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TRoubles in South.

Equador Scene of Revolution—Government Troops Defeated and Capital Captured.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Jan. 19.—It is rumored here that General Eloy Alfaro, former president of Ecuador and leader of the revolution against President Garcia, has occupied Quito, after defeating the government troops. Vice-President Jaquerio Moreno has assumed executive powers and will appoint a new cabinet.

In Santo Domingo. San Domingo, Jan. 19.—The Dominican government in receiving the surrender of Monte Cristi, permitted the revolutionary governor, General Arias, to depart for Porto Rico, and granted general amnesty to the other revolutionists.

The collapse of the revolution within fifteen days from the commencement of hostilities was due to lack of funds and the inability of the revolutionists to control custom houses as bases for their operations. The government and the public, appreciating the good effect of the modus vivendi, are more favorable to the proposed treaty with the United States than at any previous time. Business is improving and the excitement has entirely subsided.

FRANCE HAS NOT REACHED DECISION REGARDING ACTION AGAINST VENEZUELA

Paris, Jan. 20.—The apparent hesitation in France's decision relative to Venezuela appears to be prompted by the desire not to begin active measures without first receiving the advice of the authorities at Washington. For this purpose Ambassador Jusseraud has been fully instructed regarding his government's point of view, which he is laying before the American government.

The officials here agree that France's action is somewhat hampered owing to the peculiar situation, the foreign claims upon the customs being regarded as placing a blockade almost out of the question. It is feared that if France stopped commerce with the exterior, President Castro, by immediately seize this as a pretext for refusing to comply with Venezuela's obligations towards other nations. It is admitted that preparations are going on for reinforcing the French squadron, but the object of this step is still undefined. This much is regarded as certain, that France's next move will depend on the result of M. Jusseraud's conference at Washington.

WITHOUT FOUNDATION. No Truth in Report of Arrest of W. E. Walling in St. Petersburg.

New York, Jan. 18.—The correspondent of the Associated Press at St. Petersburg having been queried concerning the reported arrest of Wm. English Walling in that city for revolutionary activities, telegraphed to-day that Mr. Walling has not been arrested, and that the report to that effect is without foundation.

The Associated Press received the statement that Mr. Walling had been arrested, from Abraham Cahn, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, yesterday and accepted it as correct.

CHARGED WITH MURDER. Doctor Accused of Poisoning His Father, Mother and Brother.

Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 19.—Dr. Oliver O. Haugh, the accused slayer of his father, mother and brother, by the administration of hyocine, a deadly poison, was formally charged with the crime by the grand jury, which returned three indictments against the prisoner last night. The tragedy was enacted on the night of November 4th last at the farm of the Haugh family, eight miles north of this city.

LIKES PRISON. Man Released After Serving Fifty Years, Committed Crime in Order to Be Re-Imprisoned.

Agram, Hungary, Jan. 19.—Ivan Palenauk, who is 103 years old, was released from prison yesterday after fifty years' confinement. He protested tearfully against his release, but in vain, and he immediately committed another crime in order to be re-imprisoned.

THE MINING DISASTER. Bodies of Eighteen Victims Have Been Recovered.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 19th.—All of the 18 bodies have been recovered from the Detroit mines on Paint creek, the scene of the disastrous explosion yesterday. The men, except one who were found at places of work, showing that the explosion came without warning. The condition of the bodies showed that death came to most of them from suffocation.

THE VISIT OF PRINCE ARTHUR

WILL REACH VICTORIA ABOUT END OF MARCH

Arrangements For Trip to Eastern Canada—Allan Liners Will Carry Mails Across Atlantic.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—Prince Arthur of Connaught, after visiting Japan, is expected to arrive at Victoria on March 28th. From there the party will proceed to Vancouver, stopping at Banff and Winnipeg en route for Toronto. When Ottawa is reached parliament will be in session. They will stay two or three days here. Prince Arthur will be the guest of Lord Grey during the time he is at the capital. The next stop will be at Montreal. After a stay at Quebec the party will proceed to Halifax. It is not certain yet whether St. John will be included in the trip.

Contract Awarded. The contract for carrying the British mails for five years from August here has been awarded to the Allan Steamship Co. Under certain conditions the contract may be extended for five years more, making it ten years in all.

CANADIAN NOTES. Opening of Quebec Legislature—Several Men Injured By Explosion.

Quebec, Jan. 18.—The Quebec legislature was opened this afternoon by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Jette.

Winnipeg, Jan. 18.—Word has just been received here by courier that several men were killed and injured by the explosion of a 3-inch cannon at the Hudson's Bay fort on Cumberland lake during the firing of a salute on New Year's day.

New Church. Winnipeg, Jan. 18.—Construction work is to begin at once on a magnificent new Roman Catholic cathedral in St. Boniface to cost over \$225,000. The contracts were let to-day.

Critically Ill. Winnipeg, Jan. 18.—Mrs. Riel, mother of Louis Riel, who led the rebellion of 1885, is critically ill here. She is 86 years of age.

Returning Officer Fined. Melfort, Sask., Jan. 18.—Deputy Returning Officer Clement at Cumberland House gave a voter a ballot in the recent election without asking his name. He was fined \$50 for the negligence.

The Dominion Fair. Calgary, Jan. 18.—Western towns are apparently a unit in supporting this city's claims for the Dominion fair in 1907. Olds board of trade and Lethbridge Agricultural Society are the latest bodies to send their hearty endorsement.

Civic Improvements. Carberry, Jan. 18.—The town council are preparing to install a municipal electric light plant. Provision will also be made in the equipment for a civic telephone service.

C. F. Gilderdeave Dead. Kingston, Jan. 18.—C. F. Gilderdeave, formerly general manager of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., Montreal, and for many years identified with settlement business in this city, died this morning, aged 73 years.

Has Resigned. Toronto, Jan. 18.—R. F. Young, the secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, has resigned to become sales manager of the Canadian Rubber Company, Montreal.

Centenarian Dead. Peterboro, Jan. 18.—Mrs. Wm. Badge is dead here at the age of 111.

THE LATE MARSHALL FIELD. Funeral Services in Chicago—Remains Interred at Graceland Cemetery.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 19.—Funeral services for Marshall Field were held to-day at his late home on Prairie avenue and in the First Presbyterian church. The service at the home was characterized by simplicity and brevity, and none but those immediately connected with the family and household was in attendance.

The service at the church was an hour later and was attended by many of the friends of Mr. Field. The service, too, was private, and admission to the church was gained only by presentation of a card. In the afternoon a memorial service was held in the auditorium, which was crowded with employees of Marshall Field & Company. Rev. John A. Morrison, pastor of First Presbyterian church, officiated at all three services.

The body of Mr. Field was placed in the vault at Graceland cemetery directly after the second service.

HAVE RECOVERED. Canon City, Colo., Jan. 18.—Former Governor James H. Peabody, his wife, son and daughter, who were taken suddenly ill after breakfast yesterday, have entirely recovered. Their illness is attributed to ptomaine poisoning.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS. Conference Will Be Held in Chicago on February 1st.

New York, Jan. 19.—Members of the legislature investigating insurance committee of this state, which lately concluded investigation of the life insurance business, held a conference in this city to-day with representatives of the insurance department of several states. The conference was called by Sen. Senator Armstrong, chairman of the legislative committee of the state, and was held to permit of an interchange of opinions regarding the insurance laws necessary to be enacted in this state because of the revelations of the investigation. Senator Armstrong said the conference was legislative. The Senator also said that there would be held in Chicago on February 1st a meeting which would be attended by the governors, attorneys-general and the heads of insurance departments of various states for the purpose of a mutual interchange of opinions and of the making of a declaration of life insurance. This will be held under the auspices of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

London, Jan. 18.—Rural England is now being polled and is returning Liberals to parliament with the same enthusiasm as that already displayed by the towns. Few additional results are available as the country polls are only known the day following the balloting, but those announced show persistent Liberal and Labor gains.

Glasgow has gone strongly Liberal, the seven contests there being marked by four Liberal and one Labor gain, while the only two Unionists left in the representation are Free Traders. Among the well known members of parliament unseated there are A. Bonar Law (Unionist), representing the Blackfriars district, who was parliamentary secretary to the board of trade in 1902, and Sir J. Stirling Maxwell (Conservative), representing Glasgow University.

Archibald Cameron Corbett, Unionist free trader, has been elected for the Trades division of Glasgow, defeating D. M. Mason, the Liberal candidate. Mr. Corbett, it will be remembered, wrote to the Times December 30th calling the attention of Mr. Reid, the American ambassador, and Premier Campbell-Bannerman to the alleged unconstitutional action of his opponent, who, he charged, in addressing his constituents said he had a friendly talk with President Roosevelt, in which Mr. Roosevelt unguardedly expressed his happy sympathy with the Liberal party in Great Britain.

John Morley, secretary of state for India, was returned by a good majority for Montreal. Cambridge University returned two Unionist tariff reformers, Sir Stanley Burrell and Mr. Rawlinson. Lanarkshire county seems to be going as strongly Liberal as did Manchester, the three seats already announced there recording two Liberal and one Labor gain. Among those unseated in Lanarkshire are Lord Stanley, former postmaster-general, by the Laborite, W. W. Tilson, with a majority of 3,128, and C. A. Cripps by H. Nuttall (Liberal and Free Trader) with a majority of 2,284.

The defeat of A. Bonar Law will be a serious loss to the tariff reformers, as he has been looked upon as one of the ablest advocates of Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

Since the elections opened the Unionists have only gained three seats, while the Liberalists have gained 122 seats.

The seats up to the present are distributed as follows: Liberals, 202; Unionists, 87; Laborites, 35; Nationalists, 6.

Mr. Chamberlain evidently is undaunted. Speaking at Sturbridge, near Birmingham, to-night, he asserted that there had been a fair fight at Birmingham on the question of fiscal reform. He added that there were two remedies for the existing social problems—socialism and tariff reform. For the moment he said the country preferred socialism, but when the quick remedies of the present government had failed there would be opportunity for his hobby and "no whatever could prevent its taking root."

Mr. Balfour, speaking on behalf of Sir Robert Finlay, the Unionist candidate for Inverness Burghs, predicted for the new government an unhappy existence of five years.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at a Liberal meeting, characterized Mr. Balfour's statement that there was some sort of compact between the Liberal government and John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, as nothing short of scandal. He said there was no foundation for such an allegation, and declared that there was no mystery whatever about the relations of the Liberals and the Nationalists.

Causes Sensation. London, Jan. 18.—Thomas Gibson Bowles, the Unionist Free Trader who was defeated at King's Lynn, in Norfolk county, by a tariff reformer, makes a sensation by the publication of correspondence with Sir Alexander Fuller Leland-Hood, the chief Conservative party whip. In this correspondence, which is published to-night, Mr. Bowles accuses the Unionist party of sacrificing the seat of the Baron of Jos Chamberlain simply because he is a Unionist Free Trader. In it are scathing letters to Sir Alexander, containing thinly veiled personal insults, accusing him of deliberate breach of faith and politically dishonorable conduct.

Continuing. Mr. Bowles attacks the source from which the Conservative party fund was derived, and gives data regarding the incident of some years ago, when Ernest Terh-Hooley (of unhappy memory) contributed \$50,000 to the party fund "in circumstances most discreditable." This contribution, Mr. Bowles says, was refused and was returned by Lord Salisbury at his instance.

Mr. Bowles, insinuating that his successful opponent received support from the party fund, says, "From such fund I should deem it shameful to receive assistance."

Sir Alexander, in reply, says that Mr. Bowles was discredited by the organization because of his attacks on Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, but he denies that A. H. Burgoyne, the successful candidate at King's Lynn, received any support from the fund.

Mr. Bowles, under to-day's date, replies to Sir Alexander, who, he says, evades every point raised, but he accepts the statement that Mr. Burgoyne's candidacy was not supported by the Conservative fund. He says he undertakes to prove a rumor, which it would be worth Sir Alexander's time to rectify, that the fund was recently contributed to in immense sums by the recipients of dignities and favors which could only have been bestowed by Premier Balfour. In conclusion, Mr. Bowles says: "You have sacrificed my seat; now look to your own."

This correspondence will be used with tremendous force by the Liberal press.

S. Ashfield, of Chelmsford; J. H. Hughes, of Brandon; and James McDiarmid, of Winnipeg, all prominent men in the lumber trade, are registered at the Delriard hotel.

THE LIBERALS CONTINUE TO GAIN

HAVE CAPTURED MORE SEATS FOR UNIONISTS

The Former Premier Predicts an Unhappy Existence For the New Government.

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THRILLING RESCUE OF SEVEN SAILORS

TAKEN FROM SHIP BY STEAMER'S BOAT

The Kipling Had Been Crippled Twenty Days Before Being Sighted in Sinking Condition.

New York, Jan. 20.—An account of a strange and thrilling rescue of seven seamen from the shipwrecked schooner Kipling has been brought here to-day by the steamer Maine from London.

The steamer found the Kipling on January 11th near the British coast, sinking from the effects of the pounding of huge waves. The schooner's seams were sprung and leaking, part of her spars and deck fixtures had been snapped off, and big seas were still washing over her decks when the Maine sent a boat to take off the crew. The boat was manned by an officer and three sailors. It stood alongside the schooner sometimes rising to the level of the decks, and sometimes dropping far below them with the roll of the waves.

