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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 seizing this as a pretext, 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.

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. 18.—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 services, 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.

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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 Liberals 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 obstacle 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.

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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."

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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."

THE LIBERALS CONTINUE TO GAIN

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

CHINESE AND THE TREATY PORTS

THINK FOREIGNERS HAVE TOO MANY PRIVILEGES

These Will Be Restricted When New Settlements are Opened Up in China.

Pekin, Jan. 20.—It is now proposed by the Chinese government that all foreign settlements in China to be opened in the future must differ in status from the old treaty ports. It is pointed out that these treaty ports are practically foreign territory, and that therefore they are able to dispute the Chinese claims to damage. The riots at Shanghai, where China was debarrred from maintaining troops to keep order, are mentioned.

It is the plan of the government to restrict the privileges of foreigners. The throne to-day promulgated regulations for the administration of the recently opened port of Chin Lan Fu. These regulations are modeled somewhat on the German system in operation at Kiaochow, and will be enforced in all new settlements. They provide that no lands can be purchased by foreigners, so that the leases of lands to foreign tenants shall be restricted to 30 years, and that the rentals shall be fixed by the government. It is further provided that the Chinese authorities shall control the policy of these settlements, levy the taxes and control the postal and telegraph systems and the public works.

These rules are to apply to the opening of Manchuria by the Chinese under the treaty with Japan.

The throne has commanded the viceroys to submit reports regarding the number and nationality of the missionaries in their districts.

CAUTION NECESSARY. While France Will Deal Firmly With Venezuela She Will Adopt a Prudent Attitude.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The Venezuelan affair occupied the attention of a special meeting of the French cabinet this morning. It is understood in ministerial circles, but the fact has not yet been officially given out, that Premier Rouvier has decided to demand an extraordinary credit. This will give rise to debates in the chambers, whose assent is necessary for a grant.

The government is finally determined to act with the greatest firmness, at the same time adopting a prudent attitude owing to unstable character of the Venezuelan government, which may ties at Washington are being kept fully acquainted with France's attitude, and nothing will be undertaken without the absolute cognizance of the United States.

FRASER CANNERS AROUSED. Large Increase in Assessments by Provincial Government Causes Excitement.

Vancouver, Jan. 19.—George Thompson, a tinsmith, was probably fatally injured this morning in a remarkable accident. He was lashing his team in a muddy alley, when one horse began to kick. Thompson was kicked in the face, one eye was probably put out and his skull fractured.

Cannery men are much excited over a tremendous increase in assessment by the provincial government. The increase amounts to from five hundred to one thousand per cent. According to the cannery men, for nineteen canneries last year an average of \$10,000 was taken, the total assessment being \$600,000. The new assessment makes a total of over one million dollars, and one cannery alone is assessed for \$150,000. The cannery men charge that the new rate has been arranged right in a good year, when there is a large stock on hand.

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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?

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.

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 Assinibola, 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 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.

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.

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

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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. 794.40.

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.

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2. \$56,800.

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The bill passed its second reading and was committed with Chas. W. Munro in the chair.

The bill was reported complete without amendment.

Correspondence.

The attorney-general presented a report of the correspondence relative to defective cattle guards on the line of the New Westminster Southern.

Hon. Chas. Wilson said that he thought the correspondence would explain itself.

Mr. Oliver said he thought it would be of interest to hear from the attorney-general the reasons why no action was taken.

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The County court judge before whom the cases had come held that the province had no right to seize the logs, as they had not crossed the international boundary line. As soon as the logs crossed the line the province would have no jurisdiction. It had been the intention of the government to have appealed against this decision of the county judge.

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A later judgment given by the

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 within the confines of 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 demand for them. 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. He was 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 who was one who 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.

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A later judgment given by the

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 3 thereof: "5. The company shall include 'extra-provincial company,' and any company carrying on business within this province."

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 less 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 over-run 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. It is any farmer of the city of Vancouver, it is also in affiliation with McGill University.

Local News.

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

The steamer Barracouta, 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 next in 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. To-day Judge Lappman announced that only six of the twenty-nine children, the bona fides of whose work is questioned by the board of examiners, remain to be examined.

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. Up to the present the Times has refrained from making any statement on the subject.

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, several of the children had said rulers had been used to some extent.

It is expected that within a few weeks Commissioner Lappman will have completed his finding. As many Victorians have followed the proceedings of the investigation with keen interest the outcome will be eagerly awaited.

THE NEW COUNCIL FORMALLY SWORN

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN READY FOR BUSINESS

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

On Saturday before Judge Lappman the Mayor and aldermen recently elected took their respective oaths of office. All the members of the council were present, the city clerk, W. J. Dowler, assisting in the "swearing in" of the Mayor and aldermen.

