

VOL. L., NO. 122

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1908

FIFTIETH YEAR

NEW SCHEDULE FOR WINNIPEG

The Insurance Rates to Be Changed With New Water Pressure System

CONFORMITY WITH EAST

City's Artesian Wells Are Now Giving Greater Water Supply

Winnipeg, Feb. 12.—For some time the insurance underwriters have been working on a new survey of the city in order that a new schedule may go into effect immediately upon the completion of the test of the high pressure plant. The present schedule in use in the city is that in which the Pacific Coast schedule, and differs in many respects from the one in use in eastern Canada. The object of the insurance men is to bring about a greater uniformity in the rates, and so the eastern schedule will be introduced into Winnipeg, and gradually will replace other schedules in all parts of the Dominion. Thus, if a man has buildings in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Calgary, his rates will be the same, all other things being equal. The rates will vary only according to the kinds of buildings, the occupancy, the fire protection or other similar items.

An interesting situation is caused in Winnipeg because of the fact that the change of schedule will go into effect upon the acceptance by the city of the high pressure plant after the three months' trial. The fire department, the fire department, is enthusiastic about the new plant, and is confident that it will make a vast difference in regard to the ability to deal with dangerous blazes. On the other hand, the change of schedule may in some cases offset the tendency which this plant will have towards lowering the rates.

"On the whole the rates will be lowered as a result of the new schedule," said W. H. Birch, secretary of the Manitoba and Northwest Fire Insurance company, this morning. "It will be a relief to the property owners in many ways, and each will be benefited in its own way. Just as soon as the city accepts the new high pressure plant in the district, which is served by the high pressure system, but this will be but one of a number of things which will determine the rates in each case. However, as a general thing the rate throughout the city will be somewhat lower than at the present time."

According to a report submitted to the board of control by the city engineer, the greatest amount of water ever obtained from the city's artesian well system was pumped on the 11th of last. The number of gallons pumped was 6,889,857. Ever since the wells started to give results the daily amount pumped has been climbing higher, and now for the first time the six-million-gallon mark is passed. Throughout the week there has been only one day on which less than 5,000,000 gallons were pumped—an excellent showing when it is remembered that all last summer the daily average did not reach the latter amount.

ONE AGAINST A MOB

Georgia Prisoner Wounds Many Lynchers—Beaten to Death Before Hanging

Valdosta, Ga., Feb. 12.—Attacked by a mob of lynchers just across the Florida line yesterday, Jack Long, a white man, fought his assailants desperately, wounding ten of them and forcing the others to kill him in the fight. Long was arrested for killing James Sapp, a wealthy citizen. A son of Sapp's had killed a brother of Long's and escaped. Long saw the father of the slayer and shot him to death. Long was arrested and fifty men visited the prison and took the prisoner out to hang him. A special posse was sent to the mob to a standstill in the prison, but was knocked down with a club as he ran out of the door. Then another fight ensued, in which the combined strength of the men was required to subdue the prisoner. A start to a place four hundred yards distant was made, but Long was again fought, the way, the path being marked with splashes of blood. It is said he was beaten to death before he was finally hanged. Four of the members of the mob were wounded so badly that they may die.

GEORGE MEREDITH

Veteran Novelist Receives Showers of Congratulations on His 80th Birthday

London, Feb. 12.—The whole British press unites this morning in glowing tributes of affection and admiration for the novelist, George Meredith, whose eightieth birthday was celebrated quietly today at his Box Hill retreat.

A small delegation, headed by Anthony Hope, was present at the birthday address of congratulation, signed by the poet, Swinburne, T. S. Arthur, John Morley and more than a hundred leaders of letters and scholarship in the United Kingdom.

Showers of congratulations are coming from America, and from the French Academy.

The London morning newspapers contain many leading poems by leading authors of whom pay their tribute to the novelist.

Mr. Meredith is enjoying good health, and there would have been something in the nature of a national celebration but for the fact that he has a horror of publicity and steadfastly has opposed the idea.

LAKE SUPERIOR STOCK

Effort of Canadian Improvement Company to Prevent Voting of Pledged Shares

New York, Feb. 12.—Chas. E. Orvis, president of the Canadian Improvement company, was a witness today before Judge Garrison in Jersey City, when a case of the Canadian Improvement company against the Lake Superior corporation came up for hearing.

MANIPULATION IS CHARGED

Washington, Feb. 12.—U. S. Senator J. B. Foraker tonight gave out a statement as to the result of the primary elections in Ohio on Tuesday, when the Taft forces made practically a clean sweep in the selection of delegates to the coming Republican state convention. Senator Foraker said in part: "Nobody should be either surprised or misled by the result of the primaries held in Ohio yesterday. It has been common knowledge for weeks that the call for these primaries was of such a character that my friends throughout the state refused to participate. Consequently there was no opposition to the selection of Taft delegates. Under such circumstances he would of course carry everything."

Appointed to Treasury

Washington, Feb. 12.—The president sent to the senate today the nomination of Louis A. Coolidge, of Massachusetts, to be assistant secretary of the treasury to succeed J. E. Edwards, resigned.

SEARCHING RUINS FOR VICTIMS' BODIES

Sad Task for Workmen at Ile Perrot—Two Are Not Yet Found

Vaudreuil, Que., Feb. 12.—Until darkness set in, down on Ile Perrot tonight, two men were busy searching the ruins of the Standard Explosive works for the bodies of the victims of their late fellow workmen, who lost their lives in Tuesday's explosion. The gruesome fruit of their work throughout the day was the recovery of two remains of only two of the four victims, whose remains had not been identified among those collected in the courtyard of the factory on Tuesday night.

Ottawa's Bonds

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—The board of control decided today to renew the loan of \$750,000 for three months that it had with the Bank of London, England, rather than set its bonds in market.

Crowded Steamer in Collision

Naples, Feb. 12.—The Italian Lloyd's steamer Florida, which sailed from here tonight with 112 passengers for New York, was in collision soon after leaving her dock with the steamer Perseo, of the Italian General Navigation Co. The Perseo sank, but there were no casualties.

Senator Rayner's Views

Washington, Feb. 12.—Senator Rayner, of Maryland, spoke at length today in the senate on the currency bill, denouncing the present system of the United States, and incidentally declaring that the president by his methods of fighting the crochets of predatory wealth had done much to intensify the panic through which the country has recently passed.

JAPANESE EXCITE MORE SUSPICIONS

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NEW CHINESE CONSULS

Complete Staff for Western World Is Said to Be Coming With New Ambassador

Tokio, Feb. 12.—Wu Ting Fang, minister from China to Washington, Chang, who left Washington last July, will sail for America tomorrow on the Siberia, accompanied by 20 students. San Francisco, Feb. 12.—It is said here that with the coming of Minister Wu, who replaces Chan Chung Liang Chang, who left Washington last July, there will be a complete change of the Chinese consular service in the new world, for the members of his suite will be new officials, who are coming to represent the Chinese government in foreign parts.

Miners on Strike

Duquoin, Ill., Feb. 12.—Following a stormy meeting yesterday between the miners and operators, one thousand miners employed by the Cora Clinch company, at Chicago, went on strike here today. The trouble originated over the price of powder, which the operators have been selling the miners.

Fire on Brooklyn Pier

New York, Feb. 12.—The explosion of cans of kerosene which were being prepared for shipment in a shed on pier of the Standard Oil works at the foot of North Twelfth street, Brooklyn, at the time of the accident, destroyed the shed, pier and a two-story brick building adjoining it. The building was used as a boxing department. The loss is about \$125,000.

ELECTION TALKS OF REPUBLICANS

Senator Foraker Gives His Views on Ohio's Support of Taft

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Attack on President

Troy, N.Y., Feb. 12.—Ex-Senator Brackett strongly criticized President Roosevelt's administration in a speech tonight before the Republican club of Rensselaer county, which observed Lincoln's birthday. Ex-Senator Brackett denounced the policy of the executive in unmeasured terms, and said the present panicky conditions were largely the result of the attitude taken by the president. He said the president had assumed all branches of government and dictated. He practically charged the president with treason, and said that a party of the ways had been formed for the coming election.

Portuguese Unrest

Lisbon, Feb. 12.—The Times this morning published a long despatch received from Portugal. It says that the situation in Portugal is such that the government adheres to its policy of conciliating public opinion, but that it would be a mistake to consider all the signs of its improvement. One of the most widely read newspapers, continues, declares that the young king has pacified, but not disarmed, public opinion, and urges the application of the royal prerogative of mercy as the mainstay of the throne. The correspondent says the idea of bestowing upon the next Cortes the character of a constituent assembly with a view to amending the present constitution, finds many supporters in the cabinet and council of state.

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CHICKEN STEALER SHOOT'S POLICEMAN

Vancouver Officer Wounded While Arresting Thievish Chinaman

Vancouver, Feb. 12.—Police Officer Malcolm A. McLeod was shot down by a Chinese chicken thief at 5:30 o'clock this morning, and is now lying in the general hospital in a serious state.

The shooting occurred when the police were making a search of Chinatown for chicken thieves who have been operating in the central districts of the city and who had been traced to that quarter by the searching party.

Every house was searched from cellar to garret and in some instances the officers met with resistance, but it was promptly overcome. The Chinese in some instances keep their chickens on the roof of the house, so that the work of the officers was not without difficulty.

About 5 o'clock two men were seen to come out of a house carrying bags. They were closely watched as they made their way towards Homer street, the district where many chicken coops have been robbed.

Without a moment's warning the chicken thief with his free hand took a revolver from his pocket and shot the officer. The bullet entered McLeod's chin and went on down into his right shoulder, where it lodged.

The Chinaman escaped, running along the tracks to Dupont street, where he turned east. In the meantime the other police officers were prosecuting their search ignorant of the fate of one of their number.

The wounded officer, though weakening from the loss of blood, dragged himself as far as Knowlton's drug store, at the corner of Hastings and Carroll streets, but there he collapsed.

Immediately the searching party was reinforced and strenuous efforts put forth to locate the man who did the shooting. With the aid of a dog, which was brought from his wrist it evaded the officers.

The search was continued until the morning and a detachment of police were detailed by the search party. They were assisted by the detectives and the entire district is being scoured.

One Chinaman is under arrest at the station, having been taken under suspicious circumstances. He gives the name of Gung Sing, and is well known to the police. He has been under arrest on previous occasions.

He was found in with all his clothes on when Detective Jackson went into his room. Springing from the bed he ran out of the room and jumped over the balcony to the floor below by means of a rope which was hanging there.

The Chinese board of trade, at a meeting held this forenoon, decided to render every possible assistance to the police in the chase for the man who will be accused of attempted murder.

A reward of \$500 was offered for his arrest, and a poster had all through Chinatown, that the police must give every assistance in searching in any room in the section, and that it will go hard with anyone found harboring the gunman.

Even the keepers of the Chinese gambling houses have been notified to allow the police free access at all times to their premises until the man is caught. Oriental restaurants will be notified to furnish all the information they can possibly offer and to lose no time in doing it.

Late this afternoon Chinatown is still being scoured as with a fine tooth comb. While the meeting of the board of trade was in session this morning a report was brought in that a woman, whose hen roost had recently been robbed, had identified some of her men as being the thieves.

The restaurant was immediately sent for a complete list of all Chinese in whom she had purchased chickens in the last week.

New Westminster, Feb. 12.—The fire over the city and provincial buildings, as well as those of several private residences were flying at half past yesterday out of deference to the memory of John Johnston, one of the greatest of New Westminster's sons.

Mr. Johnston was stricken down on Wednesday last by a paralytic stroke, his demise occurring early yesterday afternoon. The funeral has been taken place at 2:30 on Thursday from the funeral home to Sapperton cemetery.

The arrangements of which body the deceased was a prominent member, will be in charge of the funeral. The late Mr. Johnston was a native of Ireland, aged 68 years of age. He leaves a wife, William Johnston, and a daughter, Mrs. William Campbell, of Port Moody.

Grand Forks Blaze. Grand Forks, Feb. 12.—N. D. McIntosh's store was damaged this afternoon by fire, which was started by thawing water pipes. Loss \$5,000; insured.

An Unruly Sailor. Vancouver, Feb. 12.—John Pirie, a sailor on board the S. S. Inverell, is in jail on a charge of desertion. He was before the court today, but was remanded until tomorrow, in order to allow the court an opportunity to look into the circumstances.

White Man And Six Indians Perish At Queen Charlotte Islands. Vancouver, Feb. 12.—A white man and six Indians recently perished owing to the foundering of their schooner on a reef off the Queen Charlotte Islands.

SEVEN MEN DROWNED IN SCHOONER WRECK

White Man And Six Indians Perish At Queen Charlotte Islands

Vancouver, Feb. 12.—A white man and six Indians recently perished owing to the foundering of their schooner on a reef off the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Word of the disaster was received by F. L. Clarke, of the Stanley Park pavilion, from his son, Capt. F. Clarke, of the fishing sloop Zulu, who made a rescue. Capt. Clarke is engaged in the north fishing for halibut for Wallace Bros. He was a witness of the wreck. It occupied the day in tacking and bringing the schooner to the vicinity of the reef, where the schooner was fast pounding to pieces.

After dropping anchor, Capt. Clarke and two of the crew entered the dory and tried to go through the breakers to the wreck. In this he was unsuccessful, and had to put back to his schooner, which meantime had lost two anchors.

A final attempt at rescue by means of a line on a barrel was frustrated by the vessel going to pieces. All the crew, seven in number, were drowned. Capt. Clarke waited in the vicinity for two hours in the hope that he might find some of the sailors clinging to the wreckage.

The halibut fishermen were almost exhausted when they returned to their schooner. Later in the day their dory, fastened astern, broke away and was lost.

The scene of the disaster was visited next day. All that could be found were several spars, two barrels and the top of the cabin of the foundered schooner.

