

NO INFORMATION ON RECIPROcity

Premier Unable To Meet Mr. Borden's Inquiries—Negotiations Entered Upon At Invitation Of United States

BANK FAILURE IS UNDER REVIEW

Western Conservative Members Object To Farmers' Criticisms—Railway's Connection With Bank

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—When the house resumed this afternoon, Mr. R. L. Borden asked for some information as to the reciprocity negotiations now in progress.

Mr. Wilfrid Laurier was unable to give definite information. He said Canada had entered upon the negotiations in response to an invitation given by the United States.

The Farmers' bank failure was brought to the attention of the government by Major Sharpe, who said many people had lost their all through the failure. There were rumors that irregularities had existed in the organization of the bank and that its charter had been improperly granted.

Mr. Wilfrid Laurier said he should make no reply in the absence of Mr. Fielding, and W. F. McLean gave notice that he would introduce a resolution to prevent the Bank Act providing government inspection, national bank currency and abolition of the double liability of shareholders.

The report of the grain growers' delegation was heard when several members protested against publication in the Grain Growers' Guide reflection upon the inactivity of western members of parliament.

Mr. Staples pointed out that western Conservatives had at various times brought to the attention of the government all the objects now being urged by the farmers' organizations. Resolutions had been introduced by the government respecting terminal grain elevators, the chilled meat industry, the Hudson Bay Railway and a reduction of duty upon agricultural implements, all of which had been voted down by the government majority.

Mr. Melghen asked if the prime minister had been correctly reported as saying to the executive of the grain growers that the Dominion government would build elevators in England for handling western grain.

Mr. Wilfrid Laurier said he preferred not to answer the questions until he had read the report itself.

Mr. Lake (Qu'Appelle) gave notice that he would introduce in an English magazine called "John Bull," which unjustly described conditions in western Canada and was likely to deter immigration to Canada from the British Isles.

The remains of a plane which was devoted to consideration in committee of Mr. Verville's so-called eight-hour day, which has been altered from all semblance to the original as introduced by him in the house, was pointed out during the discussion of the proposed law to limit the scope of measure to work upon construction of federal public buildings, a minimum of application against which all labor organizations were protesting.

No Place for Ministers. In the senate today Senator Landry was told that a clergyman had applied to be appointed chaplain of the steamer Arctic, but that as it was not customary to employ clergymen on Arctic expeditions, it had been decided not to make a precedent in this case.

The affairs of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway, which is receiving some publicity at present in connection with the recent failure of the Charing Cross Bank, which it is said paid a million dollars into the enterprise, are likely to be discussed in parliament. Mr. Ames of Montreal has given notice that he will move in the Commons for copies of all the correspondence, letters, telegrams, reports and papers of every description between the liquidators of the Charing Cross Bank, A. W. Carpenter or any one in their behalf and any member of the government regarding the affairs of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway, the Quebec Oriental Railway or the New Canadian Company, Limited.

The solicitors for the A. Q. & W. Railway were Messrs. Gouin, Lemieux, et al., whereas Sir Lomer Gouin, premier of Quebec, and Hon. R. Lemieux, postmaster-general, are the principal members. Mr. Lemieux is expected to return to Ottawa next week. He has been in South Africa attending the opening of the new federal parliament as the representative of the Canadian government.

Berlin Rioters Sentenced. BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Twenty-nine persons were taken part in the strike riots here in the Moabitte district here in September, were today sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one month to three and a half years. Three others were fined and three were acquitted.

Strike in Portugal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A rather anomalous state of affairs appears to be in Portugal, according to a cablegram received at the State Department. Although a general strike of all railroad employees has begun, as well as of commercial employees in Lisbon, Mr. Lorrillard, the American charge at Lisbon, reports that the country is quiet and that perfect order exists.

Banquet at White House. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Canada and the United States joined hands over the banquet table at the White House tonight, the President and Mrs. Taft tendering a dinner to the reciprocity and fisheries commissioners who are representing Canada and Newfoundland, and the representatives of the United States. The function was purely social.

Gotch is Married. HUMBOLDT, Iowa, Jan. 11.—Frank Gotch, the world's champion wrestler, was married here at 5 o'clock this afternoon to Miss Gladys Oestrich, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Oestrich. About fifty immediate relatives and friends of the two families were present. Mr. and Mrs. Gotch left tonight for Chicago, where Mr. Gotch will appear upon the vaudeville stage for one week's engagement.

Vociferous Holy Rollers. TACOMA, Jan. 11.—Making the night hideous with their piercing chants and strong-lunged shrieks, a number of Holy Rollers who have their headquarters in a hall on South "C" street, kept the neighbors awake from midnight till 4 o'clock this morning with the result that the latter have appealed to the police. Persons living in the neighborhood of the hall tried vainly to go to sleep, but no sooner would they begin to doze than a series of frenzied yells that would put a crowd of college rowers to shame, would shatter the silence. The police will investigate the disturbance, and prevent members of the "roll" from holding meetings in Tacoma. Similar action has been taken in a number of other western cities.

BIRD MEN SUFFER FROM BAD STORM

Heavy Wind and Rain At San Francisco Field Wreck Shelters And Damage Machine—Hurricane At Chico

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The closing arguments today in the second postponement of flying today wrought considerable havoc on the aviation field. Great rents were torn in the flapping canvasses covering the hangars, and the rain beat in on the aeroplanes, soaking the frail craft and threatening damage. To secure protection of their machines, the Curtiss mechanics wheeled them over to the sheds of the Tanforan race track nearby, and workers in the Wright and Redley camps were kept busy constructing more substantial shelters for their airships.

A machine owned by Karl Wolf, an Oakland amateur, was wrecked when caught under a huge semaphore which was blown down. The Wolf car was also blown.

A wireless tower at one end of the line of hangars also fell with a crash, tearing through the roof of a fire engine shed, injured a workman and a fireman.

Hubert Latham, whose Antoinette monoplane was wrecked yesterday on Selfridge field, probably will do no more flying in this country on his present trip. He says tonight that there was little hope of his mechanics being able to patch up his wrecked machine even by the use of parts saved from the Antoinette that was demolished at Los Angeles.

Latham had only the two machines and he refuses to fly in any of another make.

The aviation committee, it is understood, is arranging for flight by a Curtiss aviator to Sacramento and return. No definite plans regarding this event have been formulated, however.

Hurricane at Chico. CHICO, Cal., Jan. 11.—The wind blowing in a velocity of a hurricane here today uprooted trees and wrecked several buildings. The corrugated iron roof torn from the Chico Iron Works struck and wrecked the home of Frank Rhinehart, a block away from the iron works. The damage done by the wind here has not yet been estimated but it is known to be great.

Flames Rage While Thermometer Shows 52 Below Zero—Two Business Buildings Burned. DAWSON, Y. T., Jan. 11.—With the thermometer 52 below zero, the Seattle-Yukon trading company's buildings on

Second avenue, in the heart of the city, and Mrs. Anbert's buildings were burned last night.

Dawson's paid fire department fought desperately for two hours, assisted by many volunteers handling the hose, which was covered with heavy coats of ice from the frozen spray.

The losses are: Mrs. William Walker, dress goods, \$12,000; The Seattle-Yukon Trading Company building, \$4,000; Anbert building, \$4,000; Mrs. James Matthews' lodging house, Seattle-Yukon building, \$15,000 and lodgers \$300.

Nothing was saved from Mrs. Walker's store or lodging house. While the stores were being overdriven to cope with the extreme cold, one stove, too close to the walls, set fire to the building.

NO LIQUOR LEGISLATION INSISTING UPON. House At Olympia Decides To Side-track Bill Affecting Prohibition.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 11.—The clash over the liquor question came in the house this morning, and that body went on record, after an hour of parliamentary fighting, as opposing further liquor legislation at this session, and voted to refer any bills in any way affecting the present local option law to the rules committee without debate. The vote on this resolution was: ayes, 53; nays, 41; absent, 2.

The result of this balloting is accepted as a true line on the forces in the house who will stand against an attempt of Governor M. E. Hay or the anti-saloon league to reopen last session's local option bill for the purpose of putting into it the provision of the county unit, as recommended in the lieutenant-governor's message, and will mean that other and more important legislation will have right of way in the lower branch of this legislature.

Y.M.C.A. PROGRESS. International Headquarters Announce Pledging Of \$1,800,000 Out Of \$2,000,000 For Buildings.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—It was announced today at the international headquarters of the Y.M.C.A., that of the \$2,000,000 fund recently started to erect fifty-six association buildings in strategic centers in foreign lands, \$1,800,000 has been pledged, and an American "pledge" is being made to make a study preparatory to the erection of the buildings.

John W. Wainwright has pledged \$60,000 for a Y.M.C.A. building in Peking, China.

The international committee closed its fiscal year today with every obligation paid up on a budget of \$55,655 for its work in all continents.

Railway Inspection. WINNIPEG, Jan. 11.—Mr. E. V. Johnson, Dominion Inspecting Agent of the Department of Railways and Canals, is in the west inspecting three lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway. From here Mr. Johnson will go to Vancouver, where he will inspect the Pacific and Lulu Island branches.

Seattle Jailing Wanderers. SEATTLE, Jan. 11.—The unusual winter influx to the city of unemployed men, with the greater menace to the public from burglaries and robberies, and the extraordinary efforts of Chief C. W. Wappenstein, in closing a severe curfew hour to reduce the menace to a minimum, was emphasized today when the headquarters blotter showed 117 arrests between midnight and daybreak. The city jail, for the first time since the occupancy of the new city hall, is overflowing today with prisoners, 210 men and women being incarcerated there.

Treak of Lightning. MELBOURNE, Jan. 11.—An extraordinary freak of lightning is reported by the newspapers here during a severe thunderstorm the lightning struck a tree. The electric current passed thence into a metal gate attached to the tree. The hinges fused and the current ran along the wire fencing for four miles, burning the wire to red heat. Millions of sparks shot forth as the current passed, and some of the ironwork was welded by the intense heat. Fifty fires were started by the sparks in the surrounding wheat fields and the farmers in some cases sustained loss of a nose or less serious character.

Hack Losses on Handicap. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 11.—George Hackenschmidt, the Russian wrestler, lost his handicap match tonight with Albert Mandino, the Italian wrestler. Hackenschmidt agreed to throw Mandino three times in one hour, one five minutes intermission counting against Hackenschmidt's time. The Russian won the first fall in 31 1-2 minutes with a toe hold and half-nelson. He won the second in 19 1-2 minutes with a combination toe hold. In the nine minutes left him for the third fall Hackenschmidt failed. In the last four minutes Mandino held the Russian wrestler in a head hold, which he was unable to break.

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—The geological survey is negotiating for the purchase of an immense lake now at the disposal of Indian affairs, the owner of which is "Bob" of the Teesahat band of Indians at Alberni, B.C. The painting is a representation of legends connected with "Bob's" ancestors, and was used at a recent "potlatch" or celebration by the Teesahat tribe at Alberni. It is the work of an uneducated member of the tribe, and is done on a sheet of canvas sixteen feet long by eight feet high.

HOLDS FIRMLY TO PREFERENCE

Mr. Balfour Writes To Correct Wrong Impression Regarding Unionist Attitude Reported To Prevail In Canada

INSISTING UPON EMPIRE ARRANGEMENT

Fears That Development Of Commercial Treaty System Will Diminish Value Of Canada's Concession

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Right Hon. A. J. Balfour writes that he is rather surprised at the information he received in regard to the impression which seems to prevail in Canada as to the attitude of the Unionist party toward imperial preferences.

He says: "I assure you that I am concerned. The development of the commercial treaty system throughout the world has strengthened my conviction that imperial preference is a necessity. There is no doubt but that the constitutional question occupied a great deal of the time of the speakers during the election, but nevertheless, the fiscal controversy occupies its old place in the Unionist platform."

"From many standpoints the fact that Canada has concluded agreements with France and Germany, incidentally diminishing the value of the British preference, and the negotiations of the Dominion with the United States will ultimately, and perhaps immediately, tend to the disadvantage of Great Britain. Imperial preference, however, would be beneficial, also, when the Overseas Dominions, especially Canada, grow in population and prosperity."

POTENTIALITIES OF INLAND EMPIRE

Mr. C. D. Ellis Tells Of Projects Which Will Open Up The Columbia Valley To Settlers

Of the future of the Columbia Valley, the inland Empire of British Columbia, and the possibility of its becoming one of the principal apple producing districts in the province, Mr. Charles D. Ellis, of Windermere, who is at present a guest at the Empress Hotel, speaks in the highest terms of optimism. Mr. Ellis came to Victoria to attend the meetings of the Farmers' Institute and to advance as far as possible the interests of his district.

One great enterprise now in the making which will do much for the Columbia Valley is the building of the Kootenay Central Railway. Mr. Ellis states that this road will run from Golden to connect with the Crow's Nest Railroad at Cranbrook. Already fifty miles of the contract have been let at the southern end, and construction is turning the road will be completed by the first time by means of transportation the inland Empire of the province, and a consequent considerable increase in the fruit growing area of British Columbia.

Close by this great valley, with its bench lands capable of so much productivity, are mineral deposits situated at the eastern base of the Selkirk. Initial exploration carried out by a number of silver lead mines indicate the presence of immense bodies of ore, which, with the introduction of transportation, will swell the mineral output of the province. Exploitation work on these mines only ceased on account of their inaccessibility, a hindrance to their development which will cease with the advent of the Kootenay Central Railroad.

The Columbia Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Company, a company identified

FAMINE IN CHINA

PEKIN, Jan. 11.—Famine conditions in China are becoming worse. It is reported that a thousand people are succumbing daily, many falling by the roadside. Minister Cuijun expressed himself today as hoping that the people of the United States would send further aid to the sufferers.

with the C.P.R., is now engaged in constructing a main canal from Boulder Creek to irrigate the bench lands lying between Horse Thief and Toby Creek in the vicinity of Wilmer. This land is now on the market, subdivided into ten-acre and forty-acre tracts, and a number of sales have already taken place, the purchasers only awaiting the provision of transportation facilities to engage in fruit growing in the district. The company has further installed a sawmill to saw out material for its flumes. The company is headed by Mr. J. S. Dennis, who now superintends all the irrigation projects of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Mr. Ellis states that a motor road is to be constructed from Banff over the Rockies and Briscoe range into the Columbia Valley. A portion of this road will run through the Canadian National Park, this section being built by the Dominion Government. When it enters British Columbia it will become part of the trans-provincial trunk road scheme which has been proposed and is about to be carried out by the Hon. Thomas Taylor, the Minister of Public Works. It will have an eighteen-foot road bed, and will provide one of the greatest scenic routes in the world.

Yet another project, which from a tourist standpoint will draw attention to the Columbia Valley, is the decision of the C.P.R. to build a winter and summer resort at Invermere. This hotel, it is proposed to make a Canadian "St. Moritz." It will be situated on Windermere Lake and on the line of the Kootenay Central Railroad. At both Invermere and Fairmont there are hot springs, and these points will probably in the course of years become invalid resorts.

"The activities in the district are not confined to the C.P.R., for a New York syndicate has just purchased 15,000 acres of land at Sinclair, and this syndicate has now two engineers making topographical surveys, and in the spring it is proposed to construct ditches for irrigation purposes and subsequently to subdivide the area into fruit growing lands. The Canadian Club of New York also proposes to build a club house and summer resort in the neighborhood of Windermere Lake, so that in all the projected developments promise much for the future development of a territory, which Mr. Ellis is speaking, is described by Mr. Ellis as second to none in the province.

CAPT. GULLIN'S CAREER AT SEA. Sealer Drowned When Bringing New Vessel To Victoria Was In Trans-Atlantic Yacht Race.

Capt. Victor Gullin, who was drowned from the sealer Emma H., which he was bringing from Halifax to Victoria, had an interesting career. He sailed in James Gordon Bennett's Trans-Atlantic yacht race and made the first voyage in a merchant vessel to Point Barrow, in the Arctic. He was born in Gotland, Sweden. He took service on the cabin steward of the sealer Emma H., and was promoted to the position of mate when the sealer was purchased by the Victoria Sealing and Shipping Co. Ltd. Following this Capt. Gullin became master of the schooner Prescott. Off the Columbia river in that vessel he experienced the peculiar adventure of turning a marine compass.

The schooner was in a terrific blow, Capt. Gullin, tired out, was in his bunk in the cabin. A terrific sea picked up and he was thrown overboard. He was picked up by the same movement brought up from the opposite side, dismasted and half waterlogged.

Capt. Gullin was knocked senseless by a nasty cut from the cabin stove, which broke loose from its fastenings. Several men aboard were swept away, but only one was lost. The steamer Genesee picked up the men from the wreck and the derelict schooner was fired to get her out of the path of navigation. The truth of the story was proved by the skeptical aboard the Centennial by the position shown by the captain's chronometer, which hung on the wall of the cabin.