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. The court is to place claims in the Atlin camp was involved in this action.

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

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Rev. A. J. McGillivray, M. A., will be inducted to the pastorate of St. John's Presbyterian church, Vancouver, on Friday, 26th inst.

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. This announcement was made at the inaugural meeting of the board of school trustees by the city superintendent, W. P. Argue.

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; treasurer, H. Fisher; statistician, H. Sellers; sergeant-at-arms, J. Grady; trustees, D. P. Johnson and H. Pavier.

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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, having succumbed to blood-poisoning.

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.

REVELSTOKE

A shocking accident occurred on the C. P. R. line on January 14th, resulting in the death of brakeman Berger. A freight train had left Revelstoke for Kamloops in charge of Conductor Lee Anderson.

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. They expect to get matches on with the Coldstream Valley and Enderby clubs.

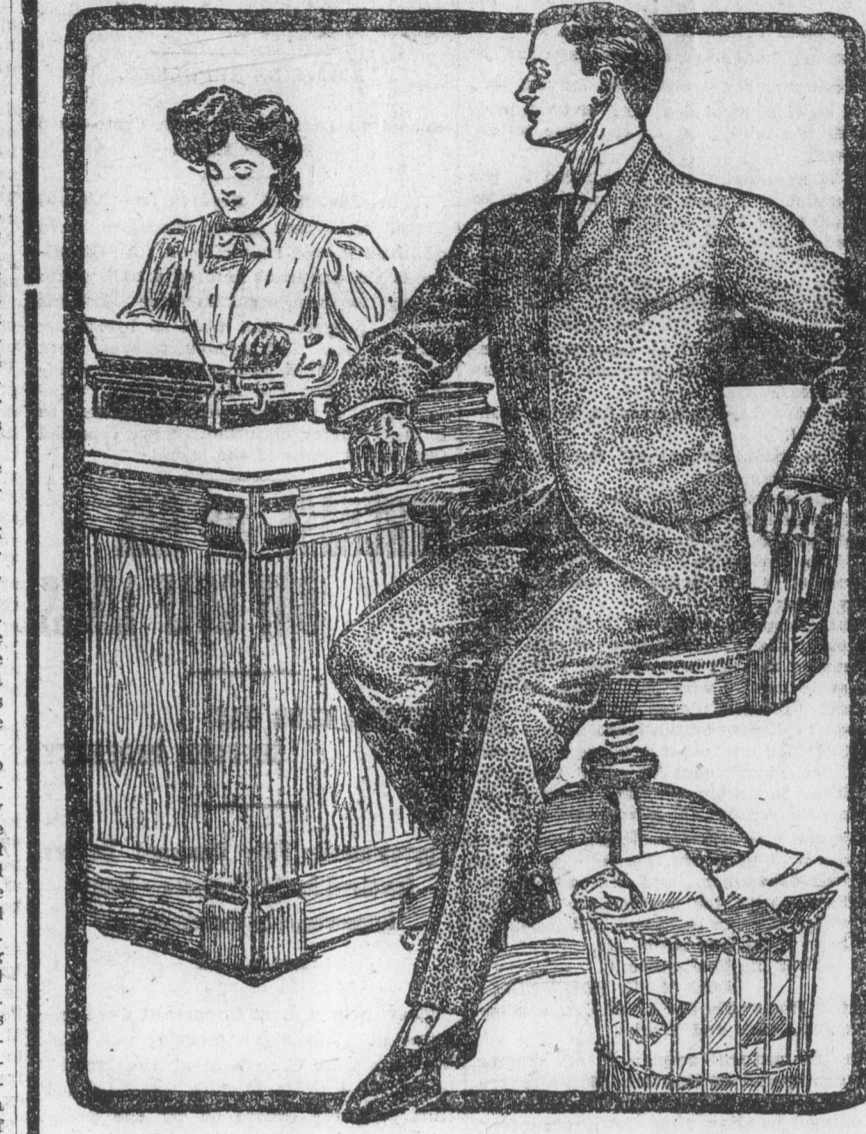
HE MENT EVERY WORD HE SAID

Was So Crippled That He Could Hardly Get Around and Could Get No Relief From Doctors or Medicines. Dresden, Ont., Jan. 19.—(Special)—"Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Rheumatism slick and clean." Mr. W. G. Cragg, the well-known merchant and ex-receiver of this place was the speaker and he evidently meant every word he said.

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. Pink, blue and red, fancy patterns, trimmed silk cord and silk frills.

