation, or in lieu thereof a foreign loan, would be unavoidable. Sakakani endeavored to reduce the appropriations for the army and navy, to which these factions objected, and he finally succeeded in carrying their point. Sakakani thereupon attempted to reduce the appropriations for railroads, and to the cabinet ministers was an objection. Sakakani then increased the general taxation, but this found strenuous objections among the leading financiers and the army and navy. Sakakani finally decided to resign, and he also insisted that his resignation should be accepted. Marquis Saionji, the responsible head of the cabinet, and the other members of the cabinet agreed with him, and finally decided on the following programme: Marquis Saionji's resignation would be offered. If the emperor declined to accept it then the resignations of Sakakani and Yamagata would be offered, Matsuura and Kihara consenting to combine their portfolios in the pursuance to this agreement.

Premier Saionji and Prince Ito waited on the emperor this morning. The emperor refused to accept the resignation of Saionji, but accepted the resignations of Sakakani and Yamagata. Thereupon he will be some changes in the budget, and he will decide not to increase the taxation, but instead reduce the appropriations for the army and navy. It may be decided to issue a loan to cover the deficit.

Growing Opposition. Washington, Jan. 14.—Cable despatches received here from Tokio during the past month have indicated that the cabinet ministry was meeting with growing opposition throughout the country, particularly because of the reduction made by it in the appropriations for the army and navy. The opposition has been endeavoring to create a strong feeling against the cabinet by means of newspaper campaigns, and particularly principally the government's policy of increasing taxation and limiting immigration.

Appointed Receiver. San Francisco, Jan. 14.—Presiding Judge Coffey, of the superior court today made an order appointing Edward J. Brennan receiver of the First National Safe Deposit and Trust company, and fixing his bond at \$1,000,000.

Left Fine Art Collection. Paris, Jan. 14.—M. Groull, the owner of one of the finest art collections in the world, died last night. The pictures in his gallery, which are valued at \$4,000,000, include masterpieces by Turner, Constable and Delacroix, and almost priceless examples of the French painters of the eighteenth century, such as Watteau. There is much speculation as to the fate of the collection, but it is believed that the bulk of it has been bequeathed to the Louvre.

Standard Oil's Monopoly. New York, Jan. 14.—Over 90 per cent of the oil produced in Colorado, Wyoming and the Montana and New Mexico is controlled by the Standard Oil Company, according to testimony adduced at the hearing of the government's suit to dissolve the corporation, the first day of testimony.

Two Were Drowned. Paris, Jan. 14.—Great excitement was caused this afternoon by the drowning of the ice on the lake in the Bois de Boulogne, some thirty young people being precipitated into the water. It was the first day in which the water was frozen, but after a detachment of firemen had dragged the lake by the aid of search lights, it was found that only two had been drowned, both bodies being recovered.

About the Senate. Ottawa, Jan. 14.—Mr. Lewis of West Huron, will submit a resolution to the house declaring it advisable that the following questions be submitted to the people of Canada at the next general elections: "Shall the senate of Canada be abolished? Shall the method of appointment of senators be altered?"

Three Victims. Blenheim, Jan. 14.—David Toll, who was severely injured in a railway crossing accident at Cedar Springs on Saturday night is dead. Toll was in a rig driving with Samuel Crouch and his daughter both of whom were killed by a Pere Marquette passenger train.

Winnipeg Conservatives. Winnipeg, Jan. 14.—The Conservative clubs have amalgamated, and a new party has been formed. The party is the whole body and unanimous adopted. Thomas Sharpe was elected president.







COUNCIL THAT STIRRED Doctors Credited to Change Membership

14.—There is a big... Columbia Medi... Vancouver doctors... until 1 o'clock this... plan is to elect an... seven members of... having held office... at the doctors now... ve allowed the act... and that of the regu... the profession are... are holding a meet... nate two members... in Vancouver, with... McPhillips, McLen... and Drs. Sutherland... work of Nelson... ed by the upper...

HOPEFUL Association's Annual Improvement

14.—The addresses... ting of the British... Association, held... distinctly optimis... tical, the John... company, of Seach... of the Klitz Logging... Davenport, of the... per Company, and... many, Ltd., Wil... tects of the burni... be was full of pro... as an all round... the improvement of... work of the coun... the association was... in a good thing for... of the timber fer... and the wise rec... of the busi...

Y MINING on at Granby Mines Not So

14.—Granby had... the entire battery... a blast by the end... shipments now... per day, soon... \$,000 tons or more... to the Mother Lode... the telephone re... force of the B. C... melter has been... m, and watchi... ones seen now... ing works... nes the force has... and there are... employed, which... ed to daily, as the... at up in the m... nces being blown... men in camp... to a long waiting...

EMERSON LIBEL CASE Indictment Quashed by New Brunswick Court for Lack of Prosecution

Frederickton, N. B., Jan. 13.—The last move in the Emerson libel case was made this morning, when the Hon. J. D. Crockett, moved that the indictment against the Frederickton Gleaser be quashed. He pointed out that the case had been pending for a year, and the accused entered his own recognizance to appear at the January term and was now present in court. In being summoned to court, the Solicitor General had no instructions with the case, the judge quashed the indictment and discharged Mr. Crockett. Hon. H. R. Emmerson, complainant in the case, was not represented in court.

WA MINT Neighborhood of Coinage

According to a re... in the House of... the total cost of... November 30 was... \$21,150; the... equipment \$24,967... a further sum of... freed to complete... making the cost... dollars. The staff... numbers 72... been made by... ss. No gold coin... in the Dominion... and silver coinage... in England for... ten years was... at that for the... will require cop... of about \$50,000... the value of...

WEAPONS Proposes Bill to Restrict Immigration

N. Lewis (West... ke good his sug... course of the... tives notice of a... Immigration act... search of the... of each immigrant... ding out whether... a dirk or bowie... resembling these... revolver. In the... weapons being... the matter shall... nister of justice... the entry of such... Drowned Jan. 14.—James... drowned, and... 9, perished from... accident on Sta... of the tragedy... day, when the...

HUNDREDS DEAD IN THEATRE FIRE Sickening Catastrophe Occurs in a Little City of Pennsylvania

Boyetown, Pa., Jan. 13.—A catastrophe, terrifying in its details and sickening in its results, tonight swept nearly one hundred souls into eternity in a twinkling of an eye, and injured nearly three score, many of them fatally. A majority of the dead are leading members of the families of the town.

EXPLOSION CAUSES PANIC Hundreds of People Penned in Building While the Fire Raged

Boyetown, Pa., Jan. 13.—A catastrophe, terrifying in its details and sickening in its results, tonight swept nearly one hundred souls into eternity in a twinkling of an eye, and injured nearly three score, many of them fatally. A majority of the dead are leading members of the families of the town. While "The Scottish Reformation" was being produced in Rhodes Opera house by Mrs. Munroe, of Washington, a lamp used in a moving-picture scene exploded, and the result was a wild rush for the exits of the building. Men of mature years endeavored to still the panic but their voices could not be heard above the shrieks and screams of the terrified women and children who composed the greater part of the audience. The scenes cannot be portrayed fully by the most imaginative. The blood-curdling cries for help of those who were penned within the walls of the blazing structure could be heard above the roaring flames. It seemed as though nearly the entire audience made a mad rush for the exits the moment the explosion occurred. In their attempt to quiet the great crowd, the persons who were on the stage accidentally upset the coal oil lamps used as footlights. The burning oil splattered on the curtains, and the lamps which used to light the opera house exploded, throwing the blazing oil over the terror-stricken people who were fighting frantically to get in the exits.

CHINA GETS MONEY ON UNUSUAL TERMS British and German Capital for the Building of Great Railway

Peking, Jan. 13.—The Tien Tsin-Chin Kiang loan agreement was signed today by the German bank, the British China Corporation and the Chinese Foreign loan board. The amount of the loan is \$5,000,000, 5 per cent. The negotiations have been going on for not less than two years. The agreement was signed under the authority of an Imperial edict issued yesterday. The terms of the new loan, which is made to China for the completing of the grand railway in the history of Chinese financial aid, has been considered here that the transaction marks the end of the hypothetical of China. The line is to be 700 miles long, and will parallel the Grand canal. Redemption of the loan will begin in 1910. Germans will furnish two-thirds of the amount for the Chi Li-Chantung section, and the Englishmen one-third, for the Kiang Su section of the line. The security given is, first, the Imperial pledge, and second, the revenues of the provinces of Chi Li, Chantung and Kiang Su. The agreement sets forth that China shall have the right to examine the books of the company. By this agreement China is freed from foreign auditors.

COMPLAIN OF JAPANESE Chinese Say Old Engines and Guns Were Worked Into Gunboats Built for China

China has a complaint against Japanese shipbuilders, says the South China Morning Post of Hongkong. The paper says: "Sometime ago Japan entered into a contract to supply China with gunboats. The guns were made in England. These boats have been delivered, and now the Chinese authorities complain that they are fitted with old engines and the faces of the guns are of the Banfield type. Owing to the fact that the complaint turns out to be founded on fact the existing dislike of Japanese methods in China cannot fail to be intensified."

ESTABLISH CREWS FOR LIFE SAVING Capt. Gaudin Returns From Ulucluet and Claycoquet—Closely Boat is Idle

The government steamer Quadra returns to Sidney morning bringing Capt. James Gaudin, of marine and fisheries, who went to appoint life-saving crews at Claycoquet and Ulucluet and install the crew appointed to man the boat at Banfield creek. Owing to the tremendous sea running no landings could be made at the coast light stations. The crew which had obtained in establishing life-saving crews at Claycoquet, Ulucluet and Claycoquet, where surf boats built by Wallace Bros. of Vancouver, were stationed during the winter. The crew at Claycoquet and Ulucluet were made to secure crews and two stations in addition to that at Banfield have been established with half full men and half volunteers. The station at Ulucluet will be in charge of A. H. Lyche, a well known resident of that port, and at Claycoquet John Chesterman will act as coxswain. The Closely station will not be established this winter.

Cremaned in His Cabin Searchlight, Nev., Jan. 13.—Over 500 people stood helplessly by and saw a man cremated last night. John McGregor, aged 64, an old prospector, upset the lamp in his cabin and in sight of many people, who were powerless to help, was burned to a crisp. Constable Otto Jodles dashed into the cabin three times, but was unable to reach the man, who was already dead. The body was cremated in the Union railway station, which was destroyed by fire early today. The Union station proper, one of Kansas City's landmarks, was saved by the flames above the station today. The burning building contained the receiving offices of the Adams, Well-Fargo and Pacific Express companies, a branch mailing room of the post office, and the offices of the Fred Harvey Eating House Co., the Pullman Palace Car Company's linen room, and the Railway Y. M. C. A. rooms. The loss is estimated at about \$250,000. The fire started from a crossed electric light wire.

Kansas City Fire San Francisco, Jan. 13.—Moran has been satisfied to let the question of his having been over weight on New Year's day go unchanged, as he was sure that he was within the required weight. He had the official scales tested yesterday and they proved to be more than a half pound out of the way. This explained the fact that Moran started for this city under weight and turned up at the arena above his decided figure. The difference cost him \$250 in money and in addition he did two hours' hard work before the fight, which undoubtedly delayed here on ground of "no advice." It was undoubtedly a lucky mistake for Attell, as he profited by it both in a monetary and a physical way.

Moran Was Well Within Weight After all on New Year's Day

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—Moran has been satisfied to let the question of his having been over weight on New Year's day go unchanged, as he was sure that he was within the required weight. He had the official scales tested yesterday and they proved to be more than a half pound out of the way. This explained the fact that Moran started for this city under weight and turned up at the arena above his decided figure. The difference cost him \$250 in money and in addition he did two hours' hard work before the fight, which undoubtedly delayed here on ground of "no advice." It was undoubtedly a lucky mistake for Attell, as he profited by it both in a monetary and a physical way.

ATLANTIC RATE WAR Hamburg-American Line Makes Cuts in Second Class Fares on its Liners

There are cheap passages to be had on the Atlantic these days. A despatch from New York says the Hamburg-American steamship line announces that the second cabin rate for all rooms on all its steamships between New York and Hamburg until May 1, has port and Hamburg until May 1, has been brought down to \$38. The minimum second cabin rate on the steamers Kaiserin, Auguste, Victoria and America had been \$44; on the steamships of the "P" class, including the Pennsylvania, Pretoria and others, it had been \$30. The promise is made that, beginning with the sailing of the Graf Waldersee from here on April 18, the steamships Pennsylvanica, Patricia, Graf Waldersee and Pretoria, on eastbound trips, will stop at the ports of Plymouth and Cherbourg.

WEIGH SCALES WRONG

A complaint appears in the London Press with respect to money orders from Canada, whereof the payment is delayed here on ground of "no advice." There are twenty-five adherents of the corporation of the city of London, of these thirteen have been Lord Mayors.

RATE WAR EXTENDS Canadian Steamship Lines Now Announce Reductions in Fares to European Ports

Montreal, Jan. 13.—Following the action of the White Star and Cunard lines in cutting rates, representatives of the Allan, Dominion and Canadian Pacific Steamship companies, at a conference held this afternoon decided to make a cut in eastward second cabin steerage rates to Liverpool and Scandinavia ports. To Liverpool second cabin rates are reduced from \$42.50 to \$30; steerage rates on the Empresses and turbine boats are reduced from \$28.75 to \$17.50 and on other steamers from \$27.50 to \$25. To Scandinavian ports the steerage rates on the Empresses and turbine boats have been reduced to \$21.25 and on other vessels to \$20.

Will Withdraw Troops. Washington, Jan. 13.—President Roosevelt has determined to withdraw the federal troops from Goldfield, Nev., shortly after the legislature begins its special session Tuesday. This intention was made known at the White House when the report of the special investigating committee was made public, together with a letter from the president to Governor Sparks, dated January 4. The report says: "The conditions did not support the general allegations in the government's request for troops, nor have its specific statements been shown to any such extent as to justify his use of these statements for the purpose of getting federal troops."

CHINA GETS MONEY ON UNUSUAL TERMS British and German Capital for the Building of Great Railway

Peking, Jan. 13.—The Tien Tsin-Chin Kiang loan agreement was signed today by the German bank, the British China Corporation and the Chinese Foreign loan board. The amount of the loan is \$5,000,000, 5 per cent. The negotiations have been going on for not less than two years. The agreement was signed under the authority of an Imperial edict issued yesterday. The terms of the new loan, which is made to China for the completing of the grand railway in the history of Chinese financial aid, has been considered here that the transaction marks the end of the hypothetical of China. The line is to be 700 miles long, and will parallel the Grand canal. Redemption of the loan will begin in 1910. Germans will furnish two-thirds of the amount for the Chi Li-Chantung section, and the Englishmen one-third, for the Kiang Su section of the line. The security given is, first, the Imperial pledge, and second, the revenues of the provinces of Chi Li, Chantung and Kiang Su. The agreement sets forth that China shall have the right to examine the books of the company. By this agreement China is freed from foreign auditors.

Penalizing Street Railway Winnipeg, Jan. 13.—The city solicitor has been instructed by the board of control to take immediate action against the Winnipeg Electric railway in regard to collecting the sum due for not living up to the time schedule as drawn up by the engineer. Several investigations have been held, and the company is now liable for a sum aggregating over \$12,000.

Suspect Japanese Work Honolulu, Jan. 13.—The award of bids for material for the fortification of Pearl harbor has been held up for three days by the fact that the lowest bidder is a dummy Japanese contractor. It is probable Japanese bids will be rejected and the war department will conduct the work.