During the latter part of 1906 and in 1907 Capt. Gullin was master of the schooner Vega. He operated the steamer Tasmania out of Prince Rupert last summer, and left last December for the coast of Alaska, where he bought the schooner Emma H., from which he was swept overboard. Capt. Gullin is survived by a five-year-old daughter. He was a member of Quads Lodge of Masons of Victoria.

The steamer Maverick which reached Seattle from San Francisco, had a hard time in Sunday's gale. The steamer reached Cape Flattery on Sunday night while the blow was at its worst. So heavy were the seas and so violent the winds that the tanker turned and ran out to sea rather than risk the passage. Heavy seas smashed a lifeboat from the vessel while she was steaming off the cape.

While off Race-rock the Maverick was struck by a heavy sea, which broke the schooner's mast and 3:35 on Monday morning. The schooner was then sailing into the Sound. The Gale was bound from San Pedro for Portland, and judging by the report of Capt. McKellar, master of the Maverick, was apparently blown off the mouth of the Columbia river by the tempest.

SEATTLE, Jan. 11.—Plans for re-financing the Puget Sound Electric Railway Company, the interurban electric line between Seattle and Tacoma, will be considered at a stockholders' meeting in Jersey City, N. J., on January 18, according to an official notice issued yesterday from the office of Manager L. H. Bean, of Tacoma, and by R. T. Laffin, of this city, district manager for Stone & Webster, of Boston. The statement is made that owing to the unsatisfactory financial

showing of the corporation for the year 1910, it is necessary to reorganize its finances on an 8 per cent. basis.

Lester and Martin Matched. SEATTLE, Jan. 10.—Jack Lester, the Cleelum, Washington, fighter, for whom Tommy Burns is sponsor, was matched tonight to fight Denver Ed Martin of San Francisco at Tacoma, January 31. The fight is scheduled for ten rounds.

King Alfonso as a Farmer. WALLA WALLA, Wash., Jan. 11.—King Alfonso of Spain, has written that Mr. Alfonso W. Wood, of this city, concerning their output of machinery, and in all probability will order one or more of the weeder's this spring. The Spanish monarch in his letter expresses a great interest in farming. He makes inquiries regarding the machinery that could have come only from one well versed in farming. Complete data regarding the works of the company, and its output, together with the advantages and a detailed account of the working of the machine, have been sent to the royal customer.

CECHL GRACE'S FATE

Apparently Decided Finally By Washing Up Of His Wrecked Aeroplane on Belgian Shore.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Jan. 11.—The Chronicle says the wreckage of Cecil Grace's aeroplane has been washed up on the beach at Mariakerke, Belgium. The cap and glasses belonging to Cecil Grace were picked up in the North Sea off Mariakerke about a week ago. Grace has not been seen or heard from since December 22nd, when he was lost while attempting to cross the English Channel from Calais to Dover.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A London paper touching the agitation of China's alleged attempt to secure a German alliance, prints dispatches from Berlin saying the German foreign office denies anything beyond the growing cordiality of the German-Chinese relations. The paper also prints dispatches from St. Petersburg alleging great uneasiness, and from Peking asserting that the German crown prince will have the unprecedented honor of residing within the Imperial palace itself, while a European house is being built for his accommodation at a cost of \$1,000,000. These dispatches evidently are calculated to show the tremendous importance attached to the German crown prince's visit to China.

FEDERAL ATTACK ON TOBACCO TRUST

Counsel For Opposing Parties Dispute Over Interpretation Of Terms—"Monopoly" And "Trust" Are Discussed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—In the closing arguments today in the contest before the federal supreme court over the proposed dissolution of the so-called "tobacco trust," the issue between the "trust" and the government became more focalized than ever. This was particularly true regarding the interpretation of the "monopolizing" section of the Sherman anti-trust law which has never been passed upon by the court.

In its interpretation, Julius Parker, speaking for John G. Johnson, who was unable to be in court, said on behalf of the tobacco organization, that a criterion of an organization was not a criterion of monopoly. It was argued that there must be an exclusion or attempt to exclude others from interstate trade by means at least tortuous under the common law or under statutes other than the Sherman law.

Attorney-General Wickersham, for the government, said decisions of the court itself had demonstrated that monopolizing was brought about by acts of individuals in endeavoring to engross to themselves all of a given commodity, and that it has become a question of intent. He argued that "intent" was no more uncertain than "fraud," which was punished by the law.

In his address, Mr. Wickersham devoted much of his time to showing that the tobacco organization had been built up with an intent to restrain trade and to monopolize the business. He ridiculed the testimony of officials of the company wherein they maintained they never had any idea of restraining trade and brought his argument to a climax with the exclamation: "With solemn visage and pious mien, they would sugar the devil himself."

He characterized the expression of the growth of the company as an "orderly, legal and natural economic growth," as synonymous with a "sweet, placid, dream-like growth."

Before the supreme court of the United States tomorrow, it is expected will begin the final fight of the Standard Oil Company to avoid dissolution as a trust under the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law. It is thought the case will be reached today, but arguments upon the similar case of the so-called tobacco trust were not concluded.

Mr. A. Jordan from London, England, is a recent arrival in Victoria.

G. T. PACIFIC AT VANCOUVER

Company Secures Waterfront Property On Which To Build Wharves For Its Pacific Steamship Business

ALBION IRON WORKS SITE TAKEN OVER

Papers For Transfer Now Being Signed And Notices To Vacate Given To Tenants By Present Owners

VANCOUVER, Jan. 10.—Ninety-day notices to vacate have been served on the tenants of the waterfront property from a point about 30 feet west of the foot of Main street produced up to Gore avenue, it is understood, that the G. T. P. Railway company had secured the foreshore for the purpose of building wharves for its Pacific steamship trade.

It was also stated definitely this morning that the deal for the Albion Iron Works site, running from the Gore works boundary up to near Gore avenue and from the C. P. R. tracks to Alexander street, had also been acquired for the railway company. This was reported some time ago, but the transaction was not put through to a completed state until this week. The papers are now being signed up.

The announcement that the railway company had made all arrangements with the C. P. R. respecting the lease of the waterfront given to the Vancouver Wharf Company, that lease wharves were to be constructed out into the water and that it was the proposal of the G. T. P. to utilize almost the whole 500 feet stretch of foreshore for its own purposes, has also been confirmed, as well as the statement previously published that a large building for office purposes would be constructed by the new trans-continental railway on the new works site, just opposite the foot of Main street, with provision also at the western end of the building for a commodious passageway through to the proposed wharves.

The Vancouver Wharf Company, which owned the iron works site, and also had a lease on the foreshore in front from the C. P. R. Company, served notices on its tenants yesterday, informing them that the G. T. R. had taken over its interests in both properties, and that the tenants were to vacate or take the alternative of making other arrangements with the new owners.

E. & N. Extension. Track laying has commenced from Cameron station to Port Alberni extension of the E. & N. Railway. Over twenty carloads of rails have been unloaded at that point and steel is already down for a distance of a mile and a half on the Alberni side of the temporary terminus. The work will be carried on as quickly as the progress of bridge building will permit, and it is anticipated that the road will be complete by July 1st.

B. C. Land Meetings. The annual general meeting of the Corporation of British Columbia Land Surveyors was held on January 10th in the city of Vancouver. Forty-four members were present. The work of the past year and matters of general interest were discussed. The board of management elected for the current year consists of E. A. Cleveland, president; W. S. Gore, vice-president; S. A. Roberts, secretary-treasurer; and E. B. Hermon, G. H. Dawson, J. H. McGregor, F. C. Green, N. F. Townsend, and (ex officio) E. B. McKay, surveyor-general, members of the board. Later on, a large gathering of the members enjoyed an excellent dinner at the Travellers and spent a pleasant evening in social intercourse.

Seeking Pre-Emptions. Illustrative of the interest which prospective settlers have in the districts of the northwest coast of Vancouver Island is the fact that yesterday four separate inquiries for pre-emptions in and around Quinlan Sound were received at the office of the Development League. The inquiries, the result of the publicity recently given to this portion of the island in the Colonist, came from Anacortes, Tacoma, Richmond Beach and Lawrence—all points in the state of Washington. Two of the prospective settlers were Swedes, and the localities in which the inquirers hope to secure land are Holberg, San Josef and the West Arm of Quinlan Sound.

The engagement of Mr. Claude Bryan, eldest son of the Rev. Canon Bryan, Toronto, to Miss Annette Furness, daughter of Mr. Stephen Furness, the Manor House, Berwick St. James, Wilshire, and niece of Lord and Lady Furness, Granby Hall, Ripon, is announced. The marriage will take place in the early spring in England.



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The Colonist

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six Months .60 Three months .35 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

Canada will have a revenue of nearly \$120,000,000 for the current year. But what is that among friends? Our Liberal and liberal friends at Ottawa could get rid of it, if it were twice as much.

The forged check industry calls for prompt suppression. This is necessary not only in the interest of people who are victimized, but in that of persons who are in the habit of paying for purchases by check. Very many people make a practice of presenting their checks at the stores instead of taking them to the bank, and it is a very great convenience to have them cashed in that way. But there is danger, that merchants will refuse checks in future, and if they do, no one can complain. By the way, an order on a bank for the payment of money is a check, not a "cheque."

A German meteorologist, who says he has been studying the records of the last thousand years, says that the weather is steadily growing worse and that it will get no better until 1920. He says he has proved that the weather runs in twenty-year cycles, and that we have not yet got half way through the present one, which is a bad cycle. If this were not bad enough news to begin the new year with, we have Mr. William T. Stead saying that the spirit of Alexander III. of Bulgaria or some other place, has announced that within four years there will be a great European war.

Reynold's Newspaper spoke of Mr. Waldorf Astor as "an estimable multi-millionaire of New York," and the telegrams say that Mr. Astor is going to bring a suit for libel. Wherein does the libel consist? Most of us would have no serious objections to being called estimable, nor would we object strenuously to being called multi-millionaires, that is if we were in that class. Can it be that the libel is in the words "of New York"? This is a little hard on Mr. Astor certainly. To accuse a man of being of New York, when in point of fact he isn't, is calculated to hurt his feelings; but it hardly seems a cause for sending the man who said it to gaol.

We express what we know is the opinion of thousands of people who do not live along the Esquimaut road, as well as those who do, when we say that this road from Bridge street to the Navy Yard ought to be put in first-class shape during the coming summer. Roughly speaking, one-third of the distance is within the city and half in Esquimaut, which is an unorganized district. The traffic over the road is very great; it is growing steadily and is bound to assume very much greater proportions in the immediate future. We suggest that the city authorities and the Minister of Public Works should get together and devise a plan for the permanent improvement of the whole road.

Mr. Lloyd George continues to be the object of very violent attack in certain English papers, although the election is all over. The attack proceeds upon the assumption that because he does not come from an aristocratic family his opinions are entitled to little weight with those who do. Blackwoods say "but for his remarkable ability he would now be a small solicitor in a little Welsh town." This may be true enough, but when the "remarkable ability" is admitted, there is an end of all talk as to his birth-place or family. It is distinctly un-British to condemn a man, who has come to the front, simply because he came of humble parentage. Of course when it comes to the matter of blood, a pure-bred Welshman is the aristocrat of them all. His people were in the land before even the Saxons came.

Chemotherapy is, as a writer defines it, "the science of combining the maximum power of efficiency in the destruction of the greatest variety of protozoa with the minimum poisonous action." This suggests a dose of senax and salts; but it evidently means very much more for we are told it is "the latest medical marvel." All this goes to prove that we are indeed fearfully and wonderfully made, and that it will soon be necessary for old-fashioned methods of dying to go out of fashion, except for the very poor. Rich people will go down to the grave watching the struggle between antagonistic protozoa, and we assume will be able to keep track of the process by means of moving pictures.

severe Cold in Toronto TORONTO, Jan. 3.—With strong wind prevailing, the cold today is almost unbearable. The thermometer at Bayview reached 29 below and now stands at 25 below.

YEAR'S OUTPUT OF MINERALS

Value Of Province's Product In 1910 Nearly Largest On Record—Heavy Proportion Of Country's Total

The preliminary report of the Provincial Mineralogist, Mr. W. Fleet Robertson, on the province's production of minerals in the past year, has been issued. Mr. Robertson explains that the figures given are estimates, as the final official returns had not been received. In his summary he says: "The accompanying table shows an estimated mineral production in the province during 1910 of a total value of \$26,183,505. If the revised returns shall prove this estimate to be approximately correct, as is believed they will do, the total for the year will be the highest yet recorded in the history of mining in British Columbia, for it will compare favorably with that for 1907, which, at \$25,822,668, has been the largest yearly total on record.

It is of interest to note that this province continues to maintain its average proportion of the mineral production of that of the whole of Canada. Placing the aggregate value of the production of the Dominion for the twenty-five years 1888-1910, included in the published official reports, at \$1,120,000,000 (which allows about \$95,000,000 for 1910), it would appear that British Columbia may fairly claim to have produced between 27 and 28 per cent. of this large sum. The aggregate value of the mineral production of this province for all years to 1910, inclusive, is nearly \$374,000,000. Deducting the total value of the minerals—chiefly for coal and placer gold—produced prior to 1888, which was nearly \$54,000,000, British Columbia's approximate aggregate for the twenty-five years is left at \$320,000,000, which is between 27 and 28 per cent. of that of the whole of Canada. It is a striking fact, as indicating the substantial increase in the value of the mineral production of the province in recent years as compared with that prior to 1906, that fully 40 per cent. of this large value is the production of the last five years, 1906-1910, while more than half—53.7 per cent.—is that of seven years, 1904-1910.

The production of different metals is given as follows, with comparison of previous year: Placer gold, \$482,000, increase, \$5,000. Lode gold, \$5,198,505, increase, \$274,415. Silver, \$1,282,500, increase, \$43,230. Lead, \$1,480,000, decrease, \$23,230. Copper, \$4,972,500, decrease, \$846,022. Zinc, \$184,000, decrease, \$218,000. The total metal product last year was therefore \$18,599,505, as compared with \$14,688,141 in 1909. The coal output was 2,800,000 long tons, valued at \$9,800,000, an increase of \$2,777,234 over the previous year. Coke amounted to 214,000 long tons, valued at \$1,284,000, a decrease of \$268,218 from 1909. The value of building materials was \$1,500,000, showing an increase of \$300,000. The grand total of metals and non-metals for 1910 is \$26,183,505, as compared with \$24,443,625 in the previous year. The coal product was much the largest in the history of the province.

Gold. Atlin is credited with an increase of \$50,000 in placer gold, while Cariboo decreased \$45,000, owing largely to water scarcity. The quantity of lode gold produced was the largest on record 1903, and last year may yet exceed that when returns are complete. Rosland mines contributed nearly 120,000 oz. of the total (estimated at 251,500 oz.) and rather more than two-thirds of that quantity came from the Centre Star group. The proportion from the Le Roi was about 9,500 oz., while nearly all the remainder came from the mines of Le Roi No. 2. Ltd. The total from the smaller mines having been only about 1,000 oz. Coast mines furnished 5,900 ounces, mostly from Texada Island.

Lead and Silver. There were noticeable decreases in lead and silver, the reasons for which are thus summarized in the report: "The apparent diminution of the known ore-bodies in the St. Eugene mine; the closing of the Blue Bell mine; pending reorganization of the French company owning it, and the provision of additional capital for new power machinery required at the mine; the extensive damages done last summer by forest fires in the Slocan, which destroyed railway bridges and trestles along several miles of the Kaslo & Slocan Railway, and concentrating and power plants at mines; and, in much smaller degree, the cessation of production for the time at several mines, among them the North Star in East Kootenay, the Cork on south fork of Kaslo creek, and the Reco in the Slocan. It may be mentioned, in passing, that the outlook is favorable for a larger production in 1911 of this metal at several Slocan mines, notably the Rambler-Cariboo, Slocan Star, Ruth-Hope group, Standard, Van Roi, and Hewitt-Lorus Doone group.

Copper. The production of copper has been estimated at 32,000,000 lbs., of which 22,000,000 lbs. is credited to Boundary District mines; about 3,800,000 lbs. to Rosland mines; 25,000 lbs. to three mines situated in the vicinity of Nelson; and the remainder to Coast mines, chiefly the Britannia, on Howe Sound, and the Marble Bay and Cornhill mines, on Texada Island.

