

BUSINESS READY FOR PARLIAMENT

Estimates for Coming Year and Three Bills to be Laid Before House Promptly on its Re-assembling

TRADE PREFERENCE WITH WEST INDIES

Plan Under Consideration Whereby Work of Parliament May be Expedited—An Estimates Committee

OTTAWA, Jan. 3.—When Parliament re-assembles it will be seen that the government is ready to provide it with work. The period before Christmas served the purpose of getting rid of the inevitable post-mortem upon the elections and getting estimates for the current year finally voted. On re-assembling the ministry will promptly lay before the house the estimates for 1912-13, and on opening day will have three bills ready to introduce, that respecting the department of external affairs, that respecting the archives and that respecting the status of private secretaries of ministers. Vigorous pushing forward of business may be expected from the start.

Trade with West Indies

The government has already taken steps to implement the promise contained in the speech from the throne for closer trade relations between Canada and the British West Indies. Negotiations have been opened through the imperial authorities with the West Indies, and the expectation is that the progress now being made will clear the way for more direct and detailed arrangements between the two territories of the West Indies and the government of Canada. The Canadian end of the negotiations is in charge of the Hon. G. E. Foster. The object toward which the negotiators are working is the establishment of mutual trade preference. As long ago as 1898 Canada gave the West Indies a preference of 25 per cent and got nothing in return. A special commission headed by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, which was appointed by the British Government to investigate the West Indian trade connections reported in 1910 that the islands might be willing to extend the 25 per cent preference to Canadian products and accept a lower Canadian preference in return, provided the present Canadian system of letting in each year a small quantity of foreign sugar at lower rates were discontinued. The island of Barbados some time ago passed an act giving preferential treatment to certain Canadian products, but the list was not large enough for Canada, especially as the Dominion was required to grant a still more extended preference in return. It is understood that the principal difficulty to be encountered in the negotiations is the somewhat complicated condition of the sugar trade and the unwillingness of the island of Jamaica to jeopardize its commercial relations with the United States.

To Expedite Business

One of the plans which the government is considering for the expediting of public business is the committing of estimates to a special committee which can canvass them informally, calling in civil servants for explanations and in general setting the work done outside the time of the house. The Courtney commission in 1908 recommended this, though the Laurier government took no notice. The plan seems on the verge of being adopted. Last December a deputation of over 200 members of the British house, representing all parties, waited upon Premier Asquith and urged a similar change. After consideration Premier Asquith gave a favorable reply, and it seems likely that the plan will be adopted in the British parliament next session. The Borden government is following developments closely, and delegation of the detailed consideration of the estimates to the special committee seems likely to come into effect as soon as the estimates are to be watched more closely and save much time of the house.

Motion Meeting in Hall

OTTAWA, Jan. 3.—Some of the most riotous scenes that have ever been witnessed during a municipal campaign occurred tonight at a meeting held by Mayor Archambault. There were over 300 persons present, partisans of Mayor Archambault and Alderman Duplex, the two mayoralty candidates. There was the utmost confusion in the early part of the meeting. Free fights took place all over the hall, and yelling, catcalls and obscene language blocked any attempt on the part of Mayor Archambault to address the meeting. The services of the police were called in to quell the riot which was in progress, several arrests resulting. Even at this the mob refused to keep quiet, and Rev. Father Carriere, parish priest of St. Redemptor, who heard the disturbance from his home, had to be called in to restore order.

POLICE EJECTED

Chilliwack Force No Longer Allowed to Use Quarters in Provincial Building

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 3.—Acting on an order from the provincial authorities, the registrar of the county court has compelled the city of Chilliwack to remove its police headquarters from the provincial building. As a result the force is homeless.

A few days ago the registrar of the county court was instructed by the attorney-general's office to demand that the city remove its prisoners, and that before the first of the year. In the event of their failure to do so, the registrar was instructed to lock up the jail and refuse the city authorities admittance. The city ignored this demand, with the result that the registrar carried out his instructions to the letter, and placed a lock on the door of the police quarters. There were no prisoners there at the time.

No arrests can be made, as there is no place to house prisoners.

Trouble in Navy Yard

Washington, Jan. 3.—Two thousand machinists employed at the National Navy Yard will send an ultimatum to President Taft and Director Willette of the yard announcing that they will strike unless machine shop employees are granted higher wages and the system of scientific management is eliminated. This action was decided on at a stormy meeting of the local union of the International Association of Machinists, participated in by members of the executive board of the association now in session here.

"FIGHTING BOB" DIES SUDDENLY

Attack of Acute Indigestion Terminates Life of Admiral Robley D. Evans—Notable Career in Navy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, known as "Fighting Bob" to an admiring nation, died suddenly late today at his home in this city. Acute indigestion ended the career of one of the most popular officers of the navy. He was ill less than two hours. Admiral Evans arose today apparently in better health and spirits than he had enjoyed in some time. For years a sufferer from old wounds sustained in the civil war, and from recurrent attacks of rheumatic gout, the aged fighter seemed to have shaken off the burden of his advancing days. He displayed high spirits at breakfast and ate a luncheon.

In his library at 2 o'clock the admiral was stricken. His family sent instantly for Dr. S. S. Adams, who on arrival found him in great pain. After treatment Admiral Evans fell into a restless sleep, and it was thought the danger had passed. Shortly after 4 o'clock, however, he awakened, and raising himself with difficulty, announced that he was choking. "I can't get my breath," he said. At 4:15 o'clock he died, conscious to the end.

At his bedside were his wife, his daughter, Mrs. H. I. Sewall, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Frank T. Evans, wife of the admiral's only son, a lieutenant on the destroyer Monahan at Boston. The only other members of his immediate family who was not present was his daughter, Mrs. Marsh, wife of Captain Charles C. Marsh, commanding the armored cruiser, North Carolina.

Admiral Evans was 65 years old. He was born in Floyd county, Va., and as a mere boy entered the naval academy at Annapolis. Before he had got far with his studies the civil war broke out, and throwing his books to the winds, he went to sea and was assigned to blockade a city. It was in one of two attacks made by the northern navy on the powerful defenses at Fort Fisher, N. C., that young Evans received the wound through the thigh that made him a cripple for life. He suffered three other wounds, but as soon as he was discharged from the hospital, he again plunged into the fighting, and served until the end of the civil war with great credit.

With the ending of the war there came a period of stagnation which marked the passing of the old wooden navy. Evans drifted for a time into civil pursuits, although never relinquishing his connection with the service. In fact, as soon as Congress manifested its purpose to meet the demand of Secretaries Chandler and Whitney for a reorganization of the American navy, Evans came back into the service and was one of the leading experts in planning the rudiments of what is now the American modern navy.

A few busy years engaged on the construction board which planned the modern battleships and cruisers, and in several long cruises to try out the result of his own work on the high seas, brought Evans as a commander to the opening of the Spanish American war. He wanted a battleship, and he got one of the best, the Iowa, which represented the latest product of the American shipyards.

When Cervera's fleet made its fatal dash through the blockading ships off (Continued on Page Two.)

MORE CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY

National Organizer for American Federation and Agent for Striking Butonworkers are Arrested

ALLEGED PLOT TO DESTROY PROPERTY

Former Mayor of Indianapolis Accused by Detective Burns of Neglecting to Prosecute John McNamara

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Jan. 3.—The arrest of Emmett Flood of Chicago, national organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and the representative of President Gompers, on the charge of conspiracy to destroy property with acid bombs, was the principal development today in the local grand jury investigation which grew out of the button workers' strike.

Flood was placed under arrest immediately after his arrival here from Chicago on four warrants, three of which charged him with malicious destruction of property.

C. G. Wilson, the socialist member of the city council, and fiscal agent for the local buttonworkers' union, which is on strike, was charged in two new indictments with conspiracy and malicious destruction of property. In the former he was jointly indicted with Flood. Both men were released on bonds, that of Flood being fixed at \$2,000 and that of Wilson at \$3,000.

Former Mayor Criticized

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 3.—Detective William J. Burns, before leaving today for Philadelphia, openly charged former Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter of this city with negligence in not having prosecuted John McNamara two years ago on evidence in his possession indicating that officials of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Workers had caused dynamite explosions here.

Mr. Burns said the former mayor dropped the investigation and not long afterward was invited to become a member of a printing firm doing much work for national labor unions, and in which Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation, is reported to have been interested.

Mr. Bookwalter denied that Mr. Gompers at the time had been concerned in the printing firm or that he knew him intimately, but said that partners in the firm were Leo M. Rapport, counsel for the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and Hugo Torch, a long time friend of Mr. Gompers.

Inquiry at Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 3.—This week will see the end of the federal grand jury and the beginning of a county grand jury which intend upon investigation. (Continued on Page Two.)

WINNIPEG FIRE SPREADS FAST

Wipes Out Much Property and Nearly Reaches Home of Premier Roblin—Loss Estimated at \$200,000

CIGARETTE AND CAN OF GASOLINE

WINNIPEG, Jan. 3.—From 7 to 10 o'clock tonight the southern central business and residence district of the city was visited by a severe fire, which destroyed the Excelsior motor works and garage, 20 motor cars, a terrace of eight houses and several small stores, all located on Graham avenue and Garry street.

The weather was very severe, the thermometer registering 30 degrees below zero, and with frozen ladders and snow, the firemen had a terrible time, but finally subdued the flames after it got within two houses of Premier Roblin's handsome home. As it was, the premier's stables and garage had caught fire.

The loss is \$200,000. The fire was started by an employee of the garage smoking a cigarette over a can of gasoline.

Cleared of Charge

QUEBEC, Jan. 3.—As the result of the investigation into the alleged municipal scandal which came to light last week, T. A. J. Forrester, consulting engineer of the Quebec waterworks, who was accused of having received a bribe of \$10,000 for favoring certain tenders for pipes, will likely be exonerated. The accusation could not be proved by a single witness. (Continued on Page Two.)

TORONTO FIREBUG

Attempts Made to Burn Buildings of Globe and Mail and Empire Newspapers

TORONTO, Jan. 4.—Four deliberate attempts were made early this (Thursday) morning to destroy the Globe and the Mail and Empire newspaper buildings. Two separate fires were kindled on the stairways of each building between 1:20 and 1:30 a. m., the firebug using kerosene in each instance. Fortunately the fires were discovered and extinguished after trifling damage had been done.

Abell Company Bought Out

TORONTO, Jan. 3.—The American Abell company of Toronto, a concern whose chief business has been the manufacture of steam plows for the western Canadian market, has been acquired by the Rumley company of LaPorte, Indiana, for \$2,000,000.

Cold Helps Recruiting

TORONTO, Jan. 3.—The cold snap that has descended upon Toronto these days, with the prospect of colder days in store, has made the Canadian army recruiting office one of the busiest places in the city. This morning Captain Lawless and Sergeant Thompson, who are in charge there, had over a score of applicants desiring to "take the shilling," and as the winter gets "tighter" the applications are likely to increase pro rata. Nearly all our recruits are Englishmen and Scotsmen," said the captain. "We get very few Canadians. As a matter of fact, during the two months we have been here we have had over 200 applications, and only eight came from Canadians."

WHAT B. C. LUMBER HAD TO FIGHT

Prominent Lumber Merchant Tells of Tricks by Which Americans Fooled the Customs Under Liberals

Why has the lumber trade of the province of British Columbia been slow in developing during the year 1911? Because of the dumping of lumber from across the line into the Canadian markets at any price. There was another reason also—the wholesale violation of the law in regard to the condition in which lumber can enter the Dominion free of duty. The law which should have preserved the Canadian lumber merchants from the unfair competition of the Americans was in existence all the time, but the late Liberal government did not, apparently, see fit to enforce it. Happily, since the Conservative government assumed office it has been brought before the attention of the department concerned and the law is now being rigidly enforced and as a result, it is likely that during the present year a great advance will be made in the development of this great revenue-producing resource of the province.

Such is the statement of Mr. G. M. Annals of Moose Jaw, one of the most prominent lumber millers in the province. Mr. Annals is at present in the city on a scouting visit with his brother, Mr. J. E. Annals of Nelson, who is a candidate for the office of mayor of that mainland city. In further explanation of the wholesale dumping of the American lumber into the Canadian market and the consequent slackness in the production of Canadian lumber, Mr. G. M. Annals said that the Americans had had the lumber lying up for some time and were ready to part with it at practically any price and found it easy to undercut the prices of the Canadian lumber men. That in itself was a great advantage, but it also had the effect of establishing a trade with the cities of the prairie, a feature that was much more important than the mere sale at a ridiculously low rate of a surplus production.

To Beat Customs

The Americans did not stop at that, however. They devised a scheme for beating the customs with lumber that should have paid an entrance duty and in that way greatly enhanced their advantage over the Canadian producer. Mr. Annals contended that the customs officials had been "palmed" in order to let the fake pass, but he was pleased to notice that since the inauguration of the new government these practices had been abandoned as they had been brought before the attention of the authorities who had taken prompt measures to cope with the difficulty. Mr. Annals explained that by a simple mechanical device lumber actually dressed, was given a rough edge which enabled it to pass the customs without question and compete at an unfair price with the Canadian product. So great an advantage had this given several American firms that it had become a matter of statistical history that more lumber was sent into Canada than was conveyed to other points of the United States. Now, however, that the sort of thing is no longer possible, Mr. Annals is confident that the lumber trade of B. C. will develop during the present year as it was not allowed to do last year owing to the unnatural embargo under which it was compelled to compete with the American product. (Continued on Page Two.)

IMPERIALISTS MORE CONFIDENT

Rumor Current That Fighting will Soon be Resumed in China—Princes Ordered to Give Money

NEGOTIATIONS LIKELY TO BE TERMINATED

Reign of Terror Said to Prevail in Shanghai—Mongolia Expected to Split into Three Kingdoms

PEKING, Jan. 3.—Three thousand Imperial Manchur troops drawn from the garrisons of Pao Ting Fu and Shih Wang Tao have been ordered to Chin Wan Tao and Lanchow to attack the mutineers there if they do not submit. Chio Ehr Feng, formerly viceroy of the province of Szechuen, with a force of Manchur soldiers from Tibet, has recaptured Yan Tun. Serious disturbances, however, continue throughout the province. All foreigners are said to have left the city of Chung King. The railroad authorities at Tien Tsin, fearing an attack by the rebel troops, have suspended the Siberian mail trains.

General Li Yuen Heng, commander of the rebel troops, who has been made vice president of the provisional republic, has apologized to the imperial authorities for the violation of the armistice at Hankow, and is preparing to discover who was responsible for it. General Li Yuen Heng has agreed to meet the difficulties and arrange for the removal of constitutional government to the policing of the district.

Confidence continues to revive among adherents of the imperial court, largely owing to the transfer of 80,000 ounces of gold bars from the Imperial purse into the hands of Premier Yuan Shi Kai yesterday. A rumor is current tonight that fighting will be resumed soon.

Premier Yuan Shi Kai has not received any reply from Dr. Wu Ting Fang at Shanghai whom he informed that he would in the future carry on negotiations by telegraph. It is understood that the republicans object to negotiating by wire.

The Imperial delegates who have returned here from Shanghai say a reign of terror prevails in that city. No one dares venture into the open in favor of constitutional government. The hope exists in those quarters that the provinces soon will revert to the idea of a constitutional government.

Mongolia Holds to Empire. LONDON, Jan. 3.—Wu Ting Fang has written to Premier Yuan Shi Kai, says the Daily Telegraph's Shanghai correspondent, informing the premier that he declines to carry on negotiations by telegraph. He insists upon Yuan Shi Kai coming to Shanghai. Dr. Wu be (Continued on Page Two.)

SHIPPING ARMS INTO MEXICO

Indications of Widespread Plot to Make War on Madero Government—Rifles Sent from States

GOVERNMENT AGENTS KEEP CLOSE WATCH

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 3.—Evidence indicating a more widespread revolutionary plot against Mexico than heretofore has been attributed to the opponents of the Madero administration has come to light in the shipment of eight carloads of ammunition and explosives from points in Pennsylvania and New Jersey within the last fifty days.

The fact that these shipments were delivered at points north of New Orleans is said to have been established, leading to the supposition that the real destination is on the Gulf coast between this city and Mobile, from which in the past many filibustering expeditions have cleared.

In addition to these eight carloads, agents of the Mexican government assert, one firm in New Orleans has shipped 150 rifles a week for the past five weeks to points in Texas near the Mexican border.

Secret agents of the Mexican government are working with the agents of the United States, and for the last few days have been keeping four Mexicans and several steamers under close inspection. All Gulf ports are being watched. It is not improbable that arrests may be made within a few days.

FUR SEAL TREATIES

Some Features Are Condemned at Hearing Before House Committee at Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Opposition to some features of the bill to ratify the fur seal treaties between the United States, Britain, Russia and Japan developed today at a hearing before the House committee on foreign affairs.

Bestowal on the president of the power to make and enforce criminal statutes aroused objection.

A. S. Houghton, of the Campfire club of America, urged a fifteen year closed season on seals. So did C. F. W. Elliott of Cleveland.

Agent Lemke, in charge of the Prybiloff seal herds and Captain E. P. Berthoff, commandant of the revenue cutter service, also testified. Mr. Lemke said the enforcement of the new treaty and the consequent termination of pelagic sealing would result in the seal herd doubling in eight years.

Railway Proceeded Against

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Civil action on forty-six counts was instituted by United States government authorities here against the Illinois Central Railroad company for alleged violations of the safety appliance law.

Frozen in Blizzard

GREAT BEND, Kan., Jan. 3.—Four persons were frozen to death in the recent blizzard in western Kansas, according to Joseph Leighty, a telephone lineman who arrived here today from Ness City. Three of the deaths occurred near Ness City, he said. The fourth victim was a cattleman who was frozen while driving cattle over the range south of the city.