Only a Few Furs Left and Selling at Ridiculous Prices

Blouses \$1.00 and \$1.25 flannelette ones for 50c. \$2.50 and \$3.00 albatross and alpaca ones, for 75c.

Silk Waists at \$2.50 Jap silk waists in black and white with wide hemstitched tucks. Jap silk waists, trimmed lace insertion and tucking.

Costumes on Sale Monday at \$5 each 15 to offer, not one worth less than \$18.50 in the lot. Children's raincoats, half price. Ladies' raincoats, \$17.50 values, for \$10.00.

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. Men's medic brands at \$2.50 pair. (Waterproof soles). Men's heavy box calf, Goodyear welts, \$2.50 pair. Men's fine \$5.00 shoes at \$2.50 pair. Men's Scotch waterproof \$6.00 and \$6.50 shoes, for \$2.50.

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., from going ashore on the Barrier Islands, near Kyquoot.

The M. Turner is a four-master of 763 tons, owned by Mathews, of Benicia, and built in 1902. The vessel is on her way to the Sound from California, and when seen by the Queen City was within a cable length from the shore of Bunsby Island.

anchored for the night. Next morning the steamer returned to the distressed schooner and was carefully guided through the intricate channel among the islands, where no steamer had ever travelled before.

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.

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

CHILDHOOD 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.

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. Nothing is more easy to keep under control, for proper food and Baby's Own Tablets will cover the whole ground.

SUTTON'S SEEDS WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE VICTORIA DISTRICT. BRACKMAN - KER MILLING CO. 125 Government St., Victoria.

FRUIT INSPECTOR'S DIAGNOSIS OF DISEASED CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS. Confirmed. Provincial Inspector Cunningham...

EX-RECEIVE'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.

THE M. TURNER FOR SALVAGE CLAIM AGAINST SCHOONER. How Vessel Was Recued by the Queen City—An Eventful Voyage.

CHILDHOOD 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 OLD OLYMPIAN. The steamer Olympian, recently purchased by Capt. John Roberts, formerly with the Globe Navigation Company.

CHILDHOOD 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 KALEN 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 Kalen 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 advanced which provisions of 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 be held in trust for the benefit of 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 into consideration for the purpose of negotiating 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 might, it would seem, be 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 Driard 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 the 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.

The importance of such a possession to the general prosperity of Victoria is obvious. Already the Victoria Golf links is well known among the devotees of the game throughout Canada, and quite a number come here to spend the winter simply for the purpose of being able to enjoy their favorite pastime under pleasant conditions. The extension of the course should give it a still greater popularity, and the number attracted here by it should increase correspondingly.

Although it is understood Mr. Dennis has denied that the C. P. R. was the syndicate which attempted to purchase the Oak Bay links, there is reason to believe that the company on the lookout for a favorable location for the establishment of a golf links. When the splendid hotel being erected on the James Bay flats is completed, the effort will be made to bring tourists to Victoria by advertising the attractions of this city most energetically. Although beautiful scenery and an unmatchable climate are to be desired, they alone cannot hope to keep strangers for any length of time. Therefore the C. P. R., with their usual foresight, contemplate providing some recreation for the guests at their hostelry. One of these, it is expected, will be the popular game of golf. Now that the Oak Bay site is not available, it is not improbable that the property owned by the Hudson's Bay Company in the neighborhood of Cadboro Bay, will be inspected with a view to purchase. This, however, is only conjecture, but it would not be surprising if it change hands sometime in the near future.

### GROWTH OF LOCAL FRUIT INDUSTRY

A REVIEW OF THE TRADE DURING LAST YEAR

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 glut 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. 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 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 fruit in the market.

The gathering at which the 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.

The importance of such a possession to the general prosperity of Victoria is obvious. Already the Victoria Golf links is well known among the devotees of the game throughout Canada, and quite a number come here to spend the winter simply for the purpose of being able to enjoy their favorite pastime under pleasant conditions. The extension of the course should give it a still greater popularity, and the number attracted here by it should increase correspondingly.

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factory. This would be also available in the event of a glut in the market ever arrive. The preserving industry is capable of great development. Instead of bringing jams from England, Eastern Canada, and the United States the whole of it might be made right here in Victoria with a profit to the producer and a saving of expense to the consumer, besides the assurance of having a pure article.

The largest fruit growers are enthusiastic as to the future of the industry in this district, where the conditions are second to none on the continent, our natural asset of sunshine giving us a decided advantage over our less fortunate neighbors. This, is especially true of strawberries and other early fruit, which ripens here weeks earlier than in other parts of the province.