There do not appear to have been any very marked differences in the totals. Any important change there was in the year's results must be attributed to the mines of the Boundary District, which, however, continue to maintain a comparatively large

production, mainly from those properties that have been producing with little or no intermission during the last ten years. Concluding, Mr. Robertson says: "Finally, it is gratifying to note that several mining companies paid dividends in 1910. These were: Hedley Gold Mining Co., four quarterly distributions of profit and a bonus, totaling \$14 per cent. of the issued capital, \$1,200,000; Le Roi No. 2, Ltd., three dividends of two shillings each per share on 20,000 shares; Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., two dividends each of 1 per cent; Granby Consolidated M.B. & P. Co., one payment at the rate of 1 per cent on about \$14,850,000; and the Hastings (British Columbia) Exploration Syndicate, Ltd., operating the Arlington gold-mine at Erie, Nelson Mining Division, a dividend of sixpence per share on 40,370 issued shares."

MANDAMUS DENIED TO HUMBOLDT CO.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—While maintaining the right of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia in a proper case to grant a mandamus against the Interstate Commerce Commission, Justice Brandeis, in the dissenting opinion in the case of the Humboldt Steamship Company, today refused to compel the commission to take jurisdiction over common carriers of Alaska. He accordingly dismissed the petition of the Humboldt Steamship Company, of California, which sought a mandamus when the interstate commerce commission last June, in a majority report, three commissioners dissenting, declined to take jurisdiction and to require Alaskan roads to file schedule of rates.

An appeal probably will be taken by petitioners to court of appeals, and if Justice Brandeis is sustained they will seek a final determination in the supreme court of the United States. A statement on file in case shows that money interests involved are in excess of \$5,000. The court holds that the case at bar is not one calling for the exercise of the extraordinary power of the court by a writ of mandamus. Such a writ should issue, suggests Justice Brandeis, only when the party applying has a clear legal right to the relief he claims and which he cannot obtain by any other proceeding.

The Humboldt Steamship Company asked the interstate commerce commission, while that body was sitting in Seattle, to compel the White Pass & Yukon railway to publish a tariff sheet which would apply to all patrons of the road. The reason given for this was alleged discrimination in favor of other steamship companies doing business in southeastern Alaska. The commerce commission refused to take jurisdiction in Alaska. Suit to compel the commission to take jurisdiction, was brought in the supreme court of the District of Columbia as related in the special dispatch from Washington. M. Kalleh, manager of the Humboldt Steamship Company, stated that appeal would be taken to the supreme court of the United States.

STEVEDORES SUE TWO STEAMSHIPS

SEATTLE, Jan. 9.—Following the libelling of the British steamer Strathclair at Bellingham by the Washington Stevedore company yesterday, similar action was taken today against the Norwegian steamer Herm at Anacortes by the Washington Stevedore company and the Marine company of Portland, in joint suit. In both instances the stevedores claim that a contract for loading the steamers has been violated. The libel papers contain a copy of the agreement with the Java Asiatic which both vessels are under time charter. Under the stevedore agreement to load the vessels of lumber at 85 cents per 1,000 feet or \$1.10 per 1,000 feet if the cargo contains more than 200,000 feet in long timbers. It is asserted that the stevedores gave the proper notice of readiness and willingness to load, but that the masters refused to allow the employees of libellants to board the vessels and proceed. The McCabe company is a party to the suit against the Herm because that firm held a contract for loading the first portion of the Herm's cargo at Willapa, the Washington Stevedore company to complete at Anacortes.

In each instance the libellants are asking for \$5,000 damages together with profits which would have been made and expenses incurred in making the contract, so that the total asked in each case amounts to close to \$6,000. As the steamers are under time charter, the loss occasioned by the delay falls on the charterers. It is stated that the vessels were to be loaded by Rothschild & Jones, a rival stevedoring firm, on condition that the latter company would make the charterers a lower rate. It is also reported that the latter firm promised to protect the vessels in event litigation followed, but the Strathclair has not yet furnished her bond.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Within a few days the first shipment of steel will be made from New York for building a unique electric railway along the Panama canal for drawing great ships from ocean to ocean. The enormous volume of shipping across the isthmus will be drawn on the ancient tow path system, so that it will be unnecessary for steamers to proceed under their own steam. In place of the mules on this curious tow path powered by electric locomotives will draw the largest ships smoothly and swiftly across the continent.

A steamer of say 20,000 tons, which the canal will readily accommodate, is obviously a very heavy burden, and the electric locomotives will be geared to the tracks by a middle rail in the form of a rack. The canal commission has advertised for 2,000,000 pounds of steel ties, 2,000,000 pounds of roll steel conductor, slots and covers and 1,500,000 pounds of steel channels. This rack railway will be built by the commission and will be in working order in less than two years. In fine for the opening of the canal.

LAMPS OF ALL KINDS TO BE HAD HERE AT REASONABLE PRICES

It Has Started This Morning When in town do not fail to visit our Drapery Department. We are clearing our shelves of all Short Lengths, and have priced them to guarantee a clearance. Remnants, Chintz, Cretonnes, Madras and Swiss Muslins and many other beautiful fabrics

Victoria's Mantle of the "Beautiful"



Reminds us to Remind you of our stock of Blankets and Down Quilts. You will enjoy this fine healthy weather if supplied with the delightful comfort of these goods.

BLANKETS

- OUR BLANKETS RIVAL THE SNOW IN THEIR PURITY
All-wool Grey Special Blankets in dark grey. Per pair, \$4.00, \$3.50 and \$3.00. \$2.50
The Cordova Blankets, of a very pretty silver grey—6 lbs., 68 x 78. Per pair \$3.90
7 lbs., 68 x 78. Per pair \$4.55
8 lbs., 68 x 78. Per pair \$5.30
The Scotch Skeldon Blanket is of a pure white wool, exceptionally closely woven, is unshrinkable and made in two pieces in four different sizes—8 lb. size, 80 x 84. Per pair \$7.50
87 x 81, 8 lb. Per pair \$7.50
7 lbs., 72 x 81. Per pair \$6.75
6 lbs., 68 x 78. Per pair \$6.00
The Scotch Universal Bath Blanket—Cheviot. This is Weiler's Special Line of Blankets. The blanket is pure white fleece wool, is unshrinkable and very closely woven. Beautifully finished with light blue lines and border—10 lbs., 80 x 99. Per pair \$10.50
9 lbs., 78 x 94. Per pair \$9.50
8 lbs., 76 x 88. Per pair \$8.50
7 lbs., 72 x 86. Per pair \$7.50
6 lbs., 68 x 84. Per pair \$6.50
We have a Special Scotch 8-lb. Blanket, beautifully finished, silk bound. Per pair \$12.50
Beautiful White Soft Fleece Blankets, all pure wool, with

QUILTS

- McIntock's famous English Ventilated Down Quilts, absolutely the best that money can buy, in the very latest French Sateen and Art Coverings. Beautiful, dainty Dresden and Persian designs in all shades to suit any color-schemes. These quilts are selling fast, and if you want one get busy today.
Fine quality, down-proof, in French Art Sateen, 6 x 5-ft., \$10.00, \$7.50
Fine quality, down-proof, in French Art Sateen, 6 x 6-ft., \$14.00, \$12.00, \$9.00
Fine quality, down-proof, in French Art Sateen, frilled border, 6 x 5-ft., \$14.00
French Art Sateen on one side, the reverse fine French Art Sateen, 6 x 6, \$15.00
Turkey Chintz, 6 x 6-ft., at \$7.50
Turkey Chintz, 6 x 5-ft., at \$6.50

Cotton Quilts

An unrivalled variety of Cotton Quilts is what we have on our Second Floor. These are all of very pretty designs and make a splendid bed covering. See these quilts and their reasonable prices.

- Size 72 x 72, \$3.25, \$3.00, \$2.25 \$2.00
Size 60 x 72, \$3.00, \$2.00 \$1.75

A Big Fire for a Cold Day

To have a warm house these cold days means an extra big fire. Therefore it is necessary to have one of our Spark Guards for safety to your house and furnishings. We have a splendid variety in all sizes to choose from.

- BRIGHT FINISHED SPARK GUARDS
Made of the best quality of wire, closely woven—
Size 24 x 30 inches \$1.75
Size 30 x 30 inches \$2.00
Size 36 x 30 inches \$2.50
BRASS WIRE SPARK GUARDS
These are attractive and durable—
Size 24 x 30 inches \$6.00
Size 30 x 30 inches \$6.50
Size 36 x 30 inches \$7.00
BLACK AND BRASS GUARDS
These are made of black wire with brass trimmings—
Size 25 x 31 inches \$2.50
Size 31 x 31 inches \$3.00
COPPER WIRE SPARK GUARDS
Made of closely woven copper wire—
Size 24 x 30 inches \$1.75
Size 30 x 30 inches \$2.00
Size 36 x 30 inches \$2.50
Size 36 x 36 inches \$3.00
Size 42 x 36 inches \$4.00

We Sell from the Earners' Standpoint WEILER BROS. You Furnish the Need, We Satisfy It.

Every Pugilist "White Man" ferent Corner —A Summa
O you white ma He is sprouting of the globe. American soil is the source for the development. Almost every ve country has one o haven't are prepa opportunity. Four or five of t before the public are coming. The startling anno get of all the "hop ceeded to gratify Tommy Ryan, a champion, has one aki; Jim Corbett i in view: several rported and unatta tions. Oh, yes, it's the new fighters a lambast the even of the man of shal all over. "Hopes" Alm All of them are fact, in most case Ryan's man is O Irishman—not a p planted or hothou just after stepping Con is a giant as f earned, but he is o cornelius came t wrestler, without a ing into the fight Olympian champi all other nations d their carnival in Lo He had big encou laded here and t real good ones it hurry that he wa being good enough He happened to during the latter's He amused Jeff, a comedian, and Jeff loving he might n offered to take hi him a member of Instead, O'Kelly ca pick up by Tom possibilities in hi enough, he becam Tommy took him with him after he a fruit farm ne and Con has made contests he had the McLeod Che Choyinski's man i big Missouri farm with him through i in Chicago, went o his own, which h has him, showing a North Side theatr Joe says he belie will make good. tested, but before drum into his tra the fighting game ready for the fire, Johnson's man i a young Irishman const. Jack picke while he was in a House, took a stro after the Reno st to Chicago with h was offered the p partner to the ch it gladly. Monahan h Jack says the y ing good and the strides. He likes han likes the gam learn something s say about the o the as part of the McLeod and O others in the ma with O'Kelly per the two. Monaha the lot but as Jo enough as he championship at Monahan in stric would be brought So pick out y Hope Stakes; DR. HASELL Hospital Board E All Blame On the personal the board of dire Hospital held an t noon to invest made in a week administration of particular against Hasell in refusing Hasell. McKenzie McKenzie was said a severe attack of judgment of Dr. Hasell drinking an fect for treatment inquiry, in the co mine of ten witne the board approve in their decision. "After thoro these complaints, lon that Dr. Has best interests of exonerated from a ter under money After the secret ton, had read the entitled: "A Scr layer of that pap in justification, of tion, Dr. Hasell neases. These ma nager of the

WIDE CHOICE IN "HOPE STAKES"

Every Pugilist Discovering A "White Man's Hope" In Different Corners Of The Globe—A Summary

Do you white man's hope? He is sprouting out in every corner of the globe.

American soil is a particularly fertile source for their growth and development.

Almost every veteran fighter in the country has one of them. Those that haven't are preparing to at the first opportunity.

Four or five of them are prominently before the public right now. Others are coming up. Only the other day the startling announcement was made that the prevailing fashion had germinated itself upon Jack Johnson, the target of all the "hopes" and he had proceeded to gather one for himself.

Tommy Ryan, former middleweight champion, has one; so has Joe Choyne; Jim Corbett has several of them in view; several others are self-supported and unattached at the present time.

Oh, yes, it's just lovely the way the new fighters with an ambition to lambast the everlasting daylights out of the man of shade are springing up all over.

"Hopes" Almost All Giants. All of them are giants—too big, in fact, in most cases.

Ryan's man is Con O'Kelly, a real Irishman—not a Mick of the transplanted or hot-house variety, but one just after stepping off the old sod.

Con is a giant as far as height is concerned, but he is of trim build.

Cornelius came to this country as a wrestler, without a thought of breaking into the fighting game. He was Olympic champion, having trimmed all other nations during the great amateur carnival in London two years ago.

He was big enough but when he landed here and took on some of the real good ones it was discovered in a hurry that he was a long way from being good enough.

He happened to run into Jeffries during the latter's tour of the country. He amused Jeff, for he is a natural comedian, and Jeff kidded him into believing he might make a fighter, even offered to take him west and make him a member of his training camp.

Instead, O'Kelly came to Chicago, was picked up by Tommy Ryan, who saw possibilities in him, and sure enough, he became a real fighter. Tommy took him home to Syracuse with him after he had sold his Michigan fruit farm near Benton Harbor, and Con has made his mark in the several contests he had there.

McLeod Choyne's man. Choyne's man is Miles McLeod, a big Missouri farmer. Joe got in touch with him through a brother who lives in Chicago, went down there to look him over, was duly impressed and now has him, showing this week over at a North Side theatre.

Joe says he believes the young man will make good. He has yet to be tested, but before he is Joe intends to drum into him a whole lot of ideas on the fighting game. Then he will be ready for the fire.

Johnson's man is Walter Monahan, a young Irishman from the Pacific coast. Jack picked him up out there while he was training near the Cliff House, took a strong fancy to him, and after the Reno affair brought him on to Chicago with him. Later Monahan was offered the position of sparring partner to the champion and accepted it gladly.

Monahan Making Good. Jack says the young fellow is making good and will improve with great strides. He likes him because Monahan likes the game and is willing to learn something that Johnson cannot say about it other than "it's his trade, as he says."

McLeod and O'Kelly overtop the others in the matter of sheer bulk, with O'Kelly perhaps the trimmer of the two. Monahan is the smallest of the lot but as Johnson says is plenty big enough as he himself won the championship at 200 pounds at Reno. Monahan in strict training probably would be brought down to 195 pounds. So pick out your favorite in the Hope stakes!

DR. HASELL VINDICATED

Hospital Board Exonerates Him From All Blame After Inquiry

On the personal request of Dr. Hasell, the board of directors of the Jubilee Hospital held an inquiry yesterday afternoon to investigate the charges made in a weekly paper against the administration of the hospital, and in particular against the action of Dr. Hasell in refusing admittance to Mr. Chas. McKenzie on December 30th.

McKenzie was said to be suffering from a severe attack of asthma, but in the judgment of Dr. Hasell the man had been drinking and was not a fit subject for treatment. After a searching inquiry, in the course of which some nine of ten witnesses were examined, the board approved Dr. Hasell's action, in their decision, which was as follows:

"After a thorough investigation of these complaints, the board is of opinion that Dr. Hasell has acted in the best interests of the hospital, and is exonerated from all blame in the matter under inquiry."

After the secretary, Mr. A. W. Morton, had read the article referred to, entitled "A Screw Loose," the publisher of that paper made a statement in justification of the article in question. Dr. Hasell then called his witnesses. These were Mr. Leonard Tait, manager of the Victoria Transfer

Company; R. Gupta, a driver in the employ of the company; Miss Macdonald, a nurse who has frequently attended McKenzie; Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Buck, two patients in the hospital, all of whom gave strong evidence in corroboration of Dr. Hasell's testimony. Mr. Blakemore called Gasler Allen, who had charge of McKenzie at the police station, where he was taken prior to and subsequent to his removal to the hospital; P.C. Colin Macdonald, who accompanied McKenzie in the "hack" to the station and hospital, and put in a signed statement in support of his contention from Mr. Meldrum, proprietor of the "Brown Jug."

The board of inquiry consisted of the president, Mr. D. E. Campbell; the vice-president, Mr. J. W. Bolden; and Mr. H. E. Newton, another of the directors.

BRIBERY CHARGE AGAINST SENATOR

Committee Of Wisconsin State Senate Reports Corrupt Practices In Election Of Mr. Stephenson

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 11.—"The nomination in the primary and the election to the United States senate by the legislature of Isaac Stephenson is null and void because of attempted bribes and corrupt practices by himself and his campaign managers, agents and workers, and of violation of the laws of Wisconsin defining and punishing offences against the elective franchise."

This is the gist of the findings of a special senatorial investigating committee in its report to Governor Francis E. McGovern today and signed by Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Morris, Senators Spencer W. March (Republican) and Paul Husting (Democrat).

The two Republican members belong to the so-called Progressive wing of the party, and Senator Husting, the Democratic member, calls himself a Progressive Democrat.

Early in the legislative session of 1909 resolutions were introduced in both houses calling for an investigation of the senatorial primary. The resolutions were pointed at United States Senator Isaac Stephenson, who, according to his report, filed with the secretary of state, had expended more than \$107,000 in the campaign.