Every man on the Kipling had safely jumped into this bobbing boat, and the oars had been dipped to row away when the schooner swung around so that her bowsprit was directly over the lifeboat. Simultaneously a sea rose beneath the boat carrying it up and crushing it against the bowsprit, which struck it directly across the midship section.

In the midst of the snapping oars and flying splinters the seven seamen from the Kipling leaped up to the bowsprit, throwing their arms about available supports, and with their feet trying to kick the life boat free from its perilous position. This they did, but the life boat swept clear of the boat leaving them clinging to the bowsprit. In the bottom of the boat one of the rescuers lay unconscious, having been struck on the head during the collision, and the boat itself was so badly damaged that it was in danger of sinking.

It was rowed back to the Maine, while the crew of the Kipling clambered painfully along the bowsprit back to the deck of the vessel against the Maine, however, sent a second life boat to the schooner, and this time the shipwrecked men were safely taken aboard.

The Kipling had been crippled for 20 days before sighting the Maine. She was bound for America, and continued on her way until three days before the Maine was sighted, when there became a fight for life, every man going to the pumps to keep the vessel afloat.

The Kipling is owned at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland.

SAYS STRIKERS HAVE LOST. Statement by the President of the Typothetae of America.

New York, Jan. 18.—Typographical Union, No. 6, to-day appealed to the clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal church in this city to overrule the management of the Methodist book concern, which as announced yesterday, has decided to do electrotype work and stereotyping and printing shops employing non-union men.

George H. Ellis, of Boston, president of the United States Typothetae of America, said to-day: "As I have been on the ground since the strike began in New York on January 2nd, I have no hesitation in saying from personal knowledge of the situation, that the strikers have lost."

NEW ENGLAND TRAGEDY. Pembroke, N. H., Jan. 18.—While the official report of yesterday's tragedy at North Pembroke, by which the lives of all the eight members of the household of Charles Ayer were blotted out, will not be completed probably for several days, the county authorities believe that a dispute over money matters furnished the motive for Ayer's alleged crime.

The theory held by the county solicitor, Thomas F. Clifford, is that Ayer shot his mother-in-law, Mrs. Laura Lakeman, that his wife interfered to protect her mother, and hoping to conceal the evidence of his act, the man put an end to the lives of his entire family, and set fire to the dwelling. His own death by suicide occurred several hours later.

PRESIDENT AND SOLDIER. Death of Gen. Mitre, Formerly Head of Argentine Republic.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 19.—Gen. Mitre, former president of the Argentine Republic, died early to-day.

Gen. Mitre was 83 years old. He was president from 1867 to 1871, and general-in-chief of the army of Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay in the three years' war with Paraguay. He gained distinction also in literature. He translated into Spanish Dante's "Divine Comedy."

Amongst the guests at the Delriard are D. B. Ferris, wholesale merchant and capitalist, from Los Angeles, who, together with Mrs. Ferris, is paying a pleasure visit to Victoria.

SUPPOSED ATTEMPT TO KILL FAMILY

POISONED BY FOOD EATEN AT BREAKFAST

Former Governor, Wife and Daughter Taken Ill After Meal—Received Threatening Letters.

Canyon City, Col., Jan. 19.—Former Governor James H. Peabody, his wife and their daughter were poisoned by food eaten at breakfast yesterday, and the daughter, Miss Cora Peabody, is in a critical condition. Mr. and Mrs. Peabody although ill for several hours, recovered later.

Mystery surrounds the affair, but it was gleaned from friends of the family that there is a belief that an attempt was made to destroy the family by poison.

An intimate friend of Peabody's said that several letters had been received by the former governor within the last week or two calling his attention to the manner of death of former Governor Steunberg of Idaho, and threatening him with a similar fate.

Former Governor Peabody said: "I do not want to say here I think the responsibility lies until the results of the investigation now being made are known."

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE. Adventists Interview the Government at Ottawa and Express Their Views.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—W. H. Thurston, president of the Canadian Union Conference of the Seventh Day Adventists; O. Birrell, president of Ontario Conference; H. E. Rickard, president Quebec Conference; and Eugene Lebeaud, waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier to-day and opposed the proposition to pass a Sunday observance law next session. In the first place they say that the fourth commandment of the decalogue required that it be observed upon Saturday, the seventh day, and that work be carried on as usual on Sunday; secondly, that it is religious legislation, and to such they are opposed; and thirdly, that a Sunday observance law would interfere with employees' labor.

"We object," they said, "to a Sunday law because it is legislation against the law of God. The law of God makes the observance of the Sabbath on the seventh day, while it is now desired by parliament to make it the first day of the week. The delegates say they would object as strongly to any legislation affecting the seventh day as they do to the first day."

NELSON MUNICIPAL ELECTION. Nelson, Jan. 18.—The municipal election held here to-day were hotly contested up to the close of the polls. Ald. William G. Gillett, contractor, was elected mayor over John J. Malone, hotelkeeper, by 31 of a majority. Four of the Gillett party aldermen, all in the West and one in the East Ward, were elected. The Progressive party succeeded in electing two aldermen in the East Ward.

This result is exactly the reverse of last year's contest, when Mr. John B. Houston and four of his aldermen got the seat of the Mayor. Mr. Houston is public part in the contest. There was practically no issue, the completion and quick operation of the city's power plant at Bonington being the only question, and all the candidates taking the same position of strongly advocating it.

Dr. E. C. Arthur, A. D. Emory and F. Swannell were unanimously elected school trustees.

The new council is as follows: Mayor, W. G. Gillett; aldermen, West Ward, J. E. Annable, Harold Selous and J. Fred Hume; East Ward, Dr. W. O. Ross, John A. Irving and John Kirkpatrick.

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STATEMENT BY CAPTAIN OF THE KING DAVID

Skipper Stayed by Ship For Two Days After Crew Left--Shipwrecked Mariners Reach Victoria.

After every member of his crew had left the vessel and the roll of the ocean was rapidly rocking to destruction the big steel ship King David on a couple of pinnacles, Capt. Davidson stayed by his craft until he was forced by the rising water to abandon it. He had no trouble with his men, they behaved well, but once the ship struck and they wanted to get ashore. Capt. Davidson, however, whilst allowing them to do so, did not relinquish command until the inevitable happened. He had the sails trimmed ready to take advantage of a high roller that might at any time lift his ship free from the rocks and deposit her into the smooth water within the reef. The two nights he spent aboard were extremely anxious ones. Only a man of great nerve and pluck would have so endured his life in the attempt to save his ship. The King David faces the ocean as she stands, had she been otherwise she would have been smashed to smithereens, for a ceaseless rocking is grinding the vessel continuously, which no vessel, no matter how staunch, could stand. Capt. Davidson has little to say about the long and dreary vigil he maintained throughout those two stormy nights. He never surrendered his post, he says, until the water in the hold got far above the ballast line, when he saw that all hope of saving the vessel were blasted. Had a steamer been able to render assistance at an opportune time the ship might have been saved, but at present she is doomed to complete destruction. There are on deck anchors, chains, sails, winches, a portable engine and various quantities of tackle which might be saved. The masts and yards stand, but beyond this there is nothing to save about the wreck. Furthermore, the ship is in a position that could not be approached by a steamer of deep draught.

With regard to the lost boat's company, Capt. Davidson says that they may have been picked up by some vessel and taken to some remote part. Bad weather set in after they had left on their voyage to Cape Beale. He does not think that they ever landed at any point along the coast, for after passing Hesquot, the men's course to Cape Beale was a direct one. They had provisions enough to last them ten days, and more they could have had if they accepted what was offered them. These remaining in camp had plenty of provisions, and they prevailed upon the men about to leave to place plenty of supplies in their boat. In the boat's company there was not one but several volunteers for the service through their own volition, and not through any suggestion of the captain's. There were Chief Officer A. W. Woolstein, aged 34 years, a native of Scotland; New Zealand, John Rogers, aged 50 years, an able seaman; H. G. Ray, aged 20 years, and a native of Newport, Wales; E. Jones, aged 45 years, and a native of Canbyron; Martin Pederson, aged 27 years, a native of Norway; J. Poda, aged 20, a native of Denmark, and Peter Sorrensen, aged 20, and a native also of Denmark.

Two factors were responsible for the wreck of the King David. One is that Capt. Davidson had got farther west than he imagined, and the other is that he got caught in the drift and carried by a heavy gale was forced into dangerous quarters, from which she was unable to work her way out.

In speaking of his experiences, Capt. Davidson said: "We left Salinas Cruz on October 1st. All went well till Sunday, December 10th. At 9 a.m. breakers were reported ahead, but the ship cleared them. Shortly afterwards more broken water was reported. We thereupon cleared away the anchor and the ship was brought up in eight fathoms. The weather being thick at the time, we could only see the land after the ship was brought up. On the 13th the wind came from the northeast, and we tried to get the ship out of the danger position, when we got ashore on Bajo Point, inner reef, entrance to Nootka Sound, and about nine miles from Friendly Cove. The crew got safely on shore on the ship's boat. "We could only land one boat. This was lowered on the lee shore, and the crew took shelter in huts one and one half miles from the wreck. We took lodgings late at night, and next day the stores and clothes were taken ashore. On the 21st of December we sent away a boat in charge of A. W. Woolstein, chief officer and six men, to Cape Beale for assistance, but nothing has been seen or heard from them since.

"On Sunday, January 14th, the steamer Queen City was in sight and arranged to pick us up upon her return journey, at the afternoon. One of the boats was to call for us on Thursday morning on her return to Friendly Cove.

We were to meet the steamer, but after dark Capt. Townsend, of the Queen City, thought it better to come out again, and he got us aboard on Monday, 16th, all right. "There was a fresh southeast wind and nasty sea. On Tuesday, 16th, Donald McLeod, a sail maker, aged 64, who had been strange in manner for some days, died at Winter Harbor, Queen's Sound, and his body was handed for burial at the post office there. We arrived at Victoria at 5 a.m. on Sunday, after a week's stay aboard the Queen City. Myself and crew have been treated with every kindness by Capt. Townsend, officers and crew of the steamer, for which we extend our most heartfelt thanks. "Capt. Davidson says that he will pay off his men here. He has wired to John

A. Walker, of Glasgow, owner of the ship, for instructions, and will probably be advised as to what to do today. Owing to the varying value of tonnage, it is hard for him to appraise the King David, but he estimates that she was at least worth \$50,000. This is the second time that he has been wrecked. Many years ago when serving before the mast on a steamer plying on the Australian coast his vessel was lost, and he came near losing his life. His present misfortune falls very heavily on him. It was his first voyage on the King David, and his present predicament is a severe trial.

Capt. Wm. Davidson and the second mate Wm. Edwards, together with a number of the members of the wrecked vessel, King David, are making their headquarters at the Dominion hotel. A Times representative approached the former this morning, and asked for an explanation of his lonely vigil for three days and two nights on the castaway hulk after the crew had taken up their quarters on land. At this time she was under the impression that the crew had been excited in making their escape, and had deserted their commander in their haste to get to some place of safety. The captain, however, refused to reply. He characterized it as a foolish question, and one that he wouldn't answer except to a nautical expert. After such a reception it was decided that the reporter whether the second mate would be more willing to enter into the matter. This proved to be the case.

Mr. Edwards stated that there had been no panic such as hinted at when it was decided that the crew should leave the vessel. They had gone ashore in the ordinary manner, and Capt. Davidson had simply done his duty in determining to stay with his ship until there was no possible chance of saving her. At this time she was in a bad condition, despite the severe buffeting, the shore wasn't very far away, and a boat was held in readiness, and could have been brought alongside for the rescue in ten minutes in case of emergency.

Discussing the catastrophe Mr. Edwards threw some interesting sidelights upon the story of the embarkation of the first mate and a crew of six men to Cape Beale to obtain assistance. It seems that the boat in which they started upon their perilous, and what has doubtless proved their last voyage had to be repaired to some extent before being sent away. She had lost part of her beam, and had been battered in other ways during the landing. When the second mate took charge, however, Mr. Edwards says she was in perfect condition, answering the requirements of the London Board of Trade in every particular. He had plenty of provisions, consisting principally of bread and tinned meats, while the supply of fresh water was sufficient for last year's work. Therefore, should disaster have overtaken the boat, it could not have been from lack of the ordinary necessities of life.

Mr. Edwards does not believe in the theory that the boat and its crew were picked up by the East of Melville, and went to their deaths when that ship met with disaster. In his opinion the frail craft was blown to sea, and either foundered in the gales that have since occurred, or is even now struggling towards some haven of refuge.

If the Queen City had been much longer in arriving the probability is that it would have been the sad duty of chroniclers to tell of the loss of another small boat with the second officer and the usual complement. During their stay the men had been busy preparing the second in order that it might venture forth in search of aid should the first prove unsuccessful. It was all too rightly conjectured. But in spite of the probability Mr. Edwards and his men were quite willing to risk their lives rather than remain inactive upon that forlorn coast. They had made all preparations. The boat was in good condition, and had been provisioned. Fortunately, a second such expedition was rendered unnecessary by the timely arrival of the Queen City.

There were plenty of boats at the disposal of the company, according to Mr. Edwards, and in fitting the larger ones for sea special care had been taken to make them fit the requirements of the London Board of Trade in every particular. They were seaworthy, their air-tight compartments being in good repair, and all other methods rendering an open boat capable of fighting heavy seas having been adopted. When this is considered the suggestion that the boat may still be afloat and its occupants struggling towards the nearest coast does not appear unreasonable.