In conclusion Mr. Brechley emphasized the fact that the time has now come when a man should either be a fruit grower or not grow any fruit. It should be his business, and he should give it his best thought and effort. Anything less than this must result in failure, and be an injury to the whole community. The day is past when a man expects to do nothing but plant his trees and wait for them to gather his fruit. If the business is not worth doing well it is not worth doing at all, just as every other business. There is plenty of money to be made, but it takes some effort to make it. The fact that our climate is one of the best in the world should not lead people to imagine that a fortune can be made from a five-acre plot without the moistening of the brow and a careful study of the best methods of conducting the business.

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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, piled 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 previous 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 an 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.

The King David was an iron vessel of 2,068 tons register, and was built in Glasgow in 1894. The vessel, which was 27 feet long, 42 feet beam and 24 feet depth of hold, was owned by John A. Walker & Co., of Victoria. The vessel was under the command of the captain, who took the vessel on her last voyage from the Sound, being superseded by Captain Davidson, who, it is said, has until now been the first officer on the packet.

M. Turner Picked Up.

The Queen City was not only instrumental in saving the lives, in all probability of eighteen men on this trip, but

of Duncan; James Norcross, of Sonoma; Donald McPherson, of Cobble Hill; (chief licence inspector, Constable A. H. Lomas, of Duncan.)

North Victoria District—W. E. Scott, of Ganges Harbor, J. P.; A. R. Spalding, of Pender Island; Wm. Thompson, of Saanich; (Chief Licence Inspector, Constable D. G. Cox, of Victoria.)

Alberni District—Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Alberni; John Reid McLaren, of Alberni; John Orr, of Alberni. (Chief licence inspector, Chief Constable C. A. Cox, of Alberni.)

South Nanaimo District—William Nicholas, of Ladysmith; George White, of Nanaimo; William Carmichael, of Ladysmith. (Chief licence inspector, Constable Geo. C. Cassidy, of Ladysmith.)

South Victoria District—Edwin John, of South Saanich; Walter S. Loveland, of Lake District; John Sinclair, of Cadboro Bay. (Chief Licence Inspector, Sergeant F. R. Murray, of Victoria.)

The resignation of C. J. South as superintendent under the Children's Protection Act is accepted.

Notice is given by Robertson & Robertson acting as solicitors that application will be made at this sitting of the legislature for the incorporation of a line of railway from Penitence to the boundary line of the United States. Among the companies incorporated are the following:

B. C. Powder Co., capitalized at \$50,000; and Burrard Canning Co., with a capital of \$25,000.

**BRIGHT PROSPECTS**

For Peace Between Employers and Employees in Chicago During the Coming Year.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 18.—The first move of the building trades unions in 1906 was for peace. The steam-fitters yesterday joined their employers in arranging a friendly basis of wages and conditions during three years. Other building trades unions it is said will be influenced by the attitude assumed by the steam fitters. The carpenters are asking for an increase in wages and the iron workers are seeking new conditions.

Conciliation was exercised on both sides in the new agreement signed by the union and the Master Steam Fitters' Association. The men will receive slightly higher wages, but will submit to their employers rules without change.

**NOTED OCULIST DEAD.**

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—Dr. Svan M. Burnett, a noted oculist of this city, and the former husband of Mrs. Frances M. Hodgson Burnett, the authoress, died suddenly to-day of heart failure.

# Crimes

## 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 closed 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, the engravings generally.'"

"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 me them against the

"David complied readily was growing credulous in spite of himself. At length he placed the steps light" and mounted to the house, not at all shape and formed in w

"Now then," Bell said this pocketknife, apply the light-hand lower form of the 8 to the "No," David said, "I should be prised if the quarter come away from the light, leaving the rest of tact. Very gently, please to convince yourself it comes away because it not because the pressure it. Now then."

The point of the knife used the edge of the segment of the lower 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 the door of the house. Instead of the figures 20 now the change to 219—ferent. But one that the present, the way it

"With a strong light bell the clumsy 3 would be noticed at all. The w and ingeniousness of the

"I should like to have the man who thought the said, dryly.

"Yes, I fancy that you with quite clever people. "And now I have shown terly you will go a little number we will go a little the present, the way it

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**When Accidents Occur**

be prompt to apply Pond's Old Family Ointment; its soothing powers are marvelous; it cures cuts, bruises, relieves rheumatism, restores the one who has been laid up by any ailment; it is a sure cure for all skin diseases.

Sold only in sealed tins under Pond's name.

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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 fastidious 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—"

"The 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, thoughtfully. "I have been thinking of this situation for a long time. 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 anxiety and fear in her eyes, and 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.

hall switch and no result came. Down in the basement by the rear 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 index 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. If 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," he suggested. "I can 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."