Revelstoke Nominations Revelstoke, Jan. 13.—Nominations for Revelstoke took place today as follows: For mayor, C. F. Lindmark, R. Tapping and E. Trimble. For aldermen, Ward and W. A. Stone, J. Woodland and P. Hooley. Ward W. M. Lawrence, R. Sawyer and G. S. McCarter. Ward Three, J. Abrahamson, W. W. Lefaux, J. Stone and H. Smythe. School trustees, H. Kincaid, J. Porter and T. W. Bradshaw.

MACAO DEVASTATED BY FIERCE STORM Portuguese Settlement on Chinese Coast Suffers Severely

Lisbon, Jan. 14.—The Secolo prints a report that a cyclone has devastated Macao, a seaport, and dependency of Portugal in China. Macao is on a peninsula of the island of Macao, on the west side of the entrance to the Canton river, about seventy miles from Canton. Its population numbers about 60,000. Macao was settled by the Portuguese in the latter part of the 16th century, but full title was only recently acquired.

ATLANTIC RATE WAR Hamburg-American Line Makes Cuts in Second Class Fares on its Liners

There are cheap passages to be had on the Atlantic these days. A despatch from New York says the Hamburg-American steamship line announces that the second cabin rate for all rooms on all its steamships between New York and Hamburg until May 1, has port and Hamburg until May 1, has been brought down to \$38. The minimum second cabin rate on the steamers Kaiserin, Auguste, Victoria and America had been \$44; on the steamships of the "P" class, including the Pennsylvania, Pretoria and others, it had been \$30. The promise is made that, beginning with the sailing of the Graf Waldersee from here on April 18, the steamships Pennsylvanica, Patricia, Graf Waldersee and Pretoria, on eastbound trips, will stop at the ports of Plymouth and Cherbourg.

WEIGH SCALES WRONG

A complaint appears in the London Press with respect to money orders from Canada, whereof the payment is delayed here on ground of "no advice." There are twenty-five adherents of the corporation of the city of London, of these thirteen have been Lord Mayors.

JAPAN PRESSING CLAIMS ON CHINA Objects to Special Customs Privileges Accorded to Russia

Peking, Jan. 13.—Through her minister in Peking, Japan today warned China that the continuation of the Chinese customs house established at Port Dalny last July with the consent of Japan was actually being a most unusual case in that it was perhaps causing its overthrow at the approaching election, the United States state department is declining to publish any information respecting the progress of the negotiations with Japan on that subject. Another reason for this reticence is a conviction on the part of Secretary Root that the state of the negotiations would be greatly jeopardized by a public demonstration in the press of the various phases as they develop from day to day. Therefore it is not possible to secure any official statement of the reasons for the alleged delay in the despatch of the state department note in answer to Ambassador O'Brien's cablegram of last week, communicating the substance of the Japanese plan for restricting immigration into the United States. Unofficially, however, it is learned that there has actually been no such unusual delay in this case as perhaps reasonably cause uneasiness on the part of the Japanese officials.

THREAT OF RETALIATION New Proposal Made in regard to Telegraph and Postal Routes

Peking, Jan. 13.—Through her minister in Peking, Japan today warned China that the continuation of the Chinese customs house established at Port Dalny last July with the consent of Japan was actually being a most unusual case in that it was perhaps causing its overthrow at the approaching election, the United States state department is declining to publish any information respecting the progress of the negotiations with Japan on that subject. Another reason for this reticence is a conviction on the part of Secretary Root that the state of the negotiations would be greatly jeopardized by a public demonstration in the press of the various phases as they develop from day to day. Therefore it is not possible to secure any official statement of the reasons for the alleged delay in the despatch of the state department note in answer to Ambassador O'Brien's cablegram of last week, communicating the substance of the Japanese plan for restricting immigration into the United States. Unofficially, however, it is learned that there has actually been no such unusual delay in this case as perhaps reasonably cause uneasiness on the part of the Japanese officials.

CHINA GETS MONEY ON UNUSUAL TERMS British and German Capital for the Building of Great Railway

Peking, Jan. 13.—The Tien Tsin-Chin Kiang loan agreement was signed today by the German bank, the British China Corporation and the Chinese Foreign loan board. The amount of the loan is \$5,000,000, 5 per cent. The negotiations have been going on for not less than two years. The agreement was signed under the authority of an Imperial edict issued yesterday. The terms of the new loan, which is made to China for the completing of the grand railway in the history of Chinese financial aid, has been considered here that the transaction marks the end of the hypothetical of China. The line is to be 700 miles long, and will parallel the Grand canal. Redemption of the loan will begin in 1910. Germans will furnish two-thirds of the amount for the Chi Li-Chantung section, and the Englishmen one-third, for the Kiang Su section of the line. The security given is, first, the Imperial pledge, and second, the revenues of the provinces of Chi Li, Chantung and Kiang Su. The agreement sets forth that China shall have the right to examine the books of the company. By this agreement China is freed from foreign auditors.

Penalizing Street Railway Winnipeg, Jan. 13.—The city solicitor has been instructed by the board of control to take immediate action against the Winnipeg Electric railway in regard to collecting the sum due for not living up to the time schedule as drawn up by the engineer. Several investigations have been held, and the company is now liable for a sum aggregating over \$12,000.

Suspect Japanese Work Honolulu, Jan. 13.—The award of bids for material for the fortification of Pearl harbor has been held up for three days by the fact that the lowest bidder is a dummy Japanese contractor. It is probable Japanese bids will be rejected and the war department will conduct the work.

Revelstoke Nominations Revelstoke, Jan. 13.—Nominations for Revelstoke took place today as follows: For mayor, C. F. Lindmark, R. Tapping and E. Trimble. For aldermen, Ward and W. A. Stone, J. Woodland and P. Hooley. Ward W. M. Lawrence, R. Sawyer and G. S. McCarter. Ward Three, J. Abrahamson, W. W. Lefaux, J. Stone and H. Smythe. School trustees, H. Kincaid, J. Porter and T. W. Bradshaw.

MACAO DEVASTATED BY FIERCE STORM Portuguese Settlement on Chinese Coast Suffers Severely

Lisbon, Jan. 14.—The Secolo prints a report that a cyclone has devastated Macao, a seaport, and dependency of Portugal in China. Macao is on a peninsula of the island of Macao, on the west side of the entrance to the Canton river, about seventy miles from Canton. Its population numbers about 60,000. Macao was settled by the Portuguese in the latter part of the 16th century, but full title was only recently acquired.

ATLANTIC RATE WAR Hamburg-American Line Makes Cuts in Second Class Fares on its Liners

There are cheap passages to be had on the Atlantic these days. A despatch from New York says the Hamburg-American steamship line announces that the second cabin rate for all rooms on all its steamships between New York and Hamburg until May 1, has port and Hamburg until May 1, has been brought down to \$38. The minimum second cabin rate on the steamers Kaiserin, Auguste, Victoria and America had been \$44; on the steamships of the "P" class, including the Pennsylvania, Pretoria and others, it had been \$30. The promise is made that, beginning with the sailing of the Graf Waldersee from here on April 18, the steamships Pennsylvanica, Patricia, Graf Waldersee and Pretoria, on eastbound trips, will stop at the ports of Plymouth and Cherbourg.

WEIGH SCALES WRONG

A complaint appears in the London Press with respect to money orders from Canada, whereof the payment is delayed here on ground of "no advice." There are twenty-five adherents of the corporation of the city of London, of these thirteen have been Lord Mayors.

WASHINGTON SECURITY Refusing to Publish Information in Order to Avoid Complications in Japan

Washington, Jan. 13.—With the full comprehension of the Japanese emigration question is being made an important issue in the political campaign now in progress in Japan, and a consequent desire to avoid embarrassing the Salmagundi in perhaps causing its overthrow at the approaching election, the United States state department is declining to publish any information respecting the progress of the negotiations with Japan on that subject. Another reason for this reticence is a conviction on the part of Secretary Root that the state of the negotiations would be greatly jeopardized by a public demonstration in the press of the various phases as they develop from day to day. Therefore it is not possible to secure any official statement of the reasons for the alleged delay in the despatch of the state department note in answer to Ambassador O'Brien's cablegram of last week, communicating the substance of the Japanese plan for restricting immigration into the United States. Unofficially, however, it is learned that there has actually been no such unusual delay in this case as perhaps reasonably cause uneasiness on the part of the Japanese officials.

PORT PATRICK'S ESCAPE Experiences of British Ship Recall Several Casualties to Sailing Craft

The British steamer Indravelli, Capt. Cullington, of the T. E. Royden line, which struck against Kellet bluff when on her way to Vancouver from Moil and was floated by the steamer Salvator, of the British Columbia Salvage company and brought to Esquimalt, will leave the drydock tomorrow after completing repairs. The repairs, which were made by the B. C. Marine Railway company in quick and satisfactory manner, involved the placing of a new stem bar and many plates in the hull and was floated by the steamer Salvator, of the British Columbia Salvage company and brought to Esquimalt, will leave the drydock tomorrow after completing repairs. The repairs, which were made by the B. C. Marine Railway company in quick and satisfactory manner, involved the placing of a new stem bar and many plates in the hull and was floated by the steamer Salvator, of the British Columbia Salvage company and brought to Esquimalt, will leave the drydock tomorrow after completing repairs.

REDUCING HOURS Montreal, Jan. 13.—The Grand Trunk railway has decided to reduce its staff in the car shops at Montreal, Ottawa, London and Port Gratia, and will also reduce the working hours per week to six and a half, instead of fifty-four, in order to keep as many men as possible at work in the locomotive department. This decision is due to the present money stringency.

Catholic Marriage Laws Baltimore, Md., Jan. 13.—Cardinal Gibbons said today that the new laws relating to marriage in the Catholic church, which have recently been issued by the Holy See, will not change in any important particular the existing laws in the church in this country. The new laws are aimed to prevent half and half marriages, which are now permitted, it is said, by annulment of the first marriage.

COST OF NAVIES OF THE POWERS Vast Sums Expended by Countries in Europe—Japanese Figures Not Available

A return of ten years' naval expenditure of the Great Powers was recently issued by the British Admiralty, the result being that the total expenditure of the world in 1907 was \$1,200,000,000. The powers are Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and the United States, details of the expenditure being as follows: Great Britain, \$1,200,000,000; France, \$800,000,000; Germany, \$700,000,000; Italy, \$500,000,000; United States, \$400,000,000. Japan's figures are not available.

ATLANTIC RATE WAR Hamburg-American Line Makes Cuts in Second Class Fares on its Liners

There are cheap passages to be had on the Atlantic these days. A despatch from New York says the Hamburg-American steamship line announces that the second cabin rate for all rooms on all its steamships between New York and Hamburg until May 1, has port and Hamburg until May 1, has been brought down to \$38. The minimum second cabin rate on the steamers Kaiserin, Auguste, Victoria and America had been \$44; on the steamships of the "P" class, including the Pennsylvania, Pretoria and others, it had been \$30. The promise is made that, beginning with the sailing of the Graf Waldersee from here on April 18, the steamships Pennsylvanica, Patricia, Graf Waldersee and Pretoria, on eastbound trips, will stop at the ports of Plymouth and Cherbourg.

WEIGH SCALES WRONG

A complaint appears in the London Press with respect to money orders from Canada, whereof the payment is delayed here on ground of "no advice." There are twenty-five adherents of the corporation of the city of London, of these thirteen have been Lord Mayors.

ATLANTIC RATE WAR Hamburg-American Line Makes Cuts in Second Class Fares on its Liners

There are cheap passages to be had on the Atlantic these days. A despatch from New York says the Hamburg-American steamship line announces that the second cabin rate for all rooms on all its steamships between New York and Hamburg until May 1, has port and Hamburg until May 1, has been brought down to \$38. The minimum second cabin rate on the steamers Kaiserin, Auguste, Victoria and America had been \$44; on the steamships of the "P" class, including the Pennsylvania, Pretoria and others, it had been \$30. The promise is made that, beginning with the sailing of the Graf Waldersee from here on April 18, the steamships Pennsylvanica, Patricia, Graf Waldersee and Pretoria, on eastbound trips, will stop at the ports of Plymouth and Cherbourg.

WEIGH SCALES WRONG

A complaint appears in the London Press with respect to money orders from Canada, whereof the payment is delayed here on ground of "no advice." There are twenty-five adherents of the corporation of the city of London, of these thirteen have been Lord Mayors.

ATLANTIC RATE WAR Hamburg-American Line Makes Cuts in Second Class Fares on its Liners

There are cheap passages to be had on the Atlantic these days. A despatch from New York says the Hamburg-American steamship line announces that the second cabin rate for all rooms on all its steamships between New York and Hamburg until May 1, has port and Hamburg until May 1, has been brought down to \$38. The minimum second cabin rate on the steamers Kaiserin, Auguste, Victoria and America had been \$44; on the steamships of the "P" class, including the Pennsylvania, Pretoria and others, it had been \$30. The promise is made that, beginning with the sailing of the Graf Waldersee from here on April 18, the steamships Pennsylvanica, Patricia, Graf Waldersee and Pretoria, on eastbound trips, will stop at the ports of Plymouth and Cherbourg.

WEIGH SCALES WRONG

A complaint appears in the London Press with respect to money orders from Canada, whereof the payment is delayed here on ground of "no advice." There are twenty-five adherents of the corporation of the city of London, of these thirteen have been Lord Mayors.

INDRAVELLI IS READY FOR SEA Big Royden Steamer Expected to Leave Esquimalt Dry Dock Tomorrow

The British steamer Indravelli, Capt. Cullington, of the T. E. Royden line, which struck against Kellet bluff when on her way to Vancouver from Moil and was floated by the steamer Salvator, of the British Columbia Salvage company and brought to Esquimalt, will leave the drydock tomorrow after completing repairs. The repairs, which were made by the B. C. Marine Railway company in quick and satisfactory manner, involved the placing of a new stem bar and many plates in the hull and was floated by the steamer Salvator, of the British Columbia Salvage company and brought to Esquimalt, will leave the drydock tomorrow after completing repairs.

PORT PATRICK'S ESCAPE Experiences of British Ship Recall Several Casualties to Sailing Craft

The British steamer Indravelli, Capt. Cullington, of the T. E. Royden line, which struck against Kellet bluff when on her way to Vancouver from Moil and was floated by the steamer Salvator, of the British Columbia Salvage company and brought to Esquimalt, will leave the drydock tomorrow after completing repairs. The repairs, which were made by the B. C. Marine Railway company in quick and satisfactory manner, involved the placing of a new stem bar and many plates in the hull and was floated by the steamer Salvator, of the British Columbia Salvage company and brought to Esquimalt, will leave the drydock tomorrow after completing repairs.

REDUCING HOURS Montreal, Jan. 13.—The Grand Trunk railway has decided to reduce its staff in the car shops at Montreal, Ottawa, London and Port Gratia, and will also reduce the working hours per week to six and a half, instead of fifty-four, in order to keep as many men as possible at work in the locomotive department. This decision is due to the present money stringency.

Catholic Marriage Laws Baltimore, Md., Jan. 13.—Cardinal Gibbons said today that the new laws relating to marriage in the Catholic church, which have recently been issued by the Holy See, will not change in any important particular the existing laws in the church in this country. The new laws are aimed to prevent half and half marriages, which are now permitted, it is said, by annulment of the first marriage.

COST OF NAVIES OF THE POWERS Vast Sums Expended by Countries in Europe—Japanese Figures Not Available

A return of ten years' naval expenditure of the Great Powers was recently issued by the British Admiralty, the result being that the total expenditure of the world in 1907 was \$1,200,000,000. The powers are Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and the United States, details of the expenditure being as follows: Great Britain, \$1,200,000,000; France, \$800,000,000; Germany, \$700,000,000; Italy, \$500,000,000; United States, \$400,000,000. Japan's figures are not available.