ALBERTA GRAIN MUST COME WEST

Member of Legislature Tells People of Vancouver That Trade May Go by G. T. P. to Prince Rupert

VANCOUVER, Jan. 3.—"The business men of Vancouver will have to get busy or else wake up some day and find out that Alberta has found another western outlet for its products." Such is the admonition Mr. F. A. Walker, member of the legislative assembly of Alberta, gives to Vancouver's merchants and traders. Mr. Walker, who is here on a brief visit, is a westerner who prides himself justly on his love for western supremacy first and last.

"There are hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain in the granaries of Alberta awaiting shipment, and necessarily must keep on awaiting shipment until the opening of navigation at Fort William," said Mr. Walker. "Now Vancouver is only one half the distance from Calgary that Port William is, and if the C. P. R. rates between here and Calgary were in accordance with the distance we would adopt Vancouver as our port for we are anxious to ship our grain every month out of the twelve."

"It is common talk that with the completion of the G. T. P. Alberta grain will go to Prince Rupert for transshipment to Europe. Now, why should not this grain be shipped to Vancouver?

"There is already an extensive railroad programme intimated by Premier Sifton, and applications for charters of new railways are already very extensive, as it is the object to connect existing railways in Alberta with the Peace River country."

To Prepare Royal Residence

HARBIN, Jan. 3.—The commander of the Imperial troops at Zekho, Mongolia, has received 100,000 taels and instructions to prepare a residence for the emperor and other members of the royal family, and to organize a Mongolian bodyguard.

Killed by Blast

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 3.—A powder man named McClear was instantly killed this afternoon while engaged in clearing land on Point Grey for the new university site. McClear had fired a number of charges and went back to investigate the result. One of the charges had held fire, evidently and exploded just as he reached it.

Mobilization of Cadets

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 3.—A gigantic mobilization and review of the cadet corps from every country in the British empire will be a feature of the Canadian national exhibition in Toronto next September. Invitations have been sent by the governor-general to the respective governments, and large contingents already are promised from Great Britain, New Zealand, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. The cadets will also be mobilized from every province in Canada.

GREAT VICTORY IN P. E. ISLAND

New Government Carries All Constituencies Except One Conservatives Number 28 and Liberals 2

GAIN IS GREATER THAN EXPECTED

Leader of Opposition, Mr. Richard, and His Colleagues, Returned in Second District of Prince County

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. Jan. 3.—The provincial elections today passed off quietly, and the Conservative government achieved a remarkable victory, almost beyond precedent in its sweep. For some weeks past the general opinion has been that the Conservatives would win, but it was still thought by many that eight or ten Liberals at least would be returned. The results show that nearly every constituency went Conservative. The standing of the parties in the next House is 28 Conservatives and 2 Liberals. The Liberals elected are Hon. John Richards of Bladford, leader of the opposition, and his colleague, A. McWilliams, of West Cape, both in the second district of Prince. All the other seats in the island have gone Conservative, as follows:

Prince—S. T. Gallant, A. E. Arsenault, James Kennedy, K. A. McNeil. Queen's—M. Kennedy, E. H. Buntin, Dr. Dewar, J. B. Martin. Charlottetown—W. S. Stewart, Dr. S. R. Jenkins.

King's—John McLean, A. Simpson, J. A. Dewar, A. Frowse, Temple M. Donnelly.

For Council—John Kicham, A. A. Macdonald, Murdoch McKinnon, Hon. J. A. Matheson.

Returns for councillors in Queen's and King's are incomplete, although all the Conservative candidates are elected but one.

DEATH OF A. T. DICKENS

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Alfred Tennyson Dickens, oldest surviving son of Charles Dickens, the novelist, died suddenly of acute indigestion at the Hotel Astor here yesterday. Mr. Dickens was in this country on a lecture tour. Mr. Dickens was a godson of the poet Tennyson. He was in his 67th year.

Mr. Dickens, who spent the greater part of his life in Australia, going there at the age of 20, arrived in this country on September 27, landing at Boston. He rested there for ten days, because of a slight indisposition, before beginning a lecture tour, which he opened at Lowell, Mass., on October 19. The lecturer was on his way to the theatre last night when taken ill.

He was better this morning and was preparing to go to Kingston, N. Y., to fill an engagement, when he was again attacked. He died shortly after being removed to his room from the hotel lobby.

Alfred Dickens' home was in Melbourne, Australia. No arrangements will be made for the funeral until word has been received from his children there. His wife died a number of years ago.

SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The 300th anniversary of the death of Shakespeare will occur in April, 1916. After three years' work the executive committee of the proposed Shakespearean Memorials are in possession of not more than one-fifth of the \$2,500,000, or about \$500,000, and of this amount \$350,000 came from one donor. If the Shakespeare Memorial theatre is to be built, equipped, provided with a staff and a repertory, and ready to be opened in April, 1916, there is no time to be lost, as the four years and four months will slip by very quickly. The executive committee are working hard, but their efforts, whether well judged or ill judged, must be barren unless the general public throws off its present apathy. It would be pleasant, no doubt, if some multi-millionaire, by preference of English birth, would leave \$2,500,000 to the scheme, but a Shakespeare Memorial theatre so founded would lack half the value of a Shakespeare Memorial theatre built on the savings of half a million subscribers. The word "National" has disappeared from the proposed title of the memorial, which is intended, to "represent in the fullest sense the World's Tribute to Shakespeare."

If the scheme fails through lack of public support, England will, undoubtedly, look ridiculous. Nothing checked the advance of a sensible veneration of Shakespeare so much as the creation of Shakespearean Memorials. If, when the option on the proposed site expires next March, there is not money to secure it, a whole century may pass before the Shakespeare memorial comes into being.

NEW REICHSTAG TO BE ELECTED

Campaign in Germany Prosecuted With Much Vigor—Majority May Pass to Other Political Groups

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The Reichstag election campaign has been resumed with vigor after an almost complete interruption during the holidays.

The election will take place on January 12. The issues include the possibility of further taxation and the high cost of living.

MORE CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY

(Continued From Page One.) tion of dynamite outrages. The federal grand jury, which indicted Olof A. Tveitmo, Anton Johannsen and E. A. Cuncy, of San Francisco, and J. E. Munsey, of Lake City, all labor leaders, is expected to adjourn on Friday.

The county grand jury, beginning tomorrow, gives every indication of delving into the manner in which the defense of the McNamara brothers conducted its case.

Among the witnesses already summoned are Mrs. Ann Hardsen, confidential stenographer to counsel for the McNamara defense, L. H. Russell, confidential clerk; Lawrence Sullivan, former mining promoter of Goldfield, employed by the defense as an investigator; Frank Belcher, watchman in the building where the McNamara attorneys had offices.

Mrs. J. E. Munsey and her son, Alfred Goodrich, examined and excused by the federal grand jury last week, but recalled today, got only as far as the witness stand and were not asked to appear in the presence of the inquisitorial body. Her husband, a partner in Mrs. Munsey to the witness stand, grand jurors today heard J. E. Munsey, private secretary to Tveitmo, and A. E. Yoell, secretary of the Asiatic Exclusion league. Lecompte Davis, who is one of counsel for Tveitmo, Munsey and Johannsen, withdrew for that reason as their bondman today. His place on the bonds being taken by his wife and one or two others. Mrs. Davis swore that she had property worth more than \$75,000.

Tomorrow the empanelling of a jury to try Ira Bender, A. P. Maple and Bert H. Connors is scheduled to begin. The men are accused of conspiring to dynamite the Los Angeles county hall of records.

"FIGHTING BOB" DIES SUDDENLY

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Santiago on July 3, 1898, Captain Evans' ship took a notable part in the 50-mile running fight that followed. For his gallantry in this action he received the thanks of congress and was promoted.

As a full-fledged admiral, Evans was called on to take the Atlantic fleet around the world, and how he was selected has already been told by former Secretary Metcalf. The first world cruise of an American fleet of that size and composed of 16 battleships, fully tested Admiral Evans' ability as an organizer and commander.

By the time he had reached San Francisco the strain had become so severe that he was unable to leave his bed, and it was necessary to relieve him from the command at that place. Active duty was then assigned to Admiral Evans at that point. It is true that he did not go on the retired list until a few months afterward, but never again was he called upon to direct the movement of a ship or a fleet. He retired to his quaint old fashioned home here, and, surrounded by his family, spent the remainder of his life.

WHAT B. C. LUMBER HAD TO FIGHT

(Continued From Page One.)

Mr. J. E. Annable, who is on the eve of a mayoral fight in Nelson, is a well-known figure throughout the province. He speaks in terms of growing enthusiasm of the conditions prevailing in and around Nelson. He stated that the mines in the neighboring country are turning out much better than was originally expected. Since the discoveries of Mr. French in regard to the platinum and other metals a great number of claims had been staked and results were reported all along the line to be highly profitable, although at the present time it was perhaps too early to set any definite value upon the permanent production of the mines.

Will Make Good. Everyone was confident, however, that the mines would make good, and the manner in which claims were being staked was inspiring. The specimens

of platinum that had been extracted had proved on examination to be of a high order, and the experiments of Mr. French with several of the other less-known kinds of metals had emboldened people with the thought that they were located in the midst of a richly endowed country. People were going into Nelson in considerable numbers, and the general reason assigned for the influx at this time is the mining prospects of the country.

In every other respect Mr. Annable was able to report that the country was in excellent condition and promising of great achievement in the near future. The lumber mills were operating steadily, and a great advance in the production was looked for during the present year. Generally, a spirit of optimism prevailed, and if expectations were anything like realized during the statistical year that part of the country would have made great strides in settlement and development.

IMPERIALISTS MORE CONFIDENT

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leaves the premier is willing to join the republicans, but is afraid to leave Peking. A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Telegraph says there is danger of Mongolia splitting into three separate kingdoms. Eastern Mongolia has already proclaimed independence at Urga. Western and Southern Mongolia are preparing to follow suit, with capitals at Kobdo and Ulaissai.

A recent dispatch said the princes of southern Mongolia had unanimously decided to support the imperial government against the Chinese revolutionists. They declared they would proclaim their independence if a Chinese republic were re-established.

Conference to Close. SHANGHAI, Jan. 3.—"I have done my best for my country and do not desire to embarrass my old chief."

This is all Tang Shao Yi would say for publication after announcing his resignation as a representative of Premier Yuan Shi Kai at the peace conference.

Tang Shao Yi appears to be much affected over the situation. Last night he thought that peace had been achieved, and that there would be no further bloodshed. It is feared that the termination of the peace conference is close, as the telegraph is an unsatisfactory means of negotiating and certain republicans will never consent to hold the conference in Peking.

CHIEF MINE INSPECTOR

Nanaimo Citizens Show in Ready Manner Their Sympathy for Mr. Thomas Graham.

NANAIMO, B. C., Jan. 2.—A banquet was given on Saturday evening at the Windsor hotel by Mr. Thomas Graham, the newly appointed chief mine inspector for British Columbia. There was a large attendance of friends and acquaintances, and the speaker presented him with a token of their great esteem, giving expression to their feelings in a chorus of songs and a gold chain and gold diamond and emerald pendant for Mrs. Graham.

Mr. Graham was visibly affected when the presentation was made to him by his successor in the office of superintendent of the local mines, Mr. J. W. McQuinn. The occasion was followed by another, the donors in this instance being the Western Fuel Co., and the donation made to the company's appreciation of his valuable services and the esteem in which his former employer held him being a gold watch chain and locket.

Regret that Mr. Graham might leave Nanaimo and take up his office and residence at Vancouver was expressed by the announcement made by J. W. Coburn that an endeavor is to be made to have Mr. Graham remain in Nanaimo and his residence made permanent here. For this purpose a petition was circulated, and every guest was asked to append his signature.

Mr. Graham is a man of high standing in the province and has been appointed chief mine inspector of the province, where his work has been and where he has so many friends. It is hoped that the government in its purpose of removing the inspector permanently to Victoria, intends to devote the same amount of money to the furnishing of his new home in Victoria.

Speeches were plentiful, with a long toast to the honor of the B. C. Government and to the chief mine inspector, Mr. Graham, and the prosperity of the province and of the city of Nanaimo, and thanked the city and citizens for their kind wishes and acquaintance between himself and the guest seven years ago. Since when it had been an unbroken friendship, both in and out of business relations. "When I first met him I told you men to wait and be patient and see him make good," he said, "and this banquet tonight is proof that I knew the man when I saw him seven years ago."

Mr. Graham's resignation as chief mine inspector was followed by the Premier and the attorney-general and followed by the other speakers in predicting Nanaimo's prosperity. He expressed his regret coupled with his satisfaction at Mr. Graham's departure. The satisfaction naturally came from the fact of the new inspector's advancement.

Electors and Journalists

Australia usually endeavors to act up to her motto of advance, and is in most things a very progressive country. There may, however, be two opinions on her latest bit of legislation, which many will consider somewhat reactionary. The federal parliament has been lately busy with an electoral reforms bill, which passed a second reading in the lower house on Saturday after an all-night sitting. An amendment was added to the bill rendering it compulsory on newspaper writers to sign their names to all political articles and to all political news published prior to election. There is no doubt, is a law substantially the same in force in other Continental countries, but it is decidedly a novelty to find it introduced into any part of the British empire—Irish Independent.

It would be unfair to represent the German as being so. He is quite willing to make a bargain with England if he can get good enough terms. So,

for example, he has already made a bargain with Russia. In the eighties Russia, suspicious of Germany's growing influence in Europe, drifted towards France. In the nineties she allied herself with Germany's enemy. Today the two powers are again on excellent terms, but the supreme position in Europe is undoubtedly given to Germany. There are many Germans who hope the Anglo-German tension may be relieved as the European tension has been relieved, but there are just as many who hold that Germany must ask for more than England will voluntarily grant. Hence it is that the idea of a war with England has gradually become familiar to the German mind, and hence the contempt for Sir E. Grey's protest against references to its possibility. What asks the German, is the use of shirking facts—Saturday Review.

RETURNS FROM JAPANESE TOUR

Mr. Godfrey Booth of Northern Crown Bank Spent Four Months in Orient—Excitement in China.

Mr. Godfrey Booth, manager of the Northern Crown bank, returned yesterday by the steamer Orteric from an extended trip to the Orient. Leaving Victoria about four months ago, Mr. Booth visited Japan, making stays at Yokohama, Tokio and many places of interest. At Yokohama he was entertained at a banquet served in Japanese style, and had a pleasant stay in Shimonezaki and Nagasaki before proceeding to China, where he visited Shanghai and the north, and then proceeded to Macao, Hongkong, and from the British settlement went to Canton.

It was at Canton that Mr. Booth had some interesting experiences. When he was in the midst of the native city a crowd of people where two million people are lived in greatly through narrow streets, many of them so narrow that his sedan chair could not pass another, the streets become extremely active and great excitement prevailed. The residents of the foreign settlement were on the qui vive all the time. Shortly after his return to Hongkong many piracies took place on the West and Pearl rivers, and navigation was practically suspended.

From Canton and Hongkong Mr. Booth went to Manila and re-embarked on the Orteric at the Philippine island port for the trip to Victoria.

Tukon Commission Report

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 3.—Because of a more or less persistent rumor, that has been in circulation for the past few days to the effect that Premier Borden had in mind some eastern man for the position of commissioner of the Yukon, the British Columbia Conservative association, through its president, W. M. McKay, K.C., and its secretary, John B. Wilson, has sent a communication to the Premier asking that a western man be appointed to the position. It is contended by the Conservatives of the city that all western posts should be held by westerners, as they are familiar with conditions and know the needs of the country.

Ottawa Civic Mission

OTTAWA, Jan. 3.—All circumstances combined to see the municipal vote the heaviest ever polled in this city. With the keenest fight for the majority that has occurred in many years, the biggest struggle for the board of control, a fight on in every ward for alderman and several important questions to be decided on plebiscites and bylaws, the people turned out in throngs to polling booths. The figures of the vote for the mayor, Lakerdye, 5,337; Ross, 3,340. The vote for controllers was close.

Fire at Packing Plant

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Fire which broke out last night for the second time in the packing house building of Swift & Company in the heart of the Union stock yards and adjoining the scene of the disastrous stockyards fire of a year ago threatened the whole Swift plant and many adjoining structures. The first blaze did about \$25,000 damage to a warehouse, tonight's fire, fanned by cold wind, drove the firemen back and made certain a large loss. The fire started in the smokehouse, a long five story brick building and spread to an adjoining house. Early estimates of the loss are from \$40,000 to \$45,000.

Panama Canal Preference

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Morning Post has started a strong agitation against the reported proposal of the United States to grant a preference to American shipping in the Panama canal. It devotes a long editorial this morning to this subject.

Chilliwack really reached a record price mark last week, when a small lot on Westminster street changed owners at \$75 a frontage foot. John McCutcheon was the seller, and A. C. Cuple, of Vancouver, the purchaser.

Maman and Itotani, Japanese, are at the general hospital in Vancouver recovering from very severe burns received through an explosion of powder in an up-coast camp.

A new Roman Catholic church has just been consecrated at Sorrento, on Shuswap lake.

Otto Swanson, a Swedish laborer, committed suicide in a freight car at Vancouver a few days ago, by taking carbolic acid.

The Baptist convention for Canada will be held next year at Vancouver. Mills & Harris of Silverton have received the contract for driving the new tunnel at the Incoan Star mine.

A tree fell on a team of horses at New Denby a few days ago, so injuring them that the killing—both was necessitated.

Benjamin Kneebone has been accidentally killed while engaged as a miner at New Denver.

T. Hodgson is a candidate for the mayoralty at Nanaimo.

Andrew C. Hodgson, a bookkeeper 36 years of age, is mysteriously missing from his home in Vancouver.

E. R. Bailey seeks to become mayor of Kelowna. So also does J. W. Jones. M. R. Bush, a well known settler of Xadu river, has been found dead, apparently of heart disease.