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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, he heard 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 Grange echoed to that mournful clang. Perhaps it was for this reason that a dining-room in the house was called the House of the Silent Sorrow.

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Brings Boils, Salt Rheum, Eczema and Scrofula,

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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 had a considerable fortune to do with, and 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 felicitous garden. In his felicitous garden he had the faintest glimmer of a garden leading to the drawing-room. He was watching for something. To serve his own ends he would have sat there watching all night if necessary. He heard an angry growl, and he knew by the sound of the dogs; he heard End's voice singing in the drawing-room. The rest of the house was quite funeral enough for him. In the midst of the drawing-room Margaret Henson sat still as a statue. The distant, weary expression never left her eyes for a moment. As the stable clock, the only one going on the premises, struck ten, End crossed over from the piano to her aunt's side. There was an eager look on her face, her eyes were gleaming like frosty stars.

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

End 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. End followed her, and she opened it for her. She passed into the dim hall as if absolutely unconscious of his presence. End 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 man who devoted 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. End was loitering in the hall as Williams passed with the tray.

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

End picked up the top book with strange eagerness. There were pages of figures and cabalistic entries that the ordinary person could make anything of. Bored here and there were signed and decorated with pink receipt stamps. End glanced down the last column, and her face grew a little paler.

"Ah, yes, a sort of lamentation—a dirge for the dead," she whispered. "I've got to go out. At once; do you understand? There is a message here; and I am afraid that something dreadful has happened. Can you sing?"

"No, no; seven years ago you had a lovely voice. I recollect what a pleasure it was to me as a child; and they say that my voice was very like yours, only not so sweet, so powerful. Aunt, I must go out; and that man must know nothing about it. He is by the window in the small library now, watching—watching. Help me, for the heavens, help me!"

The girl spoke with a fervency and passion that seemed to waken a responsive chord in Margaret Henson's heart. A brighter gleam crept into her eyes.

"You are a dear girl," she said, dreamily; "yes, a dear girl, and I loved singing; it was a great grief to me that they would not let me go upon the stage. But I haven't sung since—since that night when I sang since—since that night when that man got away to-night without that man knowing, the chance may be lost for ever. Come!"

Margaret commenced to sing in a soft minor. As first the chords were thin and dry, but gradually they increased in sweetness and power. The hopeless, distant look died from the singer's eyes; there was a flush on her cheeks that rendered her years younger.

Dear Doctor—  
I owe you so much—  
for you saved my Mama'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  
Mama 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, catarrh 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 certain cure, 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 can get for your money, write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, the founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce by no means confines himself to prescribing his well-known proprietary medicines. He tells you in the most common-sense way what ails you, what you ought to do, what

line of treatment should be followed out in your particular case, and if your case does not indicate the need of his proprietary medicine, he tells you plainly and frankly what you do need, and the best possible method of improving your health. If you are a young woman just entering upon the duties of life, you should have good medical advice of a confidential nature. If you're the mother of children, you may want advice about yourself and how best to put your system in order that your children may be healthy. To sufferers from chronic diseases which do not readily yield to treatment, or to people who are past the youthful stage of life and want confidential advice about their ailments or their physical condition, Dr. Pierce offers careful consideration and the best medical advice within his power, free of cost.

"Favorite Prescription" is indeed an ideal medicine for women, and by far the best I have known to restore lost health and strength," writes Mrs. R. C. Roelker, 24 Ingram Street, Henderson, Ky. "I suffered misery for several years, being troubled with flooding. My back ached and I had bearing-down pains and frequent headaches. Would often awake from sleep in such pain and suffering it would be hours before I could close my weary eyes again. I dreaded the long nights as well as the weary days. Consulted two different physicians hoping to get relief, but finding that their medicine did not seem to cure me I tried Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as a friend had recommended it to me. I followed her advice for it was the only medicine for me. Every ache and pain has gone, and not only this, my general health has improved. I feel well and strong, have a fine appetite, have gained flesh and never looked better. My advice to suffering women is to take the 'Favorite Prescription' and they will never be disappointed with the results." Formula printed on wrapper.

You should read The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, by R. V. Pierce, M. D. Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps for this 1008 page book in paper covers, or 50 cents for the cloth-bound edition. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Corporation of the City of Victoria  
Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, 1906, at the City Court, Chambers street, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, I shall sell by Public Auction the following animal, viz., one aged red cow, white spot in face, white on tail, hind legs; bell and udder; unless the said animal is redeemed and the pound charges paid at, or before, the time of sale.  
WM. H. CRAIG,  
Pound Keeper.

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