ATLANTIC RATE WAR Hamburg-American Line Makes Cuts in Second Class Fares on its Liners

There are cheap passages to be had on the Atlantic these days. A despatch from New York says the Hamburg-American steamship line announces that the second cabin rate for all rooms on all its steamships between New York and Hamburg until May 1, has port and Hamburg until May 1, has been brought down to \$38. The minimum second cabin rate on the steamers Kaiserin, Auguste, Victoria and America had been \$44; on the steamships of the "P" class, including the Pennsylvania, Pretoria and others, it had been \$30. The promise is made that, beginning with the sailing of the Graf Waldersee from here on April 18, the steamships Pennsylvanica, Patricia, Graf Waldersee and Pretoria, on eastbound trips, will stop at the ports of Plymouth and Cherbourg.

WEIGH SCALES WRONG

A complaint appears in the London Press with respect to money orders from Canada, whereof the payment is delayed here on ground of "no advice." There are twenty-five adherents of the corporation of the city of London, of these thirteen have been Lord Mayors.

ATLANTIC RATE WAR Hamburg-American Line Makes Cuts in Second Class Fares on its Liners

There are cheap passages to be had on the Atlantic these days. A despatch from New York says the Hamburg-American steamship line announces that the second cabin rate for all rooms on all its steamships between New York and Hamburg until May 1, has port and Hamburg until May 1, has been brought down to \$38. The minimum second cabin rate on the steamers Kaiserin, Auguste, Victoria and America had been \$44; on the steamships of the "P" class, including the Pennsylvania, Pretoria and others, it had been \$30. The promise is made that, beginning with the sailing of the Graf Waldersee from here on April 18, the steamships Pennsylvanica, Patricia, Graf Waldersee and Pretoria, on eastbound trips, will stop at the ports of Plymouth and Cherbourg.

WEIGH SCALES WRONG

A complaint appears in the London Press with respect to money orders from Canada, whereof the payment is delayed here on ground of "no advice." There are twenty-five adherents of the corporation of the city of London, of these thirteen have been Lord Mayors.

ATLANTIC RATE WAR Hamburg-American Line Makes Cuts in Second Class Fares on its Liners

There are cheap passages to be had on the Atlantic these days. A despatch from New York says the Hamburg-American steamship line announces that the second cabin rate for all rooms on all its steamships between New York and Hamburg until May 1, has port and Hamburg until May 1, has been brought down to \$38. The minimum second cabin rate on the steamers Kaiserin, Auguste, Victoria and America had been \$44; on the steamships of the "P" class, including the Pennsylvania, Pretoria and others, it had been \$30. The promise is made that, beginning with the sailing of the Graf Waldersee from here on April 18, the steamships Pennsylvanica, Patricia, Graf Waldersee and Pretoria, on eastbound trips, will stop at the ports of Plymouth and Cherbourg.

WEIGH SCALES WRONG

A complaint appears in the London Press with respect to money orders from Canada, whereof the payment is delayed here on ground of "no advice." There are twenty-five adherents of the corporation of the city of London, of these thirteen have been Lord Mayors.

SHOT AND ROBBED Winnipeg Man Victim of Mysterious Crime—Assaulted While Alone in House

Winnipeg, Jan. 13.—W. J. Week, a prominent labor man, and secretary of the cigarmakers' union, was shot and robbed last night while sitting in his home. He was alone in the house, and his wife returned to find him sitting at the table with his hat on and a bullet through his head from the rear. All the doors were locked, as they had been left when the family went out. His money had been taken from his pocket. The crime is considered mysterious by the police. The victim says he remembers nothing of the assault.

Dynamite in New York. New York, Jan. 13.—Ten persons were injured by an explosion tonight of three dynamite bombs held near the corner of Sixty-fourth street. The injured were removed to the Flower hospital.

Work for Unemployed Regina, Sask., Jan. 13.—To provide work for unemployed in this city the council will tonight instruct the city engineer to proceed with laying of lateral drains and additional springs as a source of water supply.

Regina Liberals Regina, Jan. 13.—A caucus of the Liberal party here decided to support Mr. Wm. Martin for candidate at the convention tomorrow. He is the choice of the Government, and the claims of R. W. Smith and other workers are being shelved.

WINNIPEG SECURES AID FROM BANKS Result of Conference Between Civic Officers and Bank Managers

Winnipeg, Jan. 13.—This morning a conference was held in the Bank of Montreal building, at which the city officers and bank managers met to discuss the city's financial situation. The result was a plan for the city to issue bonds for the purpose of raising money to meet its obligations. The plan was approved by the bank managers, and the city council will soon issue the bonds.

PLANS AIRSHIP TRIP Noted Autist Will Attempt Flight From Omaha to Boston—Gives Orders for Big Balloon







# The Problem of the Songhees Reserve

## An Attempt at Comprehending the Exact Situation as it is Today, and the Duty of the People of Victoria in Regard Thereto

**T**HE spectacle of a community of 30,000 souls being baffled in their endeavors to remove from their path a great obstacle to civic growth and expansion by a small group of Indians, is sufficient warrant for some attempt at comprehending the exact situation as it is today in respect to the Songhees reserve problem and the duty of the people of Victoria in regard thereto.

At various times during the last quarter of a century determined efforts have been exerted by certain public bodies in Victoria and agents of the Government in the direction of inducing the Indians to consent to take up another domicile and accept adequate remuneration for the relinquishment of their present abode. While these attempts have all proved abortive, it has never been suggested, either by the Indians, or those acting in their behalf, that the city was not justified, in view of all the circumstances, in pressing for the opening of the reserve. There is, indeed, absolute unanimity among all parties on a most important point—the wisdom and desirability of the remaining members of the Songhees tribe—about 100 in number—removing from the confines of the municipality.

It has, of course, been universally recognized that, inasmuch as the Indians were granted the use of the land in question by the terms of a solemn treaty, the legal difficulties to be overcome were of the most serious character. It would be extremely foolish for a layman to attempt to unravel any legal tangle, or seek even to state the exact status of this case in respect to the Indians' rights; but one may with confidence assume that a correct pronouncement upon this phase of the matter is the following opinion forwarded the mayor and council on January 17, 1905, by W. J. Taylor, K. C., city barrister, who, by the way, enjoys more than a local reputation as a very able and learned lawyer:

Victoria, B. C., January 17, 1905.  
His Worship the Mayor, Victoria, B. C.  
Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter containing the opinion as to the respective rights of (a), The Indians; (b), The Provincial Government; (c), The Dominion Government; (d), The City of Victoria, to the land commonly known as the Songhees Indian Reserve, together with my views as to the best means of bringing about the removal of the Indians.

In reply I beg to state, that in the year 1850 a tract of land within which the land now known as the Songhees Reserve was evidently intended to be included, was conveyed by certain Indians to the Hudson's Bay Company.

For convenience of reference, the document of transfer is set forth and reads as follows:

"Know all men, we the chiefs and people of Kosampoo, have signed and made our mark to this deed on the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, do consent to surrender, entirely and forever, to James Douglas, the agent of the Hudson's Bay company, in Vancouver Island, that is to say, for the Governor, Deputy Governor and Committee of the same, the whole of the lands situate and lying between the Island of the Dead in the Arm or Fleet of Camosun and the head of the said inlet embracing the lands on the west side and north of that line to Esquimalt, beyond the inlet three miles of the Colquitz valley and the land on the east side of the arm enclosing Christmas hill and lake and the lands west of those objects. The condition of or understanding of this sale is this, that our village sites and enclosed fields are to be kept for our own use, for the use of our children and for those who may follow after us; and the land shall be properly surveyed hereafter. It is understood, however, that the land itself with these small exceptions becomes the entire property of the white people forever; it is also understood that we are at liberty to hunt over the unoccupied lands, and to carry on our fisheries as formerly. We have received as payment fifty-two pounds ten shillings sterling.

"In token whereof, we have signed our names and made our marks at Fort Victoria on the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

(Sgd) Hoo-koo-wit-his X mark and 20 others  
Nobson Benson, M. R. C. S. L., Joseph William McKay"

This treaty relinquished the Indian title to the land. It will be noted that the description of the land in this document is vague, but sufficient definiteness appears to make it operative. The Western boundary line of the tract has since the treaty been definitely surveyed, the shores of Victoria harbor forming the remaining boundary lines.

While the verbiage of the document varies from that commonly used in conveyance, it must be remembered that the document is not an ordinary conveyance but a language used, under the circumstances, doubtless appropriate to the understanding of all parties to the compact.

It will also be noted that the tract was conveyed subject to certain reservations in favor of the Indians, namely a right to occupy and enjoy their village site and enclosed lands together with a right of hunting over the unoccupied portion of the tract conveyed with certain appurtenant rights of fishing.

In the year 1867 (3rd April) the Hudson's Bay company re-conveyed (with certain exceptions not material to this inquiry) Vancouver's Island to the Crown.

At this period, namely, the year 1867, the crown became possessed of the land occupied by the Indians subject to the Indians' rights therein.

By clause 13, of the terms of the union, under which British Columbia entered the Dominion of Canada, it was provided as follows:

"13. The charge of the Indians and the trusteeship and management of the lands reserved for their use and benefit shall be assumed by the Dominion Government and a policy as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the British Columbia Government shall be continued by the Dominion Government after the union. To carry out such policy, tracts of land of such extent as it has hitherto been the practice of the British Columbia government to appropriate for that purpose shall from time to time be conveyed by the local government to the Dominion Government in trust for the use and benefit of the Indians, on applications of the Dominion government; in case of disagreement between the two government respecting the quantity of such tracts of land to be so granted, the matter shall be referred for the decision of the secretary of state for the colonies."

By section 91 of the British North America Act, all crown lands within the various provinces were

vested in the respective provinces subject to the interests already created therein.  
At this time (1871) the land in question became the property of the province but had not then been definitely set apart as an Indian reserve by the province being merely crown land held in right of the province subject to the occupation rights of the Indians. The procedure prescribed by clause 13, for the creation of a reserve after confederation is set forth in the latter part of the clause and is shortly as follows:

(a) Application by the Dominion thereof to the province.  
(b) Assent of the province thereto.  
(c) Filling an agreement between the province and the Dominion a reference to the secretary of state for the colonies.

Since confederation, so far as I have been able to ascertain upon enquiry and search at the government offices, Victoria, the Dominion has never formally made application to the province for a conveyance of the land nor has the province ever executed a conveyance thereof to the Dominion nor yet set it apart as an Indian reserve. As a matter of fact, ever since confederation, the Dominion government has exercised administrative control of the Songhees Indians without the reserve having been formally created for such purposes. However, it has been judicially declared that neither the province nor the Dominion

derivable from a narrow legal construction of its mere words, qualified by rules outside its terms. An interpretation to be arrived at after considerations of policy as practiced by one government without express obligations but a policy which nevertheless was resolved into definite undertaking by statutory assumption thereof as a duty by another government i. e. the Dominion.

The reasons applied in order to exclude as against the Indians the operation of the rule against perpetuity of estate do not it seems to me, apply to questions relating to the after disposition of such estate. In one case the Indians were treated as an independent body upon a plane of equality for the purpose of contracting whereby the Hudson's Bay company title to the land. The Indians in turn by the words of the treaty secured certain rights and privileges for themselves and their descendants. After the treaty the Indians passed under the control, became wards of and dependent upon the crown for protection and fulfillment of those rights. One privilege retained was a personal right of occupation of the land possessed by each Indian. Neither within the terms of the treaty nor without its terms under existing law, may an Indian or number of Indians dispose of the rights of other Indians, whether in case or in futuro. Even if every Indian living should sell his or her respective occupation right and the Dominion govern-

Now, no one disputes that in this they are acting within their exact rights, nor that, except for the gravest reasons, would it be justifiable to suggest that they should be interfered with in that attitude. But they themselves tacitly admit, by their consent to the opening of negotiations, that such grave reasons exist. And the question naturally arises, How long, under these circumstances, will a situation working such a serious disability to the community be permitted to continue?

Quite recently we have been told that it would be most unwise and impolitic at the present juncture to discuss publicly this matter; that negotiations looking to a settlement were still being carried on by the federal government, and that a harsh word at this time might undo all that has been accomplished in the direction of solving a very delicate problem.

Of course, it is quite apparent that if the Dominion government takes the position that the consent of the Indians must first be secured to any proposed terms of settlement, and if the Indians absolutely refuse to give that consent, we are quite powerless to secure any remedy until there shall be a change of government at Ottawa. But one is inclined to harbor the thought that perhaps the Dominion government might not be inclined to take such attitude in defiance of the wishes of an important city of 30,000 people.

With these considerations in mind, then, let us indulge in a little speculation as to what might result if a certain course of procedure were to be adopted. Suppose that the people of Victoria—not a little set of politicians, but the people of Victoria—were to outline the entire case to the federal authorities and say to them: "We ask that you will be good enough to arrange to have the Songhees reserve thrown open as a portion of the area within the bounds of the city of Victoria by July 1st, 1908. The situation is utterly intolerable. The time has arrived when the preservation of the rights of the Songhees tribe of Indians on their reserve in the heart of this city conflicts with and works an injury to the interests of the entire people." And suppose that a delegation of leading citizens made the trip to Ottawa and in person presented this proposal to the government, is it not reasonable to think that a great light would dawn on the government and that so reasonable a demand would be met?

There would be nothing savoring of the hysterical about such a line of procedure—on the contrary, it would exhibit what has been lacking up to this very moment—a determination on the part of the people of Victoria to resist the perpetuation of what can only be characterized as an abominable and a grievous wrong.

Is it conceivable for an instant that an equal number of white men bound to a similar possession by exactly the same solemn treaty as are the twenty-five Songhees Indian men, would be treated with the consideration shown the latter? Why, their position would be declared untenable in short order; but because those in possession of the reserve are Indians, and not white men, there is an atmosphere of mystery and sentimentalism thrown around them which has been permitted to entirely obscure the real issue.

One is hardly called upon to offer any argument to show how serious a need exists for the immediate opening of the reserve so that it may become a part and parcel of the municipality. Dotted here and there with a number of shabby structures which are the most glaring eyesores, immune from any supervision on the part of the authorities so that sanitary facilities could be applied, a favorite rendezvous for tramps and vagrants, frequently the scene of unseemly proceedings, it is at once a menace to the pretty suburb of Victoria West, which it so closely adjoins, and a blot on the civic landscape.