Speaker Bancroft of the assembly named a committee composed of a majority of stalwart Republicans and Lieutenant-Governor John Strang, who then presided over the senate, named Senators Marsh, Morris and Husting. The committee met in joint session for several weeks, when the assembly branch of the committee decided to go no further.

The assembly members of the committee, sometime after it had decided that its work was complete, rendered a report in which it recommended the enactment of a law regulating campaign expenditures, and at the same time saying there was no evidence of corruption on the part of Senator Stephenson.

Following this, a special resolution was adopted by the senate, making the three senators named a special investigating committee to inquire further into the primary election. Treaties from the standpoint as having been signed by members of the joint committee it may technically be called a minority report. On the other hand as the result of the work of a special committee, it is an independent report. The assembly members are scored for their alleged failure to assist in a thorough investigation.

The report was submitted to Governor McGovern about ten minutes before Senator March's term as state senator expired.

Mr. Morris, while no longer a member of the senate, having resigned his seat to become lieutenant-governor, signed the report as a member of the investigating committee.

The committee recommends that a copy of the report be certified to the United States senate by the governor and the legislature, with the request that the body investigate the manner by which Isaac Stephenson secured his election to the United States senate.

The committee further recommends that the proper state officials commence prosecution against all persons shown by the evidence to have been guilty of corrupt practices of bribery in the campaign.

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CHINESE STEAL INTO AUSTRALIA

Customs Officers Suspected Of Helping Celestials To Come In—Remarkable Operations Of Sheep Thieves

MELBOURNE, Jan. 9.—Western Australia, like British Columbia, is having trouble over the immigration of Chinese. The methods followed by the Orientals to gain admission at Perth are not disclosed, but as the result of an investigation held at Perth, two customs officers who had been under suspicion in connection with the arrival of stowaways are now suspended. An extensive system of frauds on the customs is alleged.

Wholesale theft and slaughter of sheep from sheep farms in Tantanoola, South Australia, have been brought to light by the researches of a clever detective. Disguised as a tramp, the officer of the law while loitering around the district discovered a number of cunningly hidden corrals built amongst the tea-tree swamps. In these hiding places were hundreds of dead sheep rotting and tainting the air as if with pestilence. The modus operandi appeared to be that the thieves drove the sheep to these corrals, sheared them, killed them and then left the bodies unregarded on the ground. For many years sheep have been constantly missing from the surrounding runs, and it was generally given as an explanation that the animals had been taken away by mysterious creature called the "Tantanoola Tiger." The remarkable thing about this animal was the fact that no one had ever seen him, and his appearance was unknown. The farmers' utmost skill in laying traps was useless. Now the explanation is available. The sheep-stealers were the "Tantanoola Tiger." A suspicious person has been arrested, and if the police are correct in their surmises a serious source of loss to the farming community will be avoided for the future.

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Following this, a special resolution was adopted by the senate, making the three senators named a special investigating committee to inquire further into the primary election. Treaties from the standpoint as having been signed by members of the joint committee it may technically be called a minority report. On the other hand as the result of the work of a special committee, it is an independent report. The assembly members are scored for their alleged failure to assist in a thorough investigation.

The report was submitted to Governor McGovern about ten minutes before Senator March's term as state senator expired.

Mr. Morris, while no longer a member of the senate, having resigned his seat to become lieutenant-governor, signed the report as a member of the investigating committee.

The committee recommends that a copy of the report be certified to the United States senate by the governor and the legislature, with the request that the body investigate the manner by which Isaac Stephenson secured his election to the United States senate.

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The Victoria Transfer Company

Horses For Sale

We have horses of all classes for sale and are ready at all times to exhibit such to intending purchasers. It will pay you to see us before purchasing.

Harness for Sale

We have new and second-hand sets—double and single, for sale at reasonable rates—Farmers should see these, as they are suitable for light driving.

Cabs

Do you know that our Glass Front Carriages are at your disposal at the following charges—Four Persons, single hour, \$2.00; Four Persons, an hour and a half, or over, at per hour, \$1.50. In four hours a party of four can see the principal points of interest in the City of Victoria for the moderate charge of \$6.00.

Victorias

If you wish, we can furnish a Victoria, at per hour, \$2.00; single hour, \$2.50. These vehicles accommodate three persons and are most suitable for ladies doing afternoon calling.

Furniture Trucks

Furniture moving is an important undertaking. We have men who do nothing else. Our charges are—By the hour, \$1.50. With an extra man to help the charge will be increased to \$2.00 per hour.

Baggage and Express

In this department prompt delivery is the important factor. If you are catching a steamer or train you like to know that your luggage or packages will be at the wharf or station in good time to depart with you. What is more annoying than searching for your belongings a minute before your steamer sails or your train pulls out? This is off-set by our claim checks. Our drivers check your baggage at your residence. You present the claim check to the baggage-master—show your ticket—he then gives you the railway or steamer check, and that is all. You then go on your way rejoicing. If we cannot attend to your order we will tell you and thus avoid suspense.

Express and General Drayage

We have twenty-seven Express and Delivery Wagons. For the use of one of these we make a charge of—Per Hour, \$1.00.

Livery

Better Single or Double Traps cannot be found on the Pacific Coast. Single Horse and Trap—Morning, \$2.50; Afternoon, \$3.00.

Teams

We are prepared to supply teams for Half a Day at \$5.00, excepting Saturday, Sunday and Holidays, when the charge will be, half a day, \$7.50. For long distances, the office will furnish particulars.

Boarders

We board your horse, look after your trap and harness—Per month, \$25.00. Our object is to please our patrons. We are responsible to them as to safety or damage done to furniture or goods. Our drivers, we believe, are civil and careful, and seldom knowingly overcharge. If by any chance a mistake occurs, come to the office or notify us at once. In other words, give us an opportunity to put right anything that displeases you.

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You furnish the feed, we satisfy it.

CAPTAIN PEARY GIVES REASONS

Took No White Companion On Final Dash To Pole Because He Wanted Glory Of Discovery All To Himself

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Admitting that the North Pole is just as much lost as ever, and that all future attempts to find it must be independent enterprises, unaided by his own work, Captain Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, today gave a cross-fire of questions at a hearing before the house committee on naval affairs today.

He told how he wanted the glory of the polar achievement for himself, and that he did not want an expedition other than the negro, Hensen, go on the last dash with him, how his publishing contracts had prevented him from testifying before the committee last spring, and how the members of the expedition had been prohibited from writing about the trip. Captain Peary was asked to throw light on why, as a naval officer, he made no report to the navy department. He said he had made some report to the coast and geodetic survey, and had advised the navy department of that fact. It was his impression that the superintendent of the survey had made a report to the navy.

INCREASES DIVIDEND

Canadian Pacific To Pay Three Per Cent Extra On Account Of Land Sales—Stock Price Soars

MONTREAL, Jan. 10.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, held here today, it was decided to increase in view of the position of the land account and of other extraneous assets of the company, the distribution from these sources, commencing with the payment of the next quarterly dividend, will be at the rate of three per cent per annum, instead of one per cent as heretofore. The regular dividend of the C. P. R. company has been at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and an extra payment of one per cent has been made on the basis of the next quarterly dividend of eight per cent. This will place the stock practically on a ten per cent basis.

Following the announcement of a three per cent dividend on Canadian Pacific land sales, the market advanced from 189 to 204 at the opening of the market this morning. Extraordinary interest was displayed on the stock market this morning following the announcement of the increase in C. P. R. land sales dividend to three per cent. Canadian Pacific stock opened at 204 against 193 last night, reacted to 203 1/2 and then jumped to 205 1/2. The increase means that 25,000 shareholders will obtain \$3,000,000 more for their holdings than would have obtained last year. The change goes into effect the next quarterly dividend. This dividend, it must be remembered is not upon ordinary Canadian Pacific shares.

Persia Makes Appeal

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Out of the tangled web of diplomacy, plot and counterplot that has wrapped it about Persia, the Persian government has raised its voice, in appeal to the whole world—an appeal for what it styles justice against Great Britain and Russia. The first cry reached this city yesterday, being the seal of the empire and signature of M. K. Mensiki, president of the council. It is addressed to the American people through H. H. Topikyan, Persian consul general at New York. The appeal sets forth the dealings of Great Britain and Russia in Persian affairs and charges that Britain's bad faith has brought the Persian government to the brink of collapse. The story unfolded is one of financial dealings, joint diplomatic notes, revolutions, invasions of Persian soil by Russian and British forces, nominally to enforce collections, but in reality, it is said, to secure military and naval bases, or strategic points in the European war game.

MELBOURNE STRIKE

MELBOURNE, Jan. 10.—The dispute of the Victorian stevedores and their employers is likely to cause a strike that will paralyze the entire shipping trade of Melbourne. State arbitration has been asked for, but the dispute is an interstate one and consequently nothing can be done in this way.

Passenger and Freight Trains Stalled At Many Points On Prairies—Snowdrifts Cause Trouble In Mountains

WINNEPEG, Jan. 10.—The Canadian railways report the storm now raging as the worst experienced in years. Freight trains are tied up in business on branch lines. Passenger trains are stalled all over the West.

Robin's Sister Out on Bail

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A bail bond for \$20,000 for Dr. Louise Robbinovich, sister of Joseph G. Robbin, the indicted banker, was given today by a surety company. Justice Swann allowed Miss Robbinovich to depart from the Tombs prison, where she had been held over night on an indictment charging her with perjury in swearing that she and her brother Edward Robbin were Robbin's next of kin in this country. Details made by Dr. Robbinovich and her brother, Joseph G. Robbin, of the statements made by Mr. and Mrs. Herman Robbinovich, the aged couple claiming to be the parents, so far have baffled former district attorney Jerome, their counsel, according to an interview, attributed to him.

CREWS OF BARGES LOSE THEIR LIVES

Seventeen Men Drown On Cape Cod Coast While Lifeguards Look On Helpless—All From Philadelphia

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Jan. 10.—The worst disaster the lifeboats of the Cape Cod have seen in many years, occurred today on the sand bars off the Peaked Hills. Three lifeboats on the beach with their lifeboats and other apparatus, unable to tender assistance, while three coal-carrying barges were hurled to destruction, and all on board—seventeen men—lost their lives in the surf. The barges were the Treverton, Corbin and Pine Forest, valued at \$125,000. With the exception of the Pine Forest, the other two barges were moving trains through the mountains, the transcontinental roads on the American side of the international boundary have experienced no difficulty.

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NEW ZEALAND CALL MARRIED

MELBOURNE, Jan. 10.—Sir James Mills, head of the Union Steamship company of New Zealand, has arrived here and interviewed the cabinet regarding the tenders for the Canadian-Australian steamship service. After the conference the cabinet ministers made it known that the government would not continue its subsidy to the service if the proposed call at Auckland, as favored by Canada, was included. It was agreed, however, that negotiations with the Canadian government should be reopened and in this circumstance, the advocates of the claim of New Zealand profess to find some ground for hope.

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SEATTLE, Jan. 10.—The storm which hovered over Western Washington the last three days is passing eastward and the weather here is moderating rapidly. Half an inch of snow fell in Seattle today. Wire communication with all points on the north coast has been restored. With the exception of the Great Northern, which is experiencing some delay in moving trains through the mountains, the transcontinental roads on the American side of the international boundary have experienced no difficulty.

PORTLAND, Jan. 10.—Western Oregon and Southwestern Washington experienced the first real touch of winter today. Snow fell at all points in most places melting quickly. In the mountains, with the exception of the Great Northern, which is experiencing some delay in moving trains through the mountains, the transcontinental roads on the American side of the international boundary have experienced no difficulty.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 10.—Re-latives and friends of the men who were drowned off the Massachusetts coast when three barges went to pieces in a storm, were overwhelmed by grief when news of the disaster, reached here today. Ninety-five men were living near the coal piers in Philadelphia, and six of the drowned lived in one house.

LATHAM HAS FALL

Comes To Ground Precipitately At San Francisco Field And His Airplane Smashed

AVIATION FIELD, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 10.—Hubert Latham, the young French birdman, had a remarkable escape from death on San Francisco's aviation field today. In his second flight of the afternoon he encountered adverse wind conditions that forced him suddenly to the ground after he had attained an elevation of about thirty feet. Alighting precipitately at the lower end of the field, he crashed into a barbed wire fence, completely wrecking his Antoinette monoplane. The boat-like body of the craft was broken into three pieces, the breaks occurring just in front and behind the driver's seat.

THROUGH OPEN SPAN

Great Northern Freight Engine Drops Into False Creek—Engineer And Fireman Escape

VANCOUVER, Jan. 10.—What appeared to be a misunderstanding of signals this morning sent a G. N. freight engine through the open span of the company's trestle over False Creek, and with the tender hanging on the edge of the broken track has disrupted the line's traffic between the Westminster avenue crossing and the station on Fender street. Fortunately no lives were lost, but had the train been traveling at a greater speed, and had it been a passenger instead of a freight, nothing would have prevented a serious catastrophe.

Fort Killed by Landslide

CASTRO URDILES, Spain, Jan. 10.—Forty persons were killed and five injured here today when a landslide overwhelmed a gang of laborers, burying all beneath a mass of earth and rocks.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Englishmen are planning the erection of a suitable memorial to late King Edward. The form is to be a huge electric clock, suspended by means of decorated metallic arches 35 feet in the air at the corner of Dundas and Richmond streets.

Mr. D. H. Watson, a prominent fruit grower of Sumnerland, arrived in the city on Sunday on a brief visit.

WILL BE CALLED STRATHCONA PARK

Provincial Park In Buttes Lake District Named for Canada's Lord High Commissioner In London

Accepting the invitation to allow his name to be linked with British Columbia's new provincial park at Buttes Lake, which will be known as Strathcona Park, Lord Strathcona yesterday called on the Hon. Dr. H. E. Young the following: Hon. H. E. Young.

Diets of Gas Poisoning

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Benjamin Cramp, a member of the shipbuilding family of William Cramp & Sons, died of gas poisoning tonight. He was found in the bathroom by his wife. He was 55 years old. Members of his family say his death was accidental.

For Imperial Conference

MELBOURNE, Jan. 10.—Mr. Fisher, the federal premier, announces that in addition to the subjects already arranged for the forthcoming Imperial conference in London, there will appear on the agenda a paper proposing to discuss the creation and maintenance of the naval and military forces of the United Kingdom and of the dominions beyond the seas. A suggestion that the status of the navies of the overseas dominions should be discussed

INTERVENTION BY MINISTER

Statement Made In Evidence That Hon. Wm. Templeman Wanted To Call Off Chinese Investigation

ALSO REINSTATED INTERPRETER YIP ON

Evidence Is Given By David C. Lew In Regard To Strange Conversation—Young Lawyer Is Looked For

VANCOUVER, Jan. 10.—Startling statements were made this afternoon by David C. Lew in connection with a conversation which he said took place in September at the position occupied by Hon. Mr. Templeman with regard to the enquiry then being instituted into Chinese immigration.

Lew had sent, on September 21st, telegrams to Hon. Mr. McInnes at Ottawa, one stating that Mr. Bovell had walked into the detention shed and dismissed him. He had replied that he took his own name from Mr. Foster after which Hon. Mr. Templeman had telephoned to Yip On to come down at once, as he was re-instated, whereupon Lew left.

The other telegram stated that Lew was done; that Hon. Mr. Templeman had wired to Ministers Patterson and Cartwright to reinstate Yip On, and that "Hon. Mr. Templeman had written to Mr. Bovell (perhaps intended to dismiss) Mr. Foster last night."

Further, Lew stated that Mr. Foster had told him there was several complaints against him. This admission was made most reluctantly, as witness stated he had given his word of honor not to speak of the matter, and he only supplied the information on being informed by Judge Murphy that he would be freed from his pledge.

Following this liberation from his promise, Lew stated that he had been told by Hon. Mr. Templeman that Mr. Foster had wanted him to call off the investigation, and further had stated that he had wired to Ottawa and that he would modify things when he got back to the matter.

At the time of the enquiry was to stand over. These things concerning the position of the Minister of Mines were stated by Lew to a young lawyer, with whom witness and Mr. Grant had been in communication. Judge Murphy requested Lew to make every effort to discover the name of that lawyer, as the commission desired to question him.

The telegrams of September 21st from witness to Mr. E. T. McInnes at Ottawa were read, and questioned as to them, witness stated that Mr. Bovell had come in and asked where was Mr. Foster. Lew told him that Mr. Foster was up town and would be back shortly.

Mr. Bovell then said to him: "You are no longer required," to which witness replied that he had to take his orders from Mr. Foster. Mr. Bovell then went to the telephone, and witness walked out.