Ordered to write a composition on filial love, a schoolgirl at Versailles, who had just lost her mother, was seized with sycophancy and died.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL KIDNEY AFFECTIONS. DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL KIDNEY AFFECTIONS. DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL KIDNEY AFFECTIONS.

PASSED OFF QUIETLY. No Disturbances at Socialist Meetings in Germany. Berlin, Jan. 21.—The Socialist meetings held here to-day passed off with complete quiet. Strong resolutions of sympathy with the Russian revolution were passed and protests against the present Tripartite sufrage system in Prussia were adopted. A number of policemen occupied rooms adjacent to the halls where meetings were held. The crowds retired quietly from the halls and there was no attempt at street demonstrations. A newspaper reporter from the large towns report that the demonstrations were orderly.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH. Gloverville, N. Y., Jan. 21.—George Gardner, an Adirondack lumberman, is in custody, and the police and the district attorney are investigating the death of a woman, which was discovered this morning. The Burke woman was found dead by the police in a barn where she had evidently passed the night, and where Gardner, who drove and cared for the horses, slept.

THE LAND GRANT ON KALEN ISLAND. IT STILL ATTRACTS MEMBERS' ATTENTION. The Original Locators Were Denied Grants—Some Peculiar Features of the Transaction.

The interest in the Kalen Island land deal continues to attract chief attention among the legislators. This is not confined to the opposition, but among the government supporters there are members who regard the transaction with grave suspicion. The members of the government themselves show considerable agitation relative to it, and it is quite evident they would like to see the subject dropped. For several years it has been known that there has been a scramble for the Kalen Island townsite. As far back as 1903 it would seem that the G. T. E. engineers had their attention attracted to that spot. The news got out in some way presumably without the sanction of the chief officials of the company, who sought for various good reasons to keep it dark. Suspicions of various kinds have been aroused as to the way which the news was communicated, but no official announcement has been made on the matter.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 20.—The role of the constitutional Democratic party in the national assembly, according to a resolution adopted at the convention which opened here January 18th, will be to obstruct all ordinary legislation. However, in case the attempt at the first session to convert the assembly into a full fledged constituent body is successful, the members of the Constitutional Democratic party will endeavor to secure the passage of an election law providing for general, direct and equal suffrage and status guaranteeing liberty of speech, assembly, press, and religion, and measures for the pacification of the country. A resolution providing for the participation of the Constitutional Democratic party in the election to the national assembly was passed with only two dissenting votes, thus nullifying the chances of a split which the extremists hoped to effect on this question.

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Allen's Lung Balm. The best Cough Medicine. ABSOLUTE SAFETY should be rigorously insisted upon when buying medicine for you or that depends on one's life. ALLEN'S LUNG BALM contains NO OPIUM in any form, and is therefore safe and prompt in cases of COUGHS, COLDS, deep-seated COUGHS. Try it now, and be convinced.

GOOD HEALTH. Requires That the Blood Be Kept Rich and Pure.

The secret of health—the secret of life itself—is good blood. Therefore a medicine that makes new blood and supplies the necessary material for rapidly rebuilding wasted nerve tissues, restores the vitality of the system, and cures all the ailments of the serious diseases. For this purpose there is no medicine can take the place of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They actually make new, rich, red blood, and through this new blood cure such ailments as weakness and nervousness, rheumatism, the special ailments of women, indigestion, heart troubles, St. Vitus dance, locomotor ataxia and partial paralysis. You can find evidence of the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in every part of the country, among others Mr. D. W. Daley, Crystal City, Man., says "I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with wonderful success. My blood was very poor, I was weak and nervous, suffered much from heart trouble, and was scarcely fit for work. I used nine boxes of the pills, and the result is I am again enjoying the best of health. I do not think there is any medicine on earth equal to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills when the system is run down."

But you must get the genuine pills with the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, printed on the wrapper around each box. Ask your druggist for these pills or get them by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., at 60 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRATS. Party Will Obstruct All Ordinary Legislation in Russian National Assembly.

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MANY VISITORS NOW IN THE CITY. EXCURSIONISTS FROM MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST. Number Intend to Purchase Property on Vancouver Island—Impressed With Possibilities of Country.

During the past few days twenty or thirty prosperous farmers from Manitoba and the Northwest have arrived in Victoria. They are here as a result of the cheap rates inaugurated by the Canadian Pacific railway during the winter months at the instance of the Tourist Association. Although the average resident of the prairie districts cannot be persuaded to say much, if anything, against it, it is not so much the milder climate of the Coast is appreciated. As one of the visitors remarked this morning: "If we could only transplant Winnipeg in the winter to Vancouver Island there would be no objections offered by any of those concerned." It is the old story, and it represents one of the handicaps of interior provinces. "The climatic conditions are too extreme, it is too hot in the summer and much too cold in the winter. The farmers will put up with the former because it is the season when the grain must be attended to, but in the winter there is practically nothing to do, and those who have turned over thousands of dollars as a result of last year's crops think they have earned a few months' recreation in a milder climate. What more natural than that they should look towards British Columbia, and particularly towards its capital? The attractions of this city have been extensively advertised and nowhere have its charms been more talked of than throughout the Northwest. Consequently many have taken advantage of the opportunity to take a holiday, and as a result, the corridors of the majority of local hotels are thronged with hardy, health-seeking farmers, all apparently bent upon having a thoroughly good time. J. P. Campbell is in charge of one part of the Manitoban visitors. With him are Inspector Munro, of the Mounted Police, Capt. Smith, F. J. Bradfield, G. E. Laird and others. Asked for an explanation of the sudden influx of Northwestern agriculturists, Mr. Campbell gave practically the same reasons as those already outlined. "You see," he remarked, "this is our slack season in Manitoba. We farmers are doing very little now as a rule except looking forward and making what preparations are possible for the spring sowings. The cheap rates, he continued, were certainly an inducement to get away from the cold weather in Manitoba. He had organized a party to come out and see the West because many had recently become interested in British Columbia, its resources, and especially its ultimate value for the pacification of the country.

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supply of this province and neighboring sections, and that those who were in the business world from the crops were sufficiently valuable to earn a livelihood for them without difficulty. It is the intention of Mr. Campbell and his party to leave for Seattle to-night. They will stay there several days, and returning here, will leave for Vancouver en route to Winnipeg via the Crow's Nest Pass railroad. Mr. Campbell expects that there will be many others here from the interior during the next few months.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE. Delegates Who Will Consider Moroccan Reforms Again in Session at Algiers.

Algiers, Jan. 22, 10.50 a.m.—The international conference on Moroccan reforms reassembled at the town hall here to-day. The president, the Duke of Almodovar, Spanish minister for foreign affairs, presided. The Spanish Chamber of Deputies expressing the hope for a successful issue of the conference. The Marquis Visconti Venosta, head of the Italian delegation, presiding, and the name of the delegates, made a significant reference to the international character of the agreement to be concluded here. This was interpreted as referring to the Franco-German difficulty over the question of the international control of Morocco.

INDUSTRIES IN JAPAN. Japanese Capitalist on His Way Home—Has Millions For Mills and Machinery.

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—Shizu Kondo, a Japanese capitalist, has arrived here from London on his way to Japan. The Chronicle says that Kondo has \$7,000,000 paid up capital in England, which is to be invested in mills and machinery, and the management of an Anglo-Japanese corporation. After effecting a combination of the steel and iron works of Japan, the manufacturer of celluloid and silk will be taken up, and other industries will be taken up as the capital of the International Corporation permits.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY. Seventeen-Year-Old Boy Who Has Been Wanted Since September Is Under Arrest.

Binghampton, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Bert Allen, who has been wanted in this city since August on the charge of bigamy, was arrested at the home of the father of his first wife at Lakeview, Pa., by Chicago Police Detective W. Susquehanna, yesterday, and is being held as a fugitive from justice until extradition papers can be prepared. Allen is only seventeen years of age. He was indicted by the September grand jury on the charge of marrying Ethel Williams, thirteen years old, of Lester-shire, a short time after he had married a Lakeview girl about his own age.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL. There Will Be No Championship in the Future Among Football Teams of the Middle West, According to Prof. A. B. Small, who represented the University of Chicago at the recent football conference of the "Big Nine" colleges, if the suggestions made at the conference are adopted. It was agreed, said Prof. Small, by the representatives of the colleges, that the football schedule should be so arranged that there would be no way of deciding the championship. The schedules will be made out by athletic authorities who are to understand distinctly that no one team shall have a chance to claim the championship.

Paris, Jan. 20.—According to M. Kloiz, reporter of the War Budget in the Chamber of Deputies, the estimates for 1906 show an increase in the war expenditure of nearly \$6,000,000 over 1905.

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PREPARING TO RECEIVE SETTLED. MANY IMMIGRANTS EXPECTED IN SPRING. Two Men Killed by Explosion of Acetylene Gas—Farmer Killed by Railway Engine.

Winnipeg, Jan. 21.—Hon. Frank O. Miller, minister of the interior, presiding, a brief stay here was being made by immigration offices preparing for the spring rush, which he predicts will be unusually heavy this year. Gas Tank Exploded. Arva, Ont., Jan. 22.—While the worth League of the Arva Methodist church was in session here last night the acetylene gas tank exploded, seriously injuring W. E. Westlake, son of Rev. Mr. Nethercott. The lights in the church began to glow and Westlake and Nethercott were thrown about the room. Nethercott opened the door of the building in order to let the gas escape, when Westlake arrived with the gas tank, and was run over by the engine, sustaining injuries which caused his death.

Farmer Killed. Brantford, Ont., Jan. 22.—John Leonard, a farmer, 60 years old, died here tonight, having been struck by a Grand Trunk station platform here on Saturday night, and was run over by the engine, sustaining injuries which caused his death. Warm Wave. Toronto, Jan. 22.—A torrid wave of winds in Ontario, at Niagara Falls yesterday it was 65 degrees and at other places the temperature ranged from 60 to 70 degrees. At Niagara Falls visitors and citizens through the parks and river banks on this side of the river, giving the locality a summer like appearance, as a day in June instead of January. Hotelkeeper Dead. Winnipeg, Jan. 21.—Capt. Douglas, one of the best known hotel men on the West, died to-day. Deceased was formerly captain of a vessel on the Great Lakes, and commenced his career on those waters years ago. Fines Imposed. Prince Albert, Jan. 21.—The deputy returning officers in Prince Albert county who failed to open their polls properly during the recent election were fined \$200 each, and were ordered their disallowance, and a result in the return of the election, as the Liberals had a majority at these polls. Death of Hunter. Portage la Prairie, Jan. 21.—Prof. Henderson, who died here a few days ago, aged 87 years, was one of the last of the immediate descendants of the Selkirk colonists, and one of the most interesting characters of Western Canada. His father came to Red River with Selkirk, and the deceased had resided here for 50 years. He was one of the famous hunters and voyageurs of the frontier.

OTTAWA NOTES. Trade of Dominion For Past Six Months—Death of Treasurer of Rifle Association.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—Canada's aggregate trade for the six months, ending December 31st, was \$3,145,751 over the returns for the same time in 1904. The aggregate trade was \$273,556,221, compared with \$248,039,470. The imports were \$133,813,210, a gain of \$10,770,560; exports, \$1,440,213,846, an increase of \$1,028,708,708. The same six months in

KAIEN ISLAND DEAL

The correspondence laid before the Legislature has thrown some further light on the Kaien Island deal. It appears that Mr. Bodwell negotiated with the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the transfer of the property of presumed high potential value on behalf of a company whose members, we are sure, will not take offense if we call them, for short, speculators. In case they should feel aggrieved, however, it may be well to point out that they cannot reasonably object to the term unless they can demonstrate that they were guided solely by motives of patriotism in their desire for the acquisition of that land. The Premier has already stated that the government was induced to convey the property to this company of speculators because it was desirable to have the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Kaien Island. At no other point on the coast was it possible for the province to receive such financial benefits. "It was the only lucrative deal that could have been made," Mr. McBride should have added that the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works did not possess the qualifications necessary in an official who may be called upon to conduct important negotiations, as if he had the needed endowments we do not see why he should have undertaken the task himself of procuring the location of the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway line at Kaien Island. As the matter stands, and notwithstanding the explanation of the Premier, we cannot exactly comprehend why the solicitor of a company of speculators should have been regarded as carrying more weight into such a transaction than a minister of the crown. But, of course, if the land was conveyed to the railway company, or is to be conveyed to the railway company, upon precisely the same terms as it was conveyed to the company of speculators through Mr. E. V. Bodwell, there is nothing more to be said. It was to advance the interests of the people of British Columbia and to consummate the "most lucrative deal that could have been made" that Kaien Island was transferred to a private company. In the meantime, we may further point out, if it could be found convenient to reveal the names of the philanthropists who sacrificed their means in their intense desire to do us all good (some sceptics have been heard to whisper that there was a perfectly evident purpose to do somebody), the strain which is being put upon our credulity would be considerably relieved. The natural modesty of the gentlemen concerned will of course prevent them from revealing themselves and receiving the crown of fame which is their just due. The Chief Commissioner must know the names—why does he withhold them? Is he jealous of the power they yield in controlling the Pacific Coast destinies of the Grand Trunk Pacific? If we are to be denied the information officially, we must get it in some other way, as we cannot permit the names of such self-sacrificing patriots to go down in history, "unhonored and unused."