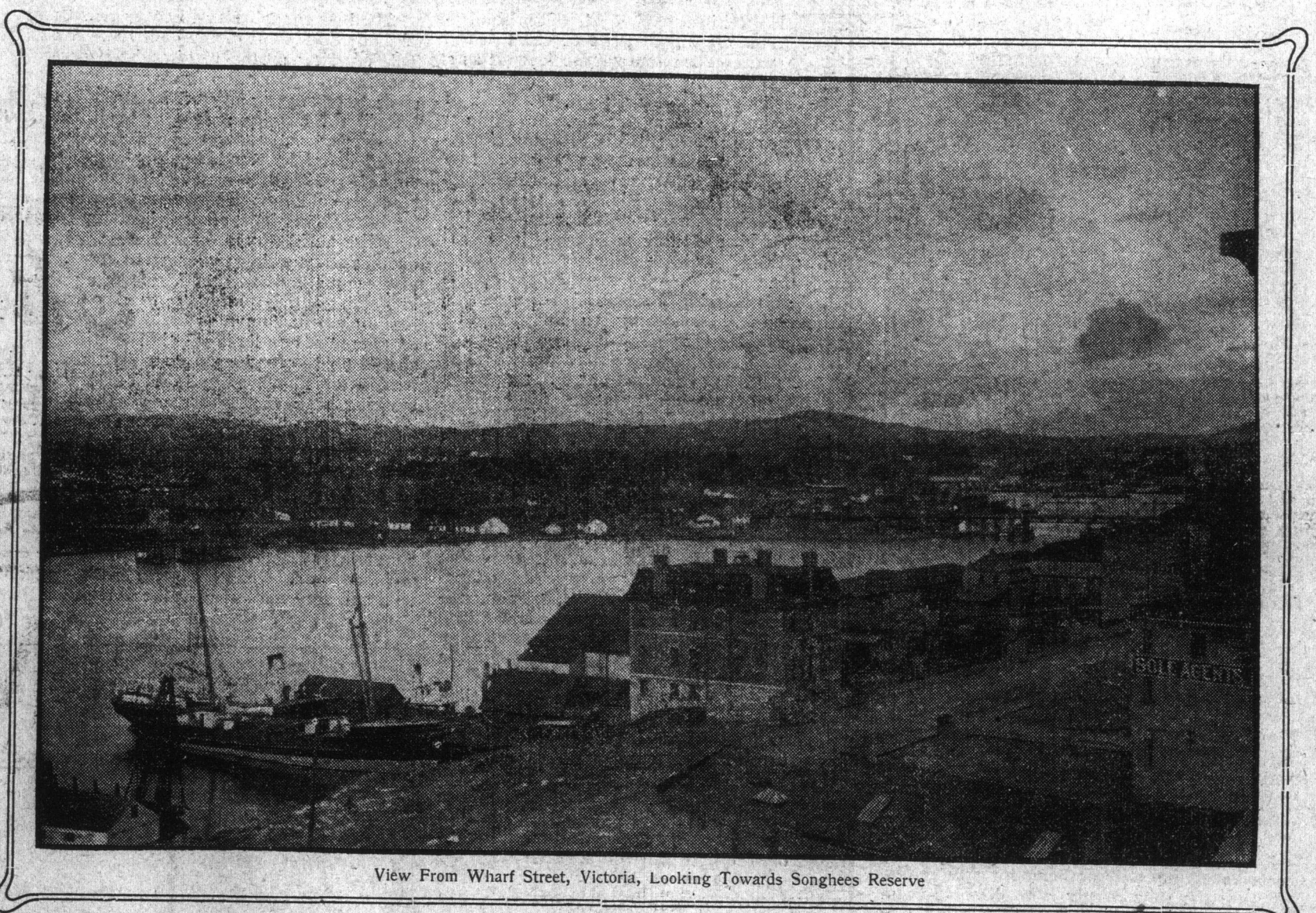
—C. A. GREGG.

Outside of those who make a specialty of fruit growing, those who make a living from the land on Vancouver Island are engaged in mixed farming. Dairying is the most important feature of this, and consequently the most important source of wealth. The farmers depend upon their cows for their living, the other lines providing the luxuries. Because of this, it is quite natural that the breed of cows should receive a good deal of attention.

The Island is divided into several different farming districts which are quite separate and distinct. There is the Victoria district, with a creamery just outside of the city; the Saanich district, with its creamery at Sidney; the Cowichan valley with a creamery at Duncan, and the Comox district, with a creamery at Courtenay. Besides these on Vancouver Island there is a creamery at North Salt Spring, which caters to the business of Salt Spring Island and the smaller islands of the gulf. All of these districts are larger and capable of a good deal of expansion as the land becomes cleared up, and thus larger areas are brought into cultivation. Very few farms but have some uncleared bush land which if cleared would enlarge the place by many acres. Numbers of farms have only one or two spots cleared, perhaps ten or twenty acres out of several hundred. When these have brought the other part under cultivation it can easily be estimated what the expansion of wealth must be.

Nearly all Victorians have gardens of their own and a good many have conservatories, yet the florists do good trade, some of the smaller houses devoting themselves wholly to that department. The fact that the residents want to raise flowers makes them also ready to buy them when they have none themselves.

That the florist business is capable of very extensive development is clear. There is a big demand for flowers in the cold climate of the prairies, which cannot be satisfied by local growers, as the cost of heating is too great. In Victoria usually the thermometer is above the freezing point, except for a week or two now and then, when it falls a few degrees below. There are numbers of towns in Alberta, and the other prairie provinces, where there is not a florist in town and where if the business were cultivated it could be worked up to good dimensions.



View From Wharf Street, Victoria, Looking Towards Songhees Reserve

are bound by alleged acts of acquiescence on the part of various officers of departments which are not brought home to or authorized by the proper executive or administrative organs of the respective governments and are not manifested by order-in-council or other authentic testimony; so that acts of control over the Indians by the Dominion in no wise affect the question of title.

The Hudson's Bay company as absolute lords and proprietors of the territory (subject only to the sovereign dominion of the crown) accepted surrender of the Indians' claim of title upon certain terms. The crown having subsequently accepted a conveyance from the Hudson's Bay company of the land and revoked the Hudson's Bay company's charter, recognized the treaty terms and vested the proprietary rights in such land in the province subject to the Indians' rights.

Upon the faith of an undertaking given by the predecessors in title of the province, the Indians were induced to relinquish title to the land. One term of the undertaking was that the Indians, their children and children's children and so indefinitely for as long a period as any of the tribe survived, should be permitted to occupy certain parts of the land. Assume Thelluson's Act, (an act which limits the period for which an estate may be entailed) in force at the time. Its existence must have been unknown to the Indians. A law shortening and interfering as it would, with the period of enjoyment of the lands preserved to the Indians by the words of the treaty, could never have been in contemplation of the Indians else they would not have surrendered their claim for so phantomlike a consideration. To get land in consideration of preserving part thereof in perpetuity for the use and benefit of the grantor, and then repudiate the consideration, for technical or other reasons, savours too much of obtaining property under false pretences, to be seriously considered. The Hudson's Bay company when it accepted surrender of the Indian title, entered into an honorable agreement to fulfill the terms upon the faith of which the surrender was made. The company did fulfill those terms. The province as its successor in title, did likewise. The Dominion assented to; assumed and undertook to continue a similar policy of liberal and fair treatment and has never questioned its obligation or sought to infringe upon the rights and privileges of the Indians as set forth in the treaty or to subtract from or restrict those rights by anything outside the plain words of the treaty.

Any such interpretation would be so contrary to the policy of amity, good faith and conciliation observed by the crown as represented by either the Dominion or province in all dealings with Indians, as to warrant a conclusion to the contrary. Prior to confederation, the province in its dealings with the Indians never attempted to apply such a canon of construction to the terms of the treaty as would eliminate the words "and those that follow after us" upon the ground that such words were inoperative in view of the principles against perpetuity set forth in Thelluson's Act. The Dominion having undertaken to continue a policy with the Indians "as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the British Columbia Government" lends strength to the conclusion, that courts would adopt a broader principle of interpretation in construing the effect of the treaty, than ordinarily

ment, as trustee should approve of such sale, the title to the land would still remain subject to a prospective encumbrance in favor of any Indian child born after the date of such sale.

For the foregoing reasons, in my opinion, the status of the Songhees reserve is as follows:

(a) The title to the land is vested in the province.

(b) The Indians have rights of occupation and incidental rights of hunting thereover together with fishing rights in adjacent waters.

(c) The Dominion has administrative control of the Indians and the exercise of their rights and privileges.

(d) The city is without status in the premises, save as a public corporation in the exercise of its police power empowered to preserve law, order and morality in the community and the fact that the proximity of the Indians' settlement is a menace to the city's welfare.

(e) Under the existing state of the law, the land cannot be alienated, so as to transfer a marketable title. The consent of all the Indians living, together with the consent of the Dominion and Provincial governments i. e. the executives, would not be sufficient to overcome this difficulty, as any remedy necessitates concurrent legislation by the Dominion and the province.

(f) One method of relief would be to obtain the consent of all Indians living, to a transfer of the land; then have the Dominion pass a statute authorizing a disposition of the rights of the Indians whether in esse or in futuro, and the province pass a statute authorizing the sale of land free from encumbrances.

Provision would have to be made for the approval of the governor-in-council and lieutenant-governor-in-title of the Indians, so as that, in any scheme of rehabilitation of the Indians elsewhere, privileges and advantages should be secured for them equal at least, to those now enjoyed. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) W. J. TAYLOR.

It seems to have been conceded by all those who at any time have been engaged in an attempt to arrange a settlement with the Indians that, in any event, and at any period, whether it be tomorrow, or fifty years hence, no adjustment of the difficulty can be final without legislation both by the provincial and federal governments formally dispossessing the Indians.

But the monumental fact staring the people of Victoria in the face is that the Songhees Indians have shown that they do not wish to remove from the reserve. They have not only repeatedly refused the most generous offers of compensation and rehabilitation, but have indicated by their whole attitude that they are anxious to avoid reaching an agreement, rather than to aid in the bringing of one about.

icals"

it easy for you  
p to you:

25c  
10c  
20c  
35c  
40c  
20c

O.

Government St.

SION

tions, presents  
s on all sides,  
erviceable, and  
steam, hot or

CO., Ltd.

ne

UINES

er discovered  
nuclei of  
Palladium in  
DUT,  
THACHK.

ufacturers,  
EXPORT,  
Ltd.,  
B.E.

STW BROS. CO. INC.  
Toronto,

ET

e

M

REET

of

... 15c

... 35c

... 40c

Phone 312

lonist





## WITH THE POULTRYMAN

### Bantam As Utility Breed

No doubt to many of our readers the above heading will seem strange, most of them remarking, "Whoever heard of the Bantam as a utility fowl?" Certainly up to now we have not looked upon them in this light, but this is no proof that we should not do so, especially when we consider how many people would like to keep fowls if only they could find sufficient room. Further, how many are keeping, say, five or six fowls in a run hardly roomy enough for two, the result being complete disappointment, retiring from the poultry fancy thoroughly disgusted, fully confident they can buy what eggs they require much cheaper than by keeping a few fowls for their own egg supply. A case fully illustrating this point came to my notice a few months ago. A gentleman I know contracted the hen fever, bought six hens and a cock, kept them in a run wherein they could hardly turn round, and in a very short time informed me that what eggs he did get, which were very few, cost him at the rate of 25c each; and this I am afraid is not an isolated case.

To people with only a very few yards of ground at their disposal, who are desirous of keeping a few fowls for their own use, I have no hesitation in advising them to go in for Bantams; and if only the right breeds are chosen the result will be satisfactorily financially, and a source of enjoyment to the owner as well. We must not close our eyes to the fact that a great secret of success in all branches of farming lies in suitable stock and sufficient land.

Apply the same to keeping large poultry on a few feet of vacant ground; they look nothing, and prove very unprofitable. Keep the same number of Bantams in the same space; they flourish, are quite contented, and very profitable. Unfortunately, Bantams by the majority of persons are looked upon as rather expensive hobbies, purely from a fancy standpoint, and outside the show pen as utterly useless. As egg producers complete failures, and for table purposes little better.

I myself have heard it said over and over again they are not worth the trouble of killing and cleaning, but this is a very mistaken idea, and simply strengthens my contention, and goes to prove how little they are understood. Where for its size can we find a fowling firmer, or one whose flesh is more delicate and juicy than the Bantam? If they are small, the bones of the bird and the necessary waste are small in comparison. Still, I have wasters myself from Rock and Wyandotte Bantams which, when ready take the scales at 2½ pounds. We must not forget the cost of keep is also correspondingly small. A pen of five birds can almost be kept on house scraps alone, certainly with a very small portion of corn thrown in. I know more than one ardent town fancier at the present time keeping Bantams in a small back yard with splendid results, having an egg average that would make many a small country fancier blush. Rock, Wyandotte, and Pekin Bantams are very profitable as utility fowls, contented, and capital layers in confined runs, the two former breeds of good-sized eggs; in fact, strange as it may seem, I know hens of these breeds, remarkable layers, whose eggs compare very favorably with many a pullet's egg.—Feathered World.

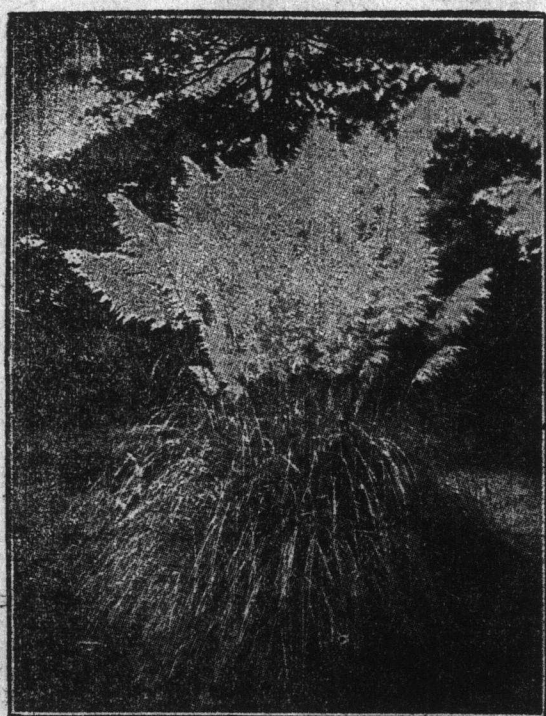
### The Best All-Around Breed From An Englishman's Point of View

Fowls of this class are, generally speaking, the most profitable for farmers, unless they particularly wish to specialize in either egg production or table chickens, as they combine the two essential characteristics, without excelling in either; they are better layers than the table breeds, but less suitable for eating, while they possess better flesh qualities than the non-sitters, but produce fewer eggs. Hens of this class are our best winter layers, producing, when hatched at the right time of year, a large proportion of their eggs during the winter months. There are five good general purpose breeds, one of which, however, is not nearly so popular as it was a few years ago, owing to the fact that it has been surpassed by some of the newer varieties; I refer to the Langshan. One of the remaining four, the Faverolles, is a comparatively newcomer, and although the breed undoubtedly possesses some sterling qualities, it cannot equal in utility characteristics either the Orpington, Plymouth Rock, or Wyandotte. Of the Orpington there are several varieties, but the Buff is the only one with which we need deal, as it is generally admitted by everyone who has kept both varieties, that the Buff is far superior to the Black; of the Wyandotte there are seven varieties, but again we need only consider the White, Silver and Buff, as although the remaining ones possess some excellent characteristics, they fall a long way

short of these three. The Barred and Buff are the two best varieties of the Plymouth Rock, the remaining ones being more particularly useful for exhibition purposes. The three breeds are almost identical in economic qualities, the Buff Orpington possessing just one advantage, namely color of flesh, which is white, whereas that of the Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock is yellow. Apart from this there is nothing to choose between the three varieties. They are excellent layers, especially in the winter; they are hardy, and easy to rear successfully; for heavy fowls they develop rapidly; both the adults and chickens stand confinement well the hens make reliable sitters, and careful mothers; and the quality, flavor, and texture of the flesh leave little to be desired.—E. T. B., in Farm Poultry.

### Moping Fowls

In nearly every flock some few fowls may be seen standing about in drowsy fashion, they neither lay nor progress. If caught and handled they are found to be poor and out of condition. This is one class, another is those which are overfat. The latter are usually great eaters, and have a particularly good appearance, but they do not lay regularly or perhaps not at all, and are quite as profitless as the others and



Cortaderia Argentina—Pampas Grass

more expensive to keep. As an antidote to both conditions Mr. Gilbert says:

"I find nothing better than Epsom salts. They clear out all impurities from the drooping ones, and reduce the fat. It is quite remarkable how beneficially they act. Half a teaspoonful every other day for two weeks invariably produces good results. Mix a little soft appetizing food, add the salts in proportion to the number of fowls, and let them take this when hungry. Another sure way of distributing the salts evenly is to dissolve them in water; then mix the meal in. I find this medicine so useful that I give salts to the fowls now and then, whether they seem to require it or not, as this acts as a preventive of disease."