SILVER KING MINE

Some Expectation That Famous Nelson Property Will Again Be Operated

Nelson, B. C., Feb. 12.—The passing of the control of the Hall Mine smelter and Silver King mine from the hands of the company into those of the debenture holders will probably mean the operation of both of these properties under commercial conditions.

The Silver King mine has been profitably operated up to the last few weeks. Capital has been wanted to develop the mine upon larger lines, including the expensive unwatering of the lower levels. This so far has not been forthcoming, the profits of the mine apparently having been swallowed in the sum of the operations of the Silver King and Hall Mine smelter.

Under new conditions, with a fresh start far better results may be looked for. The Hall Mine smelter was originally built as a copper plant for the reduction of the Silver King ore. It is built on the side of a hill just above the lake and is connected with the Silver King mine by a three-mile aerial tramway.

When the ore body was discovered, the Silver King was supposed to have been the main property, and converted into a lead plant. This necessitated the bringing of custom ore to the foot of the smelter instead of at its top. The ore had thus to be hauled. Furthermore, in addition to the smelter, the route of the ore from the receiving bins to the furnace, instead of being direct, became circuitous.

Perhaps in this the reason of its failure can be found. If continued as a lead plant a remodeling would be necessary. It is used to reduce Silver King ore only so great an amount of remodeling would be unnecessary, but the Silver King must be in a position to supply a larger amount of ore. The plans of the debenture holders, who are London people, have not been made public, but will doubtless lie along the direction indicated.

JAPANESE ENTERPRISE

Syndicate Will Establish Tea Garden Of True Nippon Type In North Vancouver

Vancouver, Feb. 12.—The B. C. Electric Railway has leased three acres of its park on Twenty-first street, North Vancouver, to a Japanese syndicate, for the purpose of creating thereon a Japanese tea garden, which will be in every detail a faithful duplicate of the pleasure grounds of Nippon.

The growing importance of North Vancouver as a pleasure resort impressed itself upon some Japanese capitalists, and acting on their behalf, Mr. Kaburagi, for the purpose of which was signed yesterday.

The B. C. Electric Railway owned 21 acres at the terminus on Lonsdale avenue, the frontage being on Twenty-first street, and terminating on St. George's avenue. Five acres have been leased to the Horticultural Society, and the North Vancouver Athletic club has another five acres, while the three acres leased by the Japanese are at the corner of Twenty-first street and St. George's avenue.

The contract calls for an almost immediate start, and the first steps will be the engagement of a Japanese landscape gardener who will bring with him from Japan a number of native shrubs and plants, and model the gardens on the same lines as those at Tokyo, Osaka, and other points. Everything about the garden, including the building, will be of Japanese design, and the refreshment will be served by Japanese waitresses.

CONSERVATIVES HOLD ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Annual Meeting of Supporters of Party in Spanish Is Held At Royal Oak

The annual meeting of the Conservative Association of Spanish was held in Royal Oak schoolhouse Tuesday evening, in the absence of the president, Hon. D. M. Eberts, the chair was taken by Vice President J. Neohorn.

After those present had signed the roll the following officers were elected: President, Hon. D. M. Eberts. First vice president, J. Nicholson. Second vice president, F. J. Quirk. Third vice president, C. A. Gass. Secretary-treasurer, Chas. E. King.

Fire in Montreal. Montreal, Feb. 11.—Fire last night did damage estimated at \$30,000 to the Notre Dame street and Dollar lane, which was destroyed. The loss is considerably from water. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

ACTIVE CONSERVATIVES

Mount Pleasant Organization Holds Successful Annual Social Gathering

Vancouver, Feb. 12.—The I. O. O. F. hall on Mount Pleasant was crowded to its capacity last night by Conservatives from the southeast section of the city and representatives from other sections, the occasion being the annual social tendered by the Conservative Club of the district.

The committee in charge of the affair, composed of T. J. Whiteside, G. E. Williamson, F. Humphrey, W. R. Owens, and W. H. Crummer, presented to the gathering an enjoyable arrangement of events which well maintained the reputation of the Conservatives on the hill as entertainers.

C. E. Tisdall acted as chairman of the meeting, and on the platform with him were seated O. Plunkett, J. B. Williamson, F. G. T. Lucas, W. R. Owens and Ald. Mills and C. W. Hon. Richard McBride and Hon. W. J. Bowser, Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Mr. A. H. B. Macgowan and Dr. McGuire of the local representatives at Victoria.

The chairman praised heartily applause by alluding to the efforts of the representative from the hill in an effort to obtain a commission of inquiry into the loss of the coal, stating that his work on that line was directly in the way of needed reform.

The participants in the concert numbers were Messrs. Pich, Phillips and Smith, the vocalists, Miss Joley, of Toronto, who won instant favor by staccato numbers of an exceptionally high standard, and Gardner's orchestra.

After the concert was over the floor was cleared for dancing, and the dancing and old tripped the light fantastic until an early hour this morning.

As usual the ladies of the Conservative cause on the hill were not to be outdone by their husbands and friends, and in the ballroom a quiet was served from 10 o'clock to midnight, which showed the thoroughness of their spirit in behalf of the cause. This party was given under the direction of Mrs. R. Mills, Mrs. George Williamson, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Wens, Mrs. Whiteside, Mrs. Humphrey and Mrs. Birmingham, Chamber and Alexander.

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TALK OF EARLY DAYS

BY REV. DR. ROBSON

Pioneer Methodist Missionary Gives Interesting Reminiscences In Lecture

Vancouver, Feb. 12.—When Rev. Dr. Robson relates his experiences of the early days in British Columbia, the audience is assured of a very delightful evening's entertainment.

Dr. Robson's lecture was a most interesting and instructive one, and was well received by the audience. He related many interesting incidents of his early life in the West, and his experiences as a missionary.

He spoke of the hardships and dangers of the early days, and of the courage and faith of the pioneers. He also spoke of the growth of the Methodist church in the West, and of the progress of civilization.

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Stirling Values in New Spring Prints, Delainettes, Muslins

English Goods Just Here and Just Right

Every refined woman loves to have as many "tub" frocks as she can possibly afford for Spring and Summer wear. The first style whispers for 1908 in these lines have been caught by us and we herewith present some delightfully dainty materials for ladies' summer costumes and children's school dresses.

These are special prices for they are all new goods, just received by us, and which we have marked down to rock-bottom figures:

Grafton's English Prints. A very wide choice as all shades are embraced; all the new designs, all fast colors, grand value per yard.....15¢

Delainettes. Exceptionally attractive, white, navy and black, grand value per yard.....15¢

New Dress Muslins. A large shipment of the prettiest and daintiest Muslins we have ever handled. Make your summer outfit a reflection of fashion by selecting it from our stock; but the prices quoted are more eloquent than words. Come and see!

Henry Young & Co. Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

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DEPT. OF POSTS

Charges On Newspapers And Periodicals Between Canada And States Reduced

Washington, Feb. 11.—The rate of postage on newspapers and periodicals between Canada and the United States has been reduced.

The new rates will be in effect from the 1st of March. The rate on newspapers will be reduced from one cent per pound to one-half cent per pound.

The rate on periodicals will be reduced from one cent per pound to one-half cent per pound. The rate on books will be reduced from one cent per pound to one-half cent per pound.

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DEATHS

POCOCK—On February 7th, at 731 Vancouver Street, Victoria, the wife of Richard Lawrence Poccock, of a daughter.

COLBY—On February 11, the wife of A. Colby, Pine Street, of a daughter.

BOWIE—At the family residence, No. 1200 State Street, Victoria, the wife of James Bowie, a native of Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, aged 42 years.

PEDERSEN—On the 7th inst. at St. Joseph's hospital, Anderson, beloved wife of Edward Pedersen, and daughter of the late Peter Hansen, aged 20 years.

SMITH—On the 10th inst. at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. R. McInnes, 1402 Stanley Avenue, Elizabeth, beloved wife of J. W. Smith, late of Winnipeg, aged 69 years, a native of Wiltshire, England.

PROSPECTORS INJURED. Cobalt, Ont., Feb. 11.—Homer Bodard, Thos. Nixon and Fred Beckett, prospectors, were fatally injured by an explosion of dynamite at Spring Creek, on the Montreal river.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS. Effort to Be Made to End Session Early and Prepare for Contest in June.

Toronto, Feb. 11.—It was officially stated today that an effort will be made to end the present session of the legislature by March 31, following the work of stamping the country will be begun, and the election brought on, probably in the first week of June.

BLOWN TO PIECES. Nine Men Killed by Explosion in a Powder Factory at Ile Perrot, Near Montreal.

Vaudreuil, Que., Feb. 11.—Two buildings belonging to the Standard Explosives company at Ile Perrot, near here, were wrecked by an explosion this afternoon and nine employees killed.

The victims are: Robillard, Royon, Moyaux, Monard, Rousseau, Lafrance, Degaz, Payant and Dumbray. All the victims were blown to pieces. The explosion occurred in two small buildings which contained nitro-glycerine. All of the men, except Boyon, who ran against his families, and were residents of Vaudreuil. The cause of the explosion is so far unknown.

Shrubbs a Winner. Alfred Shrubbs defeated four men in a six-mile race at Philadelphia Thursday night, and although he ran only in tennis shoes, covered the six miles in 30 minutes and 6 seconds. The men who ran against him were Spotty Clifford, J. Curran, A. Nason and Tall Feather. Shrubbs beat the quartet by five laps, or nearly half a mile. He ran the first mile in 4:32, two miles in 9:52, three miles in 14:55, four miles in 19:58, five miles in 24:50 and six miles in 30:06. That was his last race prior to sailing for home on Saturday. Alfred says he will return, but under any circumstances he is to start a correspondence school for long distance races by mail.

SPORTSMEN IN SESSION. Annual Meeting of North American Fish and Game Protective Association.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Sportsmen from New York, New England and the Canadian provinces, in session at the annual meeting of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association, called on Governor Hughes today to pay their respects.

The governor, in welcoming the delegation said he was pleased to greet them, particularly the delegates from other states and from the land to the north across the border, as it indicated growing favor for administration and legislation for protection of fish and game.

The meeting of the association opened here today and will continue tomorrow. Mayor Gaub of Albany welcomed the visitors. Tonight lectures were given in the states and from the land to the north across the border, as it indicated growing favor for administration and legislation for protection of fish and game.

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BEATRICE ARRIVES WITH CAPITALISTS

Millionaires Who Visited Queen Charlotte Islands Will Build Sawmill

COAL LANDS NOT BOUGHT

Building of Mill On Cumshewa Inlet Will Involve Cost Of \$40,000

The steamer Princess Beatrice, Capt. Hughes, of the C. P. R., which was chartered to carry a party of capitalists, including a number of millionaires, 42 in all, to Moresby Island, and Prince Rupert, returned to port on Sunday night. In the party were President A. J. Earling, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and his son, S. M. Earling; President H. R. Williams, H. H. Field, counsel of the railroad system at Seattle; Senator S. S. Hobson, of Lewiston, Mont.; H. F. Hunter, of Chicago; C. H. Johnson, of Minneapolis; B. H. Sullivan, of Plankinton, S. D.; Judge A. L. Fiewelling, of Spokane; F. B. Gilson, of Portland, Or.; Potter Palmer, Jr., of Chicago; A. Uhlraub, Chicago; C. A. Edwards, Chicago; F. A. Blackwell, Couer d'Alenes; J. O. White, Couer d'Alenes, and R. D. Miller, of Spokane.

The group of capitalists met in Victoria and Vancouver ten days ago, and joined the steamer Princess Beatrice, which had just completed her overhaul at Esquimalt. The charter was arranged through some local solicitors by H. F. Hunter, of Chicago, a capitalist interested in timber and coal properties on the Queen Charlotte islands.

The steamer Princess Beatrice was specially chartered for the trip for twelve days. Before it returned the capitalists, whose combined wealth represented many millions of dollars, had made a thorough inspection of the timber and coal lands on the islands, as well as investigating Port Simpson and Prince Rupert, the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad.

President A. J. Earling, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, was the guest of the charterers of the steamer. It was announced on the return of the party that as a result of the trip construction work will be started early in the spring on a sawmill which will cost \$400,000, to be erected by the Moresby Island Lumber company, an American corporation. The mill will be located on Cumshewa Inlet. Members of the party held options on ten miles of semi-anthracite coals on Graham Sound island. Their expert, who accompanied them, advised against the purchase of the coal areas, declaring that the coal was limited in quantity and unworkable, owing to broken formations and small thickness of the seams. At Port Simpson, President Earling was surrounded by the Indian band.

The harbor of Prince Rupert came in for great praise by the visitors who were greatly impressed with the resources of the northern coast. President Earling said he had seen some fine properties "the timber is very good, but the coal prospect does not look so good." The islands will be developed, however, and the big sawmill is to be erected early this spring.

BILL TO PROTECT WATER COURSES

Hon. Dr. Young Introduces Measure Governing the Selection of Cemetery Sites

A bill entitled An Act Regarding the Approval of Cemetery Sites, was introduced by Hon. Dr. Young and read a first time at the session of the legislature yesterday.

The bill is intended to prevent the pollution of water courses by cemeteries.

The chief clauses of the bill are as follows: After the passing of this act no new cemetery or graveyard shall be opened for the burial of the bodies or remains of dead persons until the provincial board of health shall have approved of the site of the cemetery or graveyard as a fit and proper place for the burial of the bodies or remains of dead persons.

Any person or corporation that shall permit the burial of the body or remains of a dead person in a cemetery or graveyard opened after the passing of this act, before the provincial board of health shall approve of the site of the cemetery or graveyard, shall be liable, upon summary conviction before a police magistrate, stipendiary magistrate or justice of the peace, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and costs.