We observe that the Attorney-General claims that the interests of the province were conserved by the government in this remarkable transaction by the reservation of one-quarter of the lands for the benefit of the public. But as a matter of fact the government reserved nothing at all. The reservation was made by statutory enactment, which the administration had no power to vary. If it had the power we fear very much from the history of the affair that the variation would have been made. If there had been no restriction under the law there would have been no provision for a reservation. That is a statement that needs no substantiation other than the nature of the transaction. Is a government which could become a party to such a deal under the plea that it was the only method to secure the terms of the Grand Trunk at a certain point and that a company of speculators was the only instrument through which this consumption was possible—is such a government to be trusted with the administration of the remainder of the lands, the one-quarter interest that will still remain, for the benefit of the people?

NOT ALTOGETHER WASTED.

The passionate, tragical, ill-directed, and therefore seemingly futile, attempt of the Russian people to wrest from despotic authority the almost universally recognized right to a constitutional voice in the direction of the affairs of the nation of which they are the substance, on the surface appears a terrible waste of human energy and life. And yet we are not sure that the surface indications should be accepted as indicative of a complete failure of a highly desiring cause. These movements exercise an influence not only directly on the false social and political fabrics against which they are launched, but on the institutions of surrounding nations. The Slavs do not appear to have gained any of the objects for which they have striven, in the fury of their misdirected zeal, to attain; but the effect of their onslaught upon the despotism of the Czar will be recognized in the future by the advisers of His Majesty, while the influence the uprising has had upon the governments of

surrounding countries is illustrated in the action of the autocratic dictator of a small kingdom which has long been closely allied with Russia. A writer who appears to be conversant with the influences which move potentates and princes to action, says there is some speculation in European political circles as to the precise motive which induced the Prince of Montenegro to present his subjects with a constitution, after maintaining a paternal government for forty-five years. His friends say it is only reasonable that he should seek to rid himself of the burden of responsibility which he has shouldered so long. On the other hand, his opponents declare that he is only anxious to establish an apparently liberal form of government, in harmony with those free institutions which he is convinced will soon replace autocracy in Russia, a country from which he has received so much in the past; and expects so much in the future. The possibility, too, of a fall of the Karageorgevitch dynasty in Serbia is regarded as another incentive. He feels that his chance of securing the throne of that little kingdom either for himself or for one of his sons would be but slender if he or his successor were an autocrat. Another suggestion is that the prince is aware how his ministers have abused their authority by selling concessions and otherwise enriching themselves at the expense of the people. At the same time, he is unwilling to make enemies of them by dismissing them. Instead of doing this, he will simply leave them to the tender mercies of the new legislators, who are said to be anxious to exercise their new privileges. How far they will remain subservient to the wishes of the prince himself remains to be seen.

It is pointed out that there are quite a number of vacancies in the Dominion House of Commons: West Assiniboia, vacant by the resignation of Walter Scott to become Premier of Saskatchewan; Saskatchewan, by the resignation of J. H. Lamont to become Attorney-General of Saskatchewan; Malouneuve, by the death of Hon. Mr. Prefontaine; St. Anne's, Montreal, by the unseating of D. Gallery, M. P., and Sherbrooke, by the unseating of Dr. Worthington, M. P. In addition there will be an election either in Nicolet or Gaspé, both of which are at present represented by the Hon. R. Lemieux. All the vacancies are in Liberal constituencies with the exception of Sherbrooke. Dr. Worthington, the late Conservative member for Sherbrooke, who is to be the candidate at the bye-election, was one of the Conservatives who broke away from Mr. Borden's leadership on the autonomy issue.

The result of the British elections proves that Englishmen permit no mere matter of sectional or race jealousy to prejudice their views of a government. In an article in the Review of Reviews, Mr. Stead notes the strongly Scottish character of "C. B.'s" government. "It is an administration which from top to bottom is Scotch," he writes. "The leaders in both Houses are Scotch. The Lord Chancellor is Scotch. So are the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for the War Office. The Chancellor of the Exchequer sits for a Scotch constituency. So do the Secretaries for India and the Chief Secretary for Ireland. John Burns is a Scotchman. The only Englishmen not connected with Scotland in the Cabinet are more or less 'stuffed.' The one brilliant new Englishman is a Welshman."

R. R. Gamey, M. P. P., from the premier province of Ontario, says he stands for an open Bible and the Protestant religion. This statement accounts for the high literary flavor of Mr. Gamey's speeches, but it hardly explains that flight to the United States to escape the wrath of the law, which a tender conscience suggested was dogging the steps of a certain innocent political manipulator. But then there are characters in the Bible whose records are far from clean, and it may be that the influence of suggestion has affected the course of Mr. Gamey's career.

There are quite a number of defeated candidates "in our midst," and they naturally feel somewhat disappointed with the judgment of the people. They should imitate the demeanor of the most indifferent of all politicians, Premier Balfour, who continues to play the entrancing game of golf as though not a jar had occurred in his environment.

No, "Inquisitive Reader," we do not know why the McBride party plays the prefix Liberal to its name, unless it is in the hope of engendering the belief that it is a respectable and trustworthy institution.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received until noon, on Friday, the 2nd March next, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week each way, from the 1st April next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Colquhoun and Victoria, from the 1st April next. E. H. FLETCHER, Post Office Inspector, Victoria, B.C., 19th January, 1908.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued From Page 3.)

Petitions.

The following petitions were presented: By J. F. Garden—From the city of Vancouver, for a private bill to amend the "False Creek Poshouse Act, 1904." By Mr. Garden—From the city of Vancouver, for leave to introduce a private bill to amend the "Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1900."

By W. Manson—From E. L. Drewry, E. Grewe and Conrad G. Riley, for leave to introduce a private bill to incorporate the Ashcroft & Cariboo Railway Company. By W. G. Cameron—From J. A. Mara et al., for leave to introduce a private bill to incorporate the Canadian Glass Company.

By J. N. Evans—From E. C. Bagshaw and others, for leave to introduce a private bill to incorporate the Cowichan-Alberni Railway Company. By J. E. Brown—From the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company, for leave to introduce a private bill to amend its corporate act.

By A. H. B. MacGowan—From the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company, for leave to introduce a private bill to amend its corporate act. By Dr. King—From John Breckenridge and others, for leave to introduce a private bill to incorporate the St. Mary's Valley Railway Company.

By Dr. King—From Olin Staples and others, for leave to introduce a private bill to incorporate the St. Mary's and Cherry Creek Railway Company. By Mr. Garden—From the Union Steamship Company, for leave to introduce a private bill to amend its corporate act.

The following petitions were read and received: From the B. C. Permanent Loan & Savings Company, for leave to introduce a private bill to incorporate the same. From the Lightning Creek Gold Gravel & Drainage Company, for leave to introduce a private bill to amend their corporate act.

From Thomas Davis and others, for leave to introduce a private bill to incorporate the Southeast Kootenay Railway Company. From D. H. Wilson and others, for leave to introduce a private bill to incorporate the National Plate Glass Company.

Resolution. Hon. R. G. Tatlow moved the following formal resolution preparatory to the budget being brought down: "That the speech of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor at the opening of the present session be taken into consideration on Monday next."

Questions and Answers. R. J. Brown asked the chief commissioner of lands and works the following questions: 1. How many acres of land has the Columbia & Western Railway Company had crown-granted to it under its Subsidy Act of 1897? 2. Has any land been given to the company by crown grant during the year 1907?

3. If so, what quantity, and in respect of what section or sections? The chief commissioner replied as follows: 1. 794,440. 2. Yes. 3. 15,24 acres under section 147 of the Assessment Act, being a re-purchase of the right of way of the Columbia & Western railway through lot 1,612, G. I. Osoyoys district, division of Yale district, which had reverted to the crown for non-payment of taxes.

R. J. Brown asked the chief commissioner of lands and works the following questions: 1. How many licences, under the "Coal Mines Act," were issued in each electoral district during the year 1907? 2. What was received for such licences? Hon. R. F. Green replied as follows: 1. Yale 19, Skeena 85, Fernie 360, Kamloops 8, Similkameen 21, Cariboo 3, Alberni 7, Okanagan 5, total 508. 2. \$56,800.

Companies Act. On the second reading of the bill to amend the Companies Act by providing for the registration of companies' mortgages, the attorney-general said the bill was the same as that introduced last year, and was intended to make clear the method of registering. The bill passed its second reading and was committed with Chas. W. Munro in the chair. The bill was reported complete without amendment.

Supreme court declaring that the logs cut under hand loggers' license were exempt from this provision made it necessary to introduce this legislation. The present amendment he thought would have the effect of forcing the majority of the loggers of the province into the hands of the British Columbia. J. H. Hawthornthwaite agreed with the general principle of conserving manufactures in the province. It made little difference to the workingmen it was true whether he was exploited under the Stars and Stripes or in this country. There were men in the province who preferred to live here and as such it was well to conserve manufactures here.

The bill, however, would result in wiping out the hand logger. He intended, therefore, to move an amendment providing for the extension of the time for hand loggers for a few years. John Oliver referred to the judgments that had been given. The decisions of the courts was that the loggers were within the law. Yet the chief commissioner said that these "There was no denying the fact. The chief commissioner in the interpretation of the law was above the judges of this country."

If the chief commissioner had been frank he would have admitted that this was a defective law. The government was defective in carrying out the rule intended. This was but common to other measures passed by this government. But the seizures made were the logs of one particular person. He had introduced a bill which had been most outspoken in his criticisms of the government's land policy. He had also criticised severely grants of timber on the coast made under the regulations governing pulp leases.

Mr. Oliver raised the question of the export of piles, telegraph poles, etc. He said there were vast areas of timber fit only for piles. There was a good demand for these in Puget Sound. There was no demand for them in British Columbia. It was only common sense, therefore, to let this pile timber be exported to where it was of use. The government was asked to take advantage of the section giving the right to be exported under order-in-council. The government would neither allow the export of piles free of charge, nor would they allow it to be exported by collecting a tax. This was something which should be right.

Premier McBride said that it was necessary from year to year to amend the acts passed by the legislature. This was especially true of British Columbia, where important changes took place. The first practical attempt to prohibit the export of logs from British Columbia was in legislation introduced by Mr. Wells, when he was in power. The export of logs had resulted in the erection of some of the largest mills on the west coast of Vancouver Island, which would otherwise have been built at Blaine, on the other side of the line. All the government sought to do was to conserve the timber of the country to the people of the province. This legislation had resulted in reopening a large sawmill near New Westminster, which employed about 200 white men. The bill was intended to correct a little oversight in the original measure.

With respect to the pulp lands of the province, this government had not given away any land. The present government had not been responsible for the legislation. The pulp legislation passed by a previous government had been wise he thought, and eventually some pulp mills would be established. The unfavorable state of the trade for a few years past had doubtless been the cause of the delay in establishing works here.

He did not think there was any attempt by the present government to drive the hand loggers out of the business in the province. Mr. Emmerson, the lumber man referred to, had taken out a large number of hand loggers' licenses. He had been treating this in a way to constitute a breach of the privilege.

T. W. Paterson said that the lumber men were at the present time trying to get the market for their logs. He did so the best quality of timber was cut. There remained a large quantity of inferior grades. This timber was burnt. It would be of far greater benefit to allow this timber to be sent out of the country than to burn it. If these logs were burnt up. The government should be in a position to arrange matters by which this could be righted.

There were more logs brought into British Columbia from the United States than there were sent out. At the time of the seizure of the logs of Mr. Emmerson at Nanaimo, that gentleman was preparing to bring 5,000,000 feet from Blaine into British Columbia. The inferior quality of the logs, the quality of shingles manufactured in British Columbia was vastly superior to any made in the United States. It was the logs of timber there which was brought in to be saved up. He thought that at least a system of inspection might be provided for to allow of the export of timber which was not allowed to go to waste.

Mr. Macdonald thought it was a pity to have timber going to waste in British Columbia. It was too bad that this should be lost to the lumbermen, and also that the revenue to be derived from its being cut was lost to the province.

This amendment introduced was too drastic he thought. It would prevent the export of boom timber of all kinds. According to the decision of the court the other day it was nearly as good as if the logs were not cut. It was exempted by the legislature from the restriction put on those cutting timber lands. Other forms of obtaining timber lands.

If legislation could be passed permitting the cutting of inferior quality wood otherwise be wasted, so as to allow of its being exported, he thought it should be done, rather than pass such an unfavorable law as this proposed, which would prevent the export of logs which are convertible into useful trucks. The firm sell them on very easy terms, in fact, so easy that what the scale will save a farmer should pay for it in the time. We are sure it would pay any farmer to investigate the offer this firm makes. A postcard with your name and address on it sent to The Masson Campbell Co., Limited, Dept., Chatham, will bring full particulars.

not the intention of the act. The House adjourned until Monday. Notices of Motion. Hon Monday next Hon. C. Wilson to ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An act to amend the 'Bills of Sale Act.'" By R. L. Drury on Monday next: "That an order of the House be granted for a return showing the number of timber leases granted during the year 1906 on Vancouver Island, with the names of the lessees, the area leased, and the amount of bonus paid in each case."

J. H. Hawthornthwaite to move in committee of the whole on bill intituled "An act respecting the use and manufacture, within British Columbia, of timber cut on the lands of the crown," to add after the word "timber," in the fourth line of section 2, the following words: "Provided always that logs cut or heaved by bona fide hand loggers may at all times be exported."