### Caring For the Geese During Winter

No one is thinking of hatching goslings now. The grass must be green, and snowstorms things of the past, before the geese will care to lay. It is not too early, however, to be considering the welfare of the parent birds, for a little care in housing and feeding at this time of year will be invaluable to the youngsters when they do come. To begin with, it is best to prepare permanent quarters for the old geese and to separate any that are quarrelsome. It is generally the lightest and most nimble among the ganders that win the battle, and you may come upon your heaviest and most valuable with his life choked out, or his head injured. An open shed with a wire front is the best kind of house for geese, as they do not like very snug quarters, preferring if left to their own choice, roosting out on the snow. A nest should be made for every goose and a china egg placed in each one. The geese will become familiar with those eggs, and unless disturbed will always lay beside one of them. They should all be fed a little grain every day, and a little mash with a pinch of poultry spic in it. This will not hasten the laying of the eggs unduly, but will ensure a higher fertility during the season. I do not find that the geese will eat meat of any kind unless it is mixed into the mash, but I do not think that they require it. Good sharp shell grit may be added, and when the snow is deep, clover hay, hemlock branches or any kind of root crop or green stuff may be given. They require but very little to winter them through, as they are better if not fat.—Octavie Allan, Ganges, B. C.

### Farm and Poultry Notes

There should be a yard or paddock in which the family cow can be turned out for a

time on every pleasant day, whenever possible, and the old-fashioned stanchion or tie-up should be replaced by a chain or swinging stanchion.

Remember that live stock of all kinds requires both air and exercise in order to remain in a healthy condition.

Breeding-pens may be made up this month, and the incubator, if one is to be used, should be overhauled and put in readiness for spring work.

If the hens are laying well this month, it will be because they are fed a variety of grain and forced to keep busy scratching in a deep litter of hay, straw or leaves, as well as kept free from lice, and in dry quarters.

In order to be sure that the fowls do not become afflicted with colds or roup, give them plenty of ventilation, although they should always be kept free from drafts. There is hardly a day in winter when the windows cannot be opened wide.

## AROUND THE FARM

### Some Truths About Stock Foods

HERE is a good deal of misunderstanding about the real value of the various condimental stock foods as a part of the ration for either stock or poultry. Professor F. W. Woll, of the Wisconsin station, in Bulletin No. 151 has summarized some feeding experiments with them. Trials were conducted by about a dozen experiment stations—in all twenty-three different trials. In twenty-one out of the twenty-three experiments nothing was gained by including these foods in the rations and they were a detriment in that the cost of the ration was increased by their addition, thus increasing the cost of the products. Therefore there is nothing to be gained by feeding a healthy animal with one of these condiments. As a medicine they are not much better, as has been pointed out by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station in Bulletin No. 87. One half or more of these foods is composed of common feeding stuffs and are worth about \$1.50 per 100 pounds. About one-tenth is composed of common salt, another tenth of charcoal, which leaves only about three-tenths of the bulk to be made up of such simple drugs as anise, sulphur, ginger, red pepper, sassafras, and Epsom salts, all of which possess mild medicinal properties but because they are fed in such small daily quantities really do no good. To show how little good these drugs do when fed in a stock food consider the gentian, for instance. This is the most important remedy found in a stock food and really is the backbone of the preparation. A dose for a horse is one ounce, for a cow two ounces (a tablespoonful), of the pure drug, but as the stock foods or tonics contain only about two per cent, the animal gets only about one-fiftieth or one-hundredth of the required dose of the drug if fed the "food" in the quantities recommended by the manufacturers. It is obvious from the light thrown on the subject by these experiments that money expended on condition powders is thrown away.—Garden Magazine.

### Feeding in Cold Weather

It sometimes happens that the beekeeper finds a colony of bees in his apiary at this time of year that, either through carelessness or lack of opportunity to give proper attention at the proper time, is short of stores to such an extent that it will certainly starve to death before spring unless something is done to help it, and often because the owner does not know just what to do and how to do it, the unfortunate bees are left to their fate, and the unfortunate owner is out of pocket to the extent of their value. The discrepancy in weight is usually discovered when the hive is lifted to be carried into the cellar, or is being prepared for packing on its summer stand, and the owner wonders how he came to miss it at the general feeding time, and what is to be done with it now. The bees cannot be fed liquid feed now, as they could have been two or three months ago, for the weather is too cold for them to leave their cluster to carry the feed from the feeder, and it could not be properly ripened and sealed up even if it should be stored in the combs. It is obvious, therefore, that some other method of feeding must be adopted. A good way to supply a colony with food at this late season of the year is to make "candy" of white granulated sugar and water and lay the cakes of candy on top of the frames directly over the cluster of bees, so that they can reach it without leaving the cluster. The candy is made by placing granulated sugar in a vessel with just enough water to moisten it, then place the vessel on the stove and melt up the sugar. Let it boil, and stir it occasionally until it is "done." To find when this stage is reached, dip out a little with a spoon every few minutes, and stir it on a cold dish. When it will cool hard and white, without any stickiness, it is done. Have ready a pan or dish of some kind—a square-cornered pan is handiest, as it makes a cake of candy of a shape most convenient to lay on top of the frames of the hive—pour the material into the pan, having first very slightly greased the latter, or, better still,

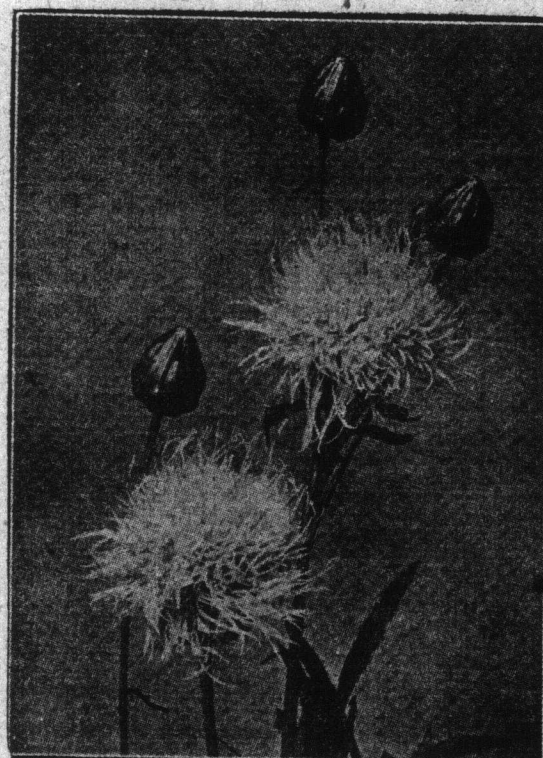
lined it with paraffine paper, to prevent the candy adhering to it when cold. Stir the candy while cooling, until it becomes too stiff, and, when it has hardened and cooled, remove it from the pan and place it on the frames directly over the bees. Cover it up with several thicknesses of cloth, if in the cellar, and with a cushion in addition, if outside, and there you are. One very important point to remember is that the greatest care must be taken not to let the sugar become burnt or "scorched" in the melting, as candy that has been even slightly burnt will kill the bees sure if fed to them. If it should become burnt, it must be discarded and a fresh lot made. Within the last few years several successful beekeepers in various parts of the country have reported good results from feeding ordinary loaf sugar, just as it comes from the grocery, only very slightly moistened with water. If this can be used successfully—and it apparently can be—it will do away with the necessity of making candy as described above. The candy, however, has stood the test of years, and is almost universally used where bees have to be fed in cold weather.—E. G. H.

### Putting Humus In the Soil

Hauling enough clay to cover twenty acres of sandy soil is out of the question. A 6 or 8-inch dressing means moving and spreading 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 lbs., which would cost more than any twenty acre farm I know of, even if the clay was right at hand. A light dressing turned under shallow and well harrowed in might pay if hauling and labor are very cheap. A light sandy soil may quickly be made to hold enough moisture for a corn crop by heavy dressings of coarse stable manure, or more slowly by a combination of stable manure and turning under green crops. Either of these methods will tend to form a rich mellow soil, and are preferable to clay dressings. An implement known as the sub-surface packer, much used on light soils in the arid regions, should prove of value on your light soil. It is used after plowing and before harrowing, working between the furrow slices, and packing the bottom of the furrows so that more of the rainfall is held in the upper soil.

### Coal Ashes as a Fertiliser

Do not use coal ashes as a fertilizer, nor as a mulch for fruit trees if there is any other material at hand. They have no value as plant food and are even of less value as a mulch than



Centaurea Ruthenica

sand. Coal ashes are best used on very heavy clay soils to improve the physical condition by making them more porous; but often fail in that effect by making the clay into a sort of cement. They are used as a "filler" to increase the bulk of concentrated fertilizers but add nothing to the value of the mixture.

### To Cure A Kicking Horse

When a horse kicks in harness, place a surcingle around the body, take a good stout rope and put it around the horse's neck, then run the end of it between the fore-legs and through the surcingle to a pulley in the end just back of the surcingle. Next put a good strap around each hind ankle. Take another rope and tie into one strap and run up through the pulley, and back to the other. Allow just room enough to walk with ease and you can soon conquer a kicking horse.

### Excessive Moisture In Butter

The greatest varying factor in butter is water. The variation in dairy butter sometimes runs from 9 to 25 per cent. It is not desirable or honest to incorporate a high per cent of water. The law of the United States has re-

cognized 16 per cent as the maximum amount of water that butter may contain. The controlling of moisture in butter to a per cent is a difficult problem; therefore, a maker would save in not trying to go over 14 per cent.

Butter fat exists in cream in the form of microscopic spheres known as fat globules. Under proper conditions the concussion of the churning makes the globules strike together and the impact causes them to form masses. The masses continue to increase in size with the progress of churning and rise to the surface of the buttermilk.

Butter made from thin cream and churned at a low temperature gathers very slowly for the following reasons: (1) The fat globules are distributed in a large volume of milk serum and the chance of striking one another is less than in thick cream. (2) The low temperature hardens the fat so that the globules do not cohere readily and may probably strike together several times before adhering. The surface of such granules usually becomes smooth and the granule itself becomes very compact.

A rich cream, that has been kept at a comparatively high temperature, will churn very rapidly. The globules are in close proximity and there are naturally many chances of striking together to form large masses. Butter churned from this kind of cream has a tendency to gather in irregular shaped granules which are not driven together so violently, consequently they hold more water or moisture. If cream is churned at a very high temperature, the result is that butter will gather quickly and incorporate an excessive amount of water and casein, which will affect the body and color. An excessive amount of water has a tendency to make the butter lifeless and pale in color. A 35 to 38 per cent cream will give as good satisfaction in churning as cream of any other per cent. Churning at 50 or 52 degrees, or at a low enough temperature so that butter will gather in 40 or 45 minutes in granules about as large as wheat, and not too soft or too hard, will produce butter of the very best quality. Long churning or quick churning are not desirable. A large sized granule is conducive to high moisture. Therefore, the factors that control moisture are thickness of cream; temperature of churning; amount of cream churned at a time, remembering that a churn two-thirds full will give greater over-run than a churn half-full under normal conditions and the last factor the kind of churn used. It would be well for every creamery to have two churns, one large and one medium sized, so that when the supply of cream falls off the smaller churn could be used.—G. L. McKay, Iowa College of Agriculture.

### The Rubbish Problem Solved

Every rubbish barrel should be hidden from sight and yet be easily accessible. The following plan avoids the cost and delay of emptying, and requires a minimum of space. It needs only one vine and this can be lifted aside just like a gate whenever it is necessary to remove and empty the barrel.

Set two posts firmly in the ground, one on each side of the barrel and close to the fence. Let their tops be slightly higher than the top of the barrel. Make the soil at the base of one of these posts deep and rich. With the barrel in place between the posts, fasten some common galvanized poultry netting, whose width is equal to the height of the barrel, to one post. When securely fastened bend the netting around the front of the barrel until the second post is reached, and cut off the surplus netting at this point.

In the second post screw three or four hooks, and over these loop the meshes of the netting.

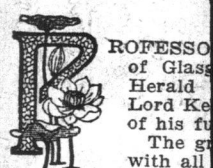
At the base of the first post set a good plant of honeysuckle. Within a season the barrel can be completely screened by training the strongest shoots horizontally on the netting. The screening can be readily removed at any time by simply unlooping the netting from the hooks and pulling it back toward you. It is just as easily replaced when desired.

Put three bricks, at regular intervals on the ground, and rest the barrel on these in order to save its bottom, and bore a hole about two inches from the bottom to keep the barrel free from water and from injury by freezing in winter. In summer cork the hole and allow sufficient water to collect to prevent the barrel from drying and falling to pieces.

A wooden or fly-screen cover will keep out flies. If a stiffer netting with coarser mesh is desired other fence wires will be found suitable.

### A Turnip for Greens

The Seven-top turnip is a true turnip but the root has not been developed as in other turnips. The leaves are large dark green, leaves grow flat on the ground. It is grown only for greens and is used only in the South.



PROFESSOR of Glass Herald Lord Ke of his fr The with all the

his marvelous career been told in every eagerly by his count of the Scot for his is one thing more he loves it is to see his of universities of Scotland "Westminster" was where, and most of one resting-place w and it is not too mu private consideration a more home-like been a feeling of na the length and bread

But now that the migration has been tional act of honor h of place to record fr point of view some d lice of the man, the full ripeness of flexible possession of ion over men's mind in which he moved a

The public journal ments in science an Science herself has through the pens of her behalf, and as a nothing could be m within a few hours o of the Times of the No specialist, even in knowledge, was one, possibilities of his be really great in a sphere of greatne his doing, over even day life; and those greatness, though th or even understand t be sensible and app wavelets which, how have their origin in whole in motion.

Hence the delight biographies of such which the record of Men like to know ho selves in the small th have had their follie of temper and what explain or palliate. pardonable satisfactio lic hero has not been man fratilles.

No such burden w grapher of Lord Kel can be scanned or ju cally never was a life ments of promise to, so entirely free from

outset to the Irish g deal in a comprehen of our foreign relatio indicated confidence i outlook. His exprese stia was practically Russian Agreement redonia, he pointed to t to break up the conce

Sir Edward Grey, which I wish to deal s ant one, and that is which I believe the v visit of the German f concluded. All the pu the visit have been a am sure that the frien hospitality on the part fry; and the cordial w and acknowledged by a good effect upon both half, of the difficulties two nations become e them wishes or intend voreign could have s Emperor did stay in o a cordial message to having done something friendly relations betw

Going a little further policy generally, the fir size is this: that we certain alliances and fr be in the British int friendships had been a country at the time th of the reputation o success and friendsh of honor of the country firmly and generously.

On behalf of the that we have, in letter lances and friendships predecessors.

Japan First of all, there is you have handed but if this reason, that our occupied in consolidatn country and their own ed to make treaties a which have remained esse alliance more secur proved that other natio lects as compatible w Par East, and therefo what is good to say, some agreements with the late government so tor of those agreeme scope of them has, I out of those agreeme ship between the two ceedingly popular o (Cheers.) It remains ever there has been of the friendship in diplo only shown how heat wish and intend that it

Passing from what predecessors, I would ourselves has been all solidating and strengt existed with other cou We have, for insta ment with France by France has also done t stances that Powers t Mediterranean do not expansion at the expen

Sir E of his co Berwick, chairman of the London Sir E enthuas of about the Irish g deal in a comprehen of our foreign relatio indicated confidence i outlook. His exprese stia was practically Russian Agreement redonia, he pointed to t to break up the conce







How Do You Know That You Have Not Kidney Disease?

EVERY YEAR THOUSANDS DIE OF NEGLECTED KIDNEYS

Put Yourself to the Test... If there are dull aches in the back, or sharp, shooting pains through the hips...