Vancouver Street Work

Vancouver, Feb. 10.—The working season of the board of works is starting early this year, nearly two hundred men having already been started on the new work under the \$150,000 street improvement bylaw. Of this

The Sower Has No Second Chance Good sense says make the most of the first. FERRY'S SEEDS

10c. The latest success.

Black Watch The big black plug chewing tobacco.

TOMMY BURNS KNOCKS PALMER OUT IN FOURTH

Canadian Won as He Liked in One-Sided Fight Against Englishman

Friday, February 14, 1908.

London, Feb. 14.—Tommy Burns, the Canadian heavyweight pugilist, tonight knocked out Jack Palmer, of Newcastle, the English champion, in the fourth round of what was scheduled to be a twenty-round contest for the heavyweight championship. Some 2,000 persons saw the fight, which took place at "Wonderland," a big music hall on the East side, but it was a one-sided affair up to the sound of the gong in the middle of the fourth round, when Palmer fell on his knees and was counted out.

The referee might have given a decision in the first minute of the contest, as Palmer was a beaten man from the moment he entered the ring. Burns climbed under the ropes smiling and showing his customary confidence, while Palmer displayed great nervousness.

Without any preliminary sparring Burns went after him and the first round had hardly begun before the Englishman was on his knees. He took the count twice and during the rest of the round was busily engaged in covering himself. This was repeated in each of the other rounds, Palmer being hopelessly outclassed and apparently without ability to deliver a telling blow or to defend himself, and in the final round was sent to the floor several times and at last was barely able to drag himself to his knees, where he remained with his elbows on the floor until after the count of ten had been counted out.

Jim Roche, who had been backed by a syndicate headed by Richard Croker, the former Tammany leader, to fight Burns in Dublin on Saturday's day, was a spectator at the ring-side tonight. His only comment was: "Palmer fights like an old woman, while Burns is a master of the art, and besides was in splendid condition."

The fight was for \$2,500 a side and 75 per cent. of the gate receipts, the odds were 6 to 4 on Burns, but there was very little betting, there were no takers for bets offered by Palmer that he would stay six rounds.

NEW JAPANESE CONSUL

C. Yada Arrives to Take Mr. Mori-kawa's Place—Speaks of Lemioux "Understanding"

Vancouver, Feb. 10.—C. Yada, the new Japanese Consul arrived here today. He says Japan will adhere faithfully to the Lemioux "understanding," as he calls it, and only four hundred laborers and domestics will be allowed to come each year. There is no restriction, however, on the entry of Japanese merchants and students, though the numbers will probably be few.

The new consul, accompanied by his wife, two children and servants, left for the morning. The party reached Victoria last week on the Kaga Maru. Before leaving Tokyo Mr. Yada received instructions from the Emperor to take over the duties from Count Hayashi, Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is a pleasant looking man, apparently about thirty-five years old. He speaks English fluently, without the slightest accent.

DR. DAVID BROWNE

An Early Visitor to British Columbia Passes Over the Great Divide

Vancouver, Feb. 10.—Gold Commissioner Tunstall at Kamloops has received word of the death of Dr. David Browne, an old Cariboo friend. Dr. Browne, at the age of sixty-six, Dr. Browne made a voyage round the world when a young man after completing his professional studies, and arrived in this province. He visited Kamloops and for a time worked in the gold mines on Williams creek, Cariboo.

Long before the C. P. R. was projected he walked through the Rocky Mountains by way of Kicking Horse Pass. After leaving British Columbia he enrolled as a volunteer in the Henderson's army under Manmillan, taking the rank of captain. He was taken prisoner, but managed to escape to the coast and worked his passage to San Francisco, returning to England, where he commenced the practice of his profession, and since then has reached eminence in his work. Two years ago he revisited British Columbia and spent a day or two with Mr. Tunstall. At the time of his death he was the possessor of an estate of 1,500 acres, and was worth a quarter of a million. His old-time friends will regret to learn of his demise.

Frozen on Long Trip

Toronto, Feb. 10.—Peter Fitzgerald, 28 years of age, had both feet frozen, tramping from the Soo to Uderson in a blizzard. His fingers, ears and nose were also nipped. Fitzgerald claims that he was refused admittance to two hospitals in Huntsville, although given shelter for two days in the jail there. He is now in the general hospital, and it is stated there that he may lose both feet.

VICTORIA'S CHANGES OF FAIR ARE SMALL

Hon. Mr. Templeman Says Little Chance of Dominion Exhibition

The chances of Victoria being allowed to have the honor of holding the Dominion exhibition next year are apparently slim if the statement contained in a letter from Hon. William Templeman to the city council correctly set forth the position.

It had been suggested that in view of the fact that the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition will be held next year at Seattle it would be a most advantageous thing for Victoria to hold the Dominion exhibition here in this city, thus attracting a great number of the visitors who will attend the big event across the continent. Both the agricultural association and the city council passed resolutions favoring the idea, copies of which were forwarded to the Hon. Mr. Templeman, who it is hoped could advance the city's claims for the requisite grant. Mr. Templeman writes as follows:

Office of the Minister, Ottawa, Feb. 10, 1908.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of January 28, containing a resolution passed by the city council of Victoria regarding the holding of a Dominion exhibition at Victoria in 1909.

While appreciating the desirability of such an event in Victoria, I am disappointed that there is a difficulty which will be met with, which I am afraid will be insuperable; this is the fact that the budget for 1909 is not yet ready to be presented to the House of Commons. It is not until the end of the year that the government will be in a position to recommend to the House of Commons the amount of the grant to be made for the holding of Dominion exhibitions in the past, and will be able to do so again; besides, all the provinces have not yet had their first turn.

W. TEMPLEMAN.

AFTER LONG CHASE

Belfast Man, Accused of Fraudulent Work, Taken into Custody at Vancouver

Vancouver, Feb. 10.—Hounded by the officers of the law, for close upon two years through almost every country on the face of the globe, Samuel Gunning was taken into custody at Vancouver on Saturday last, after an extensive fraud in which he had been engaged in the United States and in the British Empire.

Gunning was arrested by Inspector Mulhearn and Sgt. J. Anderson at his home near Buffalo station, and an officer of the Royal Irish Constabulary is now on his way to take him back to Ireland. The charges against Gunning, who was a broker, are that he fraudulently converted money given to him by John Collins and Mrs. Rose Collins in Belfast. The money amounted to £170 10s sterling, and it was to purchase two shares of Standard Bank of South Africa stock, as well as ten shares of the London and Lancashire Bank.

The discovery of the plot, it is said, has greatly frightened the Czar. He is again in an exceedingly nervous state. It is now generally credited that there are several revolutionaries among the servants in the palace.

SUNDAY IN WINNIPEG

Lord's Day Alliance Now Has Nearly 500 Cases of Law Violation in Police Court

Winnipeg, Feb. 10.—The Lord's Day Alliance carried out its crusade yesterday with more vigor than usual. About two hundred names were added for prosecution, making nearly 500 all told. The trials will commence on Thursday before Police Magistrate Daly. The accused have clubbed together, and will fight each case separately and appeal to the highest court as a last resort. It is estimated that there are sufficient cases now in sight to keep the court busy for one week.

YOUNG COUPLE DROWNED

Perish While Trying to Navigate the Euclataw Rapids in a Small Boat

Vancouver, Feb. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ashman have been drowned in the Euclataw rapids, one of the wildest tidal streams which separate the mainland from the Gulf of Georgia. Last Tuesday the Ashmans left in a rowboat to go through the narrows at such a time that they had not been seen since, nor has a trace of their boat been found. Several search parties were out yesterday without result. The Ashmans lived with Mr. Ashman's father on a ranch a few miles below the Euclataw rapids.

Ice at Sechart

Vancouver, Feb. 10.—Ice has closed navigation at Sechart. One of the inland channels near Sechart, and it has been impossible for the steamer New Era to get up with the men and supplies for the Hoop camp, which is ready to start up the coast. The tug Vancouver, protected by boomsticks on either bow, made an attempt on Thursday to break a channel, but after getting within sight of the camp, could break no further. The steamer Sechart, which arrived from Sechart this morning, reports a cold northeast wind blowing, which will likely keep the ice solid. A howling Squamish was blowing out of Howe Sound when the steamer crossed.

An Interesting Question

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—There was a remarkable scene at the Dominion Methodist church last night. Rev. James Henderson, D. D., was preaching, his intention of preaching on the subject, "Is There a Material Hell?" It drew a packed church, and thousands were turned away, waiting at the door, to reach the same as a crowd at a big hockey match.

Postal Regulations

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—The report from Washington that the Canadian government is about to frame special remailing privileges in Canada for American publications is denied here. The remailing privileges in the Dominion are given to all outside countries, and is a purely domestic regulation which can be withdrawn at will.

Toronto, Feb. 10.—Papers for quo warranto proceedings under the municipal act to unseat Mayor Joseph O'Neil and nine aldermen were filed this afternoon. The relator in the action is George Milligan, local wholesale cigar manufacturer, who is representing the license holders.

PRESIDENT'S PLAN COUNTED TOO LARGE

Congressmen Provide for Two Battleships Instead of Four

Washington, Feb. 10.—By a vote of thirteen to five, one member absent and not voting, the house committee on naval affairs today rejected President Roosevelt's urgent recommendation that congress at this session authorize the building of four battleships at a total cost of \$38,000,000, and by a unanimous vote there was included in the naval appropriation bill an authorization for the construction of two, at \$19,000,000 each and to be of the Delaware type.

Representative Hobson announced after the committee meeting that he intended to make a minority report recommending that the house authorize four battleships. "But the authorization merely, is not enough," he said. "It should include an actual appropriation of \$38,000,000, and the authorization would begin without a moment's unnecessary delay. Even so, it would be three years before these vessels would be ready to go into commission, and this country has no time to lose."

The preference of the committee stood in favor of a four battleship authorization, but the voting attitude of the majority was expressed by Chairman Foss when he said: "Experience has shown that it is more profitable in the end to recommend in the beginning what you want, than to recommend what you do not want."

Under the head of new authorizations, for whose fulfillment congress is to appropriate money at the next session, the bill as recommended passes the house and the senate committee, include two battleships to cost \$19,000,000, ten destroyers, \$8,500,000, and eight marine torpedo boats, \$3,040,000. Total \$30,540,000, or \$37,750,000 less than the total asked for new authorization asked for by the navy department.

TERRORISTS IN PALACE

St. Petersburg Report Says That Czar and His Spouse Were Sentenced to Death

London, Feb. 10.—The Paris correspondent of the Central News in a dispatch says that word has reached the French capital of the discovery by the Empress of Russia, of a terrorist warning in the Czarovitch's bed, stating that the Czar and Czarovitch have been sentenced to death.

Secret police found a network of electric wires connected with seven powerful bombs placed at distant points in the palace. A single operator would have been able to blow up the entire palace.

The discovery of the plot, it is said, has greatly frightened the Czar. He is again in an exceedingly nervous state. It is now generally credited that there are several revolutionaries among the servants in the palace.

SEASON OF SNOWLIDES

Nelson, Feb. 10.—Two snowslides, the worst of the season, are reported south of the city near Salmon. There was no loss of life or damage, except the blocking up of mining roads in the vicinity. Both slides will be cleared off the roads in a day or so.

Women Did Not Vote

Toronto, Feb. 10.—According to figures submitted to the city council today only 27 per cent. of the women with votes went to the polls at the last municipal elections. Of the men 47 1/2 per cent. voted. There were 72,200 names on the Toronto voters' list.

To Tax Civil Servants

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—Up to the present time the many civil servants who are citizens of Ottawa have been exempt from assessment for income, but following the judgment rendered by the privy council and a recent decision of the supreme court of New Brunswick the city solicitor has advised the assessment commissioner to include civil servants on his rolls.

Emergency Currency Bill

Washington, Feb. 10.—Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, chairman of the committee on finance, opened the debate in the senate today on his bill to provide an emergency currency. He was listened to with great attention by Republicans and Democrats alike, while in the gallery there was a large audience. Among other things J. Pierpont Morgan, who remained throughout the length of the speech.

Smelter Charges Reduced

Nelson, Feb. 10.—The Consolidated Mining and Smelting company has announced that owing to the better marketing for lead a reduction has been made in the smelter charges of lead from the tariff which has been in effect at Trail since October of last year. As a matter of fact, the Trail smelter has done on accepting ore all through the recent stringency which the American smelters refused to accept.

Renowned Railway Purchase

Winnipeg, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from St. Paul states that Charles Ruggles of Milwaukee, one of the wealthiest men of the West, has purchased the Duluth, Virginia & Winnipeg railway, which runs from Virginia, on the Mesabara range, in Minnesota, to Rainy river, a distance of a hundred miles. Price, five million dollars. Mr. Ruggles denies that he has purchased the road, but he is in Duluth conferring with the railway officials.

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CROWD WAS EAGER TO VIEW THE BODIES

Final Ceremonies in Portugal Funeral Nearly Attended By Disaster

Lisbon, Feb. 10.—The bodies of King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz Philippe were today laid away beside those of their royal ancestors in the sacred sepulchres of the Pantheon. The official closing of one of the most tragical incidents in Portuguese history was attended by scenes which almost developed into a disaster. A great crowd, numbering into thousands, struggled outside the cathedral of San Vincente seeking to enter and view the bodies before the doors were finally closed for the ceremony. Brushing back the police and the guard of royal archers, they poured into the church, sweeping right and left. A panic was threatened, and the cavalry was called to disperse the pushing thousands. Women and children were caught in the crush and many of them were bruised and trampled upon, but no fatalities are reported.

When the doors eventually were closed to the public the ceremony of embalming was begun. All the ministers of state were present. The Patriarch of Lisbon, wearing pontifical vestments and assisted by other high church officials, blessed the sacrament, the cathedral and palace churches, and the "Liberia Me" and to the intoning of "De Profundis" the coffin of the Crown Prince was transported between double ranks of archers, preceded by a long procession, including mace-bearers, acolytes and grand dignitaries of the palace. In a similar manner the body of the King was borne to the tomb.