POULTRY SHOW IS LARGEST EVER

Exhibition of Fowl Which Opened at Fair Grounds Yesterday is a Distinct Advance on All Previous Shows

The poultry show, which opened yesterday at the Exhibition grounds, is fulfilling anticipations. Both in numbers and in the quality of birds shown it is an advance on previous years and in some classes there is much more to be said. The Judge, Mr. Trev, says in regard to the bantam, "I have never seen this rooster was bred by ever seen. This rooster was bred by and is the property of Messrs. Blackstock Bros., of Vancouver. His marking is everything that can be desired, the barring going right down to the base of the feather. He will be hard pressed to find a come by his son, the cockerel in coop. The Silver Campines are the first that have ever been shown on the coast, and the opinion is expressed that they are better egg machines than the eggnests and far less nervous and high strung.

The single comb white Leghorns are, Mr. Nachtrieb says, the best he has ever seen on the coast and the buff Orpingtons are here in larger numbers than ever before. The Faverolles, sable, salmon and ermine, are sure to attract much attention with the muff under their bills. The 50-lb mammoth bronx turkey from Sooke is a splendid example of meat raising. Bantams are not so numerous this year. They are mostly kept as children's pets, but if their egg-laying capacity is in proportion to their weight and the amount of food they consume were calculated, the Sebright, which lays an egg equal to that of the Leghorn) would be found to have a great advantage included in the class of commercially profitable birds. The "Silkies," queer little white bantams with each feather frayed out at the end, are said to be the only specimens of their race in the province.

The speckled Sussex should be closely studied in the pens, Nos. 255 and 359. Their length and depth of frame, and the amount of meat they carry are remarkable; they resemble in many respects the Jubilee Orpington, but are harder, more vigorous and reputed better layers than Rhode Island Reds, whose popularity they are likely to challenge in the future.

German Antlers

The German Antlers are another novelty; the comb, when well developed, resembles a palmated antler, which is unique. Only one pen of Dorkings is on exhibition, that "best table fowl in the world," as one breeder called them. The Silver Spangled Hamburgs exhibited by Mr. J. G. Whitcomb of Ladysmith, are a variety that has rarely if ever been excelled. They are uniform and each feather shows the black thumb mark at its extremity, which is the aim of breeders to get. The Golden Laced Wyandottes are often called the most beautiful of the poultry world, with their bronze feathers edged with white. The White Wyandottes are the largest class in the show and by far the finest ever shown here.

Pigeons, like bantams, are not so numerous this year. Among the rabbits the Flemish Giant predominates, though the Belgian Hares, Lop Ears and the common rabbit are represented. This rodent, it is a relief to hear cannot do well on the island; he is a victim of consumption, presumably owing to the impossibility of finding a dry burrow, which is all the better for the future of the timber.

The following are the awards of yesterday's judging: White Plymouth Rocks: 1st cock, 3rd cockerel, 3rd pullet; 2nd cock, 2nd cockerel, 2nd pullet; 3rd cock, 3rd cockerel, 3rd pullet; 4th cock, 4th cockerel, 4th pullet; 5th cock, 5th cockerel, 5th pullet; 6th cock, 6th cockerel, 6th pullet; 7th cock, 7th cockerel, 7th pullet; 8th cock, 8th cockerel, 8th pullet; 9th cock, 9th cockerel, 9th pullet; 10th cock, 10th cockerel, 10th pullet; 11th cock, 11th cockerel, 11th pullet; 12th cock, 12th cockerel, 12th pullet; 13th cock, 13th cockerel, 13th pullet; 14th cock, 14th cockerel, 14th pullet; 15th cock, 15th cockerel, 15th pullet; 16th cock, 16th cockerel, 16th pullet; 17th cock, 17th cockerel, 17th pullet; 18th cock, 18th cockerel, 18th pullet; 19th cock, 19th cockerel, 19th pullet; 20th cock, 20th cockerel, 20th pullet; 21st cock, 21st cockerel, 21st pullet; 22nd cock, 22nd cockerel, 22nd pullet; 23rd cock, 23rd cockerel, 23rd pullet; 24th cock, 24th cockerel, 24th pullet; 25th cock, 25th cockerel, 25th pullet; 26th cock, 26th cockerel, 26th pullet; 27th cock, 27th cockerel, 27th pullet; 28th cock, 28th cockerel, 28th pullet; 29th cock, 29th cockerel, 29th pullet; 30th cock, 30th cockerel, 30th pullet; 31st cock, 31st cockerel, 31st pullet; 32nd cock, 32nd cockerel, 32nd pullet; 33rd cock, 33rd cockerel, 33rd pullet; 34th cock, 34th cockerel, 34th pullet; 35th cock, 35th cockerel, 35th pullet; 36th cock, 36th cockerel, 36th pullet; 37th cock, 37th cockerel, 37th pullet; 38th cock, 38th cockerel, 38th pullet; 39th cock, 39th cockerel, 39th pullet; 40th cock, 40th cockerel, 40th pullet; 41st cock, 41st cockerel, 41st pullet; 42nd cock, 42nd cockerel, 42nd pullet; 43rd cock, 43rd cockerel, 43rd pullet; 44th cock, 44th cockerel, 44th pullet; 45th cock, 45th cockerel, 45th pullet; 46th cock, 46th cockerel, 46th pullet; 47th cock, 47th cockerel, 47th pullet; 48th cock, 48th cockerel, 48th pullet; 49th cock, 49th cockerel, 49th pullet; 50th cock, 50th cockerel, 50th pullet; 51st cock, 51st cockerel, 51st pullet; 52nd cock, 52nd cockerel, 52nd pullet; 53rd cock, 53rd cockerel, 53rd pullet; 54th cock, 54th cockerel, 54th pullet; 55th cock, 55th cockerel, 55th pullet; 56th cock, 56th cockerel, 56th pullet; 57th cock, 57th cockerel, 57th pullet; 58th cock, 58th cockerel, 58th pullet; 59th cock, 59th cockerel, 59th pullet; 60th cock, 60th cockerel, 60th pullet; 61st cock, 61st cockerel, 61st pullet; 62nd cock, 62nd cockerel, 62nd pullet; 63rd cock, 63rd cockerel, 63rd pullet; 64th cock, 64th cockerel, 64th pullet; 65th cock, 65th cockerel, 65th pullet; 66th cock, 66th cockerel, 66th pullet; 67th cock, 67th cockerel, 67th pullet; 68th cock, 68th cockerel, 68th pullet; 69th cock, 69th cockerel, 69th pullet; 70th cock, 70th cockerel, 70th pullet; 71st cock, 71st cockerel, 71st pullet; 72nd cock, 72nd cockerel, 72nd pullet; 73rd cock, 73rd cockerel, 73rd pullet; 74th cock, 74th cockerel, 74th pullet; 75th cock, 75th cockerel, 75th pullet; 76th cock, 76th cockerel, 76th pullet; 77th cock, 77th cockerel, 77th pullet; 78th cock, 78th cockerel, 78th pullet; 79th cock, 79th cockerel, 79th pullet; 80th cock, 80th cockerel, 80th pullet; 81st cock, 81st cockerel, 81st pullet; 82nd cock, 82nd cockerel, 82nd pullet; 83rd cock, 83rd cockerel, 83rd pullet; 84th cock, 84th cockerel, 84th pullet; 85th cock, 85th cockerel, 85th pullet; 86th cock, 86th cockerel, 86th pullet; 87th cock, 87th cockerel, 87th pullet; 88th cock, 88th cockerel, 88th pullet; 89th cock, 89th cockerel, 89th pullet; 90th cock, 90th cockerel, 90th pullet; 91st cock, 91st cockerel, 91st pullet; 92nd cock, 92nd cockerel, 92nd pullet; 93rd cock, 93rd cockerel, 93rd pullet; 94th cock, 94th cockerel, 94th pullet; 95th cock, 95th cockerel, 95th pullet; 96th cock, 96th cockerel, 96th pullet; 97th cock, 97th cockerel, 97th pullet; 98th cock, 98th cockerel, 98th pullet; 99th cock, 99th cockerel, 99th pullet; 100th cock, 100th cockerel, 100th pullet; 101st cock, 101st cockerel, 101st pullet; 102nd cock, 102nd cockerel, 102nd pullet; 103rd cock, 103rd cockerel, 103rd pullet; 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224th cock, 224th cockerel, 224th pullet; 225th cock, 225th cockerel, 225th pullet; 226th cock, 226th cockerel, 226th pullet; 227th cock, 227th cockerel, 227th pullet; 228th cock, 228th cockerel, 228th pullet; 229th cock, 229th cockerel, 229th pullet; 230th cock, 230th cockerel, 230th pullet; 231st cock, 231st cockerel, 231st pullet; 232nd cock, 232nd cockerel, 232nd pullet; 233rd cock, 233rd cockerel, 233rd pullet; 234th cock, 234th cockerel, 234th pullet; 235th cock, 235th cockerel, 235th pullet; 236th cock, 236th cockerel, 236th pullet; 237th cock, 237th cockerel, 237th pullet; 238th cock, 238th cockerel, 238th pullet; 239th cock, 239th cockerel, 239th pullet; 240th cock, 240th cockerel, 240th pullet; 241st cock, 241st cockerel, 241st pullet; 242nd cock, 242nd cockerel, 242nd pullet; 243rd cock, 243rd cockerel, 243rd pullet; 244th cock, 244th cockerel, 244th pullet; 245th cock, 245th cockerel, 245th pullet; 246th cock, 246th cockerel, 246th pullet; 247th cock, 247th cockerel, 247th pullet; 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SAFE BLOWERS AT WORK IN VICTORIA

Two Unsuccessful Attempts Made During Holidays—Police Have No Clue to Perpetrators

Two unsuccessful attempts at safe-cracking, in neither one of which the would-be robbers succeeded in securing entrance to the safes, have been reported to the police department.

The attempts were made upon the safe of the Burrigge Mercantile Company, corner of King's road and Douglas street, the premises formerly occupied by Johns Bros., grocers, and on the safe in the office of the Standard Laundry Company, View street.

The second attempt at safe cracking, apparently carried out by the same individuals who operated at the premises of the Burrigge Mercantile Company, was made on the safe of the Standard Laundry Company some time on Monday evening or early Tuesday morning.

The police, while maintaining silence regarding the two attempts, have been keeping a sharp look out for suspicious characters, but owing to the fact that the attempts were made on holidays and the perpetrators had plenty of opportunity to get clear away, their capture is problematical.

A peculiar feature of these cases is that exactly six years ago to-day the same premises occupied by the Burrigge Mercantile Company (then Johns Bros) was entered and an attempt made to blow the safe which was badly wrecked.

Y. W. C. A.'S NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION

Rev. Dean Doull Refers to Excellent Work of Organization—Mrs. Adams Speaks of Requirements

A warm tribute to the work that the Y.W.C.A. is doing in this city was paid by Very Rev. the Dean of Columbia at the New Year's reception of that association, held last evening in the ballroom of the Alexandra club.

seen Miss Schofield, the travelers' aid worker, down at the boat. Mrs. Frank Adams, president of the Y. W. C. A., during the course of a short address, announced that the classes would recommence after the 8th inst., and would include instruction in the principles of first aid by Dr. Perkins, French and dressmaking.

An excellent musical programme was provided which included selections from "Tannhauser" by Mrs. Scales, who also acted as accompanist; Toad's "Good Bye," sung by Miss Sherritt, a violin solo by Mr. Brightwell; "The Kerry Dance," charmingly sung by Miss Ethel Bruce, and two delightful recitations, most admirably given by Miss Constance Bromley.

TRADES COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICERS

Selects Heads for the Ensuing Six Months—Delegates Farewell Mr. J. C. Watters Who is Going to Ottawa

Officers for the ensuing six months were elected last evening at the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, the balloting resulting as follows: President, F. J. Perrott; vice-president, C. Stewart; recording secretary, C. Sivertz; financial secretary, A. R. Sheik; treasurer, H. H. Hibbard; sergeant-at-arms, F. C. Webb; executive committee, G. A. Caldwell, G. Marsh and A. S. Wells; delegates to the Provincial Federation of Labor, C. Sivertz and C. Stewart.

Extradition Delayed—Before Judge Lampman in the county court yesterday the application to have Arthur Tiderington, arrested here on a charge of embezzlement, was suspended until Friday.

Boston Nationalists

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—At a meeting of the National League Ball club, J. Connelly was elected vice-president. Johnny Kling probably will be named manager before Friday, and papers whereby James E. Gaffney will become legal owner of the team will be signed.

MAY MAKE TWO SECTION LEAGUE

Drawing of Island League Schedule Again Delayed to Allow Ladysmith to Form an Up-Island Section

If the soccer football enthusiasts of Ladysmith are successful, the Amateur Island football league will resolve itself into a Northern and Southern section; the final play-off taking place between the two successful teams for the island championship.

Should Ladysmith fall in its efforts in forming a secondary league up-island, the deal with the emigration question and it was in this connection that the work and influence of Y. W. C. A. was felt. He himself could personally testify to the good work done by the travelers' aid for at all times of the day and in all kinds of weather he had

Mr. J. Ball was present at the session in behalf of the Esquimalt-Navy team, which he found it necessary to withdraw owing to the fact that he was not aware that the Garrison and North Wards were entering a team when the idea first struck him, upon whom he had depended for players.

Angus Campbell & Co., 1008-1010 Government Street

Economy Suggestions at "Campbell's" A January Sale that will long be remembered as the greatest in our history.

KNITTED GOLFERS Knitted Golfers in white only, just a little soiled. Regular \$3.75 and \$4.25. Sale price \$1.75

WAISTS AT HALF OFF Tailored Linen Shirts, slightly soiled. Every single one reduced one-half.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT Winter Suit Models that regularly sell for \$16, a few left and marked to clear at \$7.50

EVENING AND A'NOON GOWNS, AS WELL AS OUR EXCLUSIVE CREATIONS IN OPERA CLOAKS. Are tremendously reduced and there is not a lady or miss in or out of Victoria that can afford to be without one of "Campbell's" stunning late-season models.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT Children's Dresses. Regular up to \$3.00 for \$1.75

DRESS SKIRTS AT \$5.00—In Panamas, Serges and Tweeds, navy blue, black, green, grey, brown, and red. The greatest street skirt value ever offered for just \$5.00.

Huge Reductions Made on All Coats

DR. PACHMANN IS GREAT MAESTRO Audience Displays Remarkable Enthusiasm Over Superb Studies of Chopin by Brilliant Visiting Pianist

At the Victoria theatre last night, Dr. Pachmann revealed in Chopin's Nocturne, the Prelude (Op. 37), the Impromptu in F sharp major, and most of all in the inspired "Etude" (Op. 10, No. 3 in E major) the secret soul of the immortal composer.

Delegate Webb reported on behalf of the committee in charge of arrangements for the reception of delegates to the convention of the Provincial Federation of Labor.

Attention was drawn by the Dominion authorities to the advantages of the federal annuities system. The address of the delegates will be furnished so that they may receive literature on the subject.

Maple Ridge municipality has organized a fire department and a chemical engine will be purchased next year.

Provincial News The boys' department of the Vancouver Y. M. C. A. will elect a mayor and aldermen of their own to administer the department's business during 1912.

THE CITY MARKETS RETAIL FOODSTUFFS Straw, per 100 lbs. 1.50

for the position of chief electrician of Vancouver, left vacant by the death of J. A. McCrossigan, last week, Judge McInnes found it his duty to sentence his namesake, F. D. McInnes, to six months' imprisonment for embezzlement.

Our entire stock of Furs, including squirrel, wolf, hare, coney seal and fitch. January sale prices, from \$2.75

NEGLIGEE French Flannel Dressing Robes. Regular \$4.50. Sale price \$2.75

Children's Coats, including the popular little heavy reefers. Regular prices up to \$4.50. January sale prices \$2.75 and \$2.50

AT \$2.90—Brown Panamas and striped brown and green Tweeds. Regular prices up to \$5.00. January Sale Prices \$2.90

Extra Specials in the Glove Section

Campbell's logo and brand name in a stylized font.

Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co. Ltd., Toronto

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne advertisement with logo and text.

Births, Marriages, Deaths BORN ALLAN—At 1175 Fort st., on January 1, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Allan, a daughter.

MARRIED DAVIS-TILTON—At Christ Church Cathedral, December 27th, Harry J. Davis of Calgary, to Ethel Winifred Tilton, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Tilton, of Victoria, B. C.

DIED MARVIN—At 12:35 on December 26, Mr. E. B. Marvin passed away peacefully at his residence at 2151 West Twentieth st., Los Angeles, Cal.

RENEWICK—On the 24th inst., at Rossland, B. C., Halburton Paul Renewick, son of the late Dr. Benwick, aged 42 years. Born in Nagasaki, Japan.

BURN—On the 25th inst., at 2853 Douglas st., Arthur J. Burn, aged 25 years. Born in Ottawa, Ont.

BEAUCHAMP—At the Jubilee Hospital on the 25th inst., Tamara Beauchamp, widow of the late Robert Beauchamp of Nanaimo, B.C., aged 75 years; born in England.

COUPE—At Kamloops on the 25th inst., Joseph Coupe, aged 32 years. Born in England. Member of Court Vancouver A. O. F. No. 578.

LAND ACT Victoria Land District—Coast Range 3 Take notice that Ethel Roper, of Toronto, occupation nurse, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

LAND ACT Sayward Land District—District of Sayward, Take notice that Winifred Roper, of Toronto, occupation nurse, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

LAND ACT Sayward Land District—District of Sayward, Take notice that Florence Roper, of Toronto, occupation nurse, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

December 27th, 1911. J. F. Tait, Agent

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability. 1211-1213 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

One Year \$1.00 To the United States \$2.00 Payable in advance. Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

RIGHT HON. R. L. BORDEN

Among the list of New Year honors none is more interesting from a Canadian standpoint than the inclusion of Mr. Borden in the Imperial Privy Council. It was generally anticipated that he would receive a knighthood but the honor which has fallen to his lot is a higher one shared by only four other Canadians, namely: Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick. It is a signal recognition of the place which he now occupies in the councils of the Empire and we are sure is more deeply appreciated by him than the bestowal of an empty knighthood. Rumor has it that he could have accepted this latter title as well but that he declined.