FOR SALE

Estate of Whitford Chase, Deceased... Sealed tenders for the purchase of the above estate...

SKIRVEN LAND DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that W. P. Johnson, of Aldermere, occupation rancher, intends to apply for permission to enclose the following described land...

DISTRICT OF COAST

Take notice that E. G. Smith of Rivers Inlet, occupation canneryman, intends to apply for a special license to enclose the following described lands:

1. Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of the north-west side of Deans Channel at Watkiss Creek and about one mile southwest of Neils Bay and three miles more or less southwest of B. C. D. Co's claim No. 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 120 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south to shore line of Deans Channel 40 chains more or less, thence following shore line to point of commencement containing 640 acres, more or less.

2. Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner on the south side of Deans Channel and about 3/4 mile more or less, east of B. C. D. Co's claim No. 23, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north to shore line of Deans Channel 40 chains, more or less, thence west 160 chains, more or less.

3. Commencing from northeast corner of claim No. 2 on the south side of Deans Channel, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north to shore line of Deans Channel 40 chains, more or less, thence west 160 chains, more or less.

4. Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner on the east side of Deans Channel and about 1 1/2 miles east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, more or less, to shore line of Deans Channel, thence west along shore line 160 chains, more or less, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated 23rd October, 1907. (Signed) E. G. SMITH, B. FILLIP JACOBSON, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on Phillips Arm river, Coast District.

Commencing on the post of the N.E. Corner of Lot No. 381, thence N. 80 chains, thence W. 40 chains, thence S. 80 chains, thence E. 80 chains to point of commencement.

LOOKING TO CANADA FOR TIMBER LANDS

Operator From American Side Speaks of Conditions in Business

Vancouver, Jan. 13.—W. I. Ewert, one of the largest individual owners of timber lands in the United States, has been in Vancouver for the past few days looking after business interests in this vicinity. He now owns a number of timber licenses in British Columbia, and expects to increase his holdings materially during the next few months.

Run Down by Auto

Vancouver, Jan. 13.—Gordon Dorr, a fifteen-year-old lad, had a narrow escape from serious injury as he possibly died on Hastings street near Homer on Saturday afternoon when he was run down by a large automobile. He was riding on a bicycle and was completely demolished. The boy was picked up for dead and it was not until after the ambulance had been called that it was ascertained that he was not dead.

COAL AT NICOLA

Development Results in Opening Up of Good Section to Be Increased... Nicola, Jan. 13.—Work is progressing very satisfactorily at the Diamond Vale Coal Company's property and with development on the coal seam it improves. About fifteen tons of coal has been shipped since the start of the station is put in with proper casing and raising apparatus this amount will be considerably increased.

TIDE TABLE

Table with columns: Date, Time, Height, etc. for January 1908.

The height is measured from the level of the low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained.

New Station at Kamloops

Kamloops, Jan. 13.—Work has been commenced upon the site for a new C. P. R. station and building operations will begin as soon as practicable. The new building will be erected just west of the present station, and will, when completed, be a handsome and substantial structure suited to the requirements of a town like Kamloops.

CHARGED WITH THEFT

Vancouver Man Accused of Stealing From Laundry Who Had Be-friended Him... Vancouver, Jan. 13.—Arrested within a few hours after the theft was committed is the fate of William James Barterden now in jail here awaiting trial on the charge of having stolen \$68.70 from Mrs. Anna Frost, who conducts a rooming house at 667 Cambie street.

BOUNTY ON LEAD

Kootenay Boards of Trade Want it Continued and the Value Limit Raised to \$18... Nelson, Jan. 13.—The local board of trade at its annual meeting passed a resolution in favor of the lead bounty on tin ore. The board is of the opinion that the bounty should not be discontinued and that the value limit should be raised to \$18.

ARMED JAPANESE MENACE TO PEACE

Vancouver Council Takes Up Subject of Their Disarmament... Vancouver, Jan. 13.—The city council yesterday passed a resolution in favor of the disarmament of the Japanese in Vancouver. The council is of the opinion that the Japanese in Vancouver are a menace to peace and that they should be disarmed.

MONEYLESS CROWD Meets the Government.

William Wainwright, second vice-president of the Grand Trunk railway, met the provincial assembly in full session yesterday. The minister at issue between the provincial government and the railway were up for consideration. It is expected that a settlement of all the railway matters will be reached by the end of the session.

Immigration From Britain

Nicola, Jan. 13.—Commissioner Nicol denies that the Salvation Army received a pressing appeal from Canada to send 25,000 navvies, from whom work was guaranteed for a decade at ten shillings per day. An intimate was given to the press by M.P. Intends bringing the question of the immigration of navvies to Canada before the Colonial Secretary in parliament.

BERLIN DISTURBED BY DEMONSTRATORS

Crowds of Socialists on Sunday Kept Police Extremely Busy... Berlin, Jan. 13.—The determination of the socialists to secure universal suffrage, combined with their indignation against Chancellor Von Buelow's curt declaration in refusing their demands, gave rise yesterday to an unusual scene and a monster popular demonstration, accompanied by disorders in the streets of the Prussian capital, in which 40,000 organized socialists participated.

V. V. & E. PROGRESS

Good Prospect of the Road Reaching Hedley Early in the Coming Spring... An altogether mistaken impression exists, even in Hedley, regarding progress being made on the railway between Hedley and the terminus at the amount of stir and noise that was popularly supposed to go along with railway construction, have caused the refrain among the people of Hedley that it is slow.

Funeral of Late Mr. Homer

New Westminster, Jan. 13.—The funeral of the late Frederick Homer, who died in Seattle last Thursday afternoon, took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, 714 Third avenue, to the English church cemetery. Rev. A. Shildrick officiated both at the Holy Trinity Cathedral where the casket was held, and at the graveside. The pallbearers were W. H. Keary, W. Mathers, J. Harvey, G. Kennedy, L. Dickenson and D. Ingham.

Mayor Bethune Speaks of Civic Government System and Projected Public Works

Vancouver, Jan. 13.—In his inaugural address today Mayor Bethune reviewed the work of the past year and offered some suggestions. Among other things, he said: "The election of a majority vote endorsed the principle of a board of control as provided in the charter. Should this council approve of the change, it will be referred to the voters by ballot to the electors before said change can take effect."

Moneyless Crowd Meets the Government.

Men Who Play the "Giddy Ox" in Vancouver Are Rounded Up as Vagrants... Vancouver, Jan. 13.—The police made a roundup of vagrants yesterday, and at court this morning there were no less than 100 of them seen behind the prisoner's dock. Magistrate Alexander was on the bench.

Immigration From Britain

Nicola, Jan. 13.—Commissioner Nicol denies that the Salvation Army received a pressing appeal from Canada to send 25,000 navvies, from whom work was guaranteed for a decade at ten shillings per day. An intimate was given to the press by M.P. Intends bringing the question of the immigration of navvies to Canada before the Colonial Secretary in parliament.

BERLIN DISTURBED BY DEMONSTRATORS

Crowds of Socialists on Sunday Kept Police Extremely Busy... Berlin, Jan. 13.—The determination of the socialists to secure universal suffrage, combined with their indignation against Chancellor Von Buelow's curt declaration in refusing their demands, gave rise yesterday to an unusual scene and a monster popular demonstration, accompanied by disorders in the streets of the Prussian capital, in which 40,000 organized socialists participated.

Funeral of Late Mr. Homer

New Westminster, Jan. 13.—The funeral of the late Frederick Homer, who died in Seattle last Thursday afternoon, took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, 714 Third avenue, to the English church cemetery. Rev. A. Shildrick officiated both at the Holy Trinity Cathedral where the casket was held, and at the graveside.

Moneyless Crowd Meets the Government.

Men Who Play the "Giddy Ox" in Vancouver Are Rounded Up as Vagrants... Vancouver, Jan. 13.—The police made a roundup of vagrants yesterday, and at court this morning there were no less than 100 of them seen behind the prisoner's dock. Magistrate Alexander was on the bench.

Immigration From Britain

Nicola, Jan. 13.—Commissioner Nicol denies that the Salvation Army received a pressing appeal from Canada to send 25,000 navvies, from whom work was guaranteed for a decade at ten shillings per day. An intimate was given to the press by M.P. Intends bringing the question of the immigration of navvies to Canada before the Colonial Secretary in parliament.

Moneyless Crowd Meets the Government.

Men Who Play the "Giddy Ox" in Vancouver Are Rounded Up as Vagrants... Vancouver, Jan. 13.—The police made a roundup of vagrants yesterday, and at court this morning there were no less than 100 of them seen behind the prisoner's dock. Magistrate Alexander was on the bench.

Immigration From Britain

Nicola, Jan. 13.—Commissioner Nicol denies that the Salvation Army received a pressing appeal from Canada to send 25,000 navvies, from whom work was guaranteed for a decade at ten shillings per day. An intimate was given to the press by M.P. Intends bringing the question of the immigration of navvies to Canada before the Colonial Secretary in parliament.

FULL WEIGHT "SALADA" TEA

Contains, inside the lead, exactly the quantity of tea specified on the label. LEAD PACKETS ONLY. BLUE LABEL, 40c.; RED LABEL, 50c.; and GOLD LABEL, 60c. per lb. AT ALL GROCERS.

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE Before Buying GROCERIES Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention. FELL & CO., Ltd. P. O. Box 48. VICTORIA, B. C.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE Builders and Contractors.—We call your attention to our Yates street show window, which is dressed with a complete line of Yale & Towne's Builders' Hardware, which ranks second to none on the market. We are now ready to give estimates on Buildings from the smallest to the largest.

B. C. HARDWARE COMPANY Cor. Yates and Broad Streets

The Colonist AND ATLAS of the WORLD A New Series of Maps in Color, based upon the latest official surveys, and accompanied by a Descriptive Gazetteer of Provinces, States, Countries and Physical Features of the Globe. PRICE \$1.00

Hazelton and Bulkley Valley Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospector's groceries packed in cotton sacks. Small pack train in connection with business. Drop me a Line R. S. Sargent, Hazelton, B. C. Fourteen years in Business at Hazelton

"D"

"O, I have passed So full of fearfulness That as I am a man I would not spend Though 'twere to

N an earl- icles at sence- erners at the of the Nor a numer ination adoption

tion of American C Among the most c were a Mr. and M rcribed in the "Sweet igh rooms at the S Savoy, where they whom they welcom cause of the South, a charming hostess large, tall, and hand ed. If the gems shi real they were wort solitary earrings y of the finest water cipher, a lean, meek hair and a sinking was often snubbed and was forced to a discussion arose. to enforce an arg jewelled hand with caused the glasses tremble beneath th not the weight of h ponents invariably discussion.

On one occasio ern girls paid M names were Elsie if They were extreme rones, could sing and conversationalists. Nicholas caused qu young men who the many were the plan ductions. It was a rmer need apply, gentlemen from the returned. There w to the subjects of Q were imbued with Ploped by Mrs. Puse young ladies would bring about a c tishers.

Now, among th the girls was a M supposed to be a S who was really a government, detail colonists at Victoria enthusiasm by the friends, and presen corting them along the old James Bay numerous trails tha as he went upon th and the grandeur of the senses of visito Some days passed b upon the young lad call I found the sm St. Nicholas more t her friend, was in th leen Mavourneen." would be to award h the piece divinely, i soprano. The windo was warm, and her the evening air att passers-by, who had the New England of street, and who clap the song was ended.

When I was pre ease instantly by th and the gracious m told, "I have heard o have called at last," never come," etc., et been plentifully adm to take a seat with Other songs follow another solo, which l and Miss Eccles, acc sang sweetly a duet lar: "Come Where y The company insist girls gave "Holy l steps" from Walla It was a charming r cal piece, and the hearts of all presen the identical pieces sang on that lovely ago. After the mus tation. It was so grave, but although the singing I had no anything else. I jus songs, but, of cours cepted everything y After the recitation on which were coc ladies, and somethi for the gentlemen, whom there were se member how it all c the room I had eng

Brotherly Love. Tom gazed at his 4-day-old sister with an expression of the keenest dis-appointment. The joys of brotherhood were not so full as he had anticipated. "Mother, mayn't I go play with the boys?" he asked at length. "I thought that you were going to stay with sister always, and never leave her to play with the boys," she teased him. "But mother," he blurted out impatiently, "you know that if I stayed in all afternoon you wouldn't be as much as let me touch her, and you can see here?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Generous Man! There was not even standing room in the 6 o'clock crowded car, but one more passenger, a young woman, wedged her way along just inside the doorway. Each time the car took a sudden lurch forward she fell helplessly back, and three times she landed in the arms of a large, comfortable man on the back platform. The third time it happened he said quietly: "Hadn't you better stay here?"—Philadelphia Ledger.



# "DEVILED SAUSAGES"—SHORT STORY

By D. W. Higgins—Reproduced by Request

"O, I have passed a miserable night,  
So full of fearful dreams, of ugly sights,  
That as I am a Christian faithful man,  
I would not spend another such a night,  
Though 'twere to buy a world of happy days."  
—Shakespeare.



In an earlier chapter of these chronicles allusion was made to the presence of a large number of Southerners who gathered at Victoria at the outbreak of the war between the North and South and formed a numerous colony for the dissemination of Southern ideas and the adoption of plans for the destruction of American commerce in the Pacific. Among the most energetic of these colonists were a Mr. and Mrs. Pusey, who were described in the "Sweet Marie" chapter as occupying rooms at the St. Nicholas Hotel, now the Savoy, where they entertained lavishly. All whom they welcomed were friendly to the cause of the South. Mrs. Pusey was certainly a charming hostess—she was about forty—large, tall, and handsome, and elegantly gowned. If the gems she wore on her fingers were real they were worth a goodly sum, while her solitaire earrings were large and apparently of the finest water. Her husband was a cipher, a lean, meek little man, with iron-gray hair and a slinking-in-the-wall manner. He was often snubbed by his overpowering wife and was forced to take a back seat whenever a discussion arose. I have seen Mrs. Pusey, to enforce an argument, bring down her jewelled hand with a resounding smack that caused the glasses to dance and the table to tremble beneath the weight of the blow, if not the weight of her intellect, while her opponents invariably yielded the point under discussion.

On one occasion two sweet young Southern girls paid Mrs. Pusey a visit. Their names were Elsie Reynolds and Mary Eccles. They were extremely pleasant in their manners, could sing and play well, and were good conversationalists. Their presence at the St. Nicholas caused quite a sensation among the young men who then resided in Victoria, and many were the plans adopted to secure introductions. It was given out that no Northerner need apply, and that any cards from gentlemen from the North would be promptly returned. There was no objection, however, to the subjects of Queen Victoria, even if they were imbued with Northern ideas, for it was hoped by Mrs. Pusey that the influence of the young ladies would be successfully exerted in bringing about a change of heart in the Britishers.

Now, among the many who called upon the girls was a Mr. Richard Lovell, who was supposed to be a Southern sympathizer, but who was really a spy of the United States government, detailed to watch the Southern colonists at Victoria. Lovell was received with enthusiasm by the unsuspecting girls and their friends, and presently he was to be seen escorting them along Government street, across the old James Bay bridge, and thence over the numerous trails that led to the park, dilating as he went upon the beauties of Beacon Hill and the grandeur of the scenery that captivates the senses of visitors to that charming spot. Some days passed before I found time to wait upon the young ladies, and when I did finally call I found the small reception room of the St. Nicholas more than comfortably filled with young men. Miss Reynolds, accompanied by her friend, was in the expiring notes of "Kathleen Mavourneen." To say that she sang well would be to award her scant praise. She sang the piece divinely, in a rich, clear, delightful soprano. The windows were open, for the night was warm, and her voice as it rose and fell on the evening air attracted and charmed many passers-by, who had congregated in front of the New England on the opposite side of the street, and who clapped enthusiastically when the song was ended.