After absolution had been given and the chanting of the Benedictus, the Chamberlain solemnly swore that the bodies were those of "our beloved Lord and King, his most faithful majesty, Don Carlos I, King of Portugal, and our prince, Don Luiz Philippe, Duke of Braganza."

Official documents were drawn up and signed, and the key of each coffin was given over to the Patriarch of Lisbon. When the coffins were placed in the tombs, the cortege separated and the Pantheon was closed.

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haunt of the poor coast still remain the living All the American coast Vancouver Island. S. pointed run from var Washington and adjo West; and the wea "sights," will want to mountains. There is for the prairie West tourist trade, if the advertising what it itself that some illu forth the historical claims of Winnipeg, circulation; for in the results should com Throughout Canada results, be made such as would set the whee where. In the Old C have been well nigh generation, and Cana the magnet of the time to work for it. A year ago it was at the opening of part terday (by courtesy of a seat on the floor of B. C. One can't com sibly to a famous per son by a crowned hea Island assembly a mo which neither pomp n but a very pleasing c handsome Premier s Lieutenant-Governor fulfilled in the usual one or two picturesq cialist members," bro proceedings by refusi Lieutenant-Governor. At anyone being guilty etiquette for the sake. Yesterday (January warm as any June day the distance between V Oak Bay. On the w suburban homes of m ed wonder to see the s the rich lawns and b with orchards where might mention, growi t bungalow houses; ivy-covered walls and box, laured, holly an Everywhere a rich g blue water reach, w salt Pacific sea beyo the homes—very resti py and content the a home of good Cana of the natural advan treat is shown in the ornamental ways. lead to sylvan depths the idea, as the impres elegance and unostent. Especially beautifu Fred Jones, once the D Winnipegger has secur the estates of Sir James of Vancouver Island, a stead of Sir Joseph Tr ground, very valuable, modernized to suit th merits. Other Winnip various points, among that of Mr. Bradshaw, ter, whose Albany road greens. Old-timers of the found in numbers. I ha Mr. Frank I. Clarke, of the Manitoba Free tales of the long ago. print. As a recontur, ly out-Boswells Boswe Mr. Clarke's makes a J famous old-timers, and cal powers to the ear d Clarke now occupies a the provincial governm "The Empress" is t Victoria. The constr hostel has been a hap Company," and it form sets of all British Colu the exhaustion of thou nothing which might agine nothing taken a fruitful example of C national development; Britain, or on the C anything in hotels to First, a commanding which at night wears a flected water lights of curved approaches fr sweeping carriage driv the hotel through wh an oak-panelled hall

Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver

"The Fashionable Watering Place of the Pacific"—A Prediction That It Will Burst Into Prominence Within the Next Decade



ARMY MARKWELL, writing in a recent issue of the Winnipeg Free Press, says: Some days the city of Victoria will be the fashionable watering place of the Pacific. It will burst into prominence within the next decade, and California (the

haunt of the poor consumptive) will probably still remain the living graveyard of America. All the American coast line is the open door to Vancouver Island. Steamers gorgeously appointed run from various points in California, Washington and adjoining states of the border West; and the wealthy American, seeking "sights," will want to go through the Rocky mountains. There is, therefore, every chance for the prairie West securing a whole lot of tourist trade, if the Middle West sets about advertising what it has to offer. It suggests itself that some illustrated booklets, setting forth the historical (and other) interesting claims of Winnipeg, might be got up for free circulation; for in this practical way the best results should come back in hard cash. Throughout Canada there might, with the best results, be made such a boon in tourist traffic as would set the wheels of fortune going everywhere. In the Old Country the beaten paths have been well worn out by the present generation, and Canada is in a fair way of being the magnet of the century. Now is the time to work for it.

A year ago it was my privilege to be present at the opening of parliament in England. Yesterday (by courtesy of The Colonist) I occupied a seat on the floor of the House in Victoria, B. C. One can't compare a small colonial assembly to a famous parliament opened in person by a crowned head; but there was in the Island assembly a most dignified gathering, in which neither pomp nor display was attempted, but a very pleasing ceremonial, in which the handsome Premier stood a very distinct figure. Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir's duties were fulfilled in the usual businesslike way; while one or two picturesque figures, posing as "Socialist members," broke the sameness of the proceedings by refusing to uncover when the Lieutenant-Governor entered! One wonders at anyone being guilty of a breach of common etiquette for the sake of public notoriety!

Yesterday (January 10) under a sunshine as warm as any June day on the prairie, I walked the distance between Victoria city and beautiful Oak Bay. On the way there, passing by the suburban homes of many Manitobans, it excited wonder to see the spacious and fine grounds, the rich lawns and budding trees of fruitful, with orchards where every Canadian fruit we might mention, grows in abundance. The artistic bungalow houses; greenhouses annex, the ivy-covered walls and deep-cut hedges of privet, box, laurel, holly and hawthorne blossoms. Everywhere a rich green, and beyond a bright blue water reach, with soft breezes from the salt Pacific sea beyond again. Very beautiful the homes—very restful the scenery—very happy and content the atmosphere of this island home of good Canadians, whose appreciation of the natural advantages of this beautiful retreat is shown in the cash expenditures made in ornamental ways. Shrubbery and walks lead to sylvan depths of forest fringes; and all the idea, as the impression left is that of ease, elegance and unostentatious wealth.

Especially beautiful is the property of Mr. Fred Jones, once the Dewdney home. This ex-Winnipegger has secured in additional purchase the estates of Sir James Douglas, first governor of Vancouver Island, also the grand old homestead of Sir Joseph Trutch—all being historical ground, very valuable, and being by Mr. Jones modernized to suit the present day requirements. Other Winnipeg people are housed at various points, among the most artistic being that of Mr. Bradshaw, the well known barrister, whose Albany road home is a gem set in greens.

Old-timers of the prairie provinces are found in numbers. I had the good luck to meet Mr. Frank I. Clarke, once an editorial writer of the Manitoba Free Press, whose fireside tales of the long-ago should be coaxed into print. As a raconteur Mr. Clarke unconsciously out-Boswells Boswell! With this difference, Mr. Clarke's makes a Johnson of dozens of the famous old-timers, and he limits his biographical powers to the ear of fireside friends. Mr. Clarke now occupies an important position in the provincial government.

"The Empress" is now one of the sights of Victoria. The construction of this palatial hotel has been a happy thought of the "Big Company," and it forms one of the largest assets of all British Columbia. It is, apparently, the exhaustion of thought! One can think of nothing which might be added—one can imagine nothing taken away. It is a striking and fruitful example of Canadian courage, and of national development; for nowhere in Great Britain, or on the Continent, may be found anything in hotels to equal or to beat it!

First, a commanding site with a waterfront, which at night wears a Venetian look in the reflected water lights of James Bay. Broad and curved approaches from three sides, with a sweeping carriage drive to a double portico of the hotel through which the visitor passes to an oak-paneled hall as vast and deep-ceiled

as some old English castle. Great beams of oak run the length of the rotunda, or lounge-room, with medallion carvings forming a finish. Massive pillars support these beams, and carvings add beauty to strength here. The ladies' sitting room is exquisitely done in deep cream color, a rich stucco work ceiling, and expensive furnishings with softly tinted lights lend enchantment to a cozy corner dimly lit by a candelabrum of colored lights. The windows and Du Barry furniture, upholstered in soft greys and pink, fit most perfectly in with the idea of luxurious feminine ways. Here, perhaps, most of all, is seen the artistic taste of Mrs. Hayter Reed, to whose fine brain is due the entire arrangement.

The palm garden is an interior "garden," and is a grand square surmounted by a circular dome in Oriental tinted glasses. The rose-

representative editors of Puget Sound cities, included two Manitoba Free Press correspondents. I had the good fortune to be a guest at Mr. Hayter Reed's table, around which were gathered, on that genial gentleman's right and left, Mrs. Frank I. Clarke, Mrs. Ussher, Mrs. Helmcken, Mrs. Simpson-Hayes, Messrs. Eberts (speaker of the British Columbia House), Frank I. Clarke, W. Gosnel, Helmcken and McConnell, with George H. Ham added to the circle, when the party adjourned to the palm garden for coffee and cigars.

It was a brilliant scene; the British Columbia maids and matrons were there in full numbers, and the dress was very elaborate. The after-dinner promenade was turned into a dance; the strains of the orchestra proving too seductive for the formal programme laid down by the hosts. By the way, as hosts on the oc-

tlewomen. In this, the supervisors of what is now known as the "Wonder-Way" of Canada, have shown wonderful wisdom. So much has been written about the grand "Empress" that it suffices me to add: Thought seems to have exhausted itself in its perfection of equipment!

It would be well, perhaps, for young men arriving from Manitoba now to be told that Vancouver Island offers to the settler not afraid of pioneer duties, all that is wanted in free homestead lands; with possibilities in fruit, chicken and cattle ranching at points adjacent to ready markets. Gardening everywhere at minimum cost; the soil is rich and readily put in shape for cultivation, and young men having even limited capital would (after wisely consulting with the immigration authorities) be able to settle themselves where, in a

and the heroes and heroines of a future generation of novelists are today building the nation that will yet enroll many great writers' names!

A very attractive and useful booklet on "Vancouver Island, the Gem of the Pacific," dealing particularly with Nanaimo, Comox, Alberni and Duncan districts, compiled by Mr. George A. Beattie, of Nanaimo, has just been issued. Following are some extracts:

When mention is made of the word Nanaimo, it is instinctively associated with coal, and there is the mistake that all newspaper writers, from a Nanaimo standpoint, make. Nanaimo is famous throughout America as being the Coal City, the model coal city, in every respect. Nanaimoites are justly proud of that distinction, but they are ambitious also, and would have more strings to their bow. True they have coal in such quantities that in this, the next, and for innumerable following generations, the city will be famed for her coal, but it is of her fisheries, her splendid situation on the Island, her fruit and farm lands surrounding, and her other natural and industrial advantages that Nanaimo would talk.

The Nanaimo mines are now producing at the rate of almost 500,000 tons per year, which is more than double what was being taken out last year. This year the Western Fuel Company will pay out fully one and a half millions of dollars in wages, almost double last year. At present 1,300 men are employed, an increase of 60 per cent. over last year.

Manager Stockett of the mines states that he expects to take out 600,000 tons this year, and by 1910, one million tons. The supply of coal is almost inexhaustible not only in the Western Fuel property, but in other holdings all through that district of which Nanaimo is the centre. Mr. Stockett was asked recently, "How about the supply of coal? Is it likely to give out?" He replied, "No, there is scarcely even a possibility of such a thing. We have now in sight more coal than has been produced in all the time the Nanaimo mines have been operating, and there is every reason to believe that further prospecting will prove the existence of far greater fields than have yet been touched."

So much for coal. What about Nanaimo itself? The subject is a large one. To begin with, a more beautifully situated city does not exist on the Pacific Coast. Nanaimo, with her hundreds of pretty little homes, masses of roses, and flowers of every description in generous sized gardens, lies in a perfect land-locked harbor, with Protection and Newcastle Islands flung up against the rough waters of the Gulf. There is a charm about this portal to Vancouver Island that is indescribable, a touch of the Arcadian, a suggestion of the poetical in the little city with her broad outlook on the deep, blue waters of the Gulf, a procession of islands fronting her beautiful harbor. Nanaimo with her historical traditions reaching back into the dim past, with its vague enticing glamor of antiquity; there is the repose and serenity of an older civilization than is found in any part of British Columbia, and yet underneath the surface there are strong, rugged evidences of the Western spirit, Western enterprise, hope and boundless ambition, the symptoms of a city having just discovered herself and coming into her own. And all this amid the sweet and fragrant blooming flowers that are scenting the atmosphere, within easy reach of the secret nooks of the wildwood and the stream; less frequented spots in the woodlands, where one can hide away from the ceaseless grind of everyday life and enjoy the fullest happiness in cool spots in the wilderness by the waters of the Great Gulf, by mountainside and stream.

Nanaimoites themselves have been recruited largely—those who have not been born there—from the British Isles. They have that hearty old English cheer that flings wide the door to the stranger; they have the strong physique of John Bull, and to see the muscular, well-knit frames of the long line of men who tramp to the mines each day, is to see as fine a regiment of Canadians as can be seen from ocean to ocean. A distinctly Nanaimo characteristic, not found, perhaps, in any other Western community, is the fact that those who have been born in Nanaimo have been there for many years. Nanaimo is one of the oldest cities in British Columbia, established in 1853, and it is not an unusual thing to meet people who have resided there for twenty, thirty and forty years. Indeed, this is rather the rule than the exception. They wander away sometimes, but, like Resselas in search in search of happiness, they have come back to their own again.

Commercially Nanaimo is in good shape at present. Of late there has been a large increase in population. Almost daily families are leaving the coal centres of England to take up their residence in the more favored city of Nanaimo. Houses are at a premium and finding a residence is a matter of some serious moment; no better investment can offer itself there at present than the building of new houses. Much of the impetus of the general trade of the city is due to the increased number of employees in the mines and the developments undertaken by the Red Fir Lumber Company, the new whaling station nearby, recently established by the Pacific Whaling Company, and to other expanding local industries and the settlement of the surrounding district by arrivals from Manitoba and other prairie provinces. These have not been the only factors, however,



A View of Mount Baker From Oak Bay, Victoria.

wood pillars came from Australia and are like polished glass. The ceiling, heavily beamed, is inwrought in arabesque designs; and giant palms set here, there and everywhere, render an effect most Oriental and particularly restful to the eye. Nothing to approach this interior "garden" is to be found anywhere; and in fact, nothing to surpass it in hotels might be found. Looking through the ground floor, passing through the magnificent offices, noting the rich quality of everything, and the lavish expenditure stamped thereon, I asked the genial manager, Mr. Stewart Gordon, "Will this big hotel ever pay the company?" "It is built for the public," said Mr. Gordon, adding, "We'll consider ourselves afterwards."