By Mr. Munro on Tuesday next: "That an order of the House be granted for a return showing the items of expenditure in connection with the maintenance of Chilliwack dyke last year."

By C. Munro on Tuesday next: "That an order of the House be granted for a return showing the names of the school districts within the E. & N. land belt that come under the head of 'Assisted Schools,' under the School Act of last year."

That an order to move, on consideration of the report on bill (No. 12) intituled "An act to amend the Companies Act by providing for the registration of companies' mortgages," to add the following as section 5 thereof: "The company shall include 'extra-provincial company,' and any company carrying on business within this province."

Thos. Gidday passed away at the Royal Jubilee hospital on Monday. Deceased was a prominent member of the Longshoremen's Union. He was 48 years of age, and so far as known has no relatives in this country.

PERSONAL. Mr. and Mrs. R. Marpole have returned to Vancouver from a holiday tour to the south, which included a run to Honolulu, where eleven days were spent most enjoyably. Mrs. Goddard left for Los Angeles on Saturday to attend the funeral of her husband, whose death occurred in that city last week. Her son accompanied her south.

A. J. B. MacGowan, of Vancouver; Duval Moore, of San Francisco; and A. W. Geiger, of Alaska, are among those registered at the Dominion hotel. Mrs. G. Hampton left this morning for Salt Spring Island on receipt of intelligence that her mother and Mrs. Hampton, of that place, are on the sick list.

Wm. J. Roper, of Kamloops, is in the city on business. He is among the guests at the Driad hotel. THE NECESSITY OF A SCALE ON THE FARM. We believe that most farmers realize the necessity of owning a good reliable scale. Selling and buying so much by weight he must realize that a little inaccuracy in his dealer's scales means considerable loss to him. We don't believe that prosperity makes him reckless of his own interests that he cares not whether the grain buyer cheats him or gives him full value, but the average farmer figures that he cannot afford to buy a farm scale when the crop is light or prices low.

Under either condition the necessity of a farm scale is plainly evident. When prosperity smiles on the farmer a little inaccuracy in his dealer's scales means a big loss, and when light crops and low prices prevail, though his loss is less all told, he can scarcely afford to lose the amount. One of our contemporaries has figured out the cost to farmers of slight errors in the weighing of grain and stock. It shows that a scale need not be very much off balance to make a big loss for the farmer, and gives the following illustrations: "Suppose a certain farmer sells 30 hogs weighing 200 pounds each, receiving for these five cents per pound. If the scales are out of the way 1-20 it will mean a loss to him of \$15 on the lot. This same farmer sells 200 bushels of wheat at 75c. per bushel. If the scales are out 1-40 it will mean a loss to him of \$25.00. The total loss incurred would be \$40.00, enough to purchase a good set of scales to guard against such a loss. It is never an equitable proposition to measure farm produce when selling it. Hay measured in the stack is only so much guess work, although the most infallible rule is used. The same is true of grain. Some men will overrun one-fourth in weight, and the farmer who sells by measure is simply losing one bushel in every four."

These other reasons are given by our contemporary why a farmer should own a scale. "The careful, progressive farmer wants to know which portions of his farm produce the best quality of grain. This can never be told by measure, but only through weight. The feeder of just what progress his animals are making as a result of his efforts. With a set of farm scales they can be weighed regularly, thus accurately determining the gain proportional to the feed given. If the results with one kind of feed are not satisfactory he can forthwith change the feed and note the result—with scales on the farm this is not difficult, but it is almost impossible without them. At any rate, if the city of Vancouver, it is good authority that changes will be made in the matter of salary also there would be increased obligations put upon the school board and the province. The equipment necessary for the advanced work would, it is understood, be furnished by the university.

No announcement is made as to whether similar privileges will be extended to Victoria High school, which is also in affiliation with McGill University. The proportion of games in India decreased from 36 in the 1000 in 1881 to 23 in 1891, of 1891 from 67 to 33.

BLOOD IMPURITIES

Three Things Cause Them.—One Thing Cures Them. OTTAWA, ONTARIO. At Union St., Sept. 18th 1905. I have given me quite a cure to receive that "Fruit-a-tives" have entirely cured me of a skin disease. I had a dreadful rash on my face, arms and hands, the rash was red and itchy and my face and hands were fearfully swollen. I took "Fruit-a-tives" and I was very ill. I was advised to take "Fruit-a-tives" to purify the blood and I am very thankful that I took this medicine. After I had taken one box of the tablets, I was much better.

This case of Mrs. Mailhot proves one great truth—that you can't CURE pimples, blackheads, blotches, red rash and other skin diseases with salves and ointments. Simply because the disease is not with the skin but WITH THE BLOOD. The skin trouble is the RESULT of blood trouble. "Fruit-a-tives" proves this because when salves and ointments are left off—and "Fruit-a-tives" taken to purify and enrich the blood, the skin diseases are cured to stay cured.

Pimples, red rash, eczema etc., come from disease of one of three organs—liver, kidneys or stomach. It may be all three—but certainly one. And this one affects the other two. And there will be skin disease —as long as the bowels are constipated —as long as the kidneys retain urea or tissue waste —as long as the stomach does not digest food properly and the body is improperly nourished. Ointments won't cure—salves won't cure—soaps won't cure. Because the trouble is the BLOOD—not the skin. But "Fruit-a-tives" will cure—"Fruit-a-tives" do cure—because "Fruit-a-tives" PURIFY THE BLOOD.

"Fruit-a-tives" act on the liver—stimulate it to excrete more bile—and thus make the bowels move regularly every day. This rids the system of one source of blood poisoning. These famous liver tablets act on the kidneys—prevent the formation of excessive uric acid—and insure the kidneys being strong and healthy. They act on the skin—strengthen the glands and stimulate them to throw off the impurities which the blood brings to them. With bowels, liver, kidneys, stomach and skin working properly—the blood is pure and rich—and there can be no pimples or blemishes to mar the complexion.



At all druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price—50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Manufactured by FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, OTTAWA.

Dressmakers know the importance

of little things. It's the little things that make or mar the big ones. Belding's Spool Silk is one of the little things that saves dress-makers and tailors a world of trouble. Twisted evenly—spooled carefully—free of knots, kinks and weak spots. Belding's Spool Silk is the strongest, smoothest sewing silk for hand and machine work. Every shade, tint and color for all kinds of sewing. When you buy, buy BELDING'S.

M'GILL UNIVERSITY MAKING PROPOSALS. Dr. Torey is here to perfect scheme for Advanced Work in Science Department. Dr. Torey of McGill University, is in the city in connection with the scheme of that institution to provide for advanced work in the department of science in this province. Dr. Torey visited the province last year and went into the subject with the Vancouver school board. His proposition was that the university should send out to Vancouver High school two instructors in the science department who would make advanced work even up to the third year in that department. This would necessitate attending the university lectures only for the final year. An impression seemed to prevail that the work which would attract British Columbia students most generally would be that of science. The board of trustees in Vancouver were favorably inclined to the proposal, and the present visit of Dr. Torey is taken for the purpose of having the necessary changes made in the School Act to allow of this scheme being carried out. Interviews have been held with the members of the government on the subject, but final arrangements are not yet made. Dr. Torey when seen this morning said that he was not yet at liberty to say anything about the proposal he was making. The question was now under consideration, and he did not feel like making any statement on that account. The carrying out of the proposed scheme would mean extensions to the High school which would have to be borne by the city of Vancouver, it is understood, be furnished by the university.

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DESIRE CHANGES. The adjourned annual meeting of the ratepayers of Esquimalt school district was held at the schoolhouse, Lamson street, last evening. The meeting was well attended, and considerable interest was manifested in the new School Act. It was pointed out that under the new act the meeting had no power to vote money for supplies, because there is no provision for the adjournment of an annual meeting, as under the old act, it was decided to again adjourn the meeting. This part of the act seemed very unjust, as at the regular meeting on January 11th it was impossible to make up an estimate and have the ratepayers vote upon it, there being no one present capable of arriving at the cost of maintenance and improvements in the time allowed by the new act. As there was a general desire that extensive sanitary improvements should be carried out, time was requested to estimate the cost. The meeting last evening strongly condemned the School Act in regard to the duties of the school trustees in furnishing the government with a list of people liable for assessment on personal property and income. The provisions for calling a special meeting for voting money were also condemned, it now being necessary to secure the signature of a majority of the ratepayers and to then give a ten days' notice. It was stated, however, that good authority that changes will be made in the new act, and a committee of seven was appointed to wait upon the minister of education so as to have the grievances complained of rectified, and to make recommendations for the improvement of the act. The feeling of the meeting was testified as to the amount required for school expenses, and it was thought that \$2,500 would be sufficient, including the much needed sanitary improvements. It was also thought the trustees should be allowed to increase the salary of some of the teachers if they thought better results could be obtained by so doing.

THE LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE CITY gave a smoker Friday evening at the Victoria Hotel. The smoker was given by the Liberal-Conservative members of the government. The smoker was given by the Liberal-Conservative members of the government. The smoker was given by the Liberal-Conservative members of the government.

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Local News

The ship Weathered from the Fraser coast to sea-to-day by the steamer Barra. Considerable anxiety has been caused by the long passage between the Barra and Vancouver. The Barra, from San Francisco, arrived at Vancouver on Wednesday. The vessel that brought a cargo from Japan to Vancouver.

The death of S. M. Curran in Los Angeles. The late Mr. Goddard, known architect, the fourth son of the Goddard, of Birmingham, wife, four sons, one daughter, one in Atlin and Stoke, and two daughters.

According to a New York dispatch a Chinese laborer, a skirt of the city police on Tuesday night on board a tug which to the lazaretto on D'Arcy given a liberal supply of outfit of clothing, blankets, and other necessities, and sent to a careful medical attention.

London says: "Lieutenant Smyth has been appointed to the Pacific station, re-commissioned as a very duty." Lieutenant Smyth, who was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, passed through the naval school ship officers, at Portsmouth, in blue in January, 1907, and was promoted to his present rank on the 1st of the month.

A transfer of interest in the business of Charles S. Sargent, formerly of Grand Island, has been purchased by the well known grocery & Hall, 55 Yates street, Victoria, by a Victoria boy, resident of the Capital, and will be welcomed by numerous friends of his in those days. Mr. Sargent is to be retiring from the business.

Officers were elected at a meeting of the Victoria Institute held in the 34 house on Tuesday evening. W. Gale re-elected, W. F. Loveland, treasurer, Chas. E. King (electors Messrs. F. Quill Nicholson, T. A. Bryce, G. S. Sargent, W. R. Shonland, J. Erskine; A. G. Snelling and G. M. Gate to Central Institute Michael.

The funeral of E. Eberts, whose death occurred evening at St. Joseph place on Friday afternoon, left his residence at the residence of his family, 100 St. James street, at 2 o'clock. Rev. P. J. Rev. A. J. Stanley and services. The attendance was many friends of the family, and a large number of the pall-bearers were: Flumenfelt, E. Crow, B. Jones, W. J. Taylor, G. O. Graham.

The organ recital will place on Friday evening at John's church will be in choir stalls which have in the church. G. Jennie, president at the organ, and he is to be assisted by prominent singers. For Ladies' Chancel Guild has working to raise funds. Mrs. Burns is the fund-raiser, which were made. Weller Bros. are of fine brass, with ends of the fern, and red Australian lars. The whole effect is

A gallery practice of students was held on the morning, from 2 o'clock to 4 o'clock, for the first time in 1907. A small prize, Master Gunner Mulcahy score made. This was Taylor with a score of 23 possible 25. The other scores as follows: Cadet Taylor, 20; Act. Br. Wilby, 18; Mrs. 20; Act. Br. Scott, 18; G. Cadet A. Boggs, 14; 15; Cadet H. Boggs, 14; Cadet Dickson, 14; Cadet Bamber, 13; Corp. Cadet Walter Barton, 12; 12.

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SUTTON'S WE HAVE BEEN AGRICULTURE FOR THE BEST SEEDS AND LARGE AND COMPREHENSIVE STOCK ON THE WEST. BRACKMAN - KFER CO. 125 Government St.

Local News.

The ship Weatherfield, lumber laden from the Fraser river, is being towed to sea to-day by the tug Lorne.

The steamer Barracotta, for which considerable anxiety has been felt because of the rough passage she was making between Tacoma and San Francisco, arrived at her destination on Wednesday.

The death of S. May Goddard occurred in Los Angeles on the 19th inst. The late Mr. Goddard was a well-known architect of Victoria.

According to a New Westminster dispatch a Chinese leper, found on the outskirts of the city by the provincial police on Tuesday night, was conveyed to Vancouver on Thursday and placed on board a tug which transported him to the lazaretto on D'Arcy Island.

At Gordon Head on the 24th inst. there will be a Burns' concert, for which an excellent programme has been arranged.

The death occurred Sunday of Emma Augusta Lind Muir, wife of Archibald Muir, of this city. Deceased was a native of Sweden, and 23 years of age.

News comes from Nanaimo that the upper seam at the Departure Bay mine has been struck. Such a thing was not expected for a month or six weeks hence.

The book and stationery business formerly carried on by O. B. Ormond at 94 Government street has been taken over by a new company, to be known as the Standard Stationery Co.

The organ recital which is to take place on Friday evening at the St. John's church will be in aid of the new choir stalls which have just been placed in the church.

The Liberal-Conservative Club of this city gave a smoker Friday night, inviting members of the government and Conservative members of the legislature who are in the city.

persist in the work they had in hand, especially with a view to capturing the young men. A number of others addressed the gathering.