When I was presented I was made at my ease instantly by the warmth of my reception and the gracious manner with which I was told, "I have heard of you often." "So glad you have called at last," "Feared that you would never come," etc., etc., until, my vanity having been plentifully administered to, I was invited to take a seat with the elect near the piano. Other songs followed. Miss Reynolds gave another solo, which having been applauded, she and Miss Eccles, accompanied by Mrs. Pusey, sang sweetly a duet which was then very popular: "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming." The company insisting upon an encore, the girls gave "Holy Mother, Guide His Footsteps," from Wallace's opera of "Mariana." It was a charming rendering of a beautiful vocal piece, and the skilful execution won the hearts of all present. I have in my possession the identical pieces of music from which they sang on that lovely evening, forty-one years ago. After the music Miss Eccles gave a recitation. It was something about a soldier's grave, but although it was very well done after the singing I had no ears for or sympathy with anything else. I just wanted to listen to more songs, but, of course, I said nothing and accepted everything with apparent satisfaction. After the recitation a waiter brought in a tray on which were cocoa and cake for the young ladies, and something stronger, with crackers, for the gentlemen and the mature ladies, of whom there were several present. I do not remember how it all came about, but before I left the room I had engaged the young ladies for a

walk to Beacon Hill on the following day and a theatrical performance in the evening.

The next morning about eight o'clock a knock at the door of my room aroused me from a sound sleep.

"Who's there?" I asked.

"Mrs. Pusey," I thought a low voice replied. I sprang out of my bed, threw a blanket about me, and opened the door just a little bit.

"What do you want?" I asked in as soft and gentle a tone as I could command.

"I want to come in," said the voice in a low tone.

"But you can't. I'm not dressed. Good gracious, what would people say? I can't let you in just now! Please go away for a little while."

"But," insisted the voice in a loud whisper, "I must come in."

"Dear lady," I began—"dear madam, you must not come in—it would be awful."

"Why," said the little voice, "Who do you think I am?"

"Are you not Mrs. Pusey?"

At this moment the little opening in the door was filled with the small shrinking figure of a man, and I now discovered that I had made a funny error. Instead of it being the overpowering Mrs. Pusey the small voice belonged to her tiny spouse. I was greatly relieved, and throwing the door open invited him to enter.

"I hear, er—er—er—" he began in a hesitating, stammering manner, "that you have made an engagement with one or both of the young ladies who are under our care?"

Having thus delivered himself he gazed at the ceiling and seemed to wish he was a mile or two away.

A vision of a suit for breach of promise floated before my eyes. Had I got drunk overnight and proposed to both girls and been accepted? With a feeling of great anxiety I asked, "What do you mean?"

"I er—er mean that I—that is, we—can't permit any such thing to be carried out. I—we object."

"Object to what?" I interrupted.

"Well we—er—er—object as strongly as we can to your proposal to—"

"My good sir," I cried, "I have not proposed to anyone! Are you mad, or am I? I wish you would stop stammering and tell me what you mean or leave the room."

"Well, if you will let me tell you, I will. We—that is, Mrs. Pusey, objects to your proposal to take the young ladies to the theatre without a er—er—er, you know. What do you call it?—er—chaperone."

"Oh," I said, much relieved. "Thank goodness it's no worse. What do you want me to do?"

"I think you had better call on Mrs. Pusey after breakfast," he said. "She arranges all such matters."

This I agreed to do. Ten o'clock found me tapping on the Pusey door. It was opened by a little colored girl, who, after admitting me, discreetly withdrew. After a few minutes' desultory conversation, the lady said:

"I have sent for you to suggest that as we are in an English country, where it is usual to have a chaperone accompany young ladies to places of amusement, I must decline to let my young ladies go to the theatre tonight unless there is a mature person to look after them."

"Very well," I replied, "suppose I ask Mr. Pusey to go with us?"

"No," she said, "he wouldn't do at all—he would be worse than no one. He's half blind, anyhow."

"Well, how would Mrs. Clinton (another guest at the hotel) answer?"

"Wha—at! A woman who has had three husbands and two of them living! A nice example for my dear girls. No, indeed!"

"How would Mrs. Jim Curtis, my best friend's wife, do?"

"Not at all. Her husband's against our cause."

"Well, then, tell me what I am to do. Would you act as chaperone?"

A pleasant look stole into the woman's face and displaced the severe, judicial aspect with which she had regarded me. She said: "It would be a great sacrifice on my part. Let me see. Have I any other engagements? Yes, several; but I must set them all aside for duty's sake. I will go, only do not keep me too late."

The girls and I had a delightful stroll to the

park and back to town. They were very engaging in their manners and were very sweet and intelligent, but could talk of little else than the war that was then raging between the North and the South; and no wonder, for Miss Reynolds had three brothers in the Southern army, and Miss Eccles's father's plantation had been destroyed and all the slaves freed by the Union army.

The company at the theatre was very inferior and there was not a redeeming feature in the play. When the curtain fell at eleven o'clock we walked towards the hotel. Our way led past two restaurants. Mrs. Pusey seized my arm with a firm clutch as if she imagined I was about to bolt; but she needn't have feared. I had no such intention, and like a brave little soldier I marched my contingent of ladies right into the first restaurant, and before they were well aware of my intention had ordered the best supper that could be had. I was afraid that Mrs. Pusey would object, but she didn't, and I am glad to say that she and all of us made a very hearty meal. I have reason to remember that one of the dishes was deviled sausages.

At the hotel I said good-night to the ladies and went to the newspaper office. Having performed certain duties there I returned to the hotel and sought my couch. I call to mind that a few days before I had bought Macaulay's History of England, and as I didn't feel disposed to slumber I read several chapters of that most engaging work. Finally I fell into the arms of the drowsy god. I might have been asleep an hour, perhaps less, when I was awakened by a fierce knocking at the door of my chamber.

"Who's there?" I cried.

"Get up; the hotel's all on fire," was the alarming reply.

I leaped out of bed. Through the transom I could see reflected a red gleam and there was much smoke in the room. I seized my clothes and rushed into the passage. It was filled with smoke, through which ever and anon a burst of flame forced its way, illumined the corridor for a moment, and then died off. I tried to find the stairs. I groped along the side of the passage, feeling the walls as I proceeded. The

walls were already hot. The air was suffocating, and I could scarcely breathe. I cried "Fire! Fire!" with difficulty. Presently I came to a door and pushed. It yielded and I fell into a room. I leaped to my feet and pressed towards a window. As I did so I saw a white figure lying on the floor. I stooped and felt with my hands in the semi-darkness and then—oh! horror!—I touched a human face. "My God!" I cried in agony. "Is this you, Elsie?" I had not dared to call Miss Reynolds by her Christian name before, and how I knew in the imperfect light that it was she who lay at my feet I was never able to say.

A voice in agonizing, stifling accents responded: "Yes. Oh, save me, save me!"

Evidently the girl had risen to fly, and, overpowered by the smoke, had fallen where I found her. I raised her in my arms. She was by no means a lightweight, but I was young and strong, and the excitement added to my strength. A fitful flash of light illumined the room for a moment and I saw that she was clad in her nightgown. Her face was pale as death and her long hair streamed over my chest. I staggered towards the door. The light failed me again, but I reached the door at last. The smoke was denser than before, but as it lifted occasionally I could see weird figures clad in white tottering along the corridor, apparently searching for something. All tried to articulate the one word, "Fire!" I passed into the corridor with my load and waited for another flash to illumine the hall before resuming my search for the stairs. At this moment a large figure loomed out of the gloom. It spoke to me. The voice was that of a woman, but it was deep and sepulchral.

"Drop her!" it said, "she's dead. Carry me out." Then I saw that the newcomer was Mrs. Pusey.

I obeyed. I cast the poor girl's body to the floor, upon which it fell with a crash, and seized the other woman. She was of huge weight, too big and heavy for me to lift. I did my best. I tried till my sinews cracked with the exertion, but she was like a mountain of lead. I could not budge her.

"I can't lift you," I told her at last; you're too old and fat."

"How dare you insult me!" she screamed. "If Mr. Pusey were here you should not dare call me old and fat. Take that!—and that!—and that!" She struck me three times across the face with the back of her jewelled hand. I felt the stones as they cut into my flesh and then the hot blood coursed down my face from the wounds she had made.

"Ha! ha!" she laughed insanely. "You think you're good-looking. You pride yourself on your manly beauty. Old and fat, am I? I've marked you for life. I've branded you, set my seal on you, and forever after you'll be referred to as the 'Scar-faced Man!'"

"Wretched woman," I cried with difficulty, "don't think you can treat me as you do your little Pusey. Give me that hand." I seized her hand in spite of her resistance, buried my teeth in it until they met and shook it as a dog would have shaken a bone, for I was beside myself with rage. "I'll eat you!" I cried. "I'll begin at your hand."

The woman was so frightened she fainted dead away. I dropped her and prepared to save myself by flight. I passed along the hall, as I went shouting "Fire! help! murder!" as loudly as the stifling smoke would permit. Presently I heard hoarse voices as if in response to my cries. Then there was borne to my ears the noise of many feet hurrying along the corridor. The footsteps stopped suddenly. "It's in here," I heard a man say. Then there came a crash as if something had given way—a rending of wood and iron. Next a bright light flashed in my eyes. I opened them wide, and wider still, for what I saw overwhelmed me with surprise. I was lying on my bed, and in the room were the night-watchman, the hotel proprietors and several male guests. Some bore lighted candles and others coal oil lamps. Two or three had sticks and others carried revolvers, while the porter had a pail of water prepared to dash it upon a conflagration. Near the door I saw the two young ladies and Mrs. Pusey in night attire, very pale and trembling, tip-toeing to look over the heads of the gentlemen, with alarm on their faces.

"Who saved me?" I asked.

"Saved you?" said the watchman. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself for makin' all this yere bobbery about nothin'. You don't want no savin'. You want a poundin'; that's what you want."

"Has not the hotel been on fire? and is not Elsie dead, and Mrs. Pusey, is she—?" I felt my face. There were no wounds there. "What does it all mean?" I asked.

"It means," said the watchman, "that there hasn't been no fire, and that you'll have to treat the 'ole 'ouse for 'avin' ad the nightmare."

The intruders turned away with expressions of disgust, and Dr. Powell, who had an office in the hotel and had been hastily summoned, came forward and felt my pulse. Next he raised one of my lids and looked long and anxiously into my eyes.

"Open your mouth," he said. "Wide, wider. Put out your tongue. Further! There, that'll do. What did you have for supper?"

"Deviled sausages," I replied.

"Humph!" said the Doctor. "Good-night," and he left me alone to my reflections.

## Mr. Carnegie's Gospel of Wealth

Summary prepared under Mr. Carnegie's supervision for the press service of "Charities and The Commons," New York, from his article on "Wealth," originally published in the North American Review.

THE problem of our age is the proper administration of wealth, that the ties of brotherhood may still bind together the rich and the poor in harmonious relationship. The condition of affairs under which the best interests of the race have been promoted have inevitably given wealth to the comparative few. Individualism, private property, the law of accumulation, do perhaps sometimes operate unjustly or unequally, but they are, nevertheless, the highest results of human experience, the soil in which society, so far, has produced the best fruit. Accepting conditions as they exist the situation can be surveyed and pronounced good. What, then, is the proper mode of administering wealth after the laws upon which civilization is founded have thrown it into the hands of the few? It is of this great question that I believe I offer the true solution.

There are but three modes in which surplus wealth can be disposed of: It can be left to the families of the decedents; or it can be bequeathed for public uses; or finally it can be administered by its possessors during their lives. Under the first and second modes most of the wealth of the world that has reached the few has hitherto been applied. Let us in turn consider each of these modes. The first is the most injudicious. In monarchical countries, the estates and the greatest portion of the wealth are left to the first son, that the vanity of the parent may be gratified by the thought that his name and title are to descend unimpaired to succeeding generations. The condition of this class in Europe today teaches the failure of such hopes and ambitions. The successors have become impoverished through their follies, or from the fall in the value of land. Under republican institutions the division of property among children is much fairer; but the question which forces itself upon thoughtful men in all lands is, why should men leave great fortunes to their children? If this is done from affection, is it not misguided affection? Observation teaches that, generally speaking, it is not well for the children that they should be burdened. Neither is it well for the state. Beyond providing for the wife and daughters moderate sources of income, and very moderate allowances indeed, if any, for the sons, men may well hesitate; for it is no longer questionable that great sums bequeathed often work more for the injury than for the good of the recipients. Looking upon the usual results of the enormous sums conferred upon legatees, the thoughtful man must shortly say, "I would as soon leave to my son a curse as the almighty dollar," and admit to himself that it is not the welfare of the child-

ren; but family pride, which inspires these legacies.

As to the second mode, that of leaving wealth at death for public uses, it may be said that this is only a means for the disposal of wealth, provided a man is content to wait until he is dead before he becomes of much good in the world. Knowledge of the results of legacies bequeathed is not calculated to inspire the brightest hopes of much posthumous good being accomplished by them. The cases are not few in which the real object sought by the testator is thwarted. Men who leave vast sums in this way, may fairly be thought men who would not have left it at all had they been able to take it with them.

There remains then only one mode of using great fortunes; but in this we have the true antidote for the temporary unequal distribution of wealth, the reconciliation of the rich and the poor—a reign of harmony—another ideal, differing, indeed, from that of the communist in requiring only the further evolution of existing conditions, not the total overthrow of our civilization. It is founded upon the present most intense individualism, and the race is prepared to put it into practice by degrees whenever it pleases. Under its sway we shall have an ideal state, in which the surplus of the few will become, in the best sense, the property of the many, because administered for the common good; and this wealth, passing through the hands of the few, can be made a much more potent force for the elevation of our race than if distributed in small sums to the people themselves. Even the poorest can be made to see this, and to agree that great sums gathered by some of their fellow citizens and spent for public purposes, from which the masses reap the principal benefit, are more valuable to them than if scattered among themselves in trifling amounts through the course of many years.

This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: First, to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer in the manner which in his judgment is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community—the man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren, bringing to their service his superior wisdom, experience and ability to administer, doing for them better than they would or could do for themselves.

In bestowing charity, the main consideration should be to help those who will help themselves; to provide part of the means by which those who desire to improve may do so; to give to those who desire to rise the aids by which they may rise; to assist, but rarely or never to do all. Neither the individual

nor the race is improved by almsgiving. Those worthy of assistance, except in rare cases, seldom require assistance.

The rich man is thus almost restricted to following the examples of Peter Cooper, Enoch Pratt, of Baltimore; Mr. Pratt, of Brooklyn; Senator Stanford and others, who know that the best means of benefiting the community is to place within its reach the ladders upon which men are helped in body and mind; works of art, certain to give pleasure and improve the public taste; and public institutions of various kinds, which will improve the general conditions of the people; in this manner returning their surplus of wealth to the mass of their fellows in the forms best calculated to do them lasting good.

This is the problem of rich and poor to be solved. The laws of accumulation will be left free; the laws of distribution free. Individualism will continue, but the millionaire will be the trustee for the poor; entrusted for a season with a great part of the increased wealth of the community, but administering it for the community far better than it could or would have done for itself. The best minds will thus have reached a stage in the development of the race in which it is clearly seen that there is no mode of disposing of surplus wealth creditable to thoughtful and earnest men into whose hands it flows, save by using it year by year for the general good. This day already dawns. Men may die without incurring the pity of their fellows, still sharers in great business enterprises from which their capital cannot be or has not been withdrawn, and which is left chiefly at death for public uses, yet the day is not far distant when the man who dies, having neglected his duties to his fellows during life and leaving behind him millions of available wealth, which was free for him to administer during life, will pass away unwept, unhonored and unsung, no matter to what uses he leaves the dross which he cannot take with him. Of such as these the public verdict will then be: "The man who dies thus rich dies disgraced."