On September 22nd he wrote to Mr. O'Hara. He said he had been unable to give Mr. Foster all the information he had prior to his trip on account of a misunderstanding. He had therefore collected fresh material and had been fortunate in securing some sworn declarations which Mr. O'Hara should have received through Col. Sherwood. He said that on the 4th he had accompanied Mr. Foster to Victoria. He had suggested securing an interpreter, but owing to the short time and the fact that his family it was impossible. After describing what was done on the boat, Lew stated in his letter, "If I am permitted to say anything in connection with this, but I am informed from a reliable source that Hon. Mr. Templeman has stepped in and interfered, and insists that Yip On be immediately reinstated. At all events Yip On has been reinstated and is back in his old place, and I am informed by collector Bovell that my services are no longer required in other words, he got to blazes out of here."

Witness also stated that the matter was too serious to be in the control of party politics and it hadly seemed proper to him that a minister from another department should step in and interfere.

There was, he said, further a great feeling of approval amongst the Chinese Yip On was suspended, which immediately vanished upon his re-instatement. This was not only his personal complaint, it was also that of his people, and he trusted Mr. O'Hara would be able to read between the lines, and whether things had been honest and above board or otherwise. In concluding he pointed out that during the past fifteen months only six vice-consuls, certificates had been admitted at Victoria, of which three were rejected, while at Vancouver there had been about an average of fifteen each trip.

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Nothing Varying

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POSTAL BUSINESS SHOWS INCREASE

Postmaster Shakespeare's Report For December Shows Advance Over The Same Month During Previous Year

Postmaster N. Shakespeare, in his report to the department for December, shows the marked increase in the postal business of Victoria in December over that of the same month of the previous year. The sale of stamps showed an increase of over \$1,500, while the number of money orders issued was 1213 in excess of the number during December 1909, the amount being \$17,519 in excess of the amount for December of the previous year. The amount paid for money orders was about \$3000 in excess. The amount realized from the sale of stamps in December was \$12,770, as compared with \$11,704 during December, 1909. The cash realized from second class matter mailed in December was \$151.33, compared with \$118.05; the money orders issued numbered 5,995, the total amount being \$67,458.59, as against 5,382, totaling \$49,938.59; the money orders paid numbered 2,380, totaling \$49,616.72, compared with 2,154, totaling \$41,800.45, in December, 1909. The postal notes sold numbered 3,997, totaling \$4,523.06, compared with 2,145, totaling \$4,737.97, and the postal notes paid, 1,357, totaling \$3,425.71, as compared with 1,247, totaling \$3,116.45. The savings bank deposits of December were \$1,875, as against \$1,144 in the same month of the previous year. The number of registered articles mailed in December numbered 9,181, as compared with 7,289 the same month of the previous year; the registered articles delivered numbered 8,259, as against 8,712, and 4,055 registered articles passed through in comparison with 3,410 the same month of the year before.

"OLD BOYS" BANQUET

Dinner At Empire To Former Students At British Public Schools

The dinner of the "old boys" of British public schools to be held at the Empire hotel, Victoria, on Saturday, the 21st of this month, looks like being a big rally. Arrangements are now almost complete that will ensure an evening for the old boys of public schools to meet and exchange reminiscences, and many applications for tickets are being received.

Colonel, the Hon. E. G. Prior, has kindly consented to be the chair. It is proposed to have the banquet on Jan. 21, to form, if possible, an Old Country Public School Boys' association, on the same lines as the existing associations in Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The "old boys" who have already taken an active interest in the movement include the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. W. E. Scott (Gigglewick), Col. A. V. Jones (Edinburgh Academy), Capt. Macdonald and Messrs. Brown and Maurie (Chalmers), Mr. W. T. Drake (Charterhouse), Major Beale (Charterhouse), Capt. C. Phillips-Wolley (Rossall), Messrs. Gresley (Rossall), Melkjojn (Fettes), Sheridan (Dulwich), Leslie, Melville (Eton), LeMaitre (Cheltenham), Sheridan-Bickers (Malvern), Bryn Haf (Wellington), Deane Freeman (Clifton), J. H. Gillespie (Loretto), Percival (Manchester), Carey, Mitchell, St. Barthelemy (Shelborne), and Dr. Sizing (Winchester).

VICTORIA CAT SHOW

First Annual Championship Exhibition Of Cat Shows Proves To Be Great Success

The cat show—the first championship show to be held in Victoria—has been a splendid success, and the number of exhibits reflect great credit on the organizing activity and enthusiasm of the Victoria Cat Club's secretary, Mrs. Kelly. The well known authority on dogs and cats, Mr. Robert Large, was the official judge of the present cat club, the A. C. A. The prizes were many and handsome, to be only exceeded by the prizes awarded to the chief awards were: Best cat in show (judged by his "get") "Silver Dollar," owned by Mrs. Josephine Fielder, of Seattle. The Seattle Cat club cups were won as follows: Club cup for best long-haired cat, Mrs. J. H. Kelly; "King Edward Hotel cup" (L. H. neuter), Mrs. Rathorn's "Bundi"; Simon Lelser cup (L. H. white), Mrs. Coddington's "Lady Jane Grey"; Pither and Lelser cup (L. H. white), Mrs. Kelly's "Silver Scion"; T. N. Hibben Co. cup (L. H. blue), Mrs. Hickford's "American Beauty"; Moore cup (best short-haired tabby), Mrs. W. McQuarrie's, "Fitzsimmons"; Tyler cup (S. H. neuter), L. W. Curtis's of Seattle, "Teddy"; the Seattle C. C. medal was won by Mrs. Hickford's "American Beauty"; the North Star C. C. of Minneapolis, medal by Mrs. Rathorn's "Bundi"; the French's menagerie life-size doll (for child exhibitors) of nine-year-old Miss Elva Rogerson's short-haired grey "Baby"; there were 25 other winners of special prizes. The Victoria exhibitors seem to have many potential cat champions.

"Purses for pr-r-r-r-s everywhere, but not a drop for drink."—Mel-sou-ou!

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WINE AND LIQUORS

Three Big Scotches

Guaranteed to Years in Wood
Mackie's Cock Brand Special Reserve, White Whiskey
Lagavulin Special Selected Malt Whiskey
The Pride of the Island of Islay
Greenlees' Rare Old Extra Special

All guaranteed to be 10 years in wood before bottling, and the finest obtainable anywhere in the world. Cannot be duplicated, in Canada for the price. Only a limited quantity.

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Wine Merchants Fort Street
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Diamond mesh—cannot sag.
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Silks and Ladies' Dresses
Mail orders receive our best attention. Prices very moderate.
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Do You Need a New Hair Brush?

If you do, we can give you the kind that will satisfy you in every respect. We stock only the very best brushes and offer them at the most reasonable prices. An immense variety to select from. Come in and let us show you a good brush with a hardwood, solid back set with the best Russian hog bristles.

EXCURSIONISTS HAVE LONGER AT HONOLULU

Grand Trunk Pacific Officials Hear That Prince Rupert Will Stay Sixteen Days At Island Port

Announcement was made yesterday to the local officials of the G. T. P. Co., who are booking passengers for the excursion to the Hawaiian Islands, on which the Prince Rupert will sail from here on February 2nd, that arrangements had now been made whereby the excursionists will spend 16 days in Honolulu instead of ten days as was originally planned. The Prince Rupert will leave here on February 2nd, and will reach Honolulu about the 10th. A great 10-days' carnival has been arranged by the Honolulu committee, which included the notable events as the Elk's anti-Pacific carnival, the military goshikana, Hawaiian tableaux, excursions to Helewa and Waiawa, the regatta at Waikiki and the great floral parade on February 22.

Secretary Wood of the Hawaiian promotion committee announces that the business men of the island, and particularly of Honolulu, are making great preparations to entertain the "visitors from the mainland" as they call the United States, and whether one is traveling for business or pleasure there will not be a dull moment while in the islands. The promotion committee is arranging to have sub-committees to take care of those interested in the different branches of the island industry, manufactures, commerce, etc., and those who are bent on pleasure will find everything from surf bathing to tennis.

JAPANESE FLEET TOOK 8390 SEALS

Total Catch Of 41 Vessels In Bering Sea And Copper River—Former Victoria Hunter Now Jap

The sealing schooners Jessie and Thomas F. Hayward are signing on their crews for the spring cruise. Advice from Japan state that the number of seals taken by the Japanese schooners in Bering Sea and off the Copper Islands last season totaled 8,390. The Japanese hunters are not so good as the hunters from this side of the Pacific and the average catch of the schooners is much lower than was that of the Victoria schooners, despite the many advantages held by the Japanese in not having to consider the regulations which handicap local sealers. Forty-one Japanese schooners were engaged, of which 14 belonged to one company. The largest catch of any one schooner was 534 seals. The catch was 1,947 seals less than that of the year before. The schooners took 154 sea otters.

Advices from Japan state that Edward Harris, a former Victoria seal hunter, who for the past ten years has been engaged in sealing Japanese schooners, has been naturalized as a Japanese citizen and has been adopted into a Japanese family, to which he was related by marriage.

Winnipeg Values

WINNIPEG, Jan. 9.—Sir Harold Hamsworth, of London, Eng., was paid by Allan and Killam \$3,000 per foot for 30 feet on Main street, close to Portage avenue.

ELPHINSTONE, Man., Jan. 9.—The weather reports have overlooked the coldest spot in Manitoba. They did not record the temperature of this town on January 2 and 3. On the first day the mercury fell to 58 below, and on the other it was close to the same mark.

Charles Dickens in Canada

By H. Gerald Wade

H. Gerald Wade, secretary of the re-organized Winnipeg Dickens Fellowship, has written a very interesting article on "When Dickens Came to Canada." It appeared recently in a Toronto paper, and is well worth repeating.

Canadians are second to none in their love for the works of Charles Dickens, and no English writer, no teller of Christmas tales touches them more nearly or makes his characters so real to them, characters many of whom have counterparts in our cosmopolitan country. Besides the link of the humanity in his books, there are personal associations between Canadians and Charles Dickens. Mr. Wm. Cruickshank, R.C.A., of Toronto, has a vivid memory of him, having frequently met the great novelist at his London home. He describes him as a kindly man, at that time very much of a dandy, in velvet coat and braided trousers. The link is closer here in that the Canadian artist is a nephew of the George Cruickshank whose drawings and caricatures illustrate much of Dickens' text. Mr. E. S. Williamson, president of the Toronto branch of the Dickens Fellowship, has the first gold watch owned by the author, as well as one of the finest collections of Dickens souvenirs in existence. In Canada we now have five branches of the Dickens Fellowship, the Toronto branch being the largest in the world. The most intimate connection of all between our great country and the great novelist is a personal visit he paid us in 1842, when our country was not then so great, but when the novelist was firm in his enormous popularity. And as Dickens' notes of this visit to Canada are least known, perhaps, in Canada of any of his writings. I give here what I have gleaned from his American notes and his correspondence, hoping the glimpses of a Canada of seventy years ago may be interesting to Canadian readers.

For some time Dickens had entertained a desire to visit America, and on September 19, 1841, he wrote to Forster, "I have made up my mind (with God's leave) to go to America, and to start as soon after Christmas as it will be safe to go." Of taking Mrs. Dickens with him, he writes: "Kate cries dismally if I mention the subject," but later writes, "Kate is quite reconciled." Prominent among the novelist's numerous well-wishers anxious for his safe journey was the kindly humorist, "Thomas Hood," who composed the following witty verses:

"Pshaw! away with leaf and berry,
And the sober-sided cup!
Bring a goblet, the bright sherry;
And a bumper fill me up!
Tho' I had a pledge to shiver,
And the largest ever was,
Ere his vessel leaves our river,
I will drink a health to Boz.
Here's success to all his antics,
Since it pleases him to roam,
And to paddle o'er Atlantic
After such a sale at home.
May he shun all rocks whatever,
And the shallow sand that lurks,
And the passage be as clever
As the best among his works!"

At length came the eventful day. He writes: "I shall never forget the fourth serious and three-fourths comical astonishment with which, on the morning of January 3, 1842, I opened the door and put my head into a stateroom on board the Britannia packet, twelve hundred tons burden per register (of the Cunard Line, Captain John Hewett in command), bound for Halifax, Canada, and on carrying her Majesty's mails."

While Dickens could not have foreseen the luxury of our modern travel, he was apparently quite conscious of the poor accommodation such as offered on the Britannia, and for which he had to pay thirty-eight guineas, which was at that time the fare between Liverpool, Halifax and Boston. In his notes he speaks of his cabin as "an utterly impossible, impracticable, thoroughly hopeless and proudly preposterous box." Of his berth he also wrote: "Something they call my bed, but which I believe to be a muffin bread flat."

The trip across the Atlantic in mid-winter was an exceptionally rough one. Of this much-advertised, noble "paddle-wheel" ship Britannia, he wrote: "Every plank and timber creaked as if the ship was made of wicker-work, and now cracked like an enormous fire of the driest possible twigs," and that he arrived safely in Halifax is a wonder, judging by his unpublished private letters.

On Thursday, January 30, 1842, they arrived at Halifax, after being sixteen days out. They landed at Canard's Wharf, where they were met by the then member for Halifax, Joseph Howe, M.L.A., and escorted to the House of Assembly, where Dickens sat at the right hand of the Speaker, the Hon. L. G. W. Archibald, and gave a short address. Of this event he describes: "The ceremonial and forms observed were so closely copied and so gravely presented on a small scale that it was like looking at Westminster through the wrong end of a telescope." From an old Halifax newspaper report we read that he was in that city only six or seven hours, and proceeded on his way to Boston by the same steamer on which he crossed from Liverpool. The article goes on to say that he visited New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and went on as far west as St. Louis; afterwards spending a month in Canada, which I shall now describe.

A Halifax newspaper called The Nova Scotian, published on February 24, 1842, has a long article regarding Dickens, giving in full his reply to a toast given at a banquet in his honor in Boston. And in the same paper of March 10 there is a speech of his given at Hartford, Conn., the latter copied from The Hartford Record.

While our Canadian papers at the time seem to have made much of his visits to other places, they give very little information regarding his short stay in Halifax and other parts of Canada, in fact mention only his being here.

Of Halifax Dickens thought the whole aspect was cheerful, thriving and industrious, and he carried away with him a most pleasant impression of the town and its inhabitants. He writes: "Nor was it without regret that I returned home without having found an opportunity of returning and once more shaking hands with the friends we made that day."

They arrived in Boston on Saturday, January 22, and spent some time in that city. It has probably never been the good fortune of any individual, whether in a public or a private capacity, to meet with such an ovation as that which was accorded to Dickens on his arrival there—balls, dinners, assemblies of all kinds were given in his honor; and his progress through the country in city, town or village was marked by expressions of sincere admiration and personal affection on the part of the inhabitants. He was most warmly entertained by many American men of letters, especially by Washington Irving, and he and his wife made a host of good and kind friends, many of whom afterwards came to visit them in England.

As time goes on and incidents of Dickens' visit are recalled, we are learning that his account of the country in his "American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit" were on the whole moderate, as they seem to reflect many of his personal experiences. In the correspondence of J. L. Motley we read that one day Dickens was absolutely obliged to force himself through a crowd in Boston, and one woman stopped before him and said, "Mr. Dickens, will you be kind enough to walk entirely round the room so that we can all have a look at you?"

Chapman's invitation to him was also very funny. He said:

"Mr. Dickens, will you dine with me?"
"I am very sorry, I am engaged."
"Will you sup with me?"
"I am engaged."
"Will you lunch with me?"
"I am engaged."
"Will you breakfast with me?"
"I am engaged."
"Well, well you sleep with me?"
"Thank you, with the greatest pleasure. Nothing could gratify me more than an invitation to sleep."

Of Dickens we might take a glimpse while in Boston. One of the first to greet him was James T. Fields, who thus describes him: "How well I recall when I first saw the young man who was even then famous over half the globe! He came bounding into the Tremont House fresh from the steamer that had brought him to our shores and his cheery voice rang through the hall as he gave a quick glance at the new scenes." Fields also described him as like an Emperor of Cheerfulness on a cruise of pleasure, determined to conquer a realm or two of fun every hour of his overflowing existence. Longfellow at that time describes him as a gay, free and easy character, with a fine bright face, blue eyes and long hair. As a Cincinnati lady wrote of him: "He is young and handsome, has a mellow, beautiful eye, fine brow and abundant hair. His manner is easy, but not elegant; his dress foppish, in fact he was over-dressed, yet his garments were worn so easily they appeared to be a necessary part of him." Of Mrs. Dickens, Chief Justice Lewis of Philadelphia writes: "She was good-looking and courteous in her manner." Dickens wrote: "She really has, since we got over the first trial of being among circumstances so new and so fatiguing, made a most admirable traveler in every respect."