"The Green land of groves, the beautiful waste."

William Cullen Bryant's lines, found in The Western World, apply most appropriately to this fairy-island of Vancouver, foamed by the Pacific sea. It grows on you, this "group of grassy islands," and "the white throng of sails," bring to view "the commerce of the world," of which the poet sings. It is so set apart from the Mainland, so exclusively a little world of its own, that instinctively the feeling comes over you when you cross the threshold of the capital, "I am far away from home!" This is the queer thing about Vancouver Island people, they do not consider themselves as English (or British), and they are offended if classed as Canadians; but they are very particular about being accepted as "British Columbians!" Observe there is more of a distinction than a difference in the classification. I think all island-born peoples are short-sighted, mentally.

The opening of the beautiful Empress hotel by a big press dinner, to which flocked all the

casion, Messrs. Hayter Reed, George H. Ham and Stewart Gordon, exceeded what was expected; they simply proved a long-established fact, i. e., that when the Canadian Pacific Railway Company sets out to do a thing, it is DONE!

Mrs. Stewart Gordon's taste and judgment in the arrangement and disposal of everything connected with the feminine guests' comfort, proved an ability beyond the ordinary. A most graceful and winning manner was shown, in her greeting of each guest, and there was nothing

very few years, rich centres of trade are, sure to lie.

Land, farm land, may be purchased at from \$10 to \$100 an acre within easy reach of towns now flourishing, and as railways are pushing through the country, operating from coast cities, in a very short time will give all the travel and freight accommodation. The Saanich, Victoria, and the districts tributary to the city, Cowichan, Nanaimo, Comox and Alberni, the latter being a busy, bustling town of several hundred, and rapidly coming to the front as a C. P. R. terminal.

Chilliwack, B. C., boasts an orchard which produced on January 9, 1908, an apple crop! This being a second crop for the year 1907-08. It is quite an ordinary thing to see January roses in bloom in the private gardens in Victoria, and the wild crocus is peeping from the hedges everywhere. Still the red rowan-berry—last signs of winter—shines against a background of rich greens, and alternate days of sunshine and rain bring thoughts of early spring.

I like the cool assurance with which the average Briton refers to "the colonies." In one issue of The Bookman appears this crack o' th' pen:

"Letters flourish chiefly in countries where there is a large-leisured class, and though the colonies have made their contributions to our national literature, we at home have not yet accustomed ourselves to look overseas either for readers or writers."

Canada, as a "colony," may thank her colonial stars we have no trashy literature such as emanates from the London publishers of the "leisured class." The "colonials" are writing history on a white page, be it understood,

WINTER IN VICTORIA

Here is no sharp extreme of biting cold;
No deluge drear from lowering cloud outpours;
No boisterous rasping wind its fury roars:
Nor is the land gripped in the Frost King's hold.
The sky is green, dull green the grassy wold.
The sable crow calls loudly as he soars
From the dark festooned fir, to where, in scores,
His mates the gnarled oak's writhing arms unfold.
The rose still shows late hips of yesteryear,
The glistening holly flaunts her berries red,
Afar, through purple mists, the hills appear,
While smiles the warm, benignant Sun o'erhead.
Nature's not dead; she does but gently sleep.
List! Spring's sweet call; the buds begin to peep.
—Donald A. Fraser.

ing whatever of "hotel" suggestion in the entertainment provided. One rather felt they were guests in a private gentleman's home. This seems to be the key-note (it strikes a new note, in all the C. P. R. hotels under the wonderful management and direction of Mr. Reed. It is brought about by securing as managers of the various departments, gentlemen and gen-

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THE COLONIST

Government Scored Re Japanese Immigration



THE question of Japanese immigration and the recent visit of Hon. Mr. Lemieux to Tokio in connection therewith was the subject of a prolonged debate in the House today. Mr. Borden pronounced upon the problem, moving what was in reality a vote of censure on the Government for refusing, in spite of the warnings of the British Government, to insert a clause in the treaty with Japan which would enable Parliament to control immigration when that treaty was ratified in 1907. The speech of the leader of the Opposition was an arraignment of the blind carelessness of the Government which had led to the present troubles. The British Columbia members reiterated their faith in the assurances obtained by Mr. Lemieux, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier laid down the doctrine that voluntary control of immigration by Japan was in every way preferable to Canadian legislation restricting the same.

There was a remarkable admission made at midnight by Hon. Sydney Fisher. Mr. Foster asked why the Minister of Agriculture had not produced the written assurance he declared he had received in Japan in 1903, while in Japan, that immigration would continue to be limited. Mr. Fisher said he had no such written assurance, although Hansard reported him as having said he had. The only excuse he could make was that he believed at the time he made the statement that he had such a document. However, he had not, and never did have. This gave Mr. Foster an opportunity of pointing out how careful Mr. Fisher should be in his assertions. That statement of the minister's had interested the House, and, after the treaty had been passed, or some time after that, Mr. Fisher blandly stated that he must have made a mistake. A very serious mistake it was, in Mr. Foster's opinion.

Mr. Foster's speech, which was not concluded until after midnight, was an eloquent criticism of the new policy of Canadian diplomacy.

Mr. Fisher continued the debate at 12.30 a. m.

Dr. Sproule followed Mr. Fisher at 1 a. m., and was followed by Armand Lavergne, who signified his intention of supporting Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the subject, as he deemed the Lemieux agreement the only solution before the people at the present time. Mr. Kennedy, of New Westminster, and Mr. Herron, of Alberta, also spoke, and Mr. Lemieux replied for the Government at 2 a. m.

Mr. Lemieux warmly defended the policy of the Government. Had Sir John Macdonald or Sir John Abbott been leading the Opposition, Mr. Lemieux claimed there would not have been this lengthy debate, but the agreement brought back by him from Japan would have been promptly ratified.

The division was taken at 2.55 a. m., there being a good attendance of members. This is the latest sitting this session. The amendment of Mr. Borden, censuring the Government, was defeated by 100 to 45, a majority of 55. The vote of the British Columbia members was greeted with derisive applause from the Opposition. A tired House adjourned at 3 a. m.

Japanese Immigration

Mr. R. L. Borden, on motion to go into supply, took up the question of Japanese immigration and Mr. Lemieux's mission. Mr. Borden thought in Mr. Lemieux's speech there might have been less eloquence and more information. He quite agreed, however, that in international arrangements, mutual confidences must be respected. The Government of Japan negotiated the treaty with Canada at the latter's instance, and were not asked that a clause should be inserted restricting immigration. Mr. Borden declared that Mr. Lemieux had referred to a tacit understanding, and assurances which Japan had carried out. When he, therefore, justified Japan he condemned the Canadian Government, as these assurances had not evidently been of the character which Canada demanded. Not sufficient safeguards were taken by the Canadian Government. Mr. Lemieux had adopted a wise course in immediately placing himself under the aegis of the British ambassador at Tokio. Had he not had the support of the British Government, Mr. Lemieux would have come back with a few polite words from Japan, his mission a total failure. This Government had got Canada into a serious predicament; from which it could not extricate it, and it was solely due to the influence of the British Cabinet, that relief was able to be sought.

Mr. Borden said Canada was merely on the threshold of the great question of control of Japanese immigration to Canada. He then dealt with the question of the treaty between Great Britain and Japan. The British treaty did not include a clause, such as America had taken the precaution to include, to restrict Japanese immigration. There was no need to do this, so far as Great Britain was concerned, as she had no fear of a Japanese invasion. So far as the United States was concerned, the conditions were totally different. The Pacific was a highway for the people of Japan and they were taking advantage of it.

Mr. Borden then dwelt at length with the history of what had occurred in 1895, when the then Conservative Government in the Dominion had called attention to the dangers of unrestricted immigration of Japanese laborers and artisans into Canada, declaring that any

adhesion of Canada to the treaty between Japan and Great Britain should be accompanied by such a stipulation as would enable Canada to control immigration. Japan had in the following year, after the interchange of representations on the subject, consented to such a stipulation in the adhesion of Canada to the treaty. That showed, declared Mr. Borden, that the Conservative Government then in office had recognized the dangers which might ensue from the control of the Japanese immigration. In 1896 came the change of Government, and the present administration came into office and Mr. Chamberlain sent a despatch asking if Canada would adhere to the treaty. Adhesion, however, was not made at that time, and Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce, on the 20th of July, 1896, submitted a report to the Privy Council, the purport of which was that in view of the putting into effect in a short time of the British preferential policy, and that adhesion to the treaty might be harmful to it, the Government did not desire at that time to accede to the treaty. These fears, Mr. Borden declared, were groundless. On September 18, of the same year, Mr. Chamberlain advised the Laurier Government that Queensland had refused to accept the treaty without a protocol, restricting immigration, and on October 8 of the same year the British ambassador at Tokio, in a report to Lord Salisbury, stated the Japanese Government had at last come to an understanding with him regarding the exact terms of the protocol, which should reserve to the self-governing colonies the right to restrict immigration. However, the Liberal Government made no move until 1903, when Mr. Sydney Fisher, in a speech in Parliament, declared Canada was prepared to adhere to the treaty without any control of immigration. The British Government promptly called attention to the attitude of the Conservative Government in 1895 on this important matter. Then on June 7, 1905, an order-in-council was passed declaring that previous obstacles to the acceding of Canada to the treaty had been removed. In view of the fact that the Colonial Secretary had before him the attitude of the previous Government respecting the need of restricting immigration, and the consent of the Japanese Government to such a proviso, Mr. Borden declared it was small wonder that the attention of the Laurier Government should be drawn to this apparent inconsistency, and Mr. Lyttelton, then Colonial Secretary, twice notified the Canadian Government that they had abandoned the proviso of great importance, and asking whether they really did not desire to have a restriction clause inserted. The Laurier Government, however, had not thought the suggestion of sufficient importance to warrant a reply, but eight months afterwards had wired the Home Government pressing for speedy entrance into the Anglo-Japanese convention. Mr. Lyttelton had wired that before taking steps in the matter he desired an answer to his telegram, pointing out the immigration proviso. The Government, however, Mr. Borden declared, in spite of these warnings, accepted adhesion to the treaty, hokus bolus, entered into it, and it was ratified by Parliament in 1907.

Mr. Borden then enquired where these assurances were which Mr. Lemieux referred to so frequently? Would it not have been worth while for this Government to have made an attempt to insert a clause restricting immigration before adhering to the treaty in 1906? These assurances Mr. Lemieux had said were conveyed to the Government by Mr. Nosse, and Mr. Borden had yet to learn that a consul-general had any diplomatic authority which would have permitted the Government to accept these assurances. All standards of international law laid it down that a consul-general had no diplomatic standing. Mr. Lemieux had stated that the Government of Japan, accepted responsibility for Mr. Nosse's assurances. The real object of Mr. Lemieux was to seek to get

Japan to control what Canada should have been able to control herself. Having passed the control of immigration to Japan, Mr. Lemieux had to be sent to Tokio by the Government. Mr. Borden said the Japan Government had exhibited a wonderful forbearance in refraining from enjoining her full treaty rights. What had Mr. Lemieux brought back? A courteous letter from Count Hayashi, the minister of foreign affairs. Why should special conditions in Canada, which should be controlled by the Canadian Government, be transferred to the Japanese Government to control? The action of the Government had handed over control of immigration to Japan. A new Government might come into power in Japan, and abolish every regulation restricting immigration, and we should be exactly in the same position as before Mr. Lemieux went to Japan. Of what avail were these assurances? Yet Mr. Lemieux had laid so much stress on them. He trusted these assurances would answer all the minister's expectations. The principle for which the House should stand was that Canada should not enter into international arrangements without retaining control of immigration into the Dominion.

Mr. Borden's Resolution

Mr. Borden therefore moved the following resolution:

"That all the words after the word 'that' be left out, and the following substituted therefor: 'By order-in-council of 3rd August, 1895, the ministry then in office in Canada called attention to the dangers of unrestricted immigration, and declared that Canada's adhesion to the treaty of 1894 with Japan should be accompanied by such a proviso or stipulation as would enable Parliament to control the immigration of laborers and artisans.'

"That Japan in 1896 consented that such a proviso and stipulation should accompany the adhesion of Canada to the treaty.

"That notwithstanding such consent the present Government in 1905 deliberately abandoned every such proviso and stipulation, although its great importance was twice called to their attention by the British Government during the course of the negotiations, and having entered into the treaty of 1906—which brought into force in Canada the treaty of 1894, absolutely and without reserve—the Government secured its ratification by Parliament in 1907.

"That the ratification of the said treaty of 1906 was almost immediately followed by a great influx of Japanese laborers into Canada.

"That in the opinion of this House, Canada should not enter into or accede to any treaty which deprives Parliament of the control of immigration into this country.

"That this House, while expressing its profound appreciation of the friendly intentions and courteous assurances of the Japanese Government, and while declaring its sincere desire for the most cordial relations with the Japanese people, desires, nevertheless, to record its strong protest against a policy under which our wage earning population cannot be protected from destructive invading competition except by entreating the forbearance and aid of a foreign government."

Mr. Gallihier's Views

Mr. Gallihier, Liberal member for Kootenay, who followed Mr. Borden, claimed he was content to abide by the assurances Mr. Lemieux had received from the Japanese Government, which would, he hoped, be a solution of the difficulty.

Mr. Gallihier enlarged on the fact that, in spite of the fact that the United States had a proviso restricting immigration to her country, she was, at the same time as Mr. Lemieux was in Tokio, endeavoring to put an end to the influx of Japanese. That fact, Mr. Gallihier contended, should be a proof of the assertion that if the Canadian Government had had such a

proviso in the treaty it would not have necessarily followed that all immigration would have ceased.