THE WATER QUESTION

We will not be accused of impugning the motives of the Esquimalt Water Works company, in publishing their long advertisement in the press, when we say that it is acting in its own interests and not with the single desire of advancing the welfare of the city. The company has gone to a large expenditure in bringing in water from Goldstream and providing storage basins on the watershed, and it very naturally desires to increase its income as much as possible. This is quite legitimate, but the self-interest of the company must not be lost sight of by the citizens in appraising the value of its proposal or its criticism of the bylaw now before the citizens. It may be taken for granted that the company would not go to the expense of endeavoring to show the citizens that the city plan of water supply is objectionable, if its management did not hope to make an agreement with the city that would be to the company's advantage. It is of course no one else's business, except that of the shareholders of the company, at what time the proposal now made was advanced; but to the general public it seems rather remarkable that it should have been withheld until just upon the eve of the submission of a bylaw confirmatory of one adopted months ago, and after the city had gone to the trouble and expense of ascertaining the cost of going to Sooke for water. If at the time the previous bylaw was submitted the company could have seen its way clear to make the proposal it now makes, the action of the citizens might have been influenced thereby. At least they would have had before them a proposal from the company and could have weighed it against the Sooke bylaw. We do not believe it would have made any difference in the result, for the idea of buying water from the company is very objectionable to the citizens, finding scant support even among those people who believe that Goldstream supply to be the best that can be obtained. The all but universal feeling of the citizens is that the city should own its water supply, and that any step in the direction of buying water from a private company would be reactionary, and would be opposed to the principle of public ownership of public utilities, which we are glad to see is steadily gaining ground everywhere. Whether it would have been better to have purchased the property of the company outright than to go to Sooke for water is a question upon which there is ground for a difference of opinion; but between owning its own supply and tying itself up to a company for the purchase of water for years to come, there can only be one choice, and any speculations as to cost have no place in the discussion at all. If the city could not afford to obtain its supply from Sooke without needlessly embarrassing itself, it might be worth while stopping to discuss whether the company's way of figuring the matter out or that of Mr. Meredith and the Water Commissioner is nearer absolute accuracy; but since no one disputes the financial ability of the city to instal its own plant, any alleged saving of money by buying water is quite beside the question. We shall deal with that aspect of the case at another time. What we are now addressing ourselves to is the issue between municipal ownership of water supply and the purchase of water from a private company. On this question, we stand where we have always stood. To our way of thinking Victoria ought not to contemplate the latter at all. It would be a mistake for the city to buy its water even if it were true that money could be saved by so doing.

For these reasons we do not look upon the proposal of the Esquimalt Water Works Company as one that the citizens ought to entertain.

There is little doubt that the citizens will ratify the letting of the contract

to obtain a supply of water from Sooke Lake. They have already sanctioned the expenditure of \$1,000,000 for the project, whereas the contract upon which they will vote at the forthcoming municipal election only involves an outlay of \$1,169,720. If the work can be done for this amount then a great saving will have been effected on the original estimate. Mr. Wynn Meredith in his report believed that the work would cost \$1,750,000.

The Sooke Lake bylaw to be voted upon is after all purely a perfunctory matter. We do not believe that the eleventh hour tactics of the Esquimalt Water Works Company will have the slightest bearing on the result. The citizens need a new source of water supply and they have decided in favor of Sooke Lake. Even if, through any indifference in the turning out of the vote, the bylaw to ratify the contract should be defeated it will only mean that the city will have to call for new tenders, again let a contract and again submit it for ratification to the citizens. In view of the fact that probably the same set of tenders would be again submitted it would only mean a policy of delay in thus hanging up the matter. Doubtless there are some who would see in the defeat of the bylaw an expression of opinion against going to Sooke Lake but this view we cannot accept. We believe that the citizens generally are now heartily in favor of Sooke Lake as a source of supply and that it is their duty to give a large majority to the bylaw. By so doing it will be possible to have the work commenced immediately. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that, with the city growing as it is, we need a good water supply, and before another eighteen months have passed away.

NIGERIA

To most of us Nigeria is a mere geographical expression. Possibly some of us do not know that it is a part of the British Empire. Perhaps very few of us know that, India excepted, it is "the most considerable and wealthiest of British tropical possessions, being as large as the German Empire." But this is what Mr. E. D. Morel, an authority on the subject, tells us. He also tells us that great danger lurks in a proposed missionary campaign against Islam in that country. Of the missionary movement, he says:

All the African world is black to it, black with sin, black with lust, black with cruelty, and there is its besetting misfortune—it is alien. It preaches an alien God, a White God, not a Black God. The God that is imported into the African world is a white man's God. How can He appeal to Africa? He speaks of "the proposed crusade against what is called the "poisonous growth of Mohammedanism," and adds:

That, too, is very strange to read out here, as one listens to the call to God in the evening, and in the morning pealing out to the stars. These people are worshipping the God of Africa. It seems that they ought to worship the God of Europe; and yet there is more evidence of spiritual influence out here than in our congested cities. With the cry of the African priest, the faithful bows his body to the earth, out here. The day before I left England I heard the bells ringing out in an old cathedral city. Their note was both beautiful and sad. It was a spacious building, arched and vaulted, noble in proportions. It might easily have held seven hundred worshippers. Yet when the bells had ceased to ring there were less than a dozen worshippers within.

Yes, it is a great puzzle. All is silent in the camp. The fires have gone out. Over the thatched roofs the bombax towers upwards to the majestic heavens. The whole countryside is flooded with a soft, delicate effulgence, and the Great White Road (to the interior) appears as a broad ribbon of intensive light, winding away, away into the infinite beyond.

It is eleven o'clock. One wonders if London is looking quite so spiritual just now, with its flaming lights, its emptying theatres, its streets thronged with jostling, restless crowds.

Mr. Morel has only good words for the native Nigerians, whom he states, are trustworthy and moral. He says "Humanity which is of Nature is, as Nature herself, moral." There is no immodesty in nakedness which knows not that it is naked." He fears the introduction of new ideas, for he says that in the European cantonments, to which wastrels drift, there is not that moral tone which prevails in the districts inhabited by natives only. We quote:

Break up the family life of Africa, undermine the home, weaken the social ties, subvert African authority over Africans, and you dig the grave of Africa morally. It is easy, nothing is easier, and it may be accomplished with the best intentions; the worst motives, the most abnormal ignorance of doing harm. Preserve these things, strengthen them, and you safeguard the decencies and refinements of African life.

He pleads for an effort to make the Nigerian a better African by instructing him in technical education and the use of machinery and by strengthening all that is best materially and spiritually, in aboriginal institutions. He is opposed to the Anglicization of African peoples, for he thinks the result of such a step will be disastrous. He comments, with warm approval upon the fact that "for the first time in the history of West Africa the art of governing the native on native lines has

become consecrated in British legislation." These things are certainly calculated to set us thinking. Our ways may be the best for us, but perhaps they are not best for everyone else.

Great Britain is threatened with a permanent shortage of milk. In 1901 there were 30 cows for every 1,000 people; in 1910 there were only 67.

The jerky, wooden-doll method of propulsion is the heritage of the Anglo-Saxon race, says a recent writer, and he blames it all upon our clothes, which do not permit men and women, and especially women, to sit or stand or walk as they ought to.

An explanation of the Russian government's hostility to Mr. Morgan Shuster as Persian finance minister is that he was doing his best to sow seeds of discord between Russia and Britain by appointing to responsible positions men who were especially antagonistic to Russia.

A strange story of suicide comes from Chicago. A young married woman with a beautiful home and a husband of whom she was very fond and who was fond of her, invited friends to a dinner to celebrate the anniversary of her marriage. She seemed especially happy as she left some of the guests to give instructions for dinner. She spoke cheerily to the cook, and in a few minutes ended her life by a pistol shot. How can such a thing be explained?

Quite Big Enough

To add the Yukon to British Columbia would be to necessitate a very considerable increase of administrative machinery, largely at the expense of the province, and the government at Victoria would be unable to concentrate to the extent it now can its attention on the development and upbuilding of British Columbia—Vancouver Province.

Edisons Would Be Invaluable

Even a combination of the greatest nations on earth might well hesitate to attack Britain if once thoroughly convinced that such attack would automatically mean a defense that would spring to arms in every portion of the world, where flies the British flag.—Ottawa Evening Journal.

Mr. Bonar Law

It is something that he is an Ulster man; it is something that he is a Canadian; it is more that he is a convinced and well-equipped protectionist, and it is perhaps most of all that he is a fighting man, and credited, not unjustly, with the power of rasping and biting speech. But we hope this last gift will be exercised moderately.—British Weekly.

B. C. Telephone Rates

Telephone rates at Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., have been increased \$1 a month, and for "business" instruments the rate hereafter will be \$6 a year. Those aldermen who started an inquiry into telephone rates at Montreal may have their troubles yet. The way things are moving in the West, a moderate telephone rate is a good thing to leave alone.—Montreal Gazette.

Egypt

Egypt, which is a British protectorate, has taken possession of the eastern part of Tripoli with the apparent consent of Turkey. It happens that this portion of Tripoli has the best naval harbor in the country. It is not to be expected that the Italian government will quite appreciate this. It may also be recalled that one Kitchener is managing things in Egypt at the present time.—Ottawa Citizen.

New York's Inferior Stage

Arnold Bennett, fresh from his American trip, tells a London interviewer that the condition of the American stage is "frankly bad." Acting here he excepts from his strictures as no worse than it is in London; but for the rest, "everything connected with the stage in America—the theatres, plays, scenery, arrangements of the house, etc."—he found inferior to the best London standards.—New York World.

A Crisis in British Policy

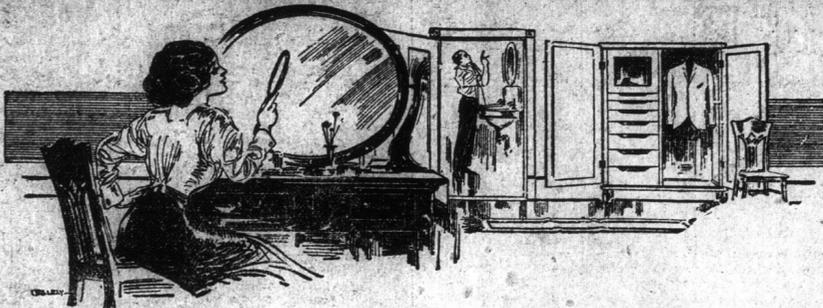
We are face to face with one of the gravest crises in the history of British policy in Asia. The pretext that "Russia will retire from Teheran after her troops have secured the objects of Russian policy" is too absurd for discussion. After a Russian army, with or without bombardment, has imposed the permanent protectorate of the Czar on the helpless country, mere marching out a few miles or a score of miles will be simple farce.—Outlook.

On the Verge

Mr. Bonar Law's view of the extreme seriousness of the financial situation is absolutely true, but holding it low, we would say, can Mr. Bonar Law refrain from using all his influence to induce the House of Lords to give the country that time for reflection which the peers have a perfect right to give under the new constitution? We are on the very verge of the precipice. Those who realize this fact, and yet do not at once do their best to prevent the coach from being driven over, take a very great responsibility upon their shoulders.—Spectator.

Britain's Tribute

Mr. Asquith's brief but eloquent and moving tribute in parliament yesterday to the heroism of the French sailors who lost their lives in seeking to save others has touched the hearts of the British people. It will also, we hope, alleviate the sorrow of France and her navy over the loss of three such characteristically brave Frenchmen. It is in such stories of heroism that such disasters lose their horror and catch a melancholy splendor. They also help to draw nations nearer together in affection. The touch of nature makes them kin.—Fall Mail Gazette.



Quality Backs Up Every Price

So that your every dollar invested in Furniture and Home-Furnishings at the Weiler Bros. Store means 100 Cents of Real, True Furniture and House-Furnishing Value

Quality—a better quality for your money has always been and ever will be the slogan of this store. We realize ALWAYS that quality must back up every purchase—that is the only assurance of a customer's return—and upon customers' returns depends the success of our business. Our realizing this assures you of bigger and better values for your every dollar—here than elsewhere. This and our splendid accommodation assure you always easy and satisfactory buying.

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If You Choose from This Showing, the Value Is Apparent at a Glance. Visit the Third Furniture Floor



- HALL RACKS
Hall Racks—Solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, British bevel mirror 22 x 28, with box seat, \$30.00 and \$32.50
Hall Racks—Solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, British bevel mirror 12 x 20, \$20.00
Hall Racks—Fumed oak, British bevel mirror 22 x 28, \$30.00
Hall Racks—Fumed oak, British bevel mirror 12 x 20, \$20.00
Hall Racks—Fumed oak, British bevel mirror, \$22.50
HALL SEATS
Hall Mirror with Hall Seat to Match—Solid quarter cut oak, golden finish—\$20.00
Hall Seat—\$16.00
Hall Mirror with Hall Seat to Match—Solid quarter cut oak, golden finish—\$12.00
Hall Seat, 15 x 36—\$14.00
Hall Seat with Mirror to Match—Solid quarter cut golden oak—\$8.50
Mirror at—\$8.00
Seat at—\$8.00
Also Mirror at \$10.00 to match at—\$12.00

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Any of These Articles Can Be Bought Singly
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Umbrella Stands—Golden Oak, at \$12.00, \$6.00, \$4.00, \$3.50, \$2.50
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Umbrella Stands—Fumed oak, at \$10.00, \$7.00 and—\$6.00
Hall Costumers—Solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, Each \$12.00—\$8.50
HALL COSTUMERS
Hall Costumers—Brass, Each—\$20.00
Hall Costumers—Vernis Martin finish, Each \$7.50
Hall Costumers—Birch-mahogany, Each, \$12.50 and—\$8.50
Hall Costumers—Solid quarter cut oak, Early English oak, Each—\$8.50
HALL CHAIRS
Hall Chairs—Solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, Each, \$9.50, \$9.00, \$8.00 and—\$7.50
Hall Chairs—in solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, Each, \$10.00, \$9.50, \$9.00 and—\$7.50

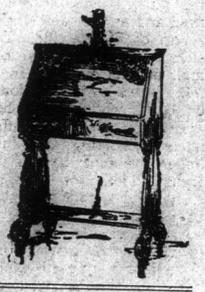
Get a Bottle of Glossine Furniture Polish 25c and 50c Per Bottle

Just Put on Exhibition Today the Latest Shaving Cabinet
We have a new Shaving Cabinet on our third floor today, which is the very latest sensation. Come see it. The British bevel mirror can be swung to any position. It is without doubt the latest, finest and most useful piece of furniture for a gentleman's home ever shown.
Shaving Cabinet—Solid quarter cut golden oak. Top measures 11 x 17, British bevel mirror 12 x 13. Price... \$25.00

Here Are a Few Suggestions For Your Home IN OUR BROUGHTON STREET WINDOW

- CELLARETTE
Solid Quarter Cut Golden Oak—Two doors to top cupboard. Wine glasses and tumblers in stand. Linen drawer. Door to large cupboard with stands for tumblers. Wine glasses, tobacco jar, etc. Price... \$32.50
LADY'S WRITING DESK
Mahogany Finish—Size 16 x 27. Drop top, 9 pigeon holes and one small drawer. Serpentine shaped drawer on outside. Price... \$15.00

- LADY'S WRITING TABLE
Early English Finish—Letter and open holders at back, etc., full sized drawer. Splendid value at... \$16.00
LADY'S DESK
Solid Quarter Cut Oak—Golden finish, 28in. Highly polished, selected oak. Drop head, 7 pigeon holes and drawer. One large drawer and shelf below. Price... \$20.00
PEDESTALS
Early English Finish—Size 20 x 12. Price \$3.00
Early English Finish—Size 12 x 8 1/2. Price \$1.00



"Doulton" Foot Warmer
Stone Ware for Hot Water
2-Quart size. Each... \$1.00
3-Quart size. Each... \$1.25
Without doubt the very best Foot Warmers. Retains the heat a long time and is extra heavy and strong, almost unbreakable. A great source of comfort to persons driving out in cold weather. A perfect protection of health. Take one to bed with you tonight.



Brush Brass Jardinieres and Fern Pots
In Our Government Street Windows
A pretty plant, a fern, for instance, makes a big difference in the room these winter days. There is nothing more suitable to show them off to advantage than these Fern Pots and Jardinieres we have in our Government Street window. They are the very latest in Brush Brass. We have an immense range of beautiful and artistic patterns.
Brush Brass Fern Pots—With earthenware linings. Priced at \$1.75, \$1.50 and... \$1.25
Brush Brass Jardinieres—At \$7.50, \$3.50 and... \$2.50
See these in the window today, also visit our first floor.



THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY
Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers
Weiler Bros
Every Day Sees New Features Added



As already Paul Graetz, German army years ago by through Africa last summer a motor boat River Congo, 3 in an enclosure which his cinematograph himself terrible correspondents. The Bang which was of tenan Graetz reputation and ed by thick to the present surface, and ventured upon has ever returned description of mendous and terrible lake, Continent, one of Rider of real life, reached home. "On Sept over the darts tains. We le the mist m Chambesi. the motor b of dew, slow At 6.40 the rowlocks for to navigate a petrol. Sudd as if petrified paces from t bank, stood us with won cheek to the The first buff dashing up t into the bush Intermittentl caught sight folowed the were only t of the third? with his fello —the surest ed. "One o'cl fruitless sea boat brought cook could would have 'boys' to com promising th discovered th companion, s rest. Sudd of 'buffalo' b game running found the we We sprang luck we had. "Suddenl front of me, ing straight fired and a report of Fi side to escap mal, caught fell. It was upright I/sh sharp points horns. Snor under me as trying to tes clung with a animal, in th ed as he wa own strengt second shot, onds; the bu as he flung t the point of into my righ and then fe wards into me. "I awoke bank, support with the mo Fiere?" "Th 'will die soo A thick floo ly from my face. The t with every n 'Quick! the Terrible nee ged, irregular in my right quivering. 'boys' I jabb and cobbled. "The pain ed me to ke was broken, near the lip-long splinter loosely by t The whole o scraped loos white and s my cheek. of the buffal

Wild Buffalo Adventure

As already briefly reported, Lieutenant Paul Graetz, the gallant young officer of the German army who made himself famous two years ago by his adventurous motor car trip through Africa, and who at the beginning of last summer commenced a still more adventurous journey across the Dark Continent in a motor boat by way of the Zambesi and the River Congo, met with disaster on September 3 in an encounter with wild buffaloes on the banks of the mysterious Bangweolo Lake, in which his only white companion, a French cinematograph operator, was killed and he himself terribly mangled, writes the Berlin correspondent of a London exchange.