The first cargo of lumber loaded at Nanaimo for many years is that just put on board the American schooner Charles E. Holmes, which will clear for Mexico to-morrow.

The first meeting of the new school board will be held on Wednesday evening next, when the lately elected trustees will be duly inducted.

A general meeting of No. 1 Company Association will be held at the drill hall on Tuesday evening.

A largely attended and impressive service was held in the James Bay Methodist church Sunday night in connection with the special meetings.

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COMMISSIONER'S LABORS DRAWING TO CLOSE

Final Session Expected on Thursday—Six Children Still to be Examined by Judge Lappman.

(From Monday's Daily.) The commission appointed to investigate the South Park school drawing trust has practically concluded its labors.

There have been many reports in circulation during the past few days in respect to the nature of the testimony given by the children privately before Commissioner Lappman.

When asked regarding the matter to-day, Commissioner Lappman expressed the opinion that there could be no reason for making a mystery of the thing.

THE NEW COUNCIL FORMALLY SWORN

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN READY FOR BUSINESS

Number of Appeals Feared in Full Court—Adjournment Taken Until Monday.

On Saturday before Judge Lappman the Mayor and aldermen recently elected took their respective oaths of office.

The council for 1906 is, therefore, duly installed in office, and will be ready for the transaction of business on Monday evening.

The full court has adjourned until Monday. Friday the appeal in Pine Creek Power Co. vs. Gunes was heard.

Mr. Cunningham was quite right, says Dr. Fletcher, in compelling fulfilment of the oranges; the precaution was a wise step to take.

"This discovery settles for all time the necessity of inspecting citrus fruit. If the scale were on orange peelings, scattered abroad, and the temperature favorable, there is no reason why breeding should not begin.

PROVINCIAL NEWS VANCOUVER. Rev. A. J. McGillivray, M. A., will be inducted to the pastorate of St. John's Presbyterian church, Vancouver, on Friday.

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Rev. A. J. McGillivray, M. A., will be inducted to the pastorate of St. John's Presbyterian church, Vancouver, on Friday.

Because of the rapid increase in the school population, it has been found necessary to open a new room in connection with the Dawson school.

The trades and labor council at the half-yearly meeting elected the following officers: President, J. H. McVety; recording secretary, A. G. Perry; secretary, S. J. Goddard.

It is expected that within a few weeks Commissioner Lappman will have completed his finding.

NEW WESTMINSTER. Joseph Gerard, an employee of the Fraser river sawmills, who was injured several days ago, died at the Royal Columbia hospital on Friday afternoon.

As a result of shock, caused by a fall, Mrs. Kobayashi, chief secretary to the director-general of Japanese government railways, is spending a few days in this city.

REFVELSTOKE. A shocking accident occurred on the C. P. R. line on January 14th, resulting in the death of brakeman Berger.

VERNON. The bank employees of the city have formed a hockey club, the officers being: President, G. A. Henderson; secretary, E. Smith; captain, H. C. Wright.

HE MENT EVERY WORD HE SAID. EX-REEVE'S RHEUMATISM CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Was So Crippled That He Could Hardly Get Around and Could Get No Relief From Doctors or Medicines.

It was the inflammatory kind of Rheumatism I had and it crippled me so that I could hardly get around to do my work in my store.

David Spencer Ltd. WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

ANOTHER WEEK OF JANUARY BARGAINS

50 Pieces various kinds of White and Dress Muslins, Monday 18 cents yard. Many worth double and more.



Another Week of Suit Selling

The balance of our stock of SUITS, other than Fit-Rite, that have been \$10 and \$12.50, come down in price now to

\$5.00

That is a remarkably low price for dependable qualities but we are straightening stock and some lucky men will get the benefit.

There's considerable variety for choice.

Dressing Gowns (Ladies) \$8.00 and \$10.00 values. Monday, \$5.00 each.

Another Week of January Bargains in the Cloak Dept.

Ladies' light fitting jackets, short lengths, \$10.00 value, for \$2.50.

Costumes on Sale Monday at \$5 each

Spencer's oatmeal soap, 50c. doz. Windsor Magazine (1906), bound, 90c. each.

Only a Few Furs Left and Selling at Ridiculous Prices

Blouses \$1.00 and \$1.25 flannelette ones for 50c.

Silk Waists at \$2.50

Writing Pads NOTE SIZE. (Ruled, with blotter), January sale price, 5c.

Kid Gloves For boys and girls; \$1.00 value. January sale price, 50c. pair.

More Shoes Sold This January Than Ever Before

A few days only to procure wonderful values in the January sale.

Women's \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50 Shoes

Winter and summer weights. Every pair that we intend to clear out this January to be put out for sale this week.

Children's Gloves (Wool) (Small sizes only). Regular, 20c. pair. January sale price, 5c.

C. P. R. WILL LABEL THE M. TURNER FOR SALVAGE CLAIM AGAINST SCHOONER

How Vessel Was Recued by the Queen City—An Eventful Voyage.

The C. P. R. Company intend libelling the American schooner M. Turner, rescued by the steamer Queen City on the 18th inst.

The M. Turner is a four-master of 763 tons, owned by Mathews, of Benicia, and built in 1902.

anchored for the night. Next morning the steamer returned to the distressed schooner and was carefully guided through the intricate channel among the islands.

The finding of this vessel, the picking up of the crew of the lost King David and the death of one of the survivors are but parts of a chapter of incidents which occurred during the voyage of the Queen City.

The M. Turner is a four-master of 763 tons, owned by Mathews, of Benicia, and built in 1902.

who intends to take the vessel in tow of the steamer Zealandia from San Francisco to New York, is well known in Victoria.

The vessel was at one time operated on the Seattle-Victoria route by the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company.

CHILDHOOD INDIGESTION. Nothing is more common in childhood than indigestion.

Nothing is more common in childhood than indigestion. Nothing is more dangerous to proper growth, more weakening to the constitution, or more likely to pave the way to dangerous disease.

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR KAIEN ISLAND

The Initial Letter Produced Asking For Town-site on Behalf of Parties Who Were to Form Company.

In the legislature Thursday afternoon some additional papers were brought down dealing with the Kaien Island land grant in compliance with the resolution introduced by John Oliver a few days ago. The members of the government in their present fit of self examination for the all the advantages which Providence, the federal government and the industry of the people of the province, have contributed to bring to the various industries, also returned themselves on having brought down papers purporting to be a full return without being asked for it. This readiness to bring down papers was in itself sufficient to prompt a suspicion that all was not right. Now additional papers have been produced. The correspondence seems yet to be incomplete, accounted for apparently from the fact that considerable of the negotiations between the government and E. V. Bodwell, K. C., was by word of mouth.

Among the correspondence brought down yesterday is a letter dated January, 1904, from E. V. Bodwell to the chief commissioner of lands and works for the government and the industry of the people of the province, have contributed to bring to the various industries, also returned themselves on having brought down papers purporting to be a full return without being asked for it. This readiness to bring down papers was in itself sufficient to prompt a suspicion that all was not right. Now additional papers have been produced. The correspondence seems yet to be incomplete, accounted for apparently from the fact that considerable of the negotiations between the government and E. V. Bodwell, K. C., was by word of mouth.

The last papers brought down show that the government knew perfectly well when the negotiations were begun Mr. Bodwell was not representing the Grand Trunk Pacific directly, but speculators who proposed to form themselves into a company, at the same time agreeing that the townsite acquired would have to be made over to the Grand Trunk Pacific, or revert to the province again.

There are no papers produced to show that any change took place in the arrangement before the agreement was entered into in May, 1904. The proposition made by Mr. Bodwell that his client, who would later organize themselves into a company, should be given 10,000 acres of land would be taken up by any basis which they might choose, appears therefore to have been acted upon, and the agreement of the May following may be taken as carrying out the proposition made.

The government intent, would seem, was perfectly willing to give the land to a group of men who had come into possession of the fact of what was likely to be the result of the railway, for the sum of \$10,000. These men in turn might make what terms they pleased with the railway company, demanding \$40,000 or more, as they saw fit.

The letter of Mr. Bodwell of January, 1904, is as follows:

Victoria, B.C., January 19th, 1904.

Sir:—The question of the location of the western terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific is one which will very soon engage the attention of the government. I am instructed by certain clients to lay before you the following points for your consideration:

It is of the greatest importance that the terminus should be located on land of such a character that the government, on behalf of the people of the province, will derive a direct benefit under those sections of the Land Act which allow the holder to retain title of any land granted, which may, after a grant, be used as a townsite. Tuck Inlet is known to be a favorable location for a harbor and terminal purposes. The inlet is covered by an Indian reserve on which a possible site for a terminus can be found, namely, the east shore of Dignity Island. If that spot should be selected by the government, the arrangement will be made entirely with the Dominion government and no direct benefit will be obtained by the Province.

If a terminus is located at Port Simpson, the same result will be obtained, as the land is held by private owners, and the greater number of the locations are dated prior to April 17th, 1856, and, therefore, the government will have no interest in the townsite established.

It is possible, however, to so arrange matters that the terminus can be located on unoccupied crown lands, and in the circumstances I propose the following for your consideration:

Under section 39, chapter 113, of the Land Act, the government in council is authorized to make free grants of unoccupied crown lands for any purpose of public advantage. From inquiries which I have caused to be made I understand that a tract of suitable land can be obtained from the crown lands surrounding Tuck Inlet, on the Tsimp-shien Peninsula, which are now covered by a reserve. I suggest that my clients form a company to acquire these lands—say, 1000 acres including foreshore and water front, in blocks of not less than half a mile square; a grant of the lands to be made by the crown to the company, and the latter undertaking to negotiate with the Grand Trunk Pacific for the establishment of their western terminus, subject to the following conditions:

1. The company will pay to the government the sum of \$1 per acre for the land as soon as the survey of the same has been completed.
2. If the company shall fail to secure the establishment of the western terminus on the site selected within twelve months from the date of the grant, the

stances, and also considering the fact that the government will own a very considerable interest in the rest of the townsite, it seems to us that it would be reasonable to convey an undivided three-quarters to the company. It should also be remembered that it will be the expenditure of their money and their enterprise which will give these lands any value to the government, or to the public generally.

We have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servants,
(Sgd.) BODWELL & LAWSON.
The Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B. C.

A letter in reply to this from the government has been brought down, which intimates that while the government was not prepared to enter into such an agreement until the Dominion government had dealt with the question, yet the opinion was expressed that if the land in question was needed by the company it should have the first chance to acquire it.

SOLDIERS REPULSED.

Forced to Retire by Mob in Crete—Two Rioters Killed.

Rome, Jan. 19.—A dispatch from Crete, says that grave disorders have occurred in the Italian zone. At Giropoli the partisans entered a hall where voting for the administrative elections was in progress and tried to break the ballot boxes. Italian soldiers who were in the hall, fired, killing two and wounding several. The rioters were reinforced, the soldiers were compelled to retire. Similar disturbances are reported from other parts of the island.

PURCHASE OF OAK BAY GOLF LINKS

VICTORIA CLUB HAS SECURED PROPERTY Approximately Fifty Thousand Dollars Involved in the Transfer—Many Improvements Contemplated.

There was a most important development at Thursday's meeting of the Victoria Golf Club held at the Driad Hotel. It was decided to purchase all that property embraced by the present Oak Bay golf links, with an additional thirty acres, in order to permit the extension of the course, the present one being somewhat small. The entire area includes about 100 acres. It is a part of the Pemberton estate, and it is one of the prettiest sites on the coast.

The gathering at which this question was debated proved exceedingly noisy, there being considerable dissension as to the best policy to pursue, in view of the circumstances. It was known that a syndicate, presumably backed by the C. P. R., with J. S. Dennis, the land commissioner acting as agent, was negotiating for the purchase of the links, making immediate action imperative if it was desired to retain possession. For some time no definite decision could be reached, but towards the close the atmosphere cleared as a way out of the difficulty became apparent. It was determined to purchase the 100 acres mentioned at a cost of approximately \$50,000. Besides this there will be considerable expense attached to clearing the additional property, installing "greens" and in other ways arranging for making it a part of the present links.

It is proposed to undertake quite a number of improvements. The first step, of course, will be that already mentioned. The arrangement of the links, making immediate action imperative if it was desired to retain possession. For some time no definite decision could be reached, but towards the close the atmosphere cleared as a way out of the difficulty became apparent. It was determined to purchase the 100 acres mentioned at a cost of approximately \$50,000. Besides this there will be considerable expense attached to clearing the additional property, installing "greens" and in other ways arranging for making it a part of the present links.

GROWTH OF LOCAL FRUIT INDUSTRY

A REVIEW OF THE TRADE DURING LAST YEAR

Encouraging Outlook For the Apple and Strawberry Export Business From Victoria.

The following article has been prepared for the Times by H. F. Pullen: It has been estimated by some that the orchards of this district are increasing at the rate of about one million trees a year, and that in consequence there will be a decided advance in the fruit market with a corresponding drop in prices below the profit line. In order to find out if such a result is likely to follow the present development of the industry, and also to get an idea of the past season's output, an interview was obtained with Mr. Arthur Brechley, local manager for F. R. Stewart & Co., who in substance said as follows:

"This last season nine full carloads of large fruit, such as apples, pears, plums and prunes were shipped from Victoria to Manitoba, and the new provinces. Besides these smaller shipments were made regular, amounting in all to at least fifteen carloads. Then there was the local demand, which would amount to about three carloads. Although this may not be that first sight of the small crop of apples, Bartlett pears and prunes there was an increase of about fifteen per cent. over last year's shipments."