They left Boston on Saturday, February 5, for Worcester, where they had arranged to remain as guests of the governor of the state until the following Monday, but we shall not follow them through this part of the journey, but will join them on the Canadian side of the Falls.

In his note Dickens writes that he wished to abstain from instituting any comparison or drawing any parallel whatever between the social features of the United States and Canada. For this reason he confined himself to a very brief account of his visit to Canada. He wrote: "Canada has held and always will retain a foremost place in my remembrance."

Dickens was much impressed with his visit to the Canadian Falls, and wrote: "Niagara is stamped upon my heart, an image of beauty, to remain there until its pulses cease to beat forever. And I think in every quiet season now, still do these waters roll and leap and roar and tumble all day long, always does the mighty stream appear to die as it comes down, and always from its unfathomable grave arises that tremendous ghost of spray and mist which is never laid, which has haunted this place since darkness brooded on the deep and that first flood before the deluge. Light comes rushing on Creation at the Word of God."

Of Toronto Dickens described: "The town itself is full of life and motion, bustle, business and improvements. The streets were well

lighted with gas and well paved, the houses large and good and the shops excellent, and there were some of which would do no discredit to London itself." He was also much impressed with Upper Canada College. (The corner stone of the new college building had been laid only a few days before his arrival.)

On his leaving Toronto, he went to Kingston by boat, calling at Fort Hope and Cobourg; the latter he called "a cheerful little town."

In Kingston he was much impressed with the jail, which he thought was well and wisely governed, but a bad fire had visited the seat of government before his visit there and Dickens writes: "Indeed it may be said of Kingston that one-half of it appears to be burned down and the other half not to be built up."

Over two weeks was spent by Dickens and his wife in Montreal and Quebec. This part of his Canadian trip he seemed to enjoy very much, making many friends, especially among the officers at the barracks, and enjoying a number of drives, etc. He writes: "The rides were made more doubly interesting by the bursting out of spring, which is here so rapid that it is but a few days' leap from barren winter to the blooming youth of summer. The streets he described as being generally narrow and irregular, the city displaying a great variety of good shops and having many excellent dwellings."

It is interesting to note that it was while a guest of the city of Montreal that he won his first greatest laurels as an actor at the old Queen's Theatre. The performance was for charity and was a private one got up by the officers of the Coldstream Guards, who were at that time stationed there. It took place on the Queen's Birthday, and the plays presented were, "A Roland for an Oliver," "Post Two o'Clock in the Morning," and a Farce entitled "Deaf as a Post."

The novelist assumed a prominent character in each play, in addition to being stage manager. Mrs. Dickens was also in the cast, it being her first appearance on the stage. Though Dickens had not acted for years, he astonished both himself and his Montreal audience. He writes: "I really do believe that I was very funny at least, I know I laughed heartily at myself. But only think of Kate playing—and playing devilish well, I assure you."

During his stay in Montreal Dickens made a short trip with his wife to the good old city of Quebec and was much charmed (as we all are to this day) by its interest and beauty. He wrote: "The impression made upon the visit, or by this Gibraltar of America, its giddy heights, its citadel suspended as it were in the air, its picturesque, steep streets and its splendid views which burst upon the eye at every turn, is at once unique and lasting. The dangerous precipice, along whose rocky front Wolfe and his brave companions climbed to glory; the Plains of Abraham, where Wolfe received his mortal wound, are not the least among the associations clustering about it which would make a desert rich in interest."

Dickens left Montreal for New York on May 30. His last greeting in Canada was from the officers at the barracks, and with "Rule Britannia" sounding in his ears he sailed away.

Of Canada after his visit he wrote: "Few Englishmen are prepared to find it what it is—advancing quietly, old differences settling down and being fast forgotten, public feeling and private enterprise alike in a sound and wholesome state, nothing of flush or fever in its system, but health and vigor throbbing in its steady pulse. It is full of hope and promise. To me, who had been accustomed to think of it as something left behind in the strides of advancing society, as something neglected and forgotten, slumbering and wasting in its sleep, the demand for labor and the rates of wages, the busy quays, the vessels taking in their cargoes and discharging them, the amount of shipping in the different ports, the commerce, roads and public works—all made to last—the respectability and character of the public journals and the amount of rational comfort and happiness which honest industry may earn, were very great surprises."

The passage home was started on Tuesday morning, June 7, 1842, on board the steamship Washington, and on Monday morning, June 27, sighted old Cape Clear. Dickens writes: "I shall not easily forget that day, how merry we all were, and how heartily we drank the captain's health. We turned in pretty late that night and turned out pretty early next morning, and by 9 o'clock we had shaken hands all round and said good-bye."

Of the journey home that bright summer day in June he wrote: "The country by the railroad seemed, as we rattled through it, like a luxuriant garden. The beauty of the fields, the trees, the pretty cottages, the beds of flowers, the delights of that one journey crowding into the short compass of a summer's day the joy of many years with the winding up with home and all that makes it dear—no tongue can tell or pen of mine describe."

EXILED YOUNG KING'S DIARY

A tin box containing twenty small volumes of King Emanuel's diary was forwarded to him recently at Wood Norton. It appears that the King has kept a diary since his early infancy. Each volume is bound in morocco leather and has a silver lock and key.

METEORITE FALLS AT HULL

The fall of a meteorite took place at Hull; a stable being demolished and the roofs of five other buildings shattered. Eight horses in the stable were very much frightened, but escaped uninjured.

Woman Who Did Not Care

By H. Sheridan-Bickers

("Yorick")

It was all rather melodramatic. Had it been a play it would have thrilled a backwoods audience. But this was a real tragedy, so things did not end happily ever after. In life, troubles have a habit of not finishing so satisfactorily as the popular playwright would have us believe.

There was no hero in this case. There might have been; but the only man concerned, who was very young, never had a chance of showing the good qualities that were hidden by the crop of "wild oats" that will spring up from youthful soil.

Slow horses and fast women had victimized him in turn. The boy had the misfortune to have been without good female influences until he was twenty-two. Then it came too late. His mother—a beautiful woman alike in face and disposition—had died soon after his birth, and he had no sisters. He was brought up with more money than morals. His father loved him as he loved himself—which was not wisely, but too well. So it was no wonder that he was spoiled. At twenty-one he came into a large fortune, which he proceeded—as we are wont to do in youth—to throw away with both hands on all manner of worthless things. But the boy was not really bad, and a nice girl might easily have saved him. There were, however, no offers at that time.

Soon after he came of age he met the Anatomical Actress. She was a fascinating musical comedy star with a decidedly twinkling reputation, who acted far better off the stage than on. She found it paid better to disguise rather than to portray emotions. What she hid of her feelings, however, she revealed of her "form."

She might well have been called The Woman Who Did Not Care, but the boy thought the world of her. Imitating the fool in the story, he wasted his substance on her with

"Honor and Faith and a Sure Intent,
And it wasn't the least what the Lady meant;
But a Fool must follow his natural bent—
Even as you and I."

At last the Inevitable Day came, when the Boy

had run through his Fortune, and the Lime-light Lady had told him, with a characteristic curtness and lack of refinement, that she did not think so much of him after all. This came as a great shock to the Boy, for he had imagined that she loved him. All of which shows that he was very foolish.

He attempted to expiate his cardinal sin of Ignorance by plunging into further Follies.

About this time he was introduced to a Girl as good as she was beautiful—which was saying a lot. He tried hard to behave sensibly, and for a time was moderately successful. Then some one who was jealous of him, and had heard of his wild doings, told her. On Christmas Day the Boy proposed marriage to the Girl, and she refused him—fearing the Past would become the Future. The Boy left her house hurriedly with a white, drawn face.

The sight of his grief caused the Girl to hurry after to call him back, for she loved him. But the Boy had gone.

She she sat down and wrote him a gentle letter, asking him to give her a chance of reconsidering her decision, as she had suddenly discovered she was fond enough of him to try, and "reform" him. She did not say all this in her note, but she meant to convey it.

The Boy would have understood—had he got it. Just as she was going to post this letter herself, the Boy came back. He had rushed up unannounced, much to the surprise of the lymphatic lady.

The Girl saw what he held in his hand, and the look on his white face frightened her. "For God's sake, stop!" she cried in terror. The Boy did not seem to hear her.

"I have lived too long in the company of bad women," he said. "I will die at the feet of a good one."

There was a flash, a report, and in a shower of smoke he fell in a huddled heap at the Girl's feet.

The lymphatic lady, who hurried in horror-stricken, found her kissing her Boy as he lay dying, whilst on the floor lay the Letter of Salvation—unopened.

When they told her the Boy was dead, the Woman Who Did Not Care laughed—but there was no mirth in her laughter!

The Deadly Pass Germ

Pass, v. t. To cause to obtain entrance or conveyance. n. A narrow or difficult place of entrance or exit.—Webster's Dictionary.

Pass, v. t. To beat the gate. n. A skull, a comp, a white, snow, ducat, broad, slip, easy or a shove.—Grafier's Lexicon.

Pass, n. The root of all evil. v. t. To pauperize playgoers.—Managers' Litany.

Henry B. Harris, in speaking of the pass evil, says:

"If you are a confirmed pass grabber, a pass is more to be preferred than gold—yea, than much fine gold. It is a paper for which wine is to be offered, the fatted bird is to be killed, and long rides in automobiles are to be exchanged, if there is no purely conversational way of getting. If you are a manager, a pass is the means by which a person, who at times barter two dollars in hard money for a chance on amusement, is converted into a person who would suffer his right eye to be pried out rather than cross the box-office palm with silver. If you are one of those entitled to the regular or occasional receipt of passes, read this. It may do you good. If you are a person not entitled to said prerequisites, read it anyhow. It is warranted to have no effect upon you."

"Every night \$1,000 worth of seats are given away by the seventy-one theatres of New York. Most of them go to persons who have no right to them. In the course of a season \$200,000 worth of free seats are handed out by managers, most of whom retreat into their private offices and bite themselves savagely in the neck after each such act of generosity. That is why all theatre managers wear high collars. They are at once a defence and a concealment. No person who gets a free ticket ever willingly thereafter buys a ticket, though he has so much money that the under footman starts the hot water plant with dollar bills. All recipients of passes automatically become liars. They tell their friends the passes came from the pretty girl, third from the right end—the one with the dimple."

It was "the profession" that started pass grafting, anyhow. Passes were first given out to actors that they might see their brethren and sisters in impassioned action, and thereby learn what to avoid when it came their turn to mount the boards. Later, someone discovered that passes could be made to provide food, raiment, and irrigation. The owner of the pass was always the oracle of the assembly, and even the manicure girl would lift her soulful eyes from his horned fingers if he told the nature of his possession. By and by he lived to gaffer passes. A drab daily existence was tolerated only because of the pleasure of pursuit the night offered.

Every time that the box-office man ducks to look out of that stuffy little window of his and sees a young lady in imitation cat fur and hand-painted eyes approaching, he heaves a sigh. He knows what she will say. She may have rehearsed with "The Belles of Kokomo"

for three days, and then given it up, because Art is a cluck to a girl that has been raised tender. But she feels that she is entitled to free tickets all the days of her life. If the show has been playing to "rotten" business, or the treasurer feels good natured, he may respond in the affirmative to her query if he recognizes the perfidious.

"H-s-s-t!" she will whistle through her teeth, and jiggle her elbow. And from the pavement, where he has been awaiting the result of the overture, comes the shamefaced young man who has taken her to dinner, and in a moment of folly has accepted at face value her declaration that "I'll get the tickets." Likely they have been to half a dozen houses before they found the kind treasurer. The representatives of the foreign papers are persistent, too. It doesn't seem to occur to them that they can be turned down.

"I gave an old woman a pass the other night," said Mr. Harris, "because she had been at it for twenty years. I thought persistence warranted recognition. Once I was standing at the door, when a man came up to me and presented the card of one of my own actors. When I told him who I was, he took to his heels and ran."

"I tell you, the curse of the business is the 'pass system.' If the other managers would agree, I would cut it off tomorrow. I believe we are free from it here, comparatively speaking. The Hudson has the name of being a hard house to get into, but I would like to do away with it altogether. I have bought passes for my own theatre on the street, and the time will come when authors will see that they are getting the worst of it in the matter of royalties and call us to account for the passes we give away. Some managers say that the pass has its uses. I do not believe it. I think play should live or die by what it takes in the box-office. I never knew a bad play to be saved by 'papering' the house—and I have known good plays to be harmed. Managers who make use of this device are only trying to fool themselves. I've tried to fool myself that way—and I know."

YOUNG BOXER'S DEATH

During a boxing match at Lowestoft a young man named Ernest Saunders collapsed in the third round. He was conveyed to hospital, where he died on Monday.

ART OF PREPARING POTATOES

There are twenty ways of cooking a cabbage, and 240 methods of preparing potatoes. Mr. Senn, hon. secretary of the Food Cookery Association, told the members of the Royal Horticultural Society recently.

Expect not praise without zavy until you are dead. Honors bestowed on the illustrious dead have in them no admixture of envy; for the living pity the dead; and pity and envy, like oil and vinegar, assimilate not.—Colton.

BRITISH SHOO

By Horace

In some part, nish to remove a m possess many A to sport, especially the Old Country. tales about pheasant barn-yard hen and are not very much poultry, and nature them, accustomed dog and gun in la that birds so reare worthily be called Briton has to con this criticism, but can critic makes applicable to the gen and that this pheas of it.

It is just critic pheasant shooting ing only; and the any means look o bird that may fall the partridge give pheasant is only t the best possible s sport in what we and garden and sy land. And before bird with so muc long tail, let us a saying that in un deal with him to splendid shot to

I have shot, and the hilly country of England where th the gun and with curves of flight th did tests of shooti among the Dorset Hambro's place, w shooting very sho seen some of the p at such heights t shooting them, an fall rockets, with ward in the head a ment in the art o gun.

Of course, back edge that these bi ing over the guns e ed into first flight of beaters of who than they had of mistake to think th to be shot, gives a in a flat country it difficult to induce l make his shooting there may always whole business is no question of any in shot of the bird suade him to give enough to call for

We came to q ditions as soon as our partridges, o Much of the glo made up of the scenery and the type of sportsman ple. But lovely and mountains, it and English and home of the grou ps splendor it is sample that land There are the gr heather-clad hills.

The Real

The question ant of the home get sport difficult to get within sho

The methods moor and shoot before you, taking for you, and hav to them. For my ond or third pla than the first, b own hands entire the tameness of great deal on loc take a keen deli pointers and sett quartering their a square yard of standing like sta found, one dog be performance a be mental and phys no use trying to ner if they are away as soon as over the edge of a good deal on p

In the islands shot grouse ove lying so close th to rise and a so to rush in and heather. Then I shire, on the m grouse so wild t this way you wo

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

BRITISH SHOOTING AND AMERICAN CRITICS

By Horace Hutchinson, in Outing

In some part, my motive for this article is a wish to remove a misapprehension which seems to possess many American sportsmen in regard to sport, especially in regard to shooting, in the Old Country. They have heard and read tales about pheasants being hatched under the barn-yard hen and fed up by hand, so that they are not very much more wild than the domestic poultry, and naturally it does not appear to them, accustomed to roam the wild woods with dog and gun in laborious quest of their game, that birds so reared can give anything that can worthily be called sport. So far as it goes, the Briton has to confess that there is justice in this criticism, but the mistake that the American critic makes is in thinking that it is applicable to the general field of British shooting and that this pheasant shooting is at all typical of it.

It is just criticism enough in regard to the pheasant shooting itself, but to pheasant shooting only; and the British shooter does not by any means look on the pheasant as the best bird that may fall to his gun. The grouse and the partridge give him his real sport. The pheasant is only to be considered as affording the best possible substitute for any really wild sport in what we may call a country of park and garden and symmetrically laid out woodland. And before dismissing this unfortunate bird with so much ignominy attached to his long tail, let us at least do him the justice of saying that in undulating land it is possible to deal with him in such fashion that he gives splendid shots to the gun.

I have shot, and I have missed, pheasants in the hilly country of Wales and of the West of England where they came at such height over the gun and with such strange slants and curves of flight that they gave the most splendid tests of shooting. Again at Milton Abbey, among the Dorsetshire downs, Sir Everard Hambro's place, where King Edward VII. was shooting very shortly before his death, I have seen some of the pheasants pass over the guns at such heights that no man could think of shooting them, and the "crumpling up" of the tall rockets, with the charge placed well forward in the head and neck, was a fine achievement in the art of scientific killing with the gun.