The Bangweolo Lake, the exploration of which was one of the chief objects of Lieutenant Graetz's journey, has a very sinister reputation among the natives. It is surrounded by thick and impenetrable rushes, and up to the present no white man has sailed its surface, and none of the natives who have ventured upon its waters in their frail canoes has ever returned. Lieutenant Graetz's own description of his encounter with three tremendous animals on the shores of this mysterious lake, deep in the heart of the Dark Continent, reads more like a chapter from one of Rider Haggard's romances than a story of real life. In his letter, which has just reached home, Lieutenant Graetz says:

"On September 3 the sun rose blood red over the dark chain of the Muchemwa Mountains. We left our tent and stood watching the mist melting from the surface of the Chambesi. At our feet, in a small bay, lay the motor boat, glistening under a covering of dew, slowly evaporating in the sun's rays. At 6.40 the 'black boys' laid their oars in the rowlocks for we had many shallow channels to navigate and were harboring our supply of petrol. Suddenly we on the bank stood still as if petrified. Buffalo! Not more than fifty paces from us, close to the edge of the river bank, stood three mighty animals watching us with wondering eyes. Silence! I laid my cheek to the butt of the Mauser rifle. Bang! The first buffalo threw a somersault, and then dashing up the bank galloped from our sight into the bushes. The other two followed him. Intermittently through the undergrowth we caught sight of their shaggy forms as they followed the course of the stream, but there were only two of them. What had become of the third? Perhaps he still kept company with his fellows, or perhaps he had left them—the surest sign that he was severely wounded.

"One o'clock midday. After six hours fruitless search I decided to have the motor boat brought up to us. In the meantime the cook could light the kitchen fire, and we would have breakfast. I sent some of the 'boys' to continue the search for the buffalo, promising the 'bakshish' to the one who first discovered him, and I and Fiere, my French companion, stretched ourselves out for a short rest. Suddenly we were startled by a shout of 'buffalo! buffalo! buffalo!' James the cook came running to tell us that the 'boys' had found the wounded animal lying in high grass. We sprang to our feet excitedly. So much luck we had not expected.

Charge of the Buffalo

"Suddenly the high grass parted right in front of me, and the animal dashed out making straight for the spot where I stood. I fired and at the same time I think I heard the report of Fiere's rifle. Then I sprang to one side to escape the rush of the maddened animal, caught my foot in the long grass and fell. It was my salvation. If I had remained upright I should have been impaled on the sharp points of the buffalo's wide sweeping horns. Snorting with fury the animal nosed under me as I lay on the ground evidently trying to toss me. I sprang to my feet and clung with all my strength to the horns of the animal, in the vain hope that, severely wounded as he was, he might give way before my own strength, or that Fiere might get in a second shot. It all happened in a few seconds; the buffalo tried to shake me off, and as he flung his huge head from side to side the point of his left horn pierced its way deep into my right cheek. I cried out with pain, and then felt myself suddenly hurled upwards into the air—my consciousness left me.

"I awoke, covered in blood, on the river bank, supported by two loudly howling 'boys' with the motor boat at my feet. 'Where is Fiere?' 'The others are bringing him; he will die soon, too.' 'And the buffalo?' 'Dead!' A thick flood of blood was flowing continually from my mouth and the right side of my face. The 'boys' lifted me into the boat, and with every movement the blood flowed faster. 'Quick! the medicine chest.' Sew, sew, sew. Terrible necessity taught me to sew. A jagged, irregular hole as large as my hand gaped in my right cheek; my under lip hung loosely quivering. Under the horrified gaze of the 'boys' I jabbed the bent needle into my flesh and cobbled the loose rags together.

Horrible Injuries

"The pain was excruciating. Heaven helped me to keep my senses! The lower jaw was broken in two places—near the ear and near the lip—and from this crushed mass a long splinter of bone with three teeth hung loosely by the nerves and flesh of the gums. The whole outer flesh of the lower jaw was scraped loose. Teeth, roots and bones lay white and shimmering through the hole in my cheek. My tongue, pierced by the point of the buffalo's horn was half torn from its

foundations. I spat continuously splinters of bone and tooth.

"In the meantime the tent had been erected and a bed prepared for Fiere, from whom James cut the clothes with a pair of scissors. He had recovered consciousness, and softly, his pale lips formed the words, 'tres maux-vair.' He had been three times pierced and tossed. The left breast muscle hung loose; heart and lungs were untouched. In the left side, between heart and hip was a great tear. This wound was immediately sewed together. Fiere was washed, bandaged and put to bed. He breathed regularly and seemed to sleep. Towards morning a short, troubled sleep gave me temporary relief from my agony. With the grey light of dawn I awoke to my new tortures. Everything was deadly still. I clapped my hands for the 'boy' to open the tent, and crossed over to Fiere's bed. The first light of day fell on a pale, sunken face. It was Death.

Lieutenant Graetz then describes his painful journey on an improvised stretcher to the nearest post of civilization, his meeting with the English physician, Dr. G. F. Randall, who marched day and night to bring him relief, and the operations under difficult circumstances which have left him with an altered face. As soon as he had fully recovered the undaunted young officer continued his journey westward.

THE LAIR OF THE WHITE WORM

Mr. Bram Stoker has a genius for the gruesome, and in the contrivance of nightmare fantasies his imagination knows no limit, says the London Telegraph's book review. Out of what primal depths of history does he call up old, unhappy terrors and make them live again in the sane and peaceable environment of modern England? This White Worm of his story is to the humble, wholesome creature, such as makes the early blackbird's meal on dewy lawns but a vast, appalling, age-old, intolerable monstrosity, lurking in the dark and slimy recesses of a pestiferous pit, and by some awful metabolic mystery it is also the Lady Arabella March. In the same perfectly respectable district of Cheshire the Worm has for neighbors Mr. Edgar Caswall, of Castra Regis, whose family have for generations sold themselves to the devil, and who is more hawk than man; his African servant, Oolanga, a most brutal, ferocious, witch-finding, death-smelling negro; Miss Lilla Watford the hawk's victim, who is more dove than woman; and her sister, Miami, who marries Mr. Adam Salton, the healthy young man, who, with the assistance of his great uncle, Sir Nathaniel de Salis, circumvents the hawk, and destroys that old serpent, the Lady Arabella. Archaeology and legend and pre-historic ontology are called in to give some color of fact to these weird imaginings, but events move as in a dream, a very vivid and exciting dream. Adam Salton sets to work with mongooses, which attack Lady Arabella and Adam, track and track each other through sinister woods in pitchy night, and all three emerge into the secret chamber at Diana's grove, where is the mouth of the pit. The negro wants to marry Lady Arabella, but she plunges with him into the evil mud hole, where he perishes miserably, and then the dream changes. Caswall visits the innocent Lilla and Mimi at their farm, and stares and stares at Lilla until she nearly dies in fascinated horror, but her sister and Adam join their wills in opposition and Caswall, even with the assistance of the green eyes of Arabella, is beaten. Vast swarms of birds, chiefly pigeons, settle in Castra Regis, and Caswall, going mad, sends up a giant, frightful kite, which terrifies the birds and all other animals, and casts a blight of silence on the land. Lady Arabella, for reasons which we forget, hates Mimi, and asks her and her husband and her uncle to tea at Diana's Grove. A cloud of servants gather about them. Danger is imminent. Arabella pours out tea but smoke fills the room, and Mimi rushes to a doorway, becomes involved in a curtain of gauze and all but slips into the pit before Adam and Sir Nathaniel can save her. They return to the drawing room where Lady Arabella sits unmoved, and more tea is brought in. She is charming to Mimi. Suddenly the light begins to grow dim. The three visitors fly to their carriage and drive at top speed to Liverpool, pursued hotly through town and village by the White Worm. They get on board a vessel for Queenstown just in time. A great white whale is reported swimming in the Mersey, but the searchlight is turned on it and it disappears. Edward Caswall stares Lilla Watford to death. Vengeance comes quickly. There is a night of storm and wreckage, plots and counter plots, alarms and excursions. Dynamite is fired in the pit, and piecemeal comes up the Leviathan in a series of explosions, which also destroy Castra Regis, and the story ends fitly with next morning's breakfast. Whether we have stated events accurately and in chronological order we cannot be sure. Nightmares are not easily remembered in detail. Let no one read this book before going to bed, still less look at its illustrations, for Mr. Bram Stoker is a magician, an illusionist, and weaver of fearsome spells.

"John, I'm sorry that Ethel has engaged herself to that young Poreleigh. He isn't half good enough for her."

"My dear, if Eve had had parents they would have been convinced she might have done better."—Life.

AFTER POE

It was down by the dark tarn of Aiden,
At Aiden far under the hill
That this thing occurred to a maiden
Who went by the name of Jill,
By the mystic praenomen of Jill

She was sent up to hill by her mother
Along with a youngster named Jack.
He may have been cousin or brother—
(One guest is as good as another)—
The dead years these details now smother,
And that's a misfortune, alack!

They were sent up the hill to fetch water,
Jack stumbled and dented his crown;
And Jill, with a terrible clatter,
Accompanied the young fellow down,
Came shuddering, thundering down—
Came blithering, slithering down.

It was there by the dark tarn of Aiden,
Of Aiden far under the hill,
That these things occurred to a maiden
Who went by the brief name of Jill,
But the boiled-down and terse designation,
"The mystic praenomen of Jill."
—W. S. Adkins in Puck.

SOME CONDENSED STORIES

A gentleman, now a successful physician in Boston, in his younger days was the telegraph operator in Duxbury, Mass., who worked the land wires. One night, during a lull in business, he fell asleep and the New York operator called until out of patience. Then he sent a message to Boston, requesting the chief operator to tell Duxbury to answer New York. The sleeper, however, was equally deaf to the Boston call. In the cable room, next to the sleeping operator, was the cable man. The room was dark, and he was watching the mirror for the tiny flashes that in those days spelled out the message. To him the Morse alphabet was nothing, and he never heard the ticking of the key. Finally, New York became desperate and called Canso in Nova Scotia and addressed a message to the cable operator at Duxbury. The message read: "Go into the other room and wake up that operator." Canso sent it to Heart's Content in Newfoundland; Heart's Content rushed it across to London, thence to Dover, across the Channel to Calais and to Brest. Brest sent it to Miquelon and Miquelon gave the operator at Duxbury a unique surprise. The sleeper was then aroused, about 11 minutes having been taken by the grand round of the cablegram.

An Oregon miner was driving a tunnel on a ledge back of his cabin, and in cold weather usually left a stick of giant powder on a rock, in a sunny place at the mouth of the tunnel to thaw out. On several occasions when he went to get his powder it had disappeared, and as this caused annoying delays he lay in wait for the thief. Placing a stick in the usual place, he had waited but a short time when he saw a crow swoop down on the explosive, tear away the paper cover and greedily devour the powder. Giant powder is made of nitro-glycerine, sawdust and grease, and a whole stick of it makes a hearty meal for a crow. The miner watched the performance for a time in amazement, which gave place to indignation, and when the bird had about half devoured the stick he arose and shot at it. The crow flew away unharmed with a defiant "caw" and perched in a tree. The next time he took more careful aim and hit the crow. Immediately following the report of the gun was another and louder report and the air was filled with feathers and bits of crow. The shock of the bullet passing through the bird's body had exploded the powder it had devoured.

"I was once called to attend a horse which was suffering from toothache," said a Philadelphia dentist. "The animal was in great pain, and when I examined his mouth he appeared to realize that it was my purpose to relieve him, and he submitted to my handling with calmness that was almost human. I discovered a cavity in one of the back teeth, which was also badly ulcerated at the root. I temporarily relieved the pain and next morning I visited him again. He gave evidence of pleasure at my approach, and I concluded that I would attempt to fill the tooth instead of removing it. This I did, cutting away the diseased portion and putting in a filling of cement, and during the entire operation the horse flinched no more than a man would under the circumstances."

HUMOR IN STONE

A discovery of some antiquarian interest has been made in Sherborne Abbey. On one of the capitals in the choir the Abbey verger came across a curious bit of carving in stone representing apparently two boys of Sherborne Benedictine School engaged in a tug-of-war. This is seemingly the only bit of grotesque carving on the stone work in the whole of Bishop Bradford's contribution towards the historic abey, though sculptured rebuses are numerous in the nave. Abbot Peter Ramsam is memorialized by the words "Peter" and "Sam" on a scroll with a figure of a ram betwixt them. A cross and a basket containing four loaves of bread indicates Abbot Bradford—"bread-foured." The name of Bishop Ouldum, of Exeter, is suggested by an owl and the letter "D," and Bishop Langton by a cockerel with its head and neck through the bungle of a tun. The recently found bit of carving is perhaps the work of the abbot who was responsible for the "miserere" seats, for here appear similar figures in the same style of dress. All the rest of the carving in the choir is foliage work.

Bible Sale at Sotheby's

When Mr. Quaritch was a boy at a preparatory school the news arrived that his father had not only given £3,000 for a Mazarine Bible, but had been gaoled up to £4,950 for a Fust and Schoiffer Psalterium. This news referred to the Syon Park sale of Sir John Thorold's library in December, 1884. Recently the representative of the London Telegraph took Mr. Quaritch's old master to watch his former pupil's triumph at Sotheby's. "He was always a reliable boy. I could trust him to do anything," was the old pedagogue's comment. "He always longed to go into the army, but his father said, 'My business!' He apparently gets as much fighting as he wants now," mused the worthy man. "I think however he would have done very well at sea." (The master's brother is a well known admiral.) "When I wrote to his father about the sale," he went on, "the old man replied, 'Unscrupulous dealers bid me up, but I hope to be rich enough to stand any loss.' He was especially referring then to the £4,950 Psalterium (in which the Athanasian Creed was first printed), and as a matter of fact it was left for the younger Quaritch to sell to Mr. Pierpont Morgan seventeen years afterwards. In the Sir Mark Masterman Sykes sale, 1824, the great dealer of the day, Thorpe, had given the (then) large sum of 1300s for the relic.

As it fell out it was another relic from this Sykes sale which drew the world to Sotheby's. Everybody has heard of the Mazarine Bible, so called from the discovery of the first copy in the Cardinal's library by the bibliographer DeBure. It was then recognized as the earliest book of importance executed by the inventor of printing with metal types—Gutenberg, of Mentz. The subsequent finding of another copy in the National Library at Paris, bearing a manuscript inscription approximately fixed the date of printing, 1453-5. Very few of this first issue are extant, but as far back as the Sykes sale, the copy sold yesterday was established as one of the Simon Pure. Most of the copies known (rather over a score) belong to the second issue—also without a printed date—when Gutenberg had taken Fust into partnership, the man who afterwards robbed poor Gutenberg of his it was one of these which after bringing £4,000 in the Ashburnham sale, 1897, reached \$50,000 in the Hoe sale, New York, early this year. It must be borne in mind that the Mazarine Bible is in two volumes (a first volume realized £2,050 in the Amherst of Hackney sale), and that it is printed in double columns of forty-two lines, in imitation of the large letters employed by the scribes in church missals. Mazarine Bibles, either on vellum or paper, are to be found in the British Museum (one of each), Vienna, Munich, Frankfurt and Leipzig, and others are in the Bodleian, the Rylands Library, Manchester, and at Chatsworth.

Printing's Sudden Triumph

As before stated, the Huth paper copy—indisputably of the earliest issue—was in the Sykes sale, 1824, when Mivington bought it for Mr. Henry Perkins at 1000s. At the Perkins sale, 1873, Quaritch Primus obtained it for Mr. Huth for £2,600. When the sapient Rev. H. J. Todd, one of the greatest "black-letter dogs" who ever lived, catalogued the Sykes books he wrote, "In contemplating this Bible the mind is lost in astonishment that the inventors of printing should, by a single effort, have exhibited the perfection of their art. The firmness of the paper, the brightness of the ink, the exact uniformity of the impression, have never been surpassed. Trithemius says in his chronicle that he was told by Peter Schoiffer (the partner and son-in-law of Fust) that the expenses incurred in the printing were so enormous that 4,000 florins were expended before twelve sheets had been printed." Then, in capital letters, he added:

"I Never Saw a Copy Finer Than This"

Half a century later Quaritch I. took up the parable, and wrote on the cover, "This is the finest copy I ever beheld or anybody else."

It was fitting then that Quaritch II. should recapture the relic yesterday, even if the holding be only a short time. When the Bible was at length reached, and Mr. Tom Hodge had called for an opening bid, Mr. Quaritch, after some deliberation said £2,000. "Suitable and not extravagant," was the auctioneer's comment. £3,000 came from Mr. Maggs of the Strand, but at £5,250 he was dumb. Then Mr. Sabin took up the fight, and he, too, found his end at Mr. Quaritch's challenge of £5,800—the greatest price for a book paid in a British auction room.

Auctioneer's Feet

We have had something to say about the two Quaritches. It is interesting to add that Mr. Tom Hodge was able yesterday to equal his father's record as an auctioneer in the sale of Mazarine Bibles. Hodge Primus sold Lord Crawford's two volumes in 1887, the Hopetoun pair in 1889, the Ashburnham second paper volume and a pair about twenty-five years ago. Hodge Secundus has sold the Mukellar pair, 1898, the Ashburnham vellum pair (subsequently sold in the Hoe sale), the Amherst first volume, and the Huth volumes. It should be remembered, however, as we pointed out in the preliminary notice of the sale, that Mr. Tom Hodge discovered the Hopetoun Mazarine Bible in a forgotten cupboard at Queensbury. If the Americans really grasped the fact that this Huth paper copy is rarer than the vellum example sold in the Hoe sale, his Mazarine would have cost Mr. Quaritch

more. As it happened, his opening bid of £2,000 shook out the frugal Continental buyers completely, else there would have been a very noisy Babel up to about £1,900. For which relief much thanks.