Mr. Gallihier maintained that British Columbia must be kept a white man's country, and the flooding of it with Orientals was too high a price to pay for the advantage of a trade treaty. He claimed that in 1907 the Japanese Government would not have accepted the proposed restricting immigration, which she accepted in 1897.

Mr. Bristol Sarcastic

Mr. Bristol referred sarcastically to the sorry spectacle of the British Columbia members trying to square themselves. The Government had sacrificed the interests not only of British Columbia but of the whole of Canada in rushing blindly into the treaty. What reasons existed for a restriction clause, he asked, in 1897 that did not exist in 1907? It was the duty of the Government before they entered into the treaty not to have been content with Mr. Nosse's assurances regarding restriction, but to have got into direct touch with the Japanese Government. But the fact remained that no such effort was made. The Government also had the power to prevent the coming in of Japanese immigrants via Honolulu three years ago, and yet only on the 8th of January of this year had an order-in-council passed to that end. No wonder the people of British Columbia had the right to complain of the unwarranted lack of ordinary care on the part of the Government. Mr. Bristol claimed that while the Government was boasting of its ability to make treaties it had proved the most incompetent amateur in that respect. So far as the denouncing of the treaty was concerned the responsibility for that must rest with the Government.

Mr. Duncan Ross

Mr. Duncan Ross thanked Mr. Bristol for his sympathy with the British Columbia members for trying to square themselves. No squaring, however, was being done or required. The Conservatives voted unanimously for the ratification of the treaty and if any squaring was necessary it was on the part of the Opposition. Mr. Ross argued that it could not be expected that in a friendly trade treaty between two countries the right of either to enter each other's territory should be denied. He reviewed the history of the negotiations. So far as the British Columbia members were concerned they accepted the assurances of the Prime Minister that the Japanese would restrict immigration and therefore they had consented to the ratification of the treaty. Mr. Ross blamed Mr. Borden for not raising his objections when the treaty was ratified. He had the correspondence in his hands then, but he had to wait a year to raise his voice against the action of the Government. There was no doubt, declared Mr. Ross, that British Columbia was in favor of keeping out the Japanese labor. He believed, in connection with this question, Sir Wilfrid had succeeded in solving it in a satisfactory manner, and he believed the people, not only of British Columbia, but of the whole of Canada, would be satisfied.

Mr. W. F. Cockshutt declared he had no prejudice against the Japanese as a people, but if they came here overwhelmingly they would lower the rate of living. He would sooner favor denouncing the treaty than run the risk of further influx.

Mr. Ralph Smith

Mr. Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, dealing with Mr. Borden's resolution, said there were more Japanese went into the United States during the twelve years the proviso restricting them had been in the American-Japanese treaty than in the twelve years previous, when there was no such restriction. He would not vote for Mr. Borden's resolution. The Opposition, before the treaty was ratified, pressed the Govern-

ment to do so because of the trade advantage it would entail. He congratulated the Government in preventing the Japanese coming in from Honolulu. The successful arrangement whereby contract labor would be cut off was also a matter for congratulation. He supported the ratification of the treaty of 1907, because immigration would be regulated. If it were found that the Japanese assurances given to Mr. Lemieux were not carried out, then he, for one, would advocate the abrogation of the treaty, which could be done by giving six months' notice.

Mr. Macpherson an Atom

Mr. Macpherson, of Vancouver, also had to explain his stand on the matter. Mr. Lemieux had stated the arrangement was satisfactory, and he would accept that assurance. The settlement of the question was hailed with delight, and he felt he had seen the last of any great influx to Canada from any Oriental country. He accepted the question as settled for all time. What did it amount to if he was defeated? He was an atom in the make-up of the country, only a unit in the House—Laurier.—He had succeeded in turning the attention of the Government to a serious grievance, and his duty was done.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier

At 10 o'clock the Premier rose. He welcomed the speech and resolution of Mr. Borden, because it made the line of cleavage clear. The policy of Mr. Borden was to gain restriction of immigration by hostile legislation on a friendly power. The central fact was that in all countries where the Oriental races and the Caucasian races came together there was friction. There was more in the question than a labor agitation. The population of British Columbia was still small, and if the Oriental influx was to come in unchecked the balance of power would be threatened. Sir Wilfrid referred at length to the rise of Japan to the status of a first class power. Japan had shaken off her lethargy and shown herself on land and sea a peer of other nations. The offensive and defensive treaty between Japan and England made it possible that some day the fleets of the countries would ride out to sea side, by side against a common enemy. When the request came from British Columbia to restrict Oriental immigration, the Government refused to keep out Japan entirely by a Natal Act, but entered into negotiations with Japan to restrict immigration of her own accord. The result had been successful. The proof of Japan's backing up the assurances of Mr. Nosse given to the Canadian Government in the years 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906 was that during those years Japanese immigration to Canada was very small. Sir Wilfrid claimed that if a treaty had been passed with Japan with a proviso restricting immigration, the treaty would not have been operative long, for the moment immigration came in and Canada passed restrictive legislation, the Japanese would have abrogated the treaty by the six months' notice. Canada was determined now to use every means to permit Japan to control emigration. Abrogation of the treaty was a last resort, and should not be resorted to until every other effort had failed. Mr. Lemieux had brought home the assurances of the Japanese Government. Today, Sir Wilfrid claimed, Canada was in a better position than if she had a restrictive clause in the treaty. The United States had a sample of what a restrictive clause meant in the San Francisco education trouble. Did anyone believe that if a similar provision had been in the treaty the trade between Japan and Canada would develop? Sir Wilfrid concluded by dilating upon the difference between Mr. Borden's policy of restriction by legislation and the Government's policy of voluntary conciliation. He was not afraid of the feeling in British Columbia when once the question was explained to the people of that province.

Mr. Foster Sarcastic

Mr. Foster, following Sir Wilfrid, made sarcastic remarks in reference to the attitude of the British Columbia members, who hid behind the screen that they believed the question was settled for all time because Mr. Lemieux told them so. He twitted Mr. Smith with going back on his recent laudation of the clause in the American treaty with Japan, which permitted of restrictive legislation by the United States. The trouble between the United States and Japan was not one of immigration. It arose because Japan did not think the United States was giving her subjects equal treaty rights once they had settled there. There had been no trouble between 1894 and 1906 with reference to immigration with the United States and Japan. Mr. Foster ridiculed Sir Wilfrid's preference for voluntary arrangements instead of treaties; treaties bound nations, promises merely bound the man who was in a position to make them. If the present Government in Japan were swept from power tomorrow what would become of this voluntary arrangement?

"I'm so happy," said Mrs. Oldcastle. "My son is to get his bachelor's degree this year." "Is he?" replied her hostess. "Well, I can't blame you for feelin' as you do about it. I never thought much of that snippy Wilson girl he's been going with. How did you get the match broke off?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Man of the Hour In Russia

RUSSIA, who, like Diogenes, has long been in search of a man, may be congratulated on having at last found him. It might perhaps be more correct to say that she has at last recognized him, his name having been long familiar—Piotr Arkadyevich Stolypin." So writes Dr. E. J. Dillon, as special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

"This minister may aptly be likened to the stone which the Russian empire-builders rejected, and which is now become the head of the corner. Hardly a fortnight has gone by since he was looked down upon by all the popular parties as an individual of little account intrinsically, an insignificant bureaucrat whom some mischance had pitchforked into a position of eminence, while the most zealous of the Czar's partisans set him down as the Nicodemus of the Revolution. But now that it is changed: like George of Byzance, he has been unexpectedly credited with a brilliant victory over the dragon of the revolution and raised to the rank of a demigod. He has quelled the social and political storm—so runs the legend—set up machinery which will propel the ship of state, and, together with Vladimir Nikolayevich Kokofftseff, the honey-

tongued minister of finance, has set out in search of the Golden Fleece, with the hope, nay, the certitude, of bringing it home.

"Today M. Stolypin has but to speak from his seat in the Tavrada palace to render a sitting, nay, a whole session, memorable in the annals of Russian parliamentary debates. He will probably stamp an epoch with his name and fill a chapter with his deeds. A maker of history, his words appeal to a vast audience whose minds, it is thought, are wax to receive and marble to retain. When the Premier is expected to make a statement in the name of the government, or his own, there is not a vacant seat in the assembly hall. And when he ascends the tribune a thrill of excitement passes visibly over the audience, necks are craned, hands placed behind ears, and the audience is intense. Even his softest syllables, his pianissimo tones are waited all over the apartment. Nor does achievement seemingly fall much short of promise. His eloquence, like his character, is mainly, and his delivery dramatic; his accents betoken sincerity, and his manner is warm with the heat of suppressed enthusiasm. Hence, when he sits down men are full of the orator's praises. For in the third duma M. Stolypin has carried everyone

with him, his friends, the indifferent, and even his enemies.

"M. Stolypin is one of the most chivalrous individuals one could meet outside the realm of legendary lore. With him, word and thought, promise and achievement, are identical. He is incapable of baseness, fearless of danger, ready for self-sacrifice; and in the ranks of Russian bureaucrats men of his moral calibre are not as plentiful as blackberries. The third duma is here, and here it will remain. J'y suis et j'y reste. During its existence it will undoubtedly grow less and less conservative than it was; even the members of the Moderate Conservative party will probably move with the current, every individual becoming deeply impressed by the truth that without the duma he is nothing.

"At the end of its five years' legal limit it is probable that the third duma will be much less inclined to render to the Czar the things that are the Czar's than it was a few weeks ago. The country, too, will have moved with its representatives, and when the chamber which has abolished the autocracy has been dissolved, it will surely be succeeded by one which will abolish much else and establish constitutional government of a democratic kind on a firm footing."

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TALE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

The principal event of this week is, as many of you have read, the murder of the king of Portugal and his son. The king and queen with their sons had been paying a visit to Villa Vicosa some distance from Berlin. They had returned by train on Saturday, Feb. 1. In was feared the royal party might be attacked and they were not only attended by an armed guard but a watch was set at every spot where danger was feared. As the carriage was being driven into a large square a band of men who had been waiting for the king and crown prince were fatally wounded, while Don Manuel the younger prince was injured. The queen in some marvellous way escaped unhurt. Three of the murderers were killed on the spot and three arrested. In the confusion many escaped. What events led to this terrible tragedy, which was intended to destroy the whole royal family of Portugal?

Perhaps the real cause lies in the ignorance of the people. There are in Portugal, which is about half the size of the British Empire, about five and a half millions of people. Only eighteen out of every hundred of the inhabitants of Portugal have gone to school. Every man over the age of twenty-one who can read or write has a vote, but as so many of them are ignorant willers, very few have any voice in making the laws. The others must submit to the few. For many years the electors have been divided into two parties, so nearly equal that neither could rule. There were a few who were very loyal to the king and a powerful leader named Franco dismissed the cortes, or parliament, and ruled alone. Then the people determined to govern the country through a king, and having done so, they waited for an opportunity to get away arms and ammunition which were stored away in the name of the king and a powerful leader named Franco dismissed the cortes, or parliament, and ruled alone. Then the people determined to govern the country through a king, and having done so, they waited for an opportunity to get away arms and ammunition which were stored away in the name of the king and a powerful leader named Franco dismissed the cortes, or parliament, and ruled alone.

The English government has trouble in India as well as in Ireland. One of the things which the quarrelsome members of the cortes, neither the king nor the king had a right to rule without the advice of parliament. Queen Amelie is a very beautiful and accomplished woman. She belonged to the Bourbon family which ruled France for many centuries. It is only a few weeks since the king and queen of Portugal were visiting King Edward and Queen Alexandra and it is said the King of England warned King Carlos of the danger he was in.

The Russian generals who surrendered Port Arthur have been tried by court martial. The judge advocate has declared they should be punished by death. Failure in a general is looked upon as a crime. The people of Austria want to build a railway from Vienna to Athens, but their German neighbors object. Turkey and the little kingdoms to the north are a source of trouble among the great powers of southern Europe. Either Austria, Germany or Russia could conquer any or perhaps all of them but the others would not allow it. A railroad would give Austria an advantage that the other nations would not be willing to allow.

According to the newspaper reports many Japanese are working for them here, and the people are willing to employ them. Many of the countries are very rich but the people are idle and ignorant and though the land is very fertile and the climate good little is produced. There are people still living who can remember when the greatest part of North America was a trackless wilderness and Africa an unknown continent. What changes will take place during the lifetime of boys and girls now at school would be hard even to imagine. It is certain that the successful men of the future must be even wiser, braver and more skillful than those who are now at the head of affairs.

There has been some distress and much disorder in Ireland. For many years the Irish people have been saying that if they had a parliament of their own they would be better governed. The majority of the people in Great Britain think that one parliament is enough to rule the two islands, and that there is no more need for a separate government for Ireland than there is for Scotland. This question of home rule, as it is called, has been talked about a great deal during the last twenty years or more, and the wisest and best of statesmen have spent much time and thought in studying what ought to be done. The land in Ireland, like much of that in England and Scotland, formerly belonged to great lords and nobles, and has been bought from the owners and sold to the tenants as those who rented the land from the landlords used to be called. There are still large tracts of land in Ireland on which herds of cattle are pastured. Many people, among whom are members of the British parliament, think that much of this and is wasted. They want to cut in up into small farms and sell these to men with families. If these men owned five acres or more it is said they could turn their little farms into market gardens and live happy and contented. Those who know most about the country believe it would be wrong to punish severely the people who are so attached to their land by driving away their cattle and refusing to have anything to do with them. They think that the poverty of the people causes their discontent and that if they get a chance to earn a good living for themselves and their families the country will become peaceable and orderly.