Of course, back of all this was the knowledge that these birds which now came speeding over the guns so gloriously had been flushed into first flight back in the wood by a line of beaters of whom they had little more fear than they had of their own shadows. It is a mistake to think that the pheasant, as he ought to be shot, gives an easy mark to the gun, but in a flat country it is to be confessed that it is difficult to induce him to fly to such heights as make his shooting interesting. At the very best there may always be the consciousness that the whole business is an artificial one. There is no question of any trouble about getting within shot of the bird; the trouble is only to persuade him to give a shot that is difficult enough to call for the skill of the gunner.

We came to quite other problems and conditions as soon as we go in quest of our grouse, our partridges, our wild fowl, and our snipe. Much of the glory of American shooting is made up of the joy of the woodland, of the scenery and the floral beauties, for the best type of sportsman is not a killer, pure and simple. But lovely as are the American forests and mountains, it is only justice to the Scottish and English and Welsh moorland, which is the home of the grouse, to maintain that in its purple splendor it is more than a match for any sample that lands beyond the sea can show. There are the grouse, there are those glorious heather-clad hills.

The Real Problem on the Moors

The question is not now, as with the pheasant of the home coverts, how we are to make the sport difficult. The question is how we are to get within shooting range of the birds at all. The methods are three, walking over the moor and shooting any birds that may rise before you, taking out dogs to find your birds for you, and having beaters to drive the birds to you where you are placed in butts, awaiting them. For my own part I find either the second or third plan much more to my pleasure than the first, but the choice is not left in your own hands entirely, for it is very dependent on the tameness of the birds, which depends a great deal on locality and climate. Many of us take a keen delight in watching the beautiful pointers and setters at their intelligent work, quartering their ground perfectly, so that not a square yard of the moorland is left untried, standing like statues to the game when it is found, one dog backing up the other, the whole performance a beautiful exhibition of the best mental and physical canine qualities. But it is no use trying to approach grouse in this manner if they are so wild that they are up and away as soon as man or dog puts his nose up over the edge of the moor, and this depends a good deal on place and climate.

In the islands in the west of Scotland I have shot grouse over dogs when they have been lying so close that it was a trouble to get them to rise and a sore temptation to a young dog to rush in and have a snap at them in the heather. Then I have passed over into Perthshire, on the mainland, and have found the grouse so wild that trying to get at them in this way you would not get a brace of birds in

the day. The climate of the islands is soft and warm and seems to make the grouse and all the birds indolent and trustful. In the keen air they are alert and wild.

I have a sad memory of one of these "dogging" days on the islands. We were shooting over Gordon setters, beautiful creatures, black and tan, a fine harmony of color but one which blends only too well with the heather. One of the dogs stood to a covey, and when I came up the birds rose and scattered, flying low over the moor. As I fired and killed one, there came a "yowl" from the direction of the shot, a movement among the heather—I had shot, luckily only slightly, the second dog, which had been backing the other up and had been completely hidden from me as I fired.

Had he been a Laverock or a liver and white setter he would have been much more conspicuous. It certainly makes for his safety that a dog should show out well, though some folk will argue that an inconspicuous one has the advantage of being less visible to the birds, so that they allow him to approach them more nearly. But when birds are as wild as this suggests, it is perhaps time for other measures. We may then begin to walk them up, or to have them driven to the guns.

If any American sportsman tells you that the British shooter going out after his grouse either over dogs or walking them up does not have plenty of exercise for his sport, do not believe him, or else come and put it to a personal test. Then you will see, and if you do not go to bed a tired man you must be a good deal more of an athlete than the average. Walking the birds up is the hardest work of all, just because it is only as you walk that you have a chance of flushing the game. When you have dogs to help you, you may go more leisurely, along the centre path, so to speak, while the dogs range widely on either side. But, remember, hardly two steps that you take will be on the same level; often there is some steep climbing, whether over the gradients of the moor itself or up and down the watercourses which intersect it, and at every step you have to lift the feet high—to acquire what has been called the "heather step"—in order to hoist them over the stiff heather.

It is an action which tries the back sinews of the calf of the leg pretty severely, and by the end of the twelfth of August there are a great many aching calves in bonnie Scotland. Dogs save labor, but on the other hand how often have I sworn deeply when a dog, pointing steady as a rock, has induced me to come to him up a stiff hillside beneath a broiling sun, and when I have ascended to his altitude and encouraged him to go forward has at length flushed a harmless necessary lark. Evidently there is a strong gamy scent about a lark, for it will sometimes make a fool of even a wise old dog, but it is the man that feels the bigger and the hotter fool when the dog has thus led him a vain up-hill dance under the sun.

Birds are naturally most tame and least disposed to long flights when they are young and their wing muscles have not hardened, and it is the custom on many moors to begin the season with some shooting over the dogs and then to go on to the walking or the driving when the grouse grow too wild to lie to the dog. And the walking up of the birds, in country such as I have described, is "no holiday" even when a man is in hardest condition. There is no rest then, except for gathering the killed and wounded and the brief interval for luncheon, and the strain is the greater because you must have your gun always at the "ready."

The coverts probably rise far out, and if you are not on the alert they will be out of range before you get up your gun to them. There is none of the notice given by the dog's standing at the "point." You have to be on the lookout from the first moment of setting foot on the moor to the last.

Even in the earliest days of the season there are hardly any of the English moors on which the birds are tame enough for any other mode of shooting than driving them to be reasonably possible, and by the middle season the moors even in Scotland where they can be shot in any other way are the exception, not the rule. What then would the American sportsman, whose ideal is that you should hunt your game for yourself, have us do? Remember, your native quail and your partridge you hunt in a thick covert where the bird has every reason to think that he will be safe if only he lies close enough. Probably he is not even aware of the hunter's approach till the danger is hard upon him. On the comparatively open moorland it is not so. The bird sees the gunner afar off and is up and away before his wood-be shooter is within four gunshot ranges of him. To drive him is the only feasible way, and, believe me, it has its compensations.

There is one very famous drive, the Punch-bowl drive, on a very famous moor, Gannochy, in Forfarshire. I should like to convey thither on a fine September day the American gunner whose view of British sport is that it is lacking in those "side-shows" of beauty of nature and entrancing surroundings which count for so much with the best kind of field sportsman everywhere. Part of the way you may have come by motor or other conveyance, up the rough hill track, part you may have ascended (for it is all high ground and in the highest but I have seen killed a right and left of ptarmigan—birds which are dwellers only on the heights) on ponyback, or, if you prefer, you may have walked ever since quitting the ma-

chines, picking up an occasional bird by the way.

In any case you will do the final climb, on your own two feet, and even by the time you have got so far may feel that you have put in a good morning's exercise for the start of the day. And when you have arrived at your appointed butt, with your loader and perhaps your retriever beside you, and have your breath again after the climb, you may rest your gun on the heather-clad fringe of the butt and look forth and all around you, on the most glorious scene it is possible to conceive. The purple heather is about you, the great bowl of the hills after which the drive is named is before you, all around you may see these splendid hills in receding billows, growing fainter and more faint of hue till they fade to the blueness of a distance in which the horizon melts into the sky. Behind you, on a clear day, it is possible you may get a flash from the sun glinting off the North Sea. You are up far above the world of men and cities in a glorious solitude, with the clear heaven close above your head, in a splendor of pure and gorgeous colors.

Then, afar off, on the opposite side of the bowl, your eye, growing accustomed to great distances, may begin to pick out the dark figures of the beaters, looking no larger than ants, moving over the moor, the flankers bearing tall flags to endeavor to keep back the birds who would try to break out at the sides of the line. It lends a curious interest to this drive that as the beating line advances it seems, as is actually the case, to be driving the birds—which you know, though you cannot see, to be raising before it—away from, rather than toward you. The grouse has a reluctance to cross the watershed to his home glen and will always prefer to fly along the side of a corrie rather than out over its edge. So it happens that this line of beaters, wheeling when it comes to the upper end of the great glen, brings back along with it and toward you again the great mass of the birds which it has set in winged motion.

After a while the forerunners of the big lot, the strongest fliers and the wildest, begin to come to you and you get busy. It may be that even before this you have had a quick shot at a flock of golden plover, a soaring snipe, possibly a hovering hawk, and have seen—we hope you will have spared—a glorious golden eagle. The silly blue hares, too, will have come cantering up, to sit erect and wonder at you, but these, too, you will not have molested, for they are not of much value and would only weigh down the panniers of the game-carrying ponies, which will be sufficiently burdened with the bag of grouse before the drive is finished.

The Driven Bird a Hard Shot.

And now you will begin to realize that from the actual sporting, the scientific killing, point of view this mode of sport has its great even greatly preponderating advantages. About the hunting up of the bird with the aid of the dog, whether in Great Britain or in America, there is much that is of interest, much that makes its appeal directly to the very primitive hunting instinct in our nature, but after all, it has to be confessed that from the standpoint of a great scientific shooter the mark that is given to the gun by the bird rising before the dog is not, as a rule, of the first interest. It is hardly a test of skill. For my own part I have the fondest recollection of days of this very kind of sport, when, in the West Country of England, where the covert is generally heavier than elsewhere, I used to go out with an old pointer and shoot partridges over her quite in the good old manner, and quite in the way of shooting which is still possible and still followed in the United States. But later the fortune of risk took me more into the Eastern Counties and other counties in England where partridges were very much more numerous than in the West, but the covert was very scanty, and where, again, the driving was the one and the only way possible, because birds would not wait for the approach of the gunner.

The point to be insisted on, the point which the American critic often seems to miss, is that the bird is driven to the gun gives an infinitely more sporting, an infinitely more difficult shot than the bird which rises before the gunner's advance or before the nose of his dog. I have taken my American friend, the reader, to his grouse butt on the rim of the glorious, imperial Punch-bowl and have shown him inadequately the scene as he awaits the birds. Let him now suppose them coming toward him at all heights, at all slants and angles, but all with one degree of speed, their maximum.

Then, if he is used only to the shooting of the bird as it rises before him or before his dog, he will be petrified with confusion at the pace with which these birds, appearing first as small black dots on the horizon, develop into live grouse and, as soon as they have revealed themselves, are upon the gunner, or past him, with a whirl of wings, like a flash, so that it is at first as much as he can do to get gun to shoulder and discharge it at all before the birds have come and gone. The shooter who is practiced at the rising bird but inexperienced in dealing with the driven quarry is like a lost man at first, in the circumstances. It is to him a new and difficult and quite

breathless game; the art of shooting has revealed itself to him in quite a novel light and with possibilities of which he had not dreamed.

The nearest experience to the shooting of these driven game birds which comes in the normal way of the American gunner is shooting the fighting wild fowl, and all know that at the first time of asking it is not easy to get the pace of a fast-going mallard nor to hold, or swing, sufficiently ahead of him, but though the mallard is a tough and a speedy bird I do not think he is so sheerly puzzling as either the grouse or the partridge, when driven, because he holds his predestined way more resolutely and does not twist at such sharp angles.

A perpetual dispute rages among British shooters as to whether the driven grouse or partridges is the more difficult to kill. Grouse themselves vary a good deal in difficulty, according to the contour lines of the moor over which they are traveling. On the flatter English moors they come on at a fairly steady level, rather as flying wild duck come, but on a steeply undulating moor, like many in the Highlands, they are coming at all kinds of heights and angles. But though the grouse is sometimes a twister the partridge is a twister always, and a quicker twister at that.

My recollection is vivid of the first covey of driven partridges that ever came to my gun—and passed it entirely without injury. Around the fields of Norfolk, on our East Coast, are often planted belts of the Scotch fir to shield the wind from the light soil. Behind one of these say at a gunshot back, I was placed on my first introduction to this kind of shooting, and after a while of watching, in which the beaters were driving in a field or two in front, came a warning call of "Mark!" from a keeper who was posted so that he could see the birds coming. The next instant the partridges, clustered in a little pack, appeared above the fir trees, and just as I was raising my gun to fire at one of the birds something happened to the pack.

What really happened was that the birds, suddenly catching sight of me and the other waiting guns, twisted upward and sideways and in all directions at once, but what appeared to me to be happening was a sudden disrupting explosion of great force in the center of the pack, blowing its units to all points of the compass together so that I was utterly unable to get my gun directed on any one of them. That first covey passed, to my eternal shame, right over my head and away down the wind, without my ever having a shot at all.

It is a humiliating experience to record, especially as I had already some acquaintance with the driven grouse, but it is a record which is illuminating for this, or nearly this, is what happens to most men on the occasion of their first introduction to the driven partridge. He is a smaller bird than the grouse, not encased in such stiff armor of feathers, nor is his flight quite as swift; but what makes the difficulty of his shooting is his evasive twisting and antics in his terror at the sudden apparition of the waiting gun.

With regard to the other modes of shooting in the British islands, there is not much to be said by way of comparison with the shooting in the State, because there is so much more likeness than difference. Such modes are the shooting of snipe and woodchuck and of wild fowl, whether approaching them on foot or punting or awaiting their flight over. All these, in their essentials, are the same in either country, but as to the principal shoot in Great Britain, that of our chief game birds, the grouse and the partridge, I must give it to the American shooter that, roundly speaking, he does a great deal more walking in the day than we do in our islands; then again I must put it to him that this is not the end of all sport. Rather exceptionally, that is to say where our game birds are sufficiently tame for us to be able to walk them up or shoot them over dogs, we probably do more walking and much harder walking than the American does for his average day's gunning, and a vast number of partridges are shot by walking them up in the Lowland agricultural counties in Scotland.

Odds on the Briton.

But when we come to consider the gunning skill which the shooting in the one land and in the other respectively demand we certainly must grant that the old country has very far the better of it—even by so much as the skill required for the effective killing of the driven bird exceeds all science of the gun that is required of him who shoots the bird as it rises. Nor need the British sportsman fear comparison with the American in respect of the beauty and interest of the surroundings in which he follows his sport. Until American hills are clad in the imperial purple of the heather we need not have the last fear of the result of a beauty trial.

And there is no doubt whatever that driving has the very best effect on the stock that is driven. That this is so has been proved again and again in England and in Scotland by the improvement in the stock, whether of grouse or partridges, which has followed immediately on the introduction in any locality of the driving plan. It is no less in accord with all that an intelligent forecast must lead us to expect that this improvement should occur. By driving, the birds are scattered, the coverts dispersed, and it is at once obvious what



Sportsman's Calendar

JANUARY

Sport of the Month.—Wildfowl shooting. In Season.—Ducks, geese, brant; snipe may be shot, but not sold. Grilse and spring salmon commence to run.

a check this dispersal must introduce to any likelihood of close breeding.

Again, when birds are driven, the strongest fliers are those which are likely to come first to the guns and are therefore likely to fall most frequent victims. Obviously these will generally be the older rather than the younger birds, and consequently the driving plan has the advantage of killing off a majority of the oldsters and leaving the young blood for the replenishment of the new stock. And, by way of a final item in his favor, since a majority of the driven birds are shot as they come forward to the gun, it follows that they are shot in the head and neck, rather than far back. This implies at once much less probability of wounding the birds without killing them and many case implies killing them in a way which leaves them in much better condition for the table than when they are shot at from behind as they rise before the gun.

I am holding no brief for British as against American conditions of sport. I have enjoyed far too good times on the western side of the great ocean to think of such partial advocacy as that. But I do wish justice to be done. I think it is good to try to remove scales from all eyes whose view is distorted by them, and certainly such scales have been before many an American eye when it has been turned on shooting as America supposes it to be done in Great Britain. If America could have a little more experience of driving methods she would convince herself more quickly than any words of mine can convince her of the relative merits of the two ways of shooting.

Unfortunately it does not seem easy for her to make the trial with the true game birds. In the thick covert in which her quail and partridge are found, driving would be impossible, even if it were desired, because the beaters would never get the birds to rise properly before them. An increasing number of our British pheasants are being reared in America now, and when the keepers begin to put these over the guns they will help to show, if they are so beaten and the guns so posted that they give really good shots, what the driven grouse and partridge can be. At present the only object lesson readily available to the American is the wild-fowl flying, but the wild-fowl, always with the exception of the teal, do not execute the quick twists which so chasten the pride of the novice in his first acquaintance with our driven partridge.

EVER FAIR MAPLE BAY

(Continued from Page One)

four miles from Maple Bay. Some pieces of skulls and other bones may yet be found there, although most of them have crumbled into dust or have been removed by relic hunters. The Cowichans and their allies then raided the Haida villages, and brought back not only their own women and children, but many of the Haidas also.

SMALL, BUT POTENT

What simplifies vacation trip. Speeds trunk and suit case, rug and grip. From traveling all cares can strip?

What means choice morsels, browned and spiced. All beverages nicely iced. Or melons generously sliced?

What keeps one's coat so neatly brushed. One's hat from being banked or crushed. Means mails most prompt, and message rushed?