It was a day of Bibles. For a copy of the first edition on vellum of the Bible with a date, 1462, costing Mr. Huth £660 in 1864, Mr. Quaritch followed his other success by paying £3,050; immediately afterwards giving £1,900 for a paper copy of the same, which was bought for £275 in 1863. Before this trio came a Flemish fifteenth century Biblia Pauperum, costing £275 in 1868, which reached £600 (Quaritch), the same giving £520 for the first edition of the Bible in German, circa 1466. The first book printed in France, the Lyons Old Testament of Berthelemi Buyer, 1476, was one of the fifty Huth books claimed by the British Museum. Such were the dominant features of a day's sale bringing over £17,000, of which amount, three Bibles provided £10,750. Dame Juliana Berners' "Rock of St. Albans" proved to have two extra leaves in facsimile, and therefore brought only £190 (Leighton), but a Dutch 1651 map and engravings of Virginia, costing 15gs. in 1861, rose to £360 (Quaritch).

But all these wonderful advances in the Huth sale seem to pall before a Bacon record. As we write, an old catalogue dated Dec. 5, 1774, lies before us of the books belonging to William Fletewode, Recorder of London. On Friday last Mr. Quaritch, it will be recalled, gave £1,950 for a 1597 first edition of Bacon's "Essays." In that memorable sale of 1774 there were two copies, and, ye gods! they brought 6d between them.

"Well, Mr. Quaritch, how do you feel?" asked our representative after the sale. "I don't know," the great dealer answered, "but I felt rather nervous when I spotted my old schoolmaster with you!"

RAINBOW-HUED FISH

The hall of the Grand Palais that is taken up during the Salon with the most massive groups of sculpture is now peopled with the denizens of seas, lakes and rivers, says the Paris correspondent of the London Standard. The public who usually consider fish critically on their pates, fried, stewed, or served up with some cunning sauce, are now flocking to look at them swimming in their native element. And the fish in turn look back at men whom they never see at other times with eyes that possibly hide a world of curiosity and regret behind their impassive glance. With their noses against the windows of their narrow prisons they stare with varied expression at the crowd that is gathered round. The trout the roach and smaller fry are lively and gay, but the pike lie sulkily glaring out from their lairs with wicked protruding snouts like miniature sharks. A little gold fish swims uneasily near the surface in their tank. He has probably been put there to feed the pike, and he knows it, and is in a hurry of fear.

The water is aerated with pipes that perpetually furnish showers of air bubbles, and all the little fish frolic gratefully round these, whilst the bigger ones lazily lie conveniently near to enjoy the benefit at their ease. The common fish of the river and sea have their own limited circle of admirers, but the greater interest centres round the strangers from tropical climes, whose tanks are warmed by petroleum stoves and whose water temperature is carefully regulated by thermometers. Gorgeous in color and of weird shapes are many of these exotic fry that have been brought with great trouble and expense from the far Indies, Africa and Japan. Here are the fighting fish of Tokio, gay-painted little Samurais, with long filamentary whiskers and iridescent fins that bristle with rage when challenged by rivals. From the great lakes of Central Africa and the mighty rivers of North and South America these unwilling tourists have been netted and enticed to exhibit their unknown shapes to a Parisian Sunday collection of sightseers. They seem comfortable enough, although the water of the Seine must taste different from that of the Zambesi or Amazon.

There is an excellent show too of fishing implements of every sort from the most minute trout flies up to deep sea trawling nets. English products are conspicuous, and it is strange that in a country like France, where anglers are legion and practically all water is free, the rods, hooks and lines that are most in repute all come across the channel. The more modest fisherman it is true sticks to his cheap rod, and ties his own hooks on French prepared gut or horse hair, but all who can afford it pride themselves on using an English line and if possible rod, the very word serving as a hall mark for soundness and reliability in a way that is extremely flattering to British pride.

Weather Man: "It's going to be awfully foggy tonight."

Astronomer: "Then I'll rush out another announcement of another brilliant meteoric shower."

Friend (consoling): "So you've lost yer job, eh? Well, don't worry about it; I reckon you was only wastin' yer time in a place like that."

Young Bill (sady): "Yes; that's what the boss told me when 'e sacked me."

WIN FOR BAYLEY IN THIRD ROUND

Victoria Boxer Altogether Too Strong for Former Champion Lauder—Bout is Exceedingly Fast

EDMONTON, Alta., Jan. 3.—It took only three slashing rounds of a scheduled 15-round bout for Bayley, the Victoria boxer, to beat Lauder, who until last night had the lightweight championship of Western Canada.

Longshot Plays Out. EDINBURGH, Jan. 3.—Kolehmainen, a native of Finland, won the professional Marathon foot race of 26 miles 385 yards and the championship of the world at the Powley Hall athletic grounds today.

Not Going Next Year. BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Tennis players here commenting on the defeat of the American team in New Zealand, express the opinion that another similar expedition to the Antipodes hardly will be attempted for at least two years.

GOULDING WILL RETIRE AFTER OLYMPIAD MEET

JOHNSON TO MEET McVEY AND FLYNN

COMPENSATION FOR JAPANESE SEALERS

The Official Gazette promulgated yesterday an Imperial Rescript prohibiting pelagic sealing. It consists of three articles and an appendix. In the opening article, it is promulgated that the hunting and slaughter of the fur animals in the Bering Straits, Okhotsk, Kamohatka, and Japan Seas, north of 30deg. is prohibited; the second clause provides maximum imprisonment of one year or maximum fine of 200 yen shall be imposed upon any person or persons who violate the preceding clause or who make use of or permit others to make use of land, houses, vessels or others for the purpose of the hunting; while the last article warns that anyone who refuses to comply with, or who interferes with, or makes untruthful statements to the authorities in reference to sealing shall be fined to the maximum extent of fifty yen.

REFUSED DUTY AT PUMPS DURING STORM

Mate of Barkentine Koko Head Forces Rebellious Seamen to Save Themselves by Threatening to Shoot

EVERETT, Jan. 3.—The barkentine Koko Head was the scene of a mutiny when bound for this port from the Hawaiian Islands, according to the story of First Mate W. J. C. Ewing, of the vessel. The mate says that the pumps during a storm when the hold was full of water and the ship in danger of sinking, Captain Larson ordered the crew to the pumps. The men refused until the mate went below with a revolver and threatened to kill any man who would not go on deck.

TWO STEAMERS FOR INLAND NAVIGATION CO.

Seattle Concerns Has Plans for Two Steel Vessels with Projected Speed of 22 Knots an Hour

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According to advices brought by the Steamer Orteric a bill has been introduced at the session of the Diet for the compensation of the pelagic sealers of Japan.

THREE LEAGUES IN CLASS A A

Action on That Line Promised by National Baseball Commission—Growth of Baseball Business Shown

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—A special classification of baseball leagues to be known as class A A, which is to include the Pacific Coast league, the American association and the Eastern league, will be granted here by the National Baseball commission, which went into session today.

ORTERIC IN FROM FAR EAST

Weir Liner Reached the Outer Wharf Yesterday Morning—Encountered Heavy Weather on Way from Japan

YEAR'S FIRST BIG TRANSACTION

Northwest Corner of Douglas and Fort Streets Sold for \$240,000—G. C. Securities Co. the Purchasers

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RUGBY GAMES NOT PROFITABLE

Both Vancouver and Local Clubs Go Behind Guarantee—Mainlanders Suffer to Extent of \$650

The Rugby football games held in this province during Christmas week were not a success from a financial standpoint by any means.

STILL HOLDING BACK

Aspirants for Aldermanic Honors Shy About Announcing Themselves as Candidates

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"FRUIT-A-TIVES" WILL ALWAYS CURE THIS TROUBLE

McMillan's Corner, Ont. "Your remedy Fruit-a-tives is a perfect panacea for Rheumatism. For years I suffered distressing pains from Sciatic Rheumatism, being laid up several times a year, and not being able to work at anything. I went to different doctors who told me there was no use doing anything; it would pass away.

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TROOPS MUTINY AT LANCHOW

Another section of Chinese Imperial Army Anxious to See Establishment of Republican Government

PEKING, Jan. 2.—Several hundred soldiers guarding the Lanchow arsenal mutinied today. They are part of the imperial government troops, among whom there has been a movement for some time past in favor of a republic.

Renewal of Hostilities. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—State department advices make it appear that the revolutionists were responsible for the renewal of hostilities at Han Yang.

Through naval sources, it was learned that the imperial troops at that point were trying to withdraw peacefully when they were attacked by the revolutionary forces. It is presumed that the foreign representatives of the powers at Peking and at Shanghai, acting under their original instructions, will bring pressure to bear upon the controlling spirits to quell the disturbance at Han Yang, which threatens the important city of Hankow and will endeavor to have the peace negotiations resumed.

May Try English. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—Now that they see the way clear to a realization of their long cherished ambition for the establishment of a republican form of government in China, leaders of the revolutionary movement in this country are discussing plans for the unification of the Chinese people through the medium of a common language. It is the intention of the leaders of this movement to make English the language of general use in China, but before this hope can be realized there is much educational work to be done. In converting the more than 100 different dialects into an understandable language for the whole people of China.

Ng Pon Chew, editor of a Chinese paper in this city, and one of the most highly educated Chinese, spoke of the revolutionary leaders today as follows: "The progress of China long has been halted by the inability to convey to the people as a whole any advanced thought through the medium of a single language. The Chinese language in its pure form, is cumbersome."

Imperialists Show Fight. PEKING, Jan. 2.—The Express Dwyer, who is desirous of carrying out a campaign against the revolutionists, today advanced about \$2,000,000 to Premier Yuan Shi Kai for that purpose.

There are many indications that the northern troops are anxious to resume hostilities. The imperialists are endeavoring to delay matters, hoping that time will favor them; the rebels seem desirous of forcing the issue, but neither side is willing to terminate negotiations. The armistice was extended ten days from December 20, pending negotiations.

President Takes Office. NANKING, Jan. 2.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen took the oath of office today as provisional president of the republic of China and was formally invested with the powers of chief executive.

The ceremony was simple, but dignified. It was attended by all the prominent men of the revolutionary party. Dr. Sun, who is well known in America and Europe, after his arrival in Shanghai, some days ago, was elected president by the national assembly of reformers representing the provinces of China proper, then in session here, by an almost unanimous vote. His proposed cabinet comprises Dr. Wu Ting Fang, General Huang Shang and Li Yuen Heng, all of whom are in the front rank of the reform movement.

Revolutionary bands have penetrated the provinces of Shan Tung and Shan Si.—Mutineers again are hereby on the

HERRING SHIPPINGS WILL BE SMALL

Steamship Men Awaiting Development of the Pack at Nanaimo—Amount Offered for the Orient Not Large

Steamship men in the Oriental trade are waiting patiently for the development of the Nanaimo herring pack. Last year the herring industry at Nanaimo was a failure, and this year there has been nothing to indicate that the catch will be any better. Ordinarily the Nanaimo salt herring brought to the Oriental liners about 20,000 tons of freight for the season. Last year there was hardly 5000 tons, and this season, although there should have been good fishing a month ago, the catch had been practically nil.

The herring which have been shipped so far have been from Cowichan Bay, just below Nanaimo, and from Nanoose Bay, above Nanaimo. In former seasons the advent of the herring at Cowichan Bay has usually been the forerunner of the appearance of the shoals at Nanaimo, but this has not been the experience this season, although the herring have been caught in good quantities at Nanoose, farther along.

Shipments of herring have also been received for transfer to the Oriental freighters from Pender Bay, and the saltery in the Alberni Canal has already taken a lot of herring and will ship about 2000 tons for the season. The fish are reported to be running well on the West Coast.

The falling off of the herring tonnage, however, has been more than made up for by the large quantities of cotton which the steamship lines have been called on to transport to Japan, and there has also been an active movement in flour this winter, a commodity that a year ago had little call from the Orient. In connection with the flour

movement, which was so active a few weeks ago, it is stated that the demand on their side has fallen off, the merchants in the interior fearing to carry large stocks on hand owing to the danger of having it confiscated by either the imperial or the revolutionary forces.

PRINCESS ADELAIDE TO INSTAL OIL BURNERS

Will Leave for Seattle Today to be Converted for Use of Liquid Fuel—Princess Royal Takes Run

The steamer Princess Adelaide was withdrawn from service on arrival from Vancouver yesterday, and the steamer Princess Royal took her place last night on the Victoria-Vancouver route. The Princess Adelaide will leave today for Seattle to have oil burners installed. Arrangements have been made with the Moran company to do the work in eight days. The steamer Princess Alice is being made ready for service. This vessel came out from Newcastle with coal fuel and the oil-burning apparatus is now being made ready for use. It is expected that the Princess Adelaide will be ready to resume service about two weeks hence.

Buffeted by Storms. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—Reporting an extremely rough passage from China ports during which a typhoon was encountered, the Norwegian steamship Jason, Captain Nilsen, yesterday arrived here. For nine days the Jason struggled with storms, during which time four sails were injured. Billows forty feet high swept the decks of the vessel and damaged the upper works.

RECEPTIONS HELD ON HOLIDAY

Lieut.-Governor Paterson, Premier McBride and Mayor Morley Received Many Callers on New Year's Day

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor held his usual New Year's day reception on Monday afternoon at Government House, when a very large number of men paid their respects to the representative of His Majesty in British Columbia. His Honor received from 3 to 5 p. m., the rooms being beautifully decorated with flowers.

Hon. Richard McBride and Mrs. McBride, following their usual custom, entertained a number of friends in the afternoon at an informal "at home," a large number of people dropping in at their residence on Gorge road to wish the happiest New Year greetings to Victoria's most popular citizen and his wife.

His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Morley received a large number of callers New Year's afternoon at their residence at Smith's Hill. Mrs. Morley was assisted in dispensing hospitality by her sister, Miss Goodall, and the callers were entertained most genially, both by the chief magistrate and by Mrs. Morley.

SHIPWRECKED CREW ON PRINCE RUPERT

Forty Survivors of the Lost Fishing Steamer Grant Among Passengers of G.T.P. Liner—Lost Belongings

Forty survivors of the wrecked fishing steamer Grant, which drove ashore at Banks Island last week and foundered, were on board the G. T. P. liner Prince Rupert, Capt. Johnson, from Prince Rupert. The fishermen left practically all their possessions to sink with the steamer, and escaped in the motor launch which was towed by the protection cruiser Falcon. Capt. Crockett and Mate Hansen stood by the wreck until all the crew were in the boats.

The little vessel was southbound from the halibut banks in a terrible southeast gale at the time of the disaster. She had been battling with crushing seas and shrieking winds for several hours before power was rendered futile by the final triumph of the gale.

Hardy seamen all, the members of the crew said that they had never experienced such a hopeless combination of wind and sea. Warnings reached the little craft as she sailed southward past Prince Rupert.

The seas thundered upon her, raking her short decks and leaving her trembling in the trough of the waves, while she was shot upward to the top of huge billows for another attack. She started an anchorage in Hecate strait, but the anchor held. Further inshore towards Banks Island the anchor chocked proved good, and preparations were made to live out the gale. During the night the wind suddenly changed, and the vessel began swiftly to bear toward White rocks.

With increasing violence the gale forced the anchor loose, and dragging it with her, the vessel struck White rocks with a terrific impact that was quickly followed by the inrush of waters, while her propeller revolved in vain.

The small boats were quickly lowered, and despite the grave danger the men entered them in good order. Capt. E. E. Crockett and Mate Hansen standing by until all were safe aboard.

PAPER QUESTION GOES TO COURTS

International Difficulty Caused by Operative Section of Reciprocity Agreement Passed on by Government

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The international tariff controversy over the question of admitting wood pulp and paper into the United States free of duty from all countries has been treated with this nation guaranteeing "most favored treatment," was passed on to the courts today by the administration. The procedure will be expedited, and it is expected that the matter will soon reach the United States Court of Customs appeals.

The dispute revolves about section two of the late Canadian reciprocity agreement, the only operative part of the proposed project which grants free entry to Canadian wood pulp, print paper and paper board made from wood cut on "unrestricted lands," or lands where no limitations are imposed upon the exportation of the wood or its products.

Importers of these commodities from Russia, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Austria-Hungary and Finland, have claimed free entry under "most favored nation" treatment. Most of these countries have also taken up the question diplomatically.

Pending a settlement, the treasury department assessed the duty on the importations and held the protests of the importers in abeyance. In order to get the question before the courts, the department today decided formally to deny the right of free entry to any importations except those from Canada. The importers can appeal to the board of general appraisers at New York and from there the question can be carried on to the Customs Court.

ITALIAN EXPERT OFFERS NOVELTY IN WARSHIPS

Single Turret on Redoubt Amidships with Complement All-Round Fire Is One of the Features of Design

A novelty in battleships and armament is advocated for the Italian navy by a naval writer in Italy. He considers the Dreadnought type too large, and the ship which he projects is of 8200 tons only. Its length is 353 feet, its beam 55 1/2 feet, its designed draught 25 1/4 feet. The horsepower is 12,500, supplied by heavy oil engines, consisting of six groups of four twelve cylinders each in V type formation, each group having its own propeller. The estimated speed is 22 knots.

The armament of this vessel is perhaps the most extraordinary thing about it. On a redoubt amidships rising from the 14 in. belt, there is mounted a single turret, carrying three 14-inch guns and having a complete all-round fire. On top of this turret, superposed, as in the American Keary type, is a small turret carrying a couple of 7.5-inch guns. On top again is a conning tower, surmounted by an American basket-work mast! The redoubt under the main turret is to carry eight 4-inch anti-torpedo-boat guns.