Their homes are within sound of the tramcars and a highroad runs past them. In this settlement there was a startling adventure on Sunday evening in which a Norwegian named Nansen proved himself a worthy successor of the old Vikings. Bernard Hill and George Clayton, two schoolboys, had gone out skating on Burnaby lake. A Nansen had been sent to look after them. All three were returning home when Bernard Hill, who was jumping over a log and fell backward on the body of a huge bear. The bear, startled and angry, leaped at the lad with a fierce growl, but before he could reach him Nansen put his arm into the bear's mouth and wrestled fiercely and Clayton tried to stab the brute with a large knife which he carried. Young Hill ran for help, but before he returned the bear loosened his terrible mangled in the encounter. Bernard Hill owes his life to the heroism of the brave Norwegian.

THE TRIUMPHS OF THE TWINS

The Twins were five years old, and on a certain beautiful September afternoon of their happy, busy little lives, they wandered, hand in hand, to their father's room as he sat writing. They waited for a few moments, because mother had always told them not to disturb him in his work. It was a wonderful book he was writing, and when it was finished he would read to them why the flowers have colors, and where the wild birds build their nests, and how the salmon sometimes live in the salt water and sometimes in the fresh.

Presently he looked up at them and smiled. "Well, kiddies," he said, "what is it now?" Cynthia spoke: "Mother says we've been very good today, so may we go where we want to?" "Of course you may, you quaint little people," he answered, "and as soon as I've finished, I'll come and look for you. Good-bye."

Perhaps it would have been wiser if he had asked where their desired haven might be, but he was intent on finishing a chapter, and supposed that their mother knew. But Cynthia and Arthur left the library, their little hearts beating all the faster for the joy they felt. A mile away, on the hill, stood a great grey house surrounded by a high wall. It appeared so remote to the tiny children, and so vast, that all the fairy tales they heard seemed to have for their inevitable mysterious castle, this great grey house on the hill. They had peeped it with prisoned princesses, and the grounds, where the country folks said mastiffs roamed at night, were full of dragons and other strange animals. They had often begged for permission to explore this fascinating house, but had never been allowed to do so for fear of the caretaker's dog. And now, quite unawares, their father had given them the key to the mystery.

Outside the library door they discussed the situation. "I shall take my sword," said Arthur valiantly, "riding on a tiny blade," mother says dragons always live underneath castles."

Cynthia's blue eyes sparkled. "Oh, yes," she cried, "cos then you can rescue me when I'm carried away to the dungeon."

"There was plenty of milk, now almost cold, in the silver jug, and he handed a cup to the boy, who made a wry face on tasting it. "Sugar," was his brief command. They finished the milk between them, and enjoyed some dessert. Then, when he was beginning to doze, whether it wanted to be kind to let them go home through the darkness unprotected, they made a fresh demand.

"Now," said Cynthia, dragging him to a big chair, "Arthur will sit on the tiger rug, and I will sit on your lap."

Arthur lay at his feet, resting on the head of a tiger, and Cynthia, in no wise afraid of him, twined her little arms around his neck. And as he looked at their fresh faces so near his, he knew that he had missed that great pleasure which only the love and knowledge of little children can give to men. For a minute he could not trust himself to speak. Then, with an effort, he said, "But I don't know any stories."

Arthur agreed readily. "It wouldn't be fighting fair," he said. "Then without taking any more notice of him, the twins commenced a thorough exploration of the room. There were furs, and bronzes and ivories, and things more wonderful than they had ever dreamed of, and as they exclaimed over the wonder of it all, the old man watched them in silence. "Curious animals, children," he thought, and his mind went back to those days thirty years ago, when his only child had been a boy about the age of this little stranger who made himself so much at home. Then he thought about the boy as he grew up; and finally, the last scene came back to him—when he drove the boy, a grown man then, penniless from his home because he chose to marry another woman than the one his imperious father desired. When his son went, happiness closed its door to him, and even the amassing of money was losing its charm.

He was awakened from these reveries by Cynthia's voice. "Poor old man!" she said, "poor old man!" He pulled his hand away, not roughly, but decidedly. "Why do you say that?" "You've been crying," she returned gravely: "look!" "Tut-tut!" he exclaimed, "nonsense."

But all the same there was a telltale tear on his sleeve. "You haven't told me who you are," he said. "I am Cynthia, and this is Arthur."

He had discarded his tin sword for a priceless Chinese ivory sword. It was a very difficult conversation, the old man thought. He was utterly at a loss what to do or say. But Cynthia, after a whispered conversation with her brother, broke the silence. "Please, can we have some warm milk?" she asked.

It was the old man's first impulse to ring for the servants, but he hoped to get rid of his visitors without letting the servants know of their intrusion. He determined to give them milk and send them home, for he saw nothing strange in sending such young children into the growing darkness.

They pulled chairs to the table, and sat one each side of him. "What are you going to do with her?" asked the other woman, crying. "I'm going to take her to my daughter," he answered.—By W. H. Wyndham Martyn.

FAMOUS MEN

The following article about the greatest of living British generals is taken from Chums, and will be read with interest by all boys. It shows what sort of man this is who wins the Empire's battles in all the lands where he has led her soldiers: Kitchener, the Hero of Khartoum.

In the army they call him "Hawkeye," because he sees nothing. His face betrays the indomitable will of the man; you can talk to him for an hour and his features will not relax. Nothing can be gleaned from his set expression; he has the reputation of being a strong, silent man, and he acts up to it. He was born in Kenya.

He was a dull boy at school. Many great men are. His ignorance at school annoyed his father to such an extent that he threatened to take him away and send him to a dame's school with small children, and his father, Kitchener failed to pass a certain exam. But when he was threatened with apprenticeship to a hatter, he set to and passed his exam. Then he started to make his career. His father was then living at Dinan, in Brittany, and thither the son went on a visit. Whilst there the Franco-Prussian war broke out, and he volunteered for service with the French. He was shot while attached to Chanz's army of the Loire, and was invalided home.

The younger man commenced to speak, but was waded down impatiently. "Don't talk loud. You don't seem to understand that children need sleep."

"The father stared in astonishment. Here were his children sleeping happily, and his father telling him he did not understand their needs. "He's going to be an engineer," said the old man a minute later, indicating the sleeping boy; "that's what I wanted you to be, instead of studying birds, insects, and that kind of rubbish. Sit down Richard. There's cold black coffee. I gave the children all the milk."

"You gave them milk?" said the other incredulously. "And why not?" snapped his father. "Are you the only one to understand children?" "There was triumph in his tone as he added, "I may tell you that they both said I prepared it better than even their mother did."

"Seven in Cynthia's cup and nine in Arthur's." "Good heavens!" cried their father, "two is all they are allowed."

"To think," said the old man, apostrophizing space, "that he doesn't know how to feed his own children! Richard, you never had much sense. Tell me this much: are you sorry for your disobedience?" "I'm proud of it," said the other. "I did the first good thing in my life when I married my wife."

The old man did not answer him for a time. When he did, he spoke of another subject. He pointed to Cynthia's ears. "Did you ever see anything so shell-like?" he asked. "I don't know where she gets such pretty ears from. All the women of our family have ugly ones."

"They are her mother's," said the other briefly. "Has your wife the same eyes and expression?" "Yes," said his son. A few seconds later, the old man stood up, very carefully, lest he should awaken the child. "You take the engineer," he told his son, "I'll take the little princesses."

Who chooses may best of the summer time. Hurrah we cry for the frost and rim. For the icicles pendant from roof and eaves. For snow that covers the next year's sheaves. Hurrah for the gleaming, glassy lake. Where the skaters bold their pleasure take! —Harper's Young People



trusted, from the colonel down to the drummer boy. I have heard men in the barrackroom upbraid K. of K. in no measured terms for his harshness, only to confess a few moments later that he was the best man in the service. But some there are—a favored few, perhaps—who will remember many the touches of human nature the great soldier has betrayed. Those who were at Komatipoort in the late war will remember the mud. The guns had stuck in the mud. Neither horses nor men could move them. Kitchener dismounted. The "Tomnies" looked up amazed, for the great K. of K. had got his tunic off, was at a spare place against the limber, and was pushing like grim death. The gun creaked, moved and a moment more was out of the mud. It was not Kitchener's strength that moved it, but the climbing down of this man to their level put fresh heart into the troopers.

A Short Way With Shirkers. Kitchener has a wholesome horror of shirkers. During the late war he heard that a certain number of officers had decided to remain at a hotel at Cape Town till the roughest work was over, instead of going up to the front. He accordingly strolled into the hotel one afternoon, and asked to see the register. This at first was refused, but learning who he was, the manager gave way. Kitchener took note of the names, and then went upstairs, three steps at a time. He found a heavy veil of officers playing cards. "Now then," he said, "the troop train goes at 10.30. The boat for England at 4 a.m. Take your choice."

Another pet aversion of his is effeminacy. During the war a certain colonel came to him with his eyeglass fixed. Kitchener spotted it at once. "Colonel X—," he said, "is it necessary for you to wear that eye-glass?" "Absolutely, sir," replied the other. "That's a pity. I was going to offer you a place on my staff. As it is, you must go down to the base. I want no short-sighted men here."

GEOGRAPHICAL GAME

What country in Europe would you carve at Christmas? Turkey. What country in Europe describes the perpetual condition of the small boy? Hungary? What city in southern France would be dangerous to meet in the desert? Lyons. What country in Europe would you use on the griddle before meat has to be served? Greece. What two towns in France remind you of a person of a small boy with his father's trousers on? Toulon and Toulouse. What sea in Europe would make a good sleeping room? The Pacific. Why should old maids go to Ceylon? Because the inhabitants are all Singalese (he's).

What island in the Irish sea is in great demand because of its scarcity at summer resorts? Man. What bay in New York should be served with pepper and salt? Oyster. If you were commencing a dairy business what summer resort in the south of England would you buy? Cowes. Name two islands representing the breed you would select? Jersey and Alderney. What country in South America describes your feelings on a winter morning when all the fires are out? Chile. What geographical features would then be desirable? Capes.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

One and One Make Two. The drawing teacher had been giving a lesson on cubes, and some of the pupils had given examples. The teacher wanted more, but no one could think of any. Finally, a boy said: "I know a good cube—half a pound of butter!" "Why, that is exact!" cried the teacher. "Now, who can give me another example, as good as Henry's?" Then she saw a hand waving wildly at the back of the room. "Well, Willie, what is it?" "Why, the other half-pound of that butter," said Willie, triumphantly.

"That's All!" A well-known humorist one night at the theatre fancied he saw a friend some three seats in front of him. Turning to his next neighbor, an over-dressed youth, he said: "Would you be kind enough to touch that gentleman with your stick?" "Certainly," was the reply, and the thing was done. When the individual in question turned round, the humorist saw he was not the man he took him for, and became absorbed in the play, leaving the youth with the cane to settle with the gentleman in front. As he had no excuse ready, this was no done without considerable trouble. When the disturbance was over, the victim said: "Didn't you tell me to tap that man with my cane?" "Yes."

"And what did you want?" "Oh," said the other, with imperturbable gravity, "I wanted to see whether you would tap him or not, that's all!"

WITH THE POETS

Sunset. By Ruth Livingston, Aged 9. (Silver Badge Winner.) The royal sun sinks slowly down Behind the purple hills so tall, And children look with wondering eyes Up at the glowing ball. And all the world is still. And now appears a lordly troop; In splendor great comes dressed the queen With all her lords and ladies garbed In robes of silvery sheen. The birds now sing their evening psalm And cuddle in their soft, warm nests. The mother sings her child to sleep, The weary peasant rests, God's busy day is done. —St. Nicholas League. A Skating Song. Hurrah for the wind that is keen and chill, For it is the wind that sweeps the meadows and whistles the hill; Hurrah for the pulses of swift delight, That tingle and beat in the winter's night, When over the crystal lake we glide, Flying like birds o'er the frozen tide. Hurrah for the lad with the sparkling eye, For the joyous laugh and the courage high; Hurrah for the health that is glad and strong, So that life is gay as a merry song. For the motion fearless, smooth, and fleet, When skates are wings to the flying feet. Hurrah for the landscape broad and fair Spread boldly out in the brilliant air; Hurrah for the folds of the sheeted snow, On the mountains high, in the valleys low; Hurrah for the track where the skaters glide, Fearless as over a highway tread! Hurrah for the girls who skate so well— Dorothy, Winifred, Kate, and Nell! Hurrah for the race we're bound to win, And the curves and figures we mean to spin! Hurrah for the joy that wings our feet, When like gay dancers we pass and meet. Who chooses may best of the summer time. Hurrah we cry for the frost and rim. For the icicles pendant from roof and eaves. For snow that covers the next year's sheaves. Hurrah for the gleaming, glassy lake. Where the skaters bold their pleasure take! —Harper's Young People

Some Very Attractive Bargains for Friday

Splendid Economies on Ladies' Corset Covers for Friday

Owing to these being slightly soiled through being handled on the counters, we are placing on sale a few odd lines of Ladies' Corset Covers. These are in very dainty and pretty effects and can be had on Friday for less than half of their usual value. Any lady who wishes to get high quality corset covers at a low quality price will be here tomorrow. Regular value 35c to 50c. Special Friday

Regular values 60c. to 75c.	Regular values \$1.50 to \$1.75.
Special Friday 35¢	Special Friday .. 75¢
Regular values 85c. to \$1.25.	Regular values \$2.00 to \$2.25.
Special Friday 50¢	Special Friday \$1.00

Clearance Sale of Fine Haviland China Dinnerware, Friday

On Friday we are placing on sale a beautiful assortment of Haviland China Dinnerware, and wish to direct your attention to our showing in Broad Street Windows. Haviland Chinaware is so well known that it is hardly necessary to write up much about it. It is all of high class goods, very prettily decorated with floral decorations.