What conquers surliness, wins smiles. Sheds sunshine by its potent wiles. Keeps things serene for miles and miles?

What, given oft grudgingly by man, By woman never—if she can— Is bribe polite for white, black, tan?

—New York Times.

DAVID SPENCER LIMITED

Second Week of the January Sales

DAVID SPENCER LIMITED

All Furs Reduced for Today's Selling

Reg. Prices Ranging from \$5 to \$90 to Be Sold at \$2.50, \$7.75, \$17.50 and \$23.75



- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>Fur Values to \$12.50 for \$2.50</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 White Thibet Throw Scarf, made of silky, long fur, 75 inches long and lined with satin. Regular price \$12.50. Price \$2.50 2 Scarfs of Opossum, made in animal effect, with large head and tail. Regular \$9.75. Price \$2.50 6 Scarf Throws of grey and black foxaline, 60 inches long, well lined with self-colored satin, finished with heads and tails. Regular \$7.50 \$2.50 3 Throw Scarfs, of moleskin, perfectly plain, well lined, wide stole ends. Regular \$10.00 \$2.50 1 Grey Squirrel Tie, finished with paws and tails. Regular \$8.75 \$2.50 1 Wide Throw Scarf of astrachan, 72 inches long, well lined. Regular \$9.50. \$2.50 <p>MUFFS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 Black and Grey Foxaline Muffs, made in animal effects, trimmed with heads and tails. Regular \$6.50 and \$7.50 \$2.50 2 Moleskin Pillow Muffs. Regular \$5.00 \$2.50 | <p>Fur Values to \$25.00 for \$7.75</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 Only Neck Pieces of Russian Grey Squirrel, in throw scarf or stole styles, trimmed with heads, tails and paws. Regular values to \$25.00 \$7.75 1 Only Broad Throw Scarf of Black Silver Tipped Fox. The throw is 92 inches long, finished with six tails and lined with best satin. Regular \$15.00 \$7.75 2 Only Alaska Sable Neck Pieces, 1 cape and 1 throw scarf styles. Lined with heavy satin. Regular \$19.75. Price \$7.75 2 Only Black Lynx Scarves, made in animal effects, with tail and heads. Regular \$25. Price \$7.75 2 Only Neck Pieces of Russian Fisher Mink, in throw over and cape effect, finished with heads, tails and paws. Regular \$22.50 \$7.75 1 Only Shaped Stole of moleskin, 60 inches long, well lined with satin. Regular \$17.50. Price \$7.75 <p>MUFFS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 Only Muffs of mink marmot, 1 only muff of moleskin and 3 only muffs of grey squirrel in rug pillow and empire styles. Values to \$22.50. Price \$7.75 | <p>Fur Values to \$37.50 for \$17.50</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Only Neck Pieces of Japanese mink, in throw scarf style trimmed with heads, paws and tails, 1 cape effect with loose skins over shoulders. Regular \$37.50 \$17.50 1 Only Neck Piece of grey squirrel, squirrel lined, two-piece throw scarf effect, trimmed with paws and finished with tails. 70 inches long. Reg. \$35.00. \$17.50 2 Only Mink Marmot Stoles, in broad shoulder effect. Well finished with rows of tiny heads and tails. Lined with brocade or plain satin. Regular \$27.50 \$17.50 2 Only Black Lynx Scarfs, made in handsome animal effects, loose skin forming the shoulder, finished with large natural heads and tails. Regular \$28.50 \$17.50 1 Only Black Lynx Scarf, made of soft full furred skins, two-heads at the back, broad shoulder effect. Regular \$35. Price \$17.50 1 Only Neck Pieces of near seal, broad throw scarf effect, extra long, lined with best quality satin. Regular \$37.50. Price \$17.50 1 Only Rug Muff of near seal, lined with grey satin. Regular \$27.50 \$17.50 | <p>Fur Values to \$90.00 for \$23.75</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Only Scarves, of Black Lynx, made in handsome animal effects, with loose shoulder skins. Reg. \$55.00. \$23.75 1 Only Russian Fisher Mink Throw Scarf, finished with heads and tails. Regular \$50. Price \$23.75 1 Only Stole of moleskin, well lined with self-colored satin. Regular \$47.50 \$23.75 1 Only Throw Scarf of Japanese mink, 8 inches wide and 94 inches long. Trimmed with paws and finished with 4 tails. Reg. \$70. \$23.75 2 Only Black Fox Scarves, in handsome animal designs, finished with large natural heads and tails. Regular \$90. Price \$23.75 <p>MUFFS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Only Muffs of Sitka fox, made in animal design, with natural heads and tails. Regular \$75 and \$85 \$23.75 1 Only Muff of Black Fox. Rug shape. Reg. \$45. \$23.75 3 Japanese Rug and Pillow Muffs, finished with rows of heads and tails. Regular \$65 and \$70.00 \$23.75 1 Rug Muff of grey squirrel. Regular \$45 \$23.75 |
|---|---|---|--|



Bargains in the Men's Clothing for Friday

In this January Clearance there are many exceptional bargains. Every style and fabric offered was designed for this winter's wear. All finely tailored garments, from the leading makers, in the season's most up-to-date models.

Men's Suits for business and dress wear. Built of tweeds and fancy worsteds, in a large assortment of patterns and shades. Values ranging to \$25.00. Friday's Sale Prices, \$15.00, \$10.00 and **\$5.00**

MEN'S OVERCOATS

Men's Overcoats, finely hand-tailored, all in the season's smartest models. Made of tweeds, cravenettes and mackintoshes. Values to \$25.00. Friday's Sale Prices, \$10.75 and **\$6.75**

MEN'S HOUSE COATS

13 only House Coats. Regular \$7.50 to \$9.50 each. Friday's Sale Price, each **\$5.00**

4 only House Coats. Regular \$3.75. Friday **\$2.50**

Boys' Reefers, in blue twill serges. Values up to \$2.00. Friday's price **\$1.00**

Boys' Two-piece Double-breasted and Norfolk Suits, in tweeds, serges and fancy worsteds. A large variety of shades and patterns. January Sale Prices, \$5.75, \$4.75, \$3.75 and **\$2.75**

Hearth Rugs

We have just received a shipment of Smyrna Hearth Rugs, in the newest colorings and designs, in floral, conventional and medalion effects. This is a heavy, reversible rug, the pattern clearly showing on both sides, giving it double wear. Fringed ends and neutral colors.

Size 30 x 60 **\$2.25**
Size 36 x 72 **\$4.25**

\$1.00 Silks Going On Sale Friday for 50c

Chiffon Taffeta, Peau de Soie, Massaline, Dresden and Striped Surahs, in a large range of shades, including, brown, navy, pink, pale blue, peacock, moss, champagne, biscuit, grey, pearl, reseda, mauve, taupe, wisteria, Persian blue, cardinal, garnet, rose, gold, cream, and white, also black. Friday **50c**

Warm Flannelette Underwear

Night Gowns of good heavy flannelette, made with hemstitched yoke, panel of embroidery down front. Sleeves and neck finished with frill of silk. Special **\$1.25**

Night Gowns of soft, warm, white flannelette, with tucked yoke trimmed with silk embroidery insertion. Neck and sleeves finished with frill of embroidery. Full sizes **\$1.25**

Women's Underskirts, of heavy flannelette, made with wide flounce, bordered with fancy colored stitching **35c**

Women's Drawers of good quality flannelette, made in knicker styles, with elastic at knee, and finished with tucked frill of self. Price **50c**

Women's Natural Wool Combinations

Women's Combinations of heavy natural wool. High neck, long sleeves. Ankle length. Buttons down front. Soft finish and perfect fitting. All sizes. Regular \$2.50. Friday **\$1.90**

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Plain and Fancy Dress Goods For 65c Yard

This lot consists of tweeds, cashmeres, Venetians, serges, diagonals, chevots, cream Serges, Satin Cloth, and Poplins, in shades of browns, navy, myrtle, grey, moss, taupe, reseda, tan, garnet, rose, wisteria, cream and black. Width, 44 to 50 inches. Regular \$1.00 and \$1.25. Friday **65c**

Today's Smallware Leaders

Owing to a special purchase, we are able to give a few lines of Small Wares at absurd prices.

- 1,000 Boxes of Hair Pins. Regular 5c a box. Today, 3 boxes **5c**
- 1,000 Cards of Hat Pins, jet heads, steel spike, 8 inches long. 12 on a card. Regular 10c. Today a card of **5c**
- 500 Collar Supporters, set with pearls, brilliants, amethyst or jet. All sizes. Regular 15c. Today, set **5c**
- 300 Pairs of Dress Shields. Sizes 2 and 3. Regular price 25c. Today, per pair **10c**
- C. M. C. Hose Supporters, moire pad, four strands of wide elastic, fitted with patent fasteners that will not tear the stocking. All colors. Regular 35c. Today **25c**
- 100 Cards of Colored Toilet Pins, 12 pins to a card. Regular 5c. Today, 2 cards for **5c**

Now that Cold Weather is Here

We offer Comforters and Blankets at greatly reduced prices Friday.

- 3 only Pure Down Comforters, covered with brocade satin on one side and plain satin on the other. Regular \$27.50. Friday's price **\$18.75**
- 3 only Down-filled Comforters, covered with assorted patterns of down-proof satin. Regular \$12.00. Friday **\$6.50**
- 6 only Quilted Cotton-filled Comforters, assorted patterns. Regular \$10.50. Friday's price **\$6.50**
- 12 only Feather-filled Comforters, assorted patterns. Regular \$9.50. Friday, **\$5.90**
- 25 Cotton-filled Comforters, assorted patterns, light and dark grounds. Regular \$6.50. Friday **\$3.50**
- Flannelette Blankets, in pink and blue borders—
 - H-4 **\$1.20**
 - 12-4 **\$1.45**
- Grey Woolen Blankets—
 - 7 lb. Blanket **\$4.25**
 - 8 lb. Blanket **\$4.75**
- Pure Fleece Wool Blanket, 64 x 84. **\$6.00**
- 14 Pairs only, All-wool, White Blankets. Regular \$7.50. Friday **\$5.75**

Children's Cold Weather Needs

- Children's Gaiters, knitted in wool, strap underfoot. Colors, white, cardinal and navy. A pair **25c**
- Children's Gaiters, knitted in heavier wool, fancy stitch. White only. A pair. **35c**
- Children's Gaiters, in cloth, buttoned up the side. Shades of tan, red, navy and black. A pair **35c**
- Children's Gaiters, in cloth, fancy scalloped edges at sides. White, tan, red and navy. A pair **50c**
- Children's Overall Gaiters, of white stock- ingette, coming up to the waist, bloomers and gaiters in one piece, fastened with pearl buttons. Elastic at waist and underfoot. A pair **\$1.25**
- Children's Gaiters, in heavy cloth, leather-bound, adjustable leather strap under foot. Red, navy and shades of brown. Pair **75c**
- Children's Gaiters of soft leather, lined with felt of the same shade, buttoned at the sides and strap under foot, tan only. A pair **\$1.25**
- Children's Knitted Drawers, of wool, with or without feet. Come in four sizes. A pair, \$1.00, 75c and **50c**
- Baby's Knitted Dresses, of fine soft wool, trimmed with wide satin ribbon. White only **\$1.50**
- Women's Sleeping Socks, of extra warm elderdown flannel, cord around ankle. White only. A pair **75c**

Men's Furnishing at Low Prices, Friday

- Men's Shirts and Drawers, in heavy natural wool mixtures. Elastic ribbed. All sizes. Regular 65c. Friday **35c**
- Men's Shirts and Drawers, in natural wool mixtures. Elastic ribbed. All sizes. Regular value \$1.00. Friday **65c**
- Men's Shirts and Drawers, heavy fleece lined. Large sizes. Special, per garment **45c**
- Men's Shirts and Drawers, in a heavy mixture of wool and cotton, natural color. Special **45c**

MEN'S SHIRTS

- Men's Heavy Woolen Working Shirts, in blue and grey stripes. All sizes. Turn-down collars. Regular \$1.25. Special **90c**
- Men's Heavy Working Shirts, moleskin back. Collars attached. Black and white stripes or plain black. Regular \$1.25. Special price **85c**
- Men's All-wool Coat Sweaters, heavy weight, storm collars. Colors, fawn, brown, grey, blue. Special **\$3.00**
- Men's Coat Sweaters, heavy weight, without storm collar. Colors, fawn, brown, grey and blue. Special **\$2.75**

Eucalyptus Oil is the Best Disinfectant

We sell the genuine Australian Distilled Eucalyptus. It can't be beaten for warding off diseases of all kinds and is the best remedy for cold in the head, chest colds, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, etc. Sprinkle a little about the house and feel safe.

- 4 Ounce Bottle **35c**
- 2 Ounce Bottle **20c**

Keep Warm

The cold spell is now upon us and we require to be as careful as possible to avoid colds and chills with their attendant evils.

Hot Water Bottle and Chest Protectors are very helpful aids in warding off these and prevention is always better than cure.

HOT WATER BOTTLES

Reinforced English Made Rubber Hot Water Bottles, will last four or five years. \$2.50, \$2.25 and **\$1.75**

Spencer's Special Hot Water Bottles, best red rubber. \$1.75 and **\$1.50**

CHEST PROTECTORS

Best English Made Felt, Lambswool and Chamolins Lined. All sizes, single and double at very low prices ranging from \$2.00 to **40c**

20 per cent saved on all purchases in our Patent Medicine Department.

Under Muslins in Great Variety

Night Gowns, of fine cambric, with round or square yokes of lace or embroidery. Also slip-over styles. Three-quarter sleeves, neck finished with heading, lace and ribbon. Today **\$1.15**

Night Gowns, of fine cambric, with yoke of all-over embroidery. O. S. sizes. Today **\$1.25**

Night Gowns of fine cambric. Square yoke of heavy embroidery. Today **\$1.50**

Night Gowns, of good strong cotton, made in slip-over styles, with three-quarter sleeves. Neck and sleeves finished with Torchon lace, extra full size. Today **50c**

Drawers, made of good strong cotton, with tucked frill. All sizes. January Sale Price **20c**

Drawers of fine white cotton. Made with wide flounce of lawn. Finished two-inch Torchon lace. January Sale Price **50c**

Drawers of excellent quality cambric, with flounce of tucked embroidery. January Sale Price **65c**

Drawers, of splendid quality cambric. Flounce of tucked muslin, finished with four-inch Swiss embroidery. January Sale **75c**

Drawers of cambric. Extra quality. Made with deep flounce of heavy eyelet embroidery. January Sale Price **\$1.00**

VOL. L. NO. 423

CONTRADICTION IN TESTIMONY

Witnesses At Chilton Investigation Present Different Versions of Story, Mr. Templeman

MR. FARRIS' STATEMENT YET TO BE MADE

Mr. Gordon Grant He Is Mysteriously 'Roy'—Result of Investigation Up To Us

VANCOUVER, Jan. 25.—(Special to the Colonist.)—The Royal Commission on the disappearance of the "condition" and been reported to have wanted the investigation. It would have been further evidence had on this much-contested. Lew has sworn the investigation statement as to the "condition" was told Foster. The latter never said anything was very decided of Murray has sworn that man never saw Mr. Roy in question, and last has sworn that Mr. did make both rem. though Mr. Roy had forgotten about it. The evidence of J. who was one of the time, will be heard by a witness. This witness is bringing a result of an operation ordered that his version in readiness for Monday.

The curious spectacle of counsel engaged in a commission also filling a witness. This witness entered the room while there Mr. Grant identity with the "Roy," who has figured Mr. Grant admitted the "Roy" having brought a disguise when it was previous owner, T. Ottawa.

The session today, by until 2 o'clock, an additional disclosure admitted that he had to the department of that he considered a witness man to be a commission investigation, an opinion he still continued to for the opinion he. Up to the present have been brought of the packet of lot apparently, brought the securing of witnesses; the laxity of the smuggling which quence, having gone the apparent interest at any rate, of the sincerity of the investigation of his investigation of Foster.

BIG BATTLESHIP

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 25.—(Special to the Colonist.)—The battleship Arkansas, ship- ever constructed, was launched today at Camden, N. J.

Miss Mary Macgregor, was the sponsor of champagne at the vessel's launching. The battleship will be launched by the Arkansas is authorized to exceed in size a ever built. It will ever, by other Dreadnoughts.

According to reports, the ship is 507 feet long and is 93 feet at water line. It was built to develop power in its engine room.

High Winds in Alaska. A twenty-four hour storm has prevailed. The media, finding it difficult to sail to Jack Bay.

Prominent Mosquitoes. Mr. Henry Smith, Mosquito from K. 1890, died last night of typhoid fever when he bought Spectator, which he edited until he died.