Italy being the country from which nearly all novelties in battleship construction have come, from the days of the Duilio and Dandolo to the Dreadnought and triple turrets, naval experts say it is unwise to scoff too much at the idea, the more so as oil engines of the comparatively modest horse-power required are within the zone of possibilities; while in these days, when the Italian navy is being re-equipped, it is not surprising that the ship which is hit first will never get in an effective reply, the advisability of small vessels takes on an importance which did not obtain a few years ago.

QUADRA TAKES MACHINERY FOR DIAPHONE

Government Steamer Left Yesterday Morning—Wireless Apparatus Being Placed on the Newington

The steamer Quadra of the marine and fisheries department, left yesterday morning in command of Captain J. D. McPherson with machinery for the diaphone being established at Active pass. Captain McPherson, who has just taken command of the Quadra, was formerly in charge of the C. P. R. steamer Otter. He is a shipmaster of long experience, having held command of five of the steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation company.

Wireless apparatus is now being installed on the steamer Newington of the marine department. The Newington and the Leebrook will leave in a few days for the west coast. The government is dispatching material for the construction of shelter huts to the westward of Cape Cook on Vancouver Island, where shipwrecked mariners will find refuge. In each of three huts there are small stores, a supply of bottled provisions will be placed, and notices, printed in three languages, will give information to those who reach the huts where succor can be most readily obtained.

Efforts to End Strike

MANCHESTER, Eng., Jan. 2.—Both the cotton spinners' federation and the operatives in the cotton trade today agreed to meet Sir George Askwith at the board of trade here today. There is great hope that Sir George's strike settling abilities will bring about a settlement of the difficulties.

Dies as Result of Operation

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 2.—A coroner's jury inquiring into the death of Mrs. Augusta Boon of Kitimat, found that it resulted from poison from an operation performed by Kastrina Marston, 1707 Bellevue place, Seattle, in December. The Vancouver police have

JOHNSON AND FLYNN TALKING OF FIGHT

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—It appeared today that there might be delay in signing the formal articles of agreement for a fight between Jack Johnson the world's heavyweight champion, and Jim Flynn, who aspires to that title.

Both Johnson and Jim Curtis, who is representing Flynn, stated that the terms, a \$20,000 purse and a third interest in the moving picture contract, were practically agreeable. No time has as yet been decided upon for the contest.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 2.—Metropolis, Nev., six hours' ride by railroad from Salt Lake, and near the Nevada-Utah line, was the first town to make a bid for the proposed battle between Jim Flynn and Jack Johnson for the heavyweight championship.

Wells for America. LONDON, Jan. 2.—Bombardier Wells, holder of the British heavyweight title here, will sail for the United States in January.

Canadians Win. SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 2.—Batting hard for every advantageous position and making each stroke count for its full worth, with luck against them at the last moment of play, the Coronado four, led by Lord Tweedmouth, lost the opening polo game of the season to the invading Calgary, Canada, team by a score of 1-2 to 5-1-2. Coronado's penalty, four fouls and safeties, lost its players the contest.

The game, eight periods, was played on the field of the Coronado Country club and was attended by the biggest crowd that ever turned out here for a polo game.

The line-up was as follows: Coronado—Juan Fuentes No. 1; Viscount Gower, No. 2; J. H. Hobbs, No. 3; Lord Tweedmouth, No. 4. Canada—J. Noton, No. 1; A. Hone, No. 2; K. G. Snowden, No. 3; Major C. G. Ross, No. 4.

COMMISSION ON WATERWAYS

Canadian Members Prepare for Convening of International Body in Washington on January 10.

MONTREAL, Jan. 2.—An informal meeting of the newly appointed Canadian section of the international joint waterways commission was held in the city today preparatory to the convening of the body in Washington on January 10. The Canadian members of the commission are Messrs. T. Chase Casgrain, K. C., of this city; C. A. McGrath, of Medicine Hat; and H. A. Powell, of St. John, N. B. The commission has been formed under the terms of the Great treaty concluded between Great Britain and the United States two years ago.

The scope of the commission powers, are very wide in character, but the energies of the members will probably for some time be directed towards the settlement of all outstanding differences between Canada and the United States respecting boundary waters and their potentialities. The meeting today was private, and no announcement was made.

OTTAWA, Jan. 2.—The Canadian section of the waterways commission at a meeting tonight virtually decided to appoint Lawrence Burpee, librarian of the Carnegie Library at Ottawa, as secretary. The Canadian section of the international waterways commission, had a lengthy conference tonight with Premier Borden in Ottawa.

Has Anyone Seen Him?—Exhaustive inquiries have up to the present failed to locate the whereabouts of Andrew C. Harrison of Seattle, who has been missing from his home since Monday, December 11th. Mr. Harrison served through the Philippine war. He is described by his relatives as being 38 years old, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches in height, and weighs 120 pounds. When last seen he was dressed in a brown overcoat, with brown fuzzy hat. In the lapel of his coat was a blue lodge button. As he has been seriously ill with an internal trouble, fears are entertained for his safety, and any information will be most gratefully received by M. V. Kellogg, 1250 First avenue south, Seattle.

Murder at Queen Charlottes—News was brought by the steamer Prince Rupert of the murder of Japanese girl, Kayo Katsura, on December 26 by Ah Gong, a Chinese, at Queen Charlotte City. The murderer suicided. Gong was an admirer of the Japanese girl, and when Christmas time came the Chinaman gathered his savings and bought a Christmas present for the girl. She would not accept his present, and told him she did not love him. He was again, at the same time informing him that her affection was for another. The Chinaman then fired two bullets into the girl's body and then turned the revolver on himself, firing a bullet through his head.

Beaver are exceedingly plentiful in the vicinity of Port Kells and their dams are declared a nuisance. A she bear and two well grown cubs were shot in Burnaby between the tramline and the Vancouver road last week. Lytton now boasts a new and thoroughly first class hotel, the rejuvenated Globe.

Headquarters of the Northern Construction Co. have been removed from Winnipeg to Vancouver. Cranbrook school trustees are asking for the present to the ratepayers of a bylaw for the establishment of a manual training school.

Hazelton Board of Trade desires that but one "Hazelton" be recognized by the railway company. The next annual convention of the Pacific Coast Teachers' Institute will be held in New Westminster early in January.

TO DEVELOP FISHERIES

Manager of B. C. Fisheries, Limited, Expected Shortly from Grimsby—Will Take Over Local Business

Mr. Wilfred Vere Doughty, of Grimsby, who is to manage the British Columbia Fisheries, Ltd., the corporation recently formed with a capital of \$1,250,000 to develop the deep sea and coastal fisheries of northern B.C. on a large scale, is expected to arrive here shortly. The new company will take over the cannery, saltery and oil works, of Messrs. Simon Leiser & Co. at Clew, Cumshewa Inlet, and will make considerable extensions to the plant. The B. C. Fisheries has also entered into an agreement with the Marvis company whereby the patent rights of the manufacture of flaked fish by the company's process is secured for Canada and the United States, and the B. C. Fisheries will export considerable fish prepared in this manner.

The prospectus of the B. C. Fisheries, which is published by British newspapers, says: "The Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways have shown their interest and confidence in the company, by consenting to provide for the company, at cost, the freehold of a large part of Porpoise Island, which practically adjoins the mainland, with ample water frontage, and to put in all the railway tracks that may be needed. Porpoise Island occupies a unique position in the vicinity of Prince Rupert, and should become the chief fishing port of the Pacific."

The fishing stations now being acquired include a Salmon Cannery and Saltery at Skidegate, Graham Island, with plant for the manufacture of fish-oil; an oil works at Cumshewa Inlet, and freehold sites at the mouth of Skidegate Inlet, with extensive waterfront-ages.

This company has secured the sole rights for Canada and the United States for the manufacture and sale of "Marvis," a fish food product in the form of dried fish flakes, which as the result of extensive and costly experiments has recently been perfected, and in which the full flavor and nutritive value of the finest fresh fish is preserved just as Bovril and other meat extracts retain the nutritive qualities of meat.

The purchase price payable to the Queen Charlotte Islands General Development Company, Limited, whose registered offices are 1112 B. angle street, Victoria, B. C., (the vendors to and promoters of this company), for the fishing rights, Marvis rights, and freehold properties enumerated, is \$115,000 payable as to \$90,000, in fully-paid deferred shares in this company, and as to \$25,000 in cash, out of which they will pay the whole of the preliminary expenses incidental to the formation of this company, including underwriting commission.

BULLET ENDS PIONEER'S LIFE

Vital Lefort, Old Time Resident and Explorer of Province, Takes Own Life at Caddboro Bay

An old-time resident of the province—one who had more than the usual experience of delineating the boundaries of the electoral districts of the province for the past few years—Vital Lefort, for many years a well known character of the province, ended his life early on Sunday morning by shooting himself through the temple with a Winchester revolver. When discovered, the bed clothes of the bed upon which he was resting had become ignited from the shot from the revolver. Indeed, it was the appearance of serious injury inflicted through the fire which first directed the attention of Mr. Hobbes, with whom Lefort lived, to the possibility of suicide.

For the past three months Mr. Lefort had been living at Mr. Hobbes' place at Caddboro Bay. On Saturday morning his fellow workman, Mr. Isaac Clayton, arose from his bunk and left the place preparatory to making a fire. When he came back the place in which they roomed was ablaze. Mr. Clayton endeavored to get the deceased outside, but without result. Later, when the people of the ranch were notified the body was recovered, but not until circumstances pointing to suicide were noted. The wound in the temple, coupled with the presence of the loaded revolver lying beneath the body, showed how death had been caused. The inquest held yesterday afternoon resulted in a verdict of suicide.

The late Mr. Lefort had for many years been a prospector and explorer in the interior of the province. He had discovered the Omineca country and had fully explored the Cariboo country and nearby sections. In fact, the Vital creek, in the Cariboo country was named after him. For years he was engaged upon the boundary work in the delineation of the international boundary between the United States and Mexico and before that was one of the crew fixing the boundary between the United States and Canada. Nearly eighty years of age, the late Mr. Lefort was of remarkable vitality and spirits and his knowledge of the country was second to none.

Hazelton Board of Trade desires that but one "Hazelton" be recognized by the railway company. The next annual convention of the Pacific Coast Teachers' Institute will be held in New Westminster early in January.

Copas & Young WINE MERCHANTS

- King George IV. Scotch, per bottle \$1.25
- Clan McKenzie Scotch, per bottle \$1.25
- Old Banff, 10 years old \$1.25
- Old Orkney, per bottle \$1.25
- Black and White, per bottle \$1.25
- Mitchell's Scotch, imperial pint 65c
- Jamieson's XXX. Irish, per bottle \$1.25
- Burke's XXX. Irish, per imperial quart \$1.25
- Mitchell's Irish, per imperial quart \$1.25
- Mitchell's Irish, imperial pint 65c
- John De Kuyper Gin, per bottle 35c, 75c and \$1.10
- Nolet's Key Brand, per bottle \$1.00
- Fine Old Jamaica Rum, per imperial quart \$1.25
- Fine Old Jamaica Rum, per bottle \$1.00
- Fine Old Jamaica Rum, half pint 50c
- Robertson Bros.' Port, per bottle \$1.25
- Graham's Oporto Port, per bottle \$1.00
- Warre's Convido, per bottle \$1.50
- Croft's Imperial Port, per bottle \$2.00
- California Port, per bottle 50c
- Native Port, per bottle 35c
- Pabst Extract, per bottle 35c
- Ginger Wine, per bottle 75c

COPAS & YOUNG

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EXTRACT OF WILD FLOWERS OF KENMOOR
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- MANILA DRIPS, tin 75c, 40c or 25c
 - KITCHEN MOLASSES, tin 65c, 35c or 20c
 - MAPLE IMPERIAL, tin \$1.25, 75c or 40c
 - CROWN SYRUP, tin 20c
 - LILY WHITE CORN SYRUP, tin 25c
 - LYSLE SYRUP, 2-lb. tin 20c
 - AVONDALE MOLASSES, tin 20c
 - TEA GARDEN DRIPS, tin \$1.10, 75c or 35c
 - SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, 5-lb. tin 40c
 - PURE MAPLE SYRUP, bottle 60c
 - MAPLE FLAVOR, tin 45c or 25c
 - SYRUP, our own bottling, per quart 25c
 - 5-GALLON JACKET'S HONEY DRIPS... \$2.75

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

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Much has route to Siberia, across the world of Russia, across now being settlers, are great natural wherewithal of great natural Yenisei water most inaccessible. It has been barkentine N. renown, to p can be done. L entire Webst record on land vice in Egypt navigator in having been world—the N cargo, mostly pool in the North Cape strewn waters into the Yenni cargo into riv in August in Varied by voyage was, t ment that bef hands of the fiercer who had tion, indeed v aged by the Vice-Governor his military s the heads of t stand.

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By Sea to Siberia

Much has been written about the sea route to Siberia and its practicability for profitable commerce between the Western business world of Europe and the vast plains of Russia, across the borders of Asia, which are now being developed. Their wants, like their settlers, are growing rapidly; and there is the wherewithal of exchange, for the country has great natural wealth, the upper reaches of the Yenisei watering some of the richest and most inaccessible wheat lands of the world.

It has been left for the English steam barkentine Nimrod, of Antarctic exploration renown, to prove by doing it that the thing can be done. Under command of Capt. G. Valentine Webster—a young officer of brilliant record on land and sea, decorated for war service in Egypt and South Africa, a pioneer navigator in out of the way waters, besides having been twenty-eight times around the world—the Nimrod with an experimental cargo, mostly salt, tea and rice, left Liverpool in the beginning of July, passed the North Cape and steamed east through ice strewn waters into the Kara Sea and thence into the Yenisei where she transhipped her cargo into river steamers which distributed it in August in the markets of Central Siberia.

Varied by remarkable incidents as the voyage was, the real surprise lies in the treatment that befell Capt. Webster himself at the hands of the Russian officials. Toward an officer who had contravened no kind of regulation, indeed whose voyage had been encouraged by the Russians, the behavior of the Vice-Governor of the Yeniseisk territory and his military success in getting redress from the heads of the Government is hard to understand.

Capt. Webster has been able to get through to St. Petersburg, where he is engaged with some likelihood of success in getting redress from the heads of the Government for the conduct of the officials in the Yenisei. Fortunately he has a vigorous physique, and as he recounted his voyage and experiences to the Sun correspondent he seemed well able to take care of himself. Apparently the Vice-Governor thought so too, when at Krasnoyarsk he sent three officers and some soldiers to hold him in arrest.

The Nimrod left England in the first week of July. "It was not till leaving Hammerfest," said Capt. Webster, "that we came on the first notable incident of the voyage. While rounding the North Cape we ran into a terrific gale. The engines broke down and for some time we were in great fear of losing the ship on the rocky islands that project north.

"But once we had rounded the cape we squared yards and flew before the gale, making Novaia Zemlia in six days from Hammerfest. Landing on the island I discovered a magnificent land locked harbor, far surpassing that of Sydney or Buenos Ayres. The combined fleets of England and Germany could find room for anchorage.

"I have since my return been informed that petroleum is known to exist close to this harbor. This was discovered by V. Russanoff and Baron Tiesenhausen. I met these gentlemen while shooting on Novaia Zemlia, and from their great anxiety in trying to persuade me that I was at least a hundred miles further south than I thought I became suspicious at the time that they must have discovered mines of some sort.

"Leaving Novaia Zemlia I headed the Nimrod through the Kara Straits; but encountered very large and extensive ice floes. The Nimrod had to make a southerly course hugging the shores of Wyghat Island to avoid ice which is very thick in the deeper waters.

"Two days later while crossing the Kara Sea we encountered many icebergs which had been brought down by the strong northerly winds that had been blowing for some time. On the third day the Nimrod was seized hard and fast in the ice, where she remained for some days. At last we succeeded in getting her through by ramming the ice in the weaker channels.

"Making the coast of the Yalmal Peninsula, I anchored the Nimrod twelve miles from shore, finding it dangerous to bring her closer owing to the shallow waters. The charts I had showed seven fathoms, but on sounding we found it varied from two and a half to three. I went ashore in a ship's boat, but even a small boat could get no nearer than half a mile from shore. We waded to dry land, but it was excruciatingly painful in the ice cold water.

"On the peninsula I saw many signs of Samoyedes having been there, but we could not find any human beings. We found a native temple in the form of some forty poles upright in the ground. On each was the head of a polar bear. This belief is that the more polar bears they sacrifice to their god the better pleased he will be.

"Coming back to the boat we were horrified to find that she had broken loose and drifted out to sea. We lighted fires and fired our rifles to attract the ship's attention. We succeeded about 3 o'clock the following morning when a boat was sent and rescued us in a famished state.

"Ice floes again crowded on us as we neared the Yenisei Gulf. The Nimrod again became fast. On the second day a huge iceberg bore upon us, forcing its way due north through the ice floe. It looked as if the berg would charge the Nimrod, but luckily it passed us some twenty yards off. Had it touched us it would have crumpled us up like a paper box.

"From observations taken I found that there was a surface current of trackish water

flowing from north to south with the wind, while there was a deep undercurrent of ice cold water flowing from south to north. I further found that there exists a magnetic ridge which made our compasses useless.

"Rounding White Island in a fog we ran hard and fast on an uncharted low lying island. We had some difficulty in getting afloat but managed later by avoiding the larger ice floes and forcing our way through the weaker channels to enter the mouth of the Kenisei. Here again the ice was very heavy, and for some days we were bound fast again. One night when making the rounds of the ship I saw a polar bear majestically stalking the ship. I shot him from my cabin door.

"On August 16 we entered Dickson's Harbor but owing to faulty charts of the harbor the Nimrod grounded badly as we were entering. Thousands of reindeer were seen scampering along the shores, and I found a depot of coal that had been placed there for a Russian Arctic expedition.