These Pieces are to be Had at Half and Less Than Regular Prices

MEAT DISHES, 12 in. size. Regular price \$1.00. Special Friday 50¢	CREAM JUGS. Regular price 10c. Special Friday 5¢
GRAVY BOATS. Regular price \$1.50. Special Friday 50¢	COUPE SALAD BOWLS. Regular price \$12.00. Special Friday 50¢
OLIVE TRAYS. Regular 50c. Special Friday 25¢	VEGETABLE DISHES. Regular price \$2.50. Special Friday \$1.00
SOUP PLATES. Regular price 35c. Special Friday 10¢	SOUP TUREENS. Regular price \$4.50. Special Friday \$1.00
BUTTER PADS. Regular price 10c. Special Friday 5¢	SUGAR BOWLS. Regular price \$1.00. Special Friday 50¢



Regular \$2.00 Values for \$1.25

Tomorrow we place on sale about 1,000 yards of fine Axminster Carpets at a decisive reduction. These are in the latest effects, colorings and blendings and are exceptionally good quality. Regular value, \$2.00 per yard. Friday at

Friday Special in New Madras Muslins

FOR FRIDAY we offer 200 pieces Madras, Fancy Swiss Muslins and Scrims at special prices.

45-inch Ecu Madras Muslin. Friday special, per yard.....	25¢
45-inch Fancy Figured Muslin. Friday special	25¢
48-inch Ecu Scrim. Friday special	25¢

Sale of Linen Seconds, Friday, at Unusually Low Prices

Friday we are placing on sale a large assortment of linen seconds in Table Cloths and Napkins. These, as we have said, are a little imperfect, but in many instances can hardly be detected. The prices for Friday are unusually low.

Latest Fashions in Ladies' Costumes

The showing of the new Spring Costumes on the Second Floor is indeed very interesting and reflects great credit on the designers of the Fashion world. This year seems to be a revelation over all other previous efforts on their part, and this showing is simply a mirror reflecting fashion's latest tendencies in women's ready-to-wear apparel. They are made of the very best material, while the tailoring in them is perfect in every way. Prices range from \$35.00 to

Prepare for Future Needs in Footwear by Buying Now

You could not select a better time for purchasing your Footwear than at the present sale which is being carried on. This lot was a special purchase which we got at our own price, and in turn turned it over to our customers with a very small margin of profit. In many instances people who have visited the store to buy a pair of shoes, has, instead of buying a single pair, bought half a dozen, which demonstrates the splendid bargains which are included in this event. Shoes for every day wear and dressy shoes of the smartest styles are to be found in this assortment, and you will never regret purchasing a single pair of them.

MEN'S SHOES. Regular value \$6 to \$7.50 for \$3.75	LADIES' SHOES. Regular value \$6.50 to \$7.00 for \$3.75
MEN'S SHOES. Regular \$4.00 for \$2.50	WOMEN'S SHOES. Regular \$5.00 for \$2.50

EXTRA SPECIAL—Ladies' Trimmed Hats, felt shapes with bows and wings
Friday..... **\$1.50**

Tomorrow's Bargain List at the Big Store is especially attractive. Noticeable among these are the splendid savings which are to be made in the Housewares Section on every-day needs. The prices for tomorrow emphasize the savings



Toilet Sets Special

TOILET SETS marked at remarkably low figures is one of the leading attractions for tomorrow. These are in assorted decorations and are regularly sold at \$4.75 per set, but for Friday we have marked them at, per set.....

\$3.90

Kneading Pans Specially Priced

Tomorrow we are offering splendid bargains in Kneading Pans. These are covered and are made of heavy planished tin, very strongly made, with handles on the side. Large size, regular value 50c. Special for Friday.....



Friday's Special Bargain in Clothes Racks

CLOTHES RACKS, containing five arms, just the thing for the kitchen. Can be screwed to the wall and the arms put back out of the way, which makes it a very handy article. Regular price was 25c. Special for Friday.....

15c

Bread Boards Reduced for Friday's Selling

BREAD BOARD, with grooved edge. Regular value 25c. Special Friday..... **10¢**
BREAD BOARD, nicely decorated. Regular value 35c. Special for Friday..... **25¢**

Other Bargains in the Annex for Friday

DOG COLLARS, fancy, with name plate. Friday, special, 35c and	25¢	BLACK SCREW WRENCHES, 8 inches 75c, 6 inches	65¢
DOG COLLARS, heavy, good leather, with name plate, Friday, special, 40c and	25¢	SELF CORK PULLERS, polished. Friday, special	25¢
DOG CHAINS, heavy, with improved link, 54 inches long. 25c and	20¢	CORK PULLERS, common style. Friday, special	25¢
DOG CHAINS, fancy links, with grip ring 54 inches long. Friday, special	25¢	FOLDING CORK PULLEYS. Friday, special	15¢
ALARM CLOCKS, warranted nickel plated. Friday, \$1.00 and	75¢	NUT CRACKERS, bright, round shank. Friday, special	20¢
BUTCHER CLEAVERS, polished round handles, 8-inch blade	75¢	NUT CRACKERS, silver plated. Friday, special, \$1.00, 75c, 50c and	35¢
KITCHEN CLEAVERS, 6-inch blades	50¢	QUICK AND EASY CHAMPAGNE TAPS. Contents can be drawn at intervals without spilling. Friday, special \$1.50	
KITCHEN CLEAVERS, polished handles. Price	35¢	SHINGLING AXES. Friday, special	40¢
KITCHEN SKEWERS, retinned, Friday, special, per set	15¢	HEAVY AXES. Regular \$1.00. Special 65¢	
SCREW DRIVERS, round steel blade, 7-inch 15c, 5-inch 15c, 4-inch 10c, 3-inch 10c		HEAVY AXES. Special Friday, \$1.00 and.....	\$1.25
SCREW DRIVERS, ebonized handles, 7-inch 20c, 5-inch	20¢	COPPERED QUILT FRAME CLAMPS, Friday, special, each	10¢

When Purchasing a Range, Why Not Get the Best?

When purchasing a range it is necessary for you to use the utmost care in selecting a good one, and by coming in and looking over our comprehensive stock you will find, on examination, that these have all the good points essential in a first-class range. All the stoves and ranges kept in stock by us are of local manufacture and are made of the best materials, while the workmanship is of the highest class.

New Edition in Our Stove Dept. for 1908.—The Alberni Steel Range

This new edition which we have just put in stock is, we might say, an ideal one for a small family, it being of medium size and perfect in all respects. This range was constructed this year with the object in view of being able to meet the demands for small ranges at a moderate price. One of the noticeable features of this splendid little range is the large size of oven, which is 15 x 18 x 12 inches. The oven doors are perfectly balanced, the inner portion being of heavy sheet steel, the rolling front sheet steel, high closet, with cast-iron ends, is an improvement over any heretofore made, and the rolling front works as if the hinges were hung in oil. Any of these ranges may be attached to a pressure boiler with perfectly satisfactory results, owing to the very large heating capacity. They are equipped with pouch feed and combination duplex coal and wood grate, and by a half turn of crank is instantly changed from wood to coal or the reverse.

If You Want a Good Steel Range for a Small Kitchen

Buy the Alberni. You will find it will meet all the requirements necessary for a small family.

Prices of the Alberni Range are.....	\$25.00	\$25
High Warming Closet, extra.....	\$10.00	
Reservoir, extra.....	\$10.00	

How About Your House Cleaning? Let us Give an Estimate

The time to be thinking about doing your house cleaning is now at hand, and there is no better way of having it done than with

The Vacuum House Cleaner

It is the most up-to-date system as yet known, no dirt or distasteful work necessary when having it done by this system. We are at present doing a number of houses, and we suggest that you put your order in as early as possible, owing to the season advancing. For particulars of this system ring up 1685, Carpet Department. You will find it most reasonable and satisfactory.

Open Stock Semi-Porcelain Dinnerware at Half Price and Less

Friday will offer splendid opportunities for all those to match their present dinner sets with pieces from this assortment at a great saving. This lot is in assorted colors and decorations and are exceptionally good values.

Slop Bowls, regular price 25c, Friday	10¢	Oatmeal Dishes, regular price 15c, Friday	10¢
Bread and Butter Plates, regular price 15c, Friday.....	10¢	Tea Pots, regular price 75c, Friday	25¢
Dessert Plates, regular price 15c, Friday	10¢	Soup Tureens, regular price \$3.50 to \$6.00, Friday.....	\$1.00
Breakfast plates, regular price 20c, Friday	10¢	Meat Dishes, large size, regular price \$2, Friday.....	\$1.00
Sauce Dishes, regular price 10c, Friday	5¢	Fruit Bowls, 9 inch size, regular price 50c, Friday	25¢

Friday for Hearth Rugs and Mats

We give unusual prominence to Hearth Rugs and Mats on Friday, when every Rug in stock will be on sale at tempting reductions.



English Axminster Rugs Go Down

124 Axminster Rugs in deep rich pile, have floral and Oriental designs, size 36 inches x 72 inches. Regular price, \$4.50 each. Friday sale..... **\$3.40**

20 Rugs in extra heavy (wool back) Axminster in choice designs, size 32 x 66. Regular price, \$6.75. Friday sale, each..... **\$5.40**

Mohair Plush Rugs

This dependable rug is too well known to need more than to mention that every rug in stock goes on sale as follows:

Size 12 x 30.1. Regular, \$1.25. Friday.....	\$1.00
Size 18 x 36. Regular, \$2.25. Friday.....	\$1.80
Size 27 x 54. Regular, \$6.75. Friday.....	\$5.40

Reversible Smyrna Rugs

Size 30 x 50. Regular, \$4.00. for.....	\$3.20
Size 36 x 72. Regular, \$4.50. for.....	\$3.60
Size 36 x 72. Regular, \$5.00. for.....	\$4.00

Saxony Axminster Rugs

In 12 excellent designs in floral, conventional and Oriental, 3 sizes as follows:

Size 18 x 36. Regular, \$1.25. for.....	\$1.00
Size 27 x 54. Regular \$2.50. for.....	\$2.00
Size 36 x 63. Regular, \$4.00. for.....	\$3.20

Lot of Carpet Sample Ends

75 pieces of Tapestry, Brussels and Axminster in 11-2 yard lengths.
Tapestry and Brussels, each..... **75¢**
Axminster, each..... **\$1.50**

Send for Our New Spring and Summer Catalogue

Our new Spring and Summer catalogue is now ready, and will be gladly mailed to out of town residents, who send in their name and address. It is profusely illustrated, showing the most up to date styles in millinery, women's and men's ready to wear apparel, and also contains a splendid list of staple articles, small ware, furniture, hardware, kitchen utensils, stoves, ranges, groceries, etc., and will be found a most interesting and wonderful help to all out of town residents.

Try Our Mail Order Service, It's Good

You will find our Mail Order Service a most satisfactory one. Out of town residents is assured of the same satisfactory service and courteous treatment as if they were selecting their goods personally. Remember that our store is just as close to you as your nearest P. O. Box. A trained mail order staff sees to your wants, and uses the same discretion in buying as if it were for themselves. A trial will convince you that it is satisfactory in every way.

EXTRA SPECIAL—Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose. Regular Values 35c
Friday..... **25c**

DAVID SPENCER, LTD

TORNADOES IN THE

Mississippi and Are Visited by Storms
MANY DEATHS

Additions to the L When Commun Restore

Meridian, Miss., Feb. 15. Mississippi hamlets were by a tornado today. A number killed range from Mossville, Service and towns destroyed. The Jones county, and each few dwellings.
L. S. Morrison, a resident, who came here a said that he was outside blow and was compelled wire fence to keep from away. He said the dead are Alex. Windham and Near the town he and wife and two children. The seriously injured are J. F. Robinson, Mossville, Mercuriale, Ham Campbell, his wife Campbell.
Near Service one child loway is reported, dead negro. No reports of come in from Sogo.
The tornado was acc torrent of rain, which den rise in the creek away several bridges, become impassable in the Telegraph and teleph not working tonight.

Deaths in Texas Tyler, Tex., Feb. 1 swept by the most disa in its history before. Coming from the south swept over the main re of the city leaving a and devastation.

The known dead in Tyler, Tex., are: Mrs. J. Francis, agent of the Dr wife and baby, and a Mrs. Lee, Francis, 400 yards from his wre of his child was street. Mrs. Francis, wreckage of the build ously injured persons. The death list in Tyler dozen, and the injured aggregate two score. Ings were wrecked. In it is difficult to com list of the casualties down in all directions from farmers are that f around Tyler were blo

It is impossible to ac of life in the rural reg know that the tornado thing clear for a dis miles. Three miles f wind demolished the Franklin, severely inj and his wife and their Tyler 100 feet wide phone and electric lig laid flat in the storm great damage was done of the city.

BUILDING TR

Organization Completed ton, to Be Subsidiary can Federat
Washington, Feb. 15. was completed here today ing trades department. E can Federation of Labor ization, which is to be the American Federation composed of members and international build izations, which are the federation.
A constitution was officers were elected, and ed that the next cony body, which is to be the various building trades of the country, should be ver next November.
The constitution provi President of the body sh annual salary of \$2,200. retary-treasurer \$2,000 vice-presidents a per when actually attendi ness of the organization. I. M. Kirby, of Chicag president, and J. M. Cleveland, secretary-tre

JAPAN WANTS

People Realize That Wa States Would Remove Best Custom

San Francisco, Feb. 15. Heinrich, of the dioces of pine islands, said yester sure there will be no w United States and Japan rest with Japan.
The bishop has been in for four years, arriving on the 11th of Korea, lie to Rome to make a rep in his diocese to the Pop who is a New Yorker in Japan. As a resident pines he was deeply com runners of war and det in Japan to learn of the first hand. His position cess to sources of auti mation, and what he is satisfied him that the not of Japan's making. "Seventy per cent of ports come to this our bishop. Japan is finan but determined to recu Japanese realize that w tes would not only me best market, the only her most profitable that in the event of war unable to borrow money