Such, in my opinion, is the true gospel concerning wealth, obedience to which is destined some day to solve the problem of the rich and the poor, and to bring, "Peace on Earth; Among Men Good Will."

A novel apparatus to enable a person to study the internal structure of his own eye is the device of a French oculist, Dr. Fortin. The light of a mercury vapor tube is reflected by a highly polished mirror through two thicknesses of blue glass to a lens, and this concentrates the ray upon the eye. From a suitable point behind the lens the observer sees the circulation of the blood in the minute vessels of the eye with other details. When a card pierced with a pinhole is moved rapidly to and fro in front of the eye the fovea, a little depression at the most sensitive part of the retina, is made visible.



# SPENCER'S FRIDAY BARGAIN NEWS

**Extra Special**  
 CHILDREN'S UNDERVESTS, heavy grey fleece, wool lined, sizes 1, 2, and 3. Reg. 35c and 40c. Friday . . . . . **15¢**  
 Sizes 4 to 7. Reg. 45c to 60c. **25¢**

Friday will be an interesting day at The Big Store, especially is this true of the Men's Department as the many savings which are to be made will awaken the keenest interest of every man.

**Extra Special**  
 LADIES' VESTS AND DRAWERS, made of heavy weight cotton and wool. Reg. values 75c. Extra special on Friday . . . . . **35¢**

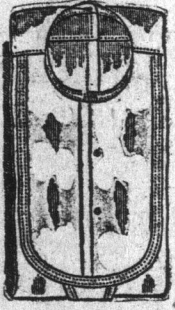
## Splendid Bargains from the Men's Furnishing Store for Friday

Friday ushers in some very important bargains from the Men's Furnishing Department, and any man with half an eye will readily see the savings which are to be made. Every man who wishes to make a substantial saving will be here tomorrow.

### Men's Colored and White Shirts

Reg. Values \$1.00 to \$1.50. Friday 50c

This lot includes a large assortment of Men's Soft, Hard Bosoms, Colored and White Stiff Shirts and are marked at special clean-up prices. The sizes are 14, 14½, 16, 16½, 17 and 17½, and is a bargain which any man should not let slip by, as they will be snapped up quickly. The reg. prices were \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Friday, each . . . . . **50c**



### Bargains in Men's Negligee Shirts

Reg. Values \$1.25 to \$1.75. Friday 75c

These are exceptionally good offerings, in all the very latest style, in colored stripe and check effects, pleated and plain fronts, also a number of the much desired coat style is included, besides there being a number of summer outing shirts, making it worth your while purchasing your summer needs. These have double cuffs and detachable turn-down collars in sizes of 14, 14½, 16, 16½, 17 and 17½. The regular price was \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75. Will be cleared Friday at . . . . . **75c**



### Clean-Up Sale of Men's Fine Linen Collars at 50c per doz.

Friday we intend clearing out all our Men's Collars of these grades, which include about 200 dozen. They are made of the finest quality four-ply linen, in various shapes, including military, wing, stand-up and turn-down styles. The regular price per dozen was \$1.50 and \$2.00, and on Friday they will be sold in dozen lots at the remarkable price . . . . . **50c**

### 35 doz. Men's Handkerchiefs Go on Sale at, per doz., \$2

Reg. Value was, per dozen, \$4.00

Friday we are just cutting the price of these handkerchiefs in half, and the lot includes 35 dozen, but to share in them means prompt action. They are made of the finest quality linen, with tape borders, and will be sold on Friday in dozen lots only. The regular price per dozen was \$4.00. Special for Friday . . . . . **\$2.00**



### Men's Suspenders at Half-Price Friday



A splendid line of Men's Fancy Suspenders go on sale Friday at just half their real worth, which will make them move quickly. These are all good quality, not a flaw in the lot. Regular value, per pair, \$1.00. Friday . . . . . **50c**

### Men's Heavy Working Braces go Down

These are extra heavy and strong, well made, with leather tips, just the kind that any working man needs. Will stand lots of hard wear. Regular value 25c. Friday, per pair . . . . . **15c**

**EXTRA SPECIAL**  
 MEN'S UNLAUNDERED WHITE SHIRTS. Regular value 50c. Friday for . . . . . **25c**

## Good News from the Men's Store

Men's Sample Overcoats Made to Sell at \$25.00. Your Choice Friday \$13.75

Friday we are placing on sale a special purchase of Men's high grade sample overcoats. These are exceptionally fine garments, and is the cream of the market. They are made of tweeds, cravenettes, in full length, threequarter and topper styles, and was made to sell regularly at \$25.00. They are all strictly high grade, and embody all the latest style and good tailoring that one could wish for. Your choice Friday at . . . . . **\$13.75**

Men's Overcoats, Regular Value \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00. Extra Special, Friday \$5.00

Just think of it, getting an overcoat for \$5.00. Why, the price we are selling them at would not pay for the material, not counting labor, etc, but owing to each lot being of a small number we have decided to clear them out regardless of what they cost. They are made of good quality tweeds, cravenettes, etc., and of the latest style. Reg. \$10.00 to \$15.00. Extra special Friday, at, each . . . . . **\$5.00**

## Seven Big Sale Leaders Are These

Yes, we can easily describe them as leaders. In many instances the sale price for Friday is just one-third of their regular value, and are such that any woman needing a skirt or coat can ill afford to miss. These offerings should make this department a very busy one during Friday, as every woman will be there.



Ladies' Hip Length Coat, Regular \$12.50, \$13.50 and \$15.00 Each, on Friday \$5.00

These hip length coats are made of very fine quality broadcloths, in the very latest styles, including tight and semi-fitting, in colors of red and black, and will undoubtedly leave the store in a rush on Friday at this price. The regular prices were \$12.50, \$13.50 and \$15.00. Friday . . . . . **\$5.00**



Ladies' Carcul and Broadcloth Coats, Regular \$25.00 and \$27.50. Friday \$10.00

Another exceptional offering for the ladies. This lot includes Ladies' black Carcul Coats (imitation fur) and trimmed with stitched straps of broadcloth, also some black broadcloths in tight fitting styles in seven-eighth lengths. The regular values of these splendid wearables was \$25.00 and \$27.50, but for Friday they are marked at less than half, each . . . . . **\$10.00**

Ladies' Three-Quarter and Seven-Eighth Length Coats at half and less, Regular \$30.00 to \$37.50. Friday for \$15.00

This lot includes a splendid assortment of Ladies' Three-quarter and Seven-eighth Length Coats, made of extra good quality shadow plaids and broadcloths, in colors of black, blue, and brown, with semi and box backs, double-breasted, with outside pockets, some in plain styles, others with kimona sleeve. Regular values \$30.00, \$35.00, and \$37.50. Friday . . . . . **\$15.00**

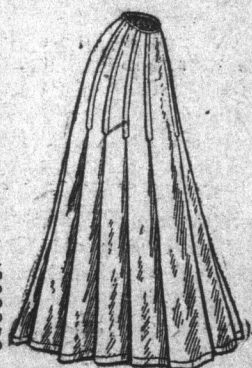
Ladies' High Grade Carcul and Broadcloth Coats, Regular Values \$40.00 up to \$65.00. Friday for \$25.00

These are all strictly high grade coats, in chiffon finished broadcloths and carcul, in three-quarter and seven-eighth lengths, lined throughout with satin, box and semi-fitting backs, kimona sleeves, finished with stitched straps and silk braid, in colors of black, red, fawn and brown, also in velvet. Regular prices were \$40.00, \$45.00, \$50.00, \$55.00, \$60.00 and \$65.00. Friday, each . . . . . **\$25.00**

### Ladies' Walking Skirts

Reg. \$8.50 to \$12.50 for \$4.75

These are in tweed mixtures and plain colors, all the very latest styles of pleated skirts included in this lot at Friday . . . . . **\$4.75**



### Ladies' Walking Skirts

Reg. \$2.50 to \$3.00. Friday for \$1.50

These are a specially fine line of Walking Skirts, and are in light and dark grey. \$2.50 to \$3.00, for . . . . . **\$1.50**

For These Bargains Take Elevator to Second Floor.

Ladies' Fine Walking Skirts at Half-Price. Regular \$4.50 and \$5.00 Each. Extra Special, Friday, Each \$2.50

These are splendid skirts, are made of extra good quality material, and are splendid bargains. They come in shades of fawn, grey, and black and white mixtures, full pleated, with trimmings of stitched straps, regular \$4.50 and \$5.00. Friday . . . . . **\$2.50**

### Clearing of Ladies' Blouses Friday

This lot includes the balance of our colored lustrous and cashmere blouses. Prices for Friday range from \$2.50 down to . . . . . **\$1.25**

Also some black lustre and cashmere blouses at from \$1.90 to . . . . . **65c**

### Sale of Laces Friday

Friday offers rare opportunities to get beautiful laces at a great saving. The regular values were 15c to 75c per yard. Friday, 10c, 15c, 25c, and . . . . . **35c**

### All Over Laces Go Down

The regular value of these lovely laces were from 75c. up to \$4.50 per yard, but for Friday we have reduced them down to prices ranging from \$2.50 to . . . . . **50c**

### Ladies' Jerseys on Sale

These are of knitted wool, in all colors, and range in price from \$3.75 down to . . . . . **\$2.50**

### Free Lessons in Art Needlework

Will be given daily, between the hours of 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 during the remainder of the month, by Miss Allison Cockburn who is exhibiting Belding Silks, third floor.

## Five Stirring Values from the Men's Underwear Dept.

No better time than now to purchase good Underwear, and on Friday we are placing on sale a splendid assortment.

Men's Stripe Underwear, reg. 35c value for 15c

This is of splendid wearing qualities, made of stripe mixture, regular value 35c. per garment, Friday . . . . . **15¢**

Men's Natural Wool Underwear, reg. 50c value for 35c

These garments is very soft in natural wool, splendidly made, regular price, per garment, 50c. Friday . . . . . **35¢**

Men's Natural Wool Underwear, reg. 75c value. Friday 50c

A specially good line of underwear goes on sale at this price, in natural wool. Reg. 75c per garment. Friday . . . . . **50¢**

Men's Elastic Rib Underwear reg. \$1.25 value, Friday \$1.00

This lot is one of the best included in this sale is best quality rib and always sold at \$1.25 per garment. Friday . . . . . **\$1.00**

Men's Wool Underwear, reg. \$2.00 value for \$1.35

This is all English make, extra good quality natural wool, very soft, silky finish, reg. value \$2.00 per garment. Friday . . . . . **\$1.35**

## Men's Socks Marked at Half Price, Friday

Half a dozen pairs will not be a bit too many of these socks, and just think, you can get two pairs on Friday at the price you were paying for one. They are made of heavy worsted, and was regularly sold at 25c per pair, but for Friday they are marked at, per pair . . . . . **12¢**

## Important Sale of Books on Friday

Regular \$1.50 and \$1.25 New Fiction Reduced to 75c

- THE AFFAIR OF PINE COURT, by Gilbert Williams
- LOVES OF LADY ARABELLA, by Sewell
- THE HEART OF JESSIE LAURIE, by Bart Crouch
- FEMININE FINANCE, by Crouch
- HIS WIFE, by Warren Cheney
- THE LONE STAR, by Lyle Scott
- TO HIM THAT HATH, by Scott
- THE WORLD AND THE WOMAN, by Gardner
- THE LOST PRINCESS, by Dix
- A FOUNTAIN SEALED, by Sedgewick
- UNDER THE CRUST, by Page
- THE SILENT HOUSE, by Hume
- A CROWNED SKULL, by Hume
- THE BEST MAN, by McGrath
- JUDITH, by Grace Alexander
- ROMANCE OF AN OLD FASHIONED GENTLEMAN, by Smith
- WHEELS OF CHANCE, by Wells, and many other titles by popular authors.
- PORT OF MISSING MEN, by Nicholson
- RICH MEN'S CHILDREN, by Bonnor
- THE DEVINE FIRE, by Sinclair
- SOMETHING IN THE CITY, by Warden
- THE DAY DREAMER, by My Lady Caprice, by Farnol
- MINKIE, by Louis Tracy
- THE SCARLET CAR, by Madden
- TWO ROYAL FOES, by Madden
- BEAVER CREEK FARM, by Townsend
- THE SCARLET EMPIRE, by Farry
- KNIGHTS OF LIBERTY, by Herbert Haynes
- DAUGHTER OF FRANCE, AT THE POINT OF THE SWORD, by Haynes
- A VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD, by Kingston
- TOM BURNABY by Strang
- BROWN OF MOUKDEN
- A SOLDIER OF JAPAN, by Breerton

\$1.50 Boys' and Girls' Books for 75c

- A CAPTAIN OF IRREGULARS, by Herbert Haynes
- IN THE GRIP OF THE SPANARD, by Herbert Haynes
- A FIGHTER IN GREEN, by Herbert Haynes
- IN JACOBITE DAYS, by Mrs. Henry Clarke
- HELD FOR RANSOM, by Forester

**EXTRA SPECIAL**  
 BOYS' NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, collars attached. Regular 50c. Friday for . . . . . **25c**

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

VOL. L., NO. 116  
 RUSSIAN OF SHADOW

Much Ado Made to Gain Lessons Cruise

USED IN POLIT

Observer Skips Port Where B May Ca

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18. Attached by the admiralty to the lessons from the voyage of the fleet under Rear Admiral Diatchkoff, is shown by the fact that the Russian foreign ministry, when the Russian ambassador States, was instructed to permit for Diatchkoff Admiral Evans, he de ground that he would be unfavorably Washington. Thereby admiral, after furtherance with the fleet, Diatchkoff to apply Secretary of the Unit Metcalf. This the official. He was there follow the fleet as commander of private Commander Alexis arrived in New York on the steamer Oceanic, and it was there that was to succeed Diatchkoff as Russian naval attaché. Diatchkoff is at Rio de Janeiro. The Novoe Vremya, during a campaign in the Minister Levitsky, declared Diatchkoff was granted accompany one of the fleet. This was Baron Rosen had refused his application, and the paper, and not the all was made. The Novoe ever, is in error. The stated above.

Washington, Jan. 18. At the navy department application has been received of the foreign embassy at Washington for permission to accompany the Evans' battleship fleet cruise. This statement case of Commander A referred to in the St. patches as accompanying the fleet in its movements known to the navy because of the novelty intense interest was felt in the navy, and naval where were charged to formation possible movements of the battle particularly desired to machinery stood the precedent voyage. navy department was learn that some naval experts to accompany in at some of the pe America about the time fleet was due there. It that the Russian naval particularly interested movements, and that, attaches at the various the fleet was to touch, admiral had adopted despatching a naval officer for himself and to report developments of the Evans was acquainted that such an officer was a parallel line with the ships were at Rio, a by accorded to the public. The officials at department were not surprised that the Russian commander aboard the bat with other officials. None is attached to the gathering information, thought that there is no the part of our naval of hold it from friendly particularly true in the sea, which is understood constructing a new navy to of that destroyed in the ab, and which consequences need of information of the plans of existing vessels.

Ambassador's St. No attempt is made embassy to conceal the Diatchkoff, of navy, is following the fleet, for the serving its movements voyage, to obtain the lessons to be learned study of all the conditions to it. Baron Rosen said had seen a commander visited Washington United States. He was York by Commander B Russian naval attaché, at once to Norfolk, introduced to Admiral B. lous officers of the hurried back to New to board a steamer for that he might be at the fleet reached there said the commander sur