The strawberry crop last year was not much more than half the average yield, but the output of the district was one hundred and forty thousand pounds or seven carloads. A large part of this was consumed locally, but enough were shipped to keep the Eastern buyers in mind of the superior flavor of the Victoria berry.

Mr. Brechley is hopeful that growers will raise more of the variety known as Clark's seedling, as they are the best shippers as well as the finest flavored berry on the market. The Magoon, he said, is good, but does not keep anything like as long as the former, while the Sharpless is useless except for local consumption.

During the season the packing and grading has been very much improved, but even yet there is room for improvement in many cases. The improvement is due to the strict enforcement of the rules of the Dominion and provincial. There is still a good deal of grumbling at the severity of the inspectors, but it is necessary to be severe if we are to keep our reputation in packing and grading means the loss of the fruit of which would be that Victoria would cease to be a shipping point.

Upper British Columbia is entering into the business in competition with the growers of this coast, and has doubtless been seduced by the Admiralty for the long cruise because of her adaptability for the work. The Cambrian is a similar vessel.

The presence of those ships will go a long way to promote that confidence generally which the navy from Esquimalt was withdrawn, namely, that the Admiralty while introducing such a radical change would inaugurate a policy that would in a measure compensate Victoria for the loss of the Cambrian. It is not stated for what length of time the ships will remain on the Pacific.

It is thought that the Admiralty would not dispatch a couple of cruisers so great a distance, unless they sustained it for a few months. In the absence of all information bearing on the subject it is difficult to understand the significance of the vessels coming.

The King David was an iron vessel of 2,068 tons register, and was built in Glasgow in 1894. The vessel, which was 275 feet long, 42 feet beam and 24 feet depth of hold, was owned by John A. Walker & Co., Ltd., of Victoria. The vessel was at the disposal of the Admiralty, and was used by the Admiralty as a transport vessel. The vessel was at the disposal of the Admiralty, and was used by the Admiralty as a transport vessel.

WILL CRUISE IN PACIFIC OCEAN

WARSHIPS WILL LEAVE ENGLAND SHORTLY

H. M. S. Flora and Cambrian to be Reported Will Visit This Coast.

The Naval and Military Record in a recent issue reports that H. M. S. Flora and Cambrian will leave England for an extended cruise in the Pacific. Esquimalt is not mentioned in this connection, but that that port is the objective point of the cruisers can hardly be gainsaid. The Record states that the ships will touch at a number of the islands and stations in the Pacific at one time regularly visited, but which have for the past year or so been cut out of the naval programme. The Flora is a ship familiar to Victorians, having served out one or more commissions on this coast, and has doubtless been selected by the Admiralty for the long cruise because of her adaptability for the work. The Cambrian is a similar vessel.

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KING DAVID LOST ON WEST COAST

Was Wrecked Near Nootka--Queen City Rescues Eighteen of Crew--Remainder Believed Drowned.

One more of the big fleet of carriers has found her doom on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The King David, which sailed from Salinas Cruz about 110 days ago, and which has been given up for lost by the underwriters for some time past, plied upon Bajo point, above Nootka Sound, on the 13th of December last.

The fact that no tidings of the loss of the vessel have been received until today is due to the remoteness of the point at which she met destruction. To this fact, too, is attributed indirectly the lamentable fact that in addition to the big vessel herself, seven of her crew have from present indications lost their lives in the breakers which sweep along that coast.

The crew did not perish at the time the vessel struck, all of them getting ashore safely and making temporary preparations for their protection until the arrival of a ship or some settlers would liberate them from their position. They remained about a week on the beach, subsisting, as far as can be learned on the food brought from the doomed vessel, and on the 23rd it was decided that an effort should be made to obtain assistance from another quarter. As a result six men, under the command of the chief officer, A. Wallstrom, set off in one of the ship's boats for Cape Beale, on the self-imposed task of seeking succor for their comrades and ship mates.

It now a month since they set out, and the fact that they have not yet been reported from any point along the coast would seem to indicate that they were not only unsuccessful, but that they perished in the attempt to reach the settlements.

Meanwhile their eighteen comrades maintained watch on the beach, floating signals by day and lighting fires by night to attract the attention of any vessel which happened to pass that way.

On the 15th their long vigil was rewarded, as their signals were descried by Captain Townsend, of the Queen City, bound on her long trip from Victoria to Cape Scott. It did not take Capt. Townsend long to get his boats over the side and off to the rescue of the shipwrecked mariners.

Unfortunately succor to the poor fellows, although they were almost too late, as one of their number, a sail maker named Donald McLeod, succumbed to illness, presumably the result of exposure on the day following his rescue.

The first officer, who is believed to have perished, with the six men composing his crew, hailed from Oxford, New Zealand. The names of the others were not contained in the brief dispatch received by the Times late this afternoon from its West Coast correspondent.

The King David, as stated, is about 110 days old, and overdue from Salinas Cruz. The vessel's destination was either Port Townsend or the Royal Roads. Not once since the 1st day of October in last year had any tidings come from the big vessel, and shipping men were becoming daily more and more convinced that one of two fates had overtaken the big craft, and that she would never be heard from again.

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to her is believed to be due the fact that the M. Turner, of San Francisco, is not also a wreck on the West Coast along with the King David.

On the 18th of January, two days after performing the deed of mercy chronicled above, the Queen City sighted the M. Turner, with her sails blown to shreds, and evidently helpless in the seas which was running, and which together with the set of the tides and currents would probably have soon plied her on the beach.

Capt. Townsend lost no time in passing a line across her and towing her into comparative safety in Clamish harbor, where she will probably await instructions from her agents or owners, if unable to repair the loss to her sails.

The M. Turner is owned by Matthews of Benicia. She is a four-masted, built in 1902, and her tonnage is 763 tons. The schooner was found presumably from down coast to the Sound.

An special dispatch to the Times from Bamfield tells of the arrival there on Friday of the steamer Queen City with additional particulars of the wreck of the King David.

This dispatch also gives the names of the officer and seamen who set out for Cape Beale in order to obtain assistance. The missing men follow: CHIEF OFFICER WOLLSTEIN, J. ROGERS, P. A. SORRENSEN, H. G. RAY, JOHN PODA, EVAN JONES, MARTIN PEDERSEN.

Following is the dispatch received by the Times: "Steamer Queen City arrived from the West Coast to-day with further news of the wreck of the King David, which was found from Salinas Cruz to Port Townsend in the last. Capt. Davidson and 17 of the crew are on board.

"The captain reports his vessel was close to Nootka Sound on the night of the 13th of December in clear weather. Dirty weather came up during the night which drove them inshore, where they anchored until the gale of the 15th of December, when, in spite of all efforts, they were driven on to Bajo reefs, where she now rests, her bow nearly torn away by the rocks. Though high and dry she will probably be a total loss.

"On the 15th of December Capt. Davidson dispatched Chief Officer Wollstein and six seamen, J. Rogers, P. A. Sorensen, H. G. Ray, John Poda, Evan Jones and Martin Pedersen, to try and make Cape Beale lighthouse for assistance, but up to date they have not been heard from anywhere along the coast.

"The crew landed safely with all provisions, and have been living in huts on shore until picked up by the Queen City.

"Though the Queen City has passed this position twice since the date of the wreck, on account of dirty weather the vessel could not be seen, and the crew having used all their rockets, were unable to signal to the steamer.

"This was the first trip with Capt. Davidson as master of the vessel, and he feels the loss very keenly.

"Sailmaker Donald McLeod died on board the Queen City from the effects of exposure, and was buried at Quatsino.

"The Queen City succeeded in rescuing from a dangerous position near Kyuquot the American four-masted M. Turner, which was within fifty feet of the wreck, and the vessel could not be seen, and the crew having used all their rockets, were unable to signal to the steamer.

"The M. Turner was towed her into safety. How the M. Turner got into the position amongst the reefs without having been torn to pieces is a miracle. It will be some days before the M. Turner can be repaired and ready for sea. The sails and rigging having suffered terribly."

CHAPTER IX.

The grim and dusty empty house seemed to lead here by a deeper path that there was any dust floor, which seemed as seeing that elsewhere powdered with it an brown shavings hung a smiled approvingly at pointed the fact out to "Do you note and "No," David said, "stop! The two side-bay windows are close the same vivid crimson centre window. And the walls are exactly the faint discoloration by a perfect facsimile."

"In fact, this is the in the other night. "No," David said, "the impossible! Steel blind may be an accident fading of the distemper generally, but we are all capable of which we shall arrive here."

"Can we arrive at the door with patience?" "Exactly what I was noticed an old pair of a sitting room. Would ing them against the me."

"David complied readily was growing credulous in spite of himself. At length he placed the steps light" and mounted to the house, not a shape and formed in w "Now then," Bell said this pocketknife, apply the light-hand lower form of the 8 to the "David," I shall be prised if the quarter come away from the light, leaving the rest tact. Very gently, please to convince yourself, it comes away because it not because the pressure it. Now then."

The point of the kn used the edge of the segment of the low ped into Steel's hand, the edges of the cement fingers. As yet the foot of the house was not "Go out into the room the faintest," Bell said. David complied eagerly of surprise escaped David. The change was Instead of the figures 29 now the change to 219-ferent 3. But one that the present, the way it main a mystery. But it furniture here, or this hall would not have been swept and garnished in the house to the same condition. If my eyes don't I can see two fresh nail the archway leading to those nails hung the of the house some taken necessary. Are you still as to the house where "remarkable adventure?" the confess that my fatherly when I was a child. "But about the furniture my telephone call from town house? And about taking place in the house to the same condition. If my eyes don't I can see two fresh nail the archway leading to those nails hung the of the house some taken necessary. 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The Crimson Blind

By FRED. M. WHITE

CHAPTER IX.—(Continued.)

The grim and dusty desolation of an empty house seemed to be supplemented here by a deeper desolation. Not that there was any dust on the ground floor, which seemed a singular thing seeing that elsewhere the boards were powdered with it, and fastoons of brown cobwebs hung everywhere. Bell smiled approvingly as David Steel pointed the fact out to him.

"Do you note another singular point?" the former asked. "I—stop! The two side-shutters in the bay windows are closed, and there is the same vivid crimson blind in the centre window. And the self-color of the walls is exactly the same. The faint discoloration by the fireplace is a perfect facsimile."

"In fact, this is the room you were in the other night," Bell said, quietly. "Impossible!" Bell said, thoughtfully. "The blind may be an accident, so might the fading of the distemper. But the furniture, the engravings, the fittings generally—"

"We all capable of an explanation, which I shall arrive at with patience," Bell said, thoughtfully. "Can we arrive at the number over the door with patience?"

"Exactly what I was coming to," Bell said. "I have been in the back sitting room. Would you mind placing them against the fanlight for me?"

"David complied readily enough. He was growing credulous and interested in spite of himself. At Bell's instigation he placed the steps before the fanlight and mounted them. Over his head were the figures 218 in elongated shape and formed in white porcelain.

"Now then," Bell said, slowly. "Take this pocket-knife, apply the blade to the right-hand lower half of the bottom of the 8—to half the small o, in fact—and I shall be extremely surprised if the number section doesn't come away from the glass of the fanlight, leaving the rest of the figure intact. Very gently, please. I want you to convince yourself that the piece comes away because it is loosed, and not because the pressure has cracked it. Now then."

"The point of the knife was hardly under the edge of the porcelain before the segment of the lower circle dropped into Steel's hand. He could feel the edges of the cement sticking to his fingers. As yet the full force of the discovery was not apparent to him.

"Go out into the road and look at the fanlight," Bell directed. "A sharp cry of surprise escaped him as he looked up. The change was apparent. Instead of the figures 218 he could read the number 219. He fairly fairly content— but one that would have passed muster without criticism by ninety-nine people out of a hundred.

"With a strong light behind the figures the clumsy 9 would never have been noticed at all. The very simplicity and ingenuousness of the scheme was its safeguard.

"I should like to have the address of the man who thought that out," David said, dryly.

"Yes, I fancy that you are dealing with quite clever people," Bell replied. "And now I have shown you how utterly you have been deceived over the number we will go a little farther. In the present, the way in which the furniture trick was worked must remain a mystery. But there has been furniture here, or this room and the hall would not have been so carefully swept and garnished whilst the rest of the house remains in so dirty a condition. If my eyes don't deceive me I can see two fresh nails driven into the archway leading to the back hall. On those nails hung the curtain that prevented you seeing more than was necessary. Are you still incredulous as to the house where you had your remarkably adventure?"

"I confess that my faith has been seriously shaken," David admitted. "But about the furniture? And about my adventure taking place in the very next house to the one taken by him and Brighton? And about Miss Gates' agitation when she learnt my identity? Do you call them coincidences?"

"No, I don't," Bell said, promptly. "They are merely evident facts. The folks taking advantage of an excellent strategic position. I said just now that it was an important point that Mr. Gates had merely taken the next door furnished. But we shall come to that side of the theory in due course. Have you any other objection to urge?"

"One more, and I have finished for the present," Bell came here the other night—provided of course that did come here—immediately upon my entering the dining-room the place was brilliantly illuminated. Now, directly the place was void the supply of electric current would be cut off at the meter. So far as I can judge, some two or three units must have been consumed during my visit. There could not be many less than ten lights burning for an hour. Now, those units must show on the meter. Can you read an electric meter?"

"My dear fellow, there is nothing easier."

"Then let us go down into the basement and settle the matter. There is pretty sure to be a card on the meter made up to the day when the last tenant went out. See, the supply is cut off now."

As Steel spoke he snapped down the hall switch and no result came. Down in the basement by the area door stood the meter. Both switches were turned off, but on Bell pressing them down Steel was enabled to light the passage.

"There's the card," Bell exclaimed. "Made up to 25th June, 1895, since when the house has been void. Just a minute whilst I read the meter. Yes, that's right. According to this the card on your hand, provided that the light has not been used since the index was taken, should read at 1521. What do you make of the card?"

"1522," David cried. "Which means eleven units since the meter was last taken. In fact, you like to put it from your point of view, eleven units used the night that I came here. You are quite right, Bell. You have practically convinced me that I have been inside the real 219 for the first time to-day. And yet the more one probes the mystery the more astounding does it become. . . . What do you propose to do next?"

"I find out the name of the last tenant or owner," Bell suggested. "I don't cover what the two houses were used for when they were occupied by one person. Also ascertain why on earth the owners are willing to let a house like this sit in this situation for a sum like £80 per annum. Let us go and take the keys back to the agents."

"Steel was nothing loth to find himself in the fresh air again. Some progress had been made like the opening of a chess match between masters, and yet the more Steel thought of it the more muddled and bewildered did he become. No complicated tangle in the way of a plot had ever been anything like the skein this was.

"I'm like a child in your hands," he said. "I'm a blind man on the end of a string; a man dazed with wine in a labyrinth. And if ever I help a woman again—"

He paused as he caught sight of Ruth Gates' lovely face through the window of No. 219. Her features were tinged with melancholy; there was a look of distress and a feeling of compassion in her glorious eyes. She slipped back as Steel bowed, and the rest of his speech was lost in a sigh.

CHAPTER X.

The House of the Silent Sorrow.

A bell tolled mournfully with a slow, swinging cadence like a passing bell. On winter nights, as he passed the House of the Silent Sorrow, coughed the doleful clanging to the boom that carries the criminal from the cell to the scaffold. Every night all the year round the little valley of Longean echoed to that mournful clang. Perhaps it was for this reason, that a dining-room, which was placed as the House of the Silent Sorrow.

For seven years this had been going on now, until nobody but strangers noticed it. From half-past seven till eight o'clock that hideous bell rang its swinging, melancholy note. Why it was nobody could possibly tell. No body in the village had ever been beyond the great rusty gates leading to a dark d'ry of Scotch firs, though one small boy bolder than the rest had once climbed the lichen-strewn stone wall and penetrated the thick underground beyond. Hence he had returned, with white face and staring eyes, with the information that great wild dogs dwelt in the thickets. Subsequently the village poacher confirmed this information. He was not exactly loquacious on the subject, but merely hinted that the grounds of Longean Grange were not satisfactory for naturalists with a predatory disposition.

Indeed, on moonlight nights those apocryphal hounds were heard to bay and whimper. A shepherd who late one spring night averred that he had seen two of them fighting. But nobody could say anything as nobody knew anything about the people at Longean Grange. The place had been shut up for a long time, and was understood to be in Chancery, when the announcement went forth that a distant relative of the family had arranged to live there in future.

"The house of the Grange was like nobody could say. She had arrived late one night accompanied by a niece, and from that moment she had never been beyond the house. None of the large staff of servants ever left the grounds unless it was to quit altogether, and then they were understood to leave at night with a large bonus in money as a recompense for their promise to evacuate Sussex without delay. Everything was ordered by telephone from Brighton, and left at the porter's lodge. The porter was a stranger, also he was deaf and exceedingly ill-tempered, so that long since eyes had abandoned the hope of getting anything out of him. If so it rational human being they saw from the Grange occasionally, a big man with an exceedingly benevolent face and mild, large, blue eyes—a man full of Christian kindness and given to largesse to the village boys. The big gentleman went by the name of "Mr. Charles," and was understood to have a lot of pigeons of which he was exceedingly fond. But who "Mr. Charles" was, or how he got that name, it would have puzzled the wisest head of the village to tell.

And, yet, but for the mighty clamor of the hideous bell and that belt of wildness that surrounded it, Longean Grange was a cheerful-looking house enough. Any visitor emerging from the drive would have been delighted with it. For the lawns were trim and truly kept, the beds were bright green with flowers, the creepers over the Grange were not allowed to riot too extravagantly. And yet the strange haunting of fear was there. Now and again a huge black and white wolf sprang from the coppice growth, and a long, rumbling growl came from between a double row of white teeth. For the dogs were no fiction, they lived and bred in the town or twenty acres of coppice round the house, where they were fed regularly and regularly thrashed without mercy if they showed in the garden. Perhaps they looked,

Blood Poison

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WEAVER'S SYRUP

Cures them permanently.

Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

more fierce and truculent than they really were, being Cuban bloodhounds, but they gave a weird color to the place and lent it new terror to the simple folk around.

The bell was swinging dolefully over the stable-curtain; it rang out its passing note till the clock struck eight and then mercifully ceased. At the same moment precisely as she had done so, then the last seven years the lady of the house descended the broad, black oak staircase to the hall. A butler of the old-fashioned type bowed to her and announced that the dinner was ready. He might have been a butler of an archbishop from his mien and deportment, yet his evening dress was seedy and shiny to the last degree, his patent leather boots had long lost their lustre, his linen was terribly frayed and yellow. Two footmen in livery stood in the hall. They might have been superns playing on the boards of a travelling theatre, their once smartly cut and trimmed coats hung raggedly upon them.

As to the lady, who was tall and handsome, with dark eyes and features contrasting strangely with hair as white as the frost on a winter's landscape, there was far-away, strained look in the dark eyes, as if they were ever night and day looking for something, something that would be found. In herself the lady was clean and wholesome enough, but her evening dress of black silk and lace was dripping fragments, the lace was in rags upon her bosom, though there were diamonds of great value in her white hair.

And here, strangely allied, were wealth and direst poverty; the whole place was filled with rare and costly things, pictures, statuary, china; the floors were covered with thick carpets, and yet everything was absolutely smothered in dust. A thick, white, blankety cloud of it lay everywhere. It obscured the china, it dimmed the glasses of the pictures, it piled in little drifts on the heads and arms of the dining statures there. Many years must have passed since a housemaid's brush or duster had touched anything in Longean Grange. It was like a palace of the Sleeping Beauty, wherein people walked as in a waking dream.

The lady of the house made her way slowly to the dining-room. Here dinner was laid out daintily and artistically enough—a gourmet would have felt drawn up the table with a feeling of satisfaction. Flowers were there, and silver and cut glass, china with a history of its own, and the whole set out on a tablecloth that was literally dripping to pieces. There was a beautiful room in itself, lofty, oak paneled from floor to roof, with a few pictures of price on the wall. There was plenty of gleaming silver glowing like an argent moon against a purple sky, and yet he had not been found out himself. He stood before the world as a social missoner; he made speeches at religious gatherings and affected the women to long by the table, one day he devoted a considerable fortune to doing good, he had been asked to stand for parliament, where his real ambition lay. Gilead Gates had alluded to Reginald Henson as his right-hand man.

He crept along to the study, where the light and the silver and the claret jug set out. He carefully dusted a big arm chair and began to smoke, having first carefully extinguished the lamp in his feline nature. The full gilt of the dining room together with the study to the garden was wide open. Henson was watching for something. To serve his own ends he would have sat there watching all night if necessary. He heard an with a speechless fear. The girl was hot-blooded—a good hater and a good friend. And the master passion of her life was hatred of Reginald Henson.

"Madam has had a refreshing rest," Henson suggested. "Pardon our anxious curiosity."

Again Enid raged, but Margaret Henson might have been stone for all the notice she took. The far-away look was still in her eyes as she felt her way to the table like one in a dream. Then she dropped suddenly into a chair and began grace in a high, clear voice.

"Aunt," she whispered; "dear, I have had a message."

"Message of woe and desolation," Margaret Henson cried. "Tribulation and sorrow on this wretched house. For seven long years the hand of the Lord has lain heavily upon us. She spoke with an eager look on her face, her eyes were gleaming like frosty stars."

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he said. "But I shall get justice some day."

Enid replied that she fervently hoped so, and thus the strange meal proceeded with smiles and gentle words from Henson, and a wild outburst of bitterness from the girl. So far as she was concerned the servants might have been mere automatons. The dust rose in clouds as she later moved silently. It was hot in there, and gradually the brown powder grained like a film over Henson's oily skin. At the head of the table Margaret Henson sat like a woman in a dream. Ever, ever her dark eyes seemed to be looking eagerly around. Thirsty men seeking precious water in a desert might have looked like her. Ever and anon her lips moved, but no sound came from them. Occasionally she spoke to one or the other of her guests, but she never looked her words with her eyes. Such a sad, pathetic, pitiable figure, such a grey sorrow in her rags and snowy hair.

The meal came to an end at length, and Mrs. Henson rose dolefully. There was a grotesque suggestion of the marionette in the movement. She bowed as if to some imaginary personage and moved with dignity towards the door. Henson rose and stepped aside and opened it for her. She passed into the dim hall as if absolutely unconscious of his presence. Enid flashed a look of defiance at him as she disappeared into the gloom and floating dust.

Henson's face changed instantly, as if a mask had fallen from his snugg features. He became alert and vigorously. He was no longer patron of the artist, he was no longer the aristocrat, the man who devotes himself to the good of humanity. The blue eyes were cold and cruel, there was a hungry look about the loose mouth.

CHAPTER X.—(Continued.)

"Take a bottle of claret and the cigars into the small library. Williams," he said. "And open the window, the dust stifles me."

The dignified butler bowed respectfully. He remembered the typical butler of fiction in no respect, but his thoughts were by no means pleasant as he hastened to obey. Enid was loitering in the hall as Williams passed with the tray.

"Small study and the window open, miss," he whispered. "The song and game on—oh, yes, there is some blessed game on again to-night. And him so anxious to know how Miss Christiana is. Says she ought to call him in pro-mothered in dust. A thick, white, blankety cloud of it lay everywhere. It obscured the china, it dimmed the glasses of the pictures, it piled in little drifts on the heads and arms of the dining statures there. Many years must have passed since a housemaid's brush or duster had touched anything in Longean Grange. It was like a palace of the Sleeping Beauty, wherein people walked as in a waking dream.

"All right, Williams," Enid replied. "My sister is worse to-night. And unless she gets better I shall insist upon her seeing a doctor. And am obliged for the hint about Mr. Henson. The little study commands the staircase leading to my sister's bedroom."

"And the open window commands the garden," Williams said, dryly.

"Yes, now go. You are a real friend, Williams, and I will never forget your goodness. Run along—I can actually feel that man coming."

As a matter of fact, Henson was approaching noiselessly. Despite his great bulk he had the clean, dainty look of a cat. He was a big man, but he had not been found out himself. He stood before the world as a social missoner; he made speeches at religious gatherings and affected the women to long by the table, one day he devoted a considerable fortune to doing good, he had been asked to stand for parliament, where his real ambition lay. Gilead Gates had alluded to Reginald Henson as his right-hand man.

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said. He tapped the top book significantly. "To-morrow is the last day of the month."

Enid picked up the top book with strange eagerness. There were pages of figures and cabalistic entries that she could not read. So far as she was concerned the servants might have been mere automatons. The dust rose in clouds as she later moved silently. It was hot in there, and gradually the brown powder grained like a film over Henson's oily skin. At the head of the table Margaret Henson sat like a woman in a dream. Ever, ever her dark eyes seemed to be looking eagerly around. Thirsty men seeking precious water in a desert might have looked like her. Ever and anon her lips moved, but no sound came from them. Occasionally she spoke to one or the other of her guests, but she never looked her words with her eyes. Such a sad, pathetic, pitiable figure, such a grey sorrow in her rags and snowy hair.

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Dear Doctor—
I owe you so much—
for you saved my Mamma's life—
she was awful sick—the Doctor
came and Papa cried—so did I—
The Doctor could not help her—
but Aunt Emma—she told
Mamma to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite
Prescription—and so she got
well in nough time.
I thank you very much
Dr. R. V. Pierce. Enid Decker.

Many mothers of families in the United States have reason to be grateful to the person who recommended Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is a medicine specially prescribed for diseases of womanhood. It does not cure eczema, eczema in all its forms, or heart disease, for it is put up for the single purpose of curing diseases peculiar to women. It has a reputation of over a century as a cure of all diseases of the female system, and has sold more largely on this continent than any other medicine for women. Another point in its favor—it does not contain a single drop of alcohol or harmful habit-forming drugs. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. An alcoholic compound for women is something no woman should take and yet "Favorite Prescription" is the only tonic and nerve put up for sale through druggists, especially for women's weaknesses, that does not contain alcohol and that too in large quantities. Womanly weakness will always bring nervous irritability and a nervous condition, for which alcohol is the worst thing in the world. What a woman thus afflicted needs is a vegetable tonic and invigorating nerve-bringer. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which will build up her delicate system and bring about a healthy tone. It cures the drains and weaknesses of women, also displacements, as prolapsus, inversion, retroversion, irregular and painful periods and kindred ailments. If you want to know what all you need for Dr. R. V. Pierce, the founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at