"We began to make our way up the river. Sighting a hut on shore we landed in a ship's boat. But the people flew and hid themselves on our approach. When we did get in touch with them later it appeared that they thought we were Japanese and were frightened. When they learned we were English they were most friendly and entertained us hospitably on raw fish, caviar and vodka.

"We had no pilot and had to keep a boat ahead of the ship taking soundings, as sand banks were numerous and hidden. Finding it impossible to reach Tudinka owing to sand banks I turned the Nimrod back and anchored off Golchackka. Next day two river steamers of the Government fleet with barges appeared. Into these I transhipped the Nimrod's cargo. I should say from what I saw here that great praise is due to the Russian Red Cross Society for the noble way in which the women of this corps work among the revolting and diseased Yuraks.

"As there were no Government officials to be met within that part of the country and the Nimrod's return voyage would be comparatively easy, I decided to send her back to London and to proceed myself with the cargo to Krasnoyarsk, a distance of 2,000 miles."

It is here that Capt. Webster's extraordinary treatment at the hands of the Russian authorities begins.

"On my arrival at Tudinka," he says, "I was astonished to learn that a gendarmier officer had been there from Turukhansk intending to seize the Nimrod on her arrival. He even arranged for arming all the sailors on the steamer on which he came down the river in the event of our resisting. This report was confirmed when I reached Turukhansk by Mr. Vlassoff, inspector of the Nicolaievsky Observatory.

"When I asked for my letters I was at first told there were none, but next day a gendarmier officer handed me a bundle of letters all of which he had previously opened. When I reached Krasnoyarsk I found that all my letters had been intercepted. As my passport was among them I was still breaking the laws of Russia by travelling 2,000 miles into the interior without a pass.

"Through the British Vice-Consul I reported the matter to the police. While they seemed satisfied with the explanation they yet issued prompt orders for my arrest; and on my return to the hotel I was arrested by three officers and six soldiers, who went to my room and took all my papers and private letters from England. I had only been married a month before starting on the voyage.

"I could get no satisfactory answer for my extraordinary reception. The only explanation was that as he had not been personally informed of my intended voyage to Yenisei his officials naturally thought that my mission could only have one object in view, to begin the capture of Siberia. I did at last get a wire through to the British Embassy in St. Petersburg, asking for a passport to be sent. After its arrival the Vice-Governor gave me a permit to go. But I had been held for weeks a most strict prisoner.

"Here are some of the proceedings of the officials. As Krasnoyarsk the customs officers who had come there to inspect my cargo demanded and insisted on my paying their traveling and hotel expenses, besides numerous telegrams and replies to and from headquarters, as they themselves could not head what duty should be charged on the merchandise. I have still the receipts for these telegrams.

"When I told this to the head of the Treasury here in St. Petersburg he was dumfounded. Not only was no such charge legal, but it was absolutely blackmail. In spite of the extraordinary insults poured on me while held a prisoner the Vice-Governor at our last interview said he hoped that I would forget the unpleasant part and come again with two ships next year."

Of course the Nimrod's papers were in complete order when she left Liverpool, and she had acquittances from the Russian Consul there. The business world is watching to see what will be done with the officials, who are responsible for the evident intention to seize the Nimrod herself as if she were an enemy or a pirate.

GERMANY'S AERIAL GUARD

Within the next year or two Germany's frontiers will be guarded by an unbroken chain of aerial sentinels, writes the Berlin correspondent of the London Standard. The German War Office, which ever since the advent

of the aeroplane, has devoted consistent and careful study to the utilization of the new arm, has decided that, beginning with the eastern and western borders, every fortified point on the country's frontiers shall be provided with its own detachment of aerial scouts, who, soaring aloft, will keep constant guard over the nation's outposts.

To this end the military aviation corps, now centred at Dohberitz, is at the beginning of next year to be decentralized and stationed in detachments at every strategic point. Special sheds, accommodating six to twelve aeroplanes, in accordance with the importance of the position, will be erected and provided with a permanent staff of certified military pilots and observers. In addition to this every important naval harbor and coast town is to be provided with a specially large detachment, which, constantly hovering above the coast and flying out to sea, will render invaluable aid as aerial watchdogs. This disposition, in case of war, will have a double advantage, for while the aerial scouts will be able to give early warning of an enemy's approach upon a strategic position, there will always be at hand a means of counteracting any attempt of an enemy to destroy fortifications from above by means of his own flying machines.

The cost of providing the sheds and other equipment is estimated, for the first year, at £450,000, and this amount will be asked for in the military budget which is to come before the new Reichstag. The military flying schools at Dohberitz will continue to be the training ground for young officers detailed for aerial work, who immediately on making themselves efficient as airmen will be despatched with their machines to their future posts on the frontier. At the present moment Germany has over 70 fully certificated military aerial pilots.

THE ROAD BUILDER

Nature to him had lent
In meek abandonment
Her Titan powers, and loosed her wonted
Laws;
His clock-timed lightnings clove the lonely
Hills
Close on the echoes of his clinking drills,
And when the mountain's breast
His mimic earthquake plowed, in wondrous
Pause
One leap below the crest,
He fixt in stable rest
The granite avalanche; and there his ringing
Steel ribands wind, and mile-long cargoes
Ride,
And little children singing
Go by, where once young eagles yellow-eyed
Screamed from their eyries clinging.

He seemed to us the Spirit of Today
Exultingly incarnate; even his play
Sat on him tense as sunlight on a sword;
No soft Delilah-dream
With white arms clinging clogged his soul's
Endeavor,
Nor for worlds that seem,
But worlds that are, we thought his strength
Was poured
As if the Now and Here meant All Forever.
Not his the backward glance of sad-eyed seer,
But front of pioneer,
Head up, eyes kindling, face to face with
Life,
And high heart leaping with the joy of
Strife—
Poets for song, and priests for prayers and
Creeds,
But to us watching here,
Song, prayers and life, love, all he wrought in
Deeds.

But blind, blind hearts still are we at the
Best!
We had not guessed
What thoughts far-ranging hived in that keen
Brain;
Sometimes a little wonder,
We hid our praises under,
Sometimes his whirling words smote us in
Vain,
And to his shining look
Turned we bewildered by the thing he
Spoke—
"John was a Voice," he laughed once, "I,
A hand
Cast up the King's highway across the land,
Or ere He comes again."

"Nay, man, What King?" we cried him. "All
For gold
Your labors manifold;
The fields, the mines, to mart,
The world to fetch and carry—this your part."
And smiling still above his figured chart
He bent him as of old.

But that wild night he died,
Watching his couch beside,
Faint and afar we heard a sudden rolling
Of giant wheels, and great bells booming,
Tolling
Till the air trembled, and the solid ground;
It grew, it thundered past,
Whelming all senses in the sense of sound,
And, hushing wonder to an awe profound,
Away in distance and to silence drew:
And faint and far across horizons vast
A long, low whistle blew,
And our road builder, when
That mighty passing ceased, had ceased from
Men.

Earth-man we thought him once, with chain
And rod—
That night, that way, a prophet went to God,
—By William Hervey Woods

LONDON TODAY

The late Lord Goschen once avowed that he was consumed by a passion for statistics,

New Guinea Discoveries

From the tropical wilds of the southern hinterland of New Guinea there comes in a message to the Royal Geographical Society the news of the discovery of a warlike tribe, armed with shields, tomahawks and eight-foot lances. The message contains one of the most thrilling accounts of adventure and peril in the search for knowledge that the later annals of exploration in the unknown places of the earth afford.

It is a story of rivers that mysteriously disappear, of fever-laden swamps, of heavy rains and dangerous rapids, brushes with natives, and a constant war with Nature in her most savage moods. The account was sent by Mr. Donald Mackay, who financed what is known as the Mackay-Little expedition. With him were Mr. William S. Little, who has plunged into the unknown wilds of this great and romantic island of the Papuans, on more than one occasion; Mr. Pratt, the surveyor, and Mr. Eichhorn, a collector. Trouble was met at the outset in the work of assembling the necessary stores and porters, but these initial difficulties, like many of a much more serious kind afterwards, were at last overcome, and on July 31, 1908, the stores were sent to the Purari by sea, while the porters, having been carried to the mainland in whale-boats, set out for the meeting-place over the land route along the coast. They were accompanied part of the way by Mr. Bell, a resident magistrate. For the first two days from Yule Island progress was fairly easy, but after that the party had to pass through low and swampy country, covered with stunted trees and mangroves. As they moved westward the native dress grew "smaller by degrees and beautifully less," and the people appeared to be of a lower type than those they had met with farther east.

Manifold Difficulties

The journey by land was, to say the least, not a pleasure trip, but when they embarked on the government whale-boats and canoes at the limit of the Purari delta-water difficulty after difficulty dogged their movements, and every force of native and nature seemed to conspire against them. The delta lands are low and swampy, and the banks thickly screened by mangroves, pandanus, sago palms, and nipa palms. Soaked to the skin by heavy tropical rains, making small and arduous headway against powerful currents, threatened with disaster in passing through the rapids, their plight was not a happy one, but the intrepid explorers forged on. To add to their troubles, the natives were not disposed to be friendly, and communications were with difficulty established.

Sir W. Macgregor's turning-point was, however, reached at length, and here, at Biroe, a base camp was set up. A short halt was made in preparation for the continuation of the travel by land, and the porters were kept busy in making sago, of which there was a plentiful supply. The country ahead was not inviting. It was limestone in character, and

certainly he often handled them in a very masterly fashion. But surely even his consuming passion might well have been sated for a while by a study of the formidable volume of "London Statistics, 1910-11," which has been just issued by the London County Council.

What we call London is controlled by a large number of several and distinct jurisdictions, and these several jurisdictions cover areas widely differing in extent and often overlapping in a most bewildering manner as may be seen from the map of some of the many Londons which is prefixed as a frontispiece to the volume. "These jurisdictions," writes Sir Laurence Gomme, the learned and accomplished Clerk of the London County Council, in his instructive preface to "Stanford's Atlas of the County of London," published this year, "are of a most conflicting and puzzling character, and have arisen during the long period before 1888, when London was growing to its greatness without being endowed with any municipal government." Thus when we speak of London, we may be speaking of the City of London, with its area of 1.1 square miles and its dwindling population; or we may be speaking of what is known as Greater London, which is continuous with the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police, and has an area of 692.9 square miles and a population constantly increasing and rapidly expanding towards its outer boundaries; or we may be speaking of half a dozen or more other jurisdictions controlled for certain specific purposes by different authorities and varying greatly in outline and extent. Thus there is the Administrative County of London, the special sphere of the jurisdiction of the County Council, with its area, exclusive of the city, of 115.8 square miles. Even this city is not quite autonomous and self-contained, for the two temples claim to be autonomous within it. Nor, again, is the County Council autonomous within its area, for the city stands within it. Its own boundaries, moreover, attest the amazing growth of London, even since 1888, when they were originally determined. They stop short at the line of the River Lea, and, with one or two insignificant exceptions, at the northern bank of the Thames eastward of the mouth of the Lea. At every point, except one to the eastward, they are far within the police boundaries of Greater London, occupying with the city only 116.9 square miles out of its total of 692.9 square miles. Or, again, there is the area of Water London, which is the most irregular of all, containing 537.4 square miles, being an aggregate of the areas formerly occupied by the several water companies now

Mr. Little and Mr. Pratt, who reconnoitred the ground, found that streams had a habit of suddenly diving underground. Not far from the camp they came across a precipitous gorge—which they named Hathor Gorge—that effectually stopped any advance in that direction. They, therefore, retraced their steps, and tried to cross to the south side of the river. Again they were checked, for the passage was by no means plain. Rafts were tried, and failed, and it was only after much thought and labor that the problem was solved by making special canoes, in which the party successfully crossed.

A start had not long been made, however, before another set-back was experienced, and the party retreated once more. This time it was fever, Mr. Mackay suffering from severe attacks. Added to this, Mr. Little found that the river split into two branches, and here again the explorers were unable to follow either stream, because these flowed underground for considerable distances. Lack of water intensified the sufferings of the party, and hostile tribes continually menaced them. Fortunately they were soon relieved of these attentions by the simple expedient of firing over the heads of their assailants.

The Natives

Faced with almost insuperable difficulties, with fever and water-famine, and hostile tribes, and no prospect of success in any attempt to push further south, it is not surprising that the explorers at this point decided to return. On their way back they met with a more friendly reception from the natives in the upper part of the valley, but when they reached the navigable part of the Purari they found it swollen by heavy rains. Canoes, however, were made, and the party descended to the mouth of the river, and so back to the more civilized region of the coast.

Mr. Mackay describes the natives as physically of a fine type, with well-developed limbs and chests. Their average height, he states, is probably about 5ft. 11in., and their color differs from that of the Delta natives. The men fit a small cylinder through the nose, from each end of which a thin spine of bone extends some inches. They wear arrow-proof bark belts, and while some use a bunch of leaves in place of a loin cloth, others wear cloth made of the inner bark of the paper-mulberry. As ornaments they have earrings, armlets, and necklaces, and in some cases suspend from their necks objects like a human hand or jaw. They use stone tomahawks, and bows and arrows bone-pointed and barbed for war. For shooting pigs the point is a flat piece of bamboo nine inches long and half an inch broad in the middle. Farther west the Piau warriors, who opposed the travelers, carried big bark shields, and lances of palmwood, about eight feet long, pointed with a leg-bone of the cassowary, probably used for stabbing. Similar weapons had not been seen before by the explorers.

superseded by the Metropolitan Water Board. It extends far beyond Greater London in some directions, as, for example, at Ware, Romford, and Sevenoaks and falls well within it in others, especially on the west and at some points in the north, where it is so arbitrary as to exclude Finchley and to include Hendon and Willesden. Of some of the other Londons we may mention the Metropolitan Main Drainage Area, with its 143.7 square miles; Parliamentary London, with its 117.9 square miles; Ecclesiastical London, with its 120.6 square miles of separate parishes; the London Postal District, with its 224.4 square miles; and the London Telephone Area, with its 627 square miles. But even so the enumeration is by no means exhaustive.

Perhaps nothing is more remarkable in all these multifarious statistics than the proof they offer of the growing tendency of the population of London to migrate from the centre towards the circumference. The population of the City of London was 37,702 in 1891. It is now only 19,657. In nearly all the metropolitan boroughs included within the Administrative County of London there has been a decrease, larger and smaller, so that whereas the total population of this area increased in 1891-1901 by 7.3 per cent, it has decreased in 1901-1911 by 3 per cent. On the other hand, the population in those parts of the adjoining counties which are included in Greater London has increased by 10.2 per cent, and in the narrower area which is known as "Extra-London" it has increased by 33.5 per cent. Another striking sign of the same tendency is the enormous increase of passenger traffic in Greater London. In 1881 the number of passengers carried within this area by railway, tram and omnibus was 269,662,649, and the number of journeys per head was 56.6. In 1909 the number of passengers carried was 1,408,883,518, and the number of journeys per head was 189.6. As the estimated population of Greater London only increased from 4,766,661 in 1881 to 7,429,740 in 1909—a sufficiently large increase in itself, but not in itself sufficient to explain the figures—the explanation clearly is that whereas the population of 1881 was, especially in the outlying districts, largely a stationary population, that of 1909 has become in still larger measure a population which oscillates daily between the centre and the circumference.—London Times.

Inquiring Visitor—Yesterday you appeared as a fire-eater—today you are an Eskimo swallowing raw frozen fish.

"Yes, my doctor ordered a change of diet.—Meggendoffer Blaetter.

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Spencer's 34th January Sale News for Today and Friday

\$45 to \$65 Evening Dresses for \$24.75. Rubbered Raincoats for Women, Regularly Sold at \$17.50, to Clear at \$2.50 on Friday; and Some Remarkable Bargains in Girls' Dresses Today

A Clearance Sale of Fancy Baskets on Friday—Art Needlework Department

REGULAR VALUES FROM 10c to 20c—all to clear at.....**5c**
 REGULAR VALUES 25c to 40c—all to be cleared at.....**10c**
 REGULAR 50c to \$1.50 values—all to clear at.....**25c**
 REGULAR \$1.75 to \$2.75 values will be sold at.....**50c**
 REGULAR \$3.50 to \$6.75 values are on sale at.....**\$1.00**

These are the balance of the Christmas stock and being pressed for stock rooms, we have decided to clear out the lot at these low prices. They are in a variety of useful forms, including work baskets and trays, collar boxes, handkerchief boxes, wall pockets, newspaper and music stands and many other useful articles. The prices tell the story, but if possible, see the window display and you will be pleased with the values they represent.

Women's Night Gowns at January Sale Prices

Night Gowns—Made of French flannel, all-wool twill and vyella. They are made in a variety of styles, trimmed with Torchon lace and silk embroidery. January Sale Price.....**\$4.50**
 Night Gowns—Made of fine nun's veilings and French flannels. Some have square yokes of all-over silk embroidery and finished with beading and ribbons, while others have high necks and tucked fronts set with embroidery insertion and turn-down collars of eyelet embroidery. January Sale Price.....**\$5.75**
 Night Gowns—Made of the finest all-wool nun's veiling. They are unshrinkable, have a square yoke of fine linen Torchon lace, while the neck and sleeves are with a frill of lace, beading and ribbon. January Sale.....**\$7.50**
 Night Gowns—Made of fine French flannel and nun's veilings. They are elaborately trimmed with Torchon lace and silk embroidery. January Sale Price, per garment, \$12.75 and.....**\$9.75**

Children's Dresses—Specially Low Priced for Today's Selling

\$1.25 AND \$1.50 VALUES—all to clear at.....**75c**
\$2.00 VALUES—all to be sold for.....**\$1.35**
\$2.75 VALUES—will go on sale at.....**\$1.90**
\$3.75 DRESSES—will be sold at.....**\$2.50**
\$7.00 VALUES—will be cleaned out at.....**\$4.45**
\$8.75 REGULAR VALUES—for.....**\$5.90**
\$11.75 VALUES—are selling for.....**\$6.75**

At these low prices we are selling some very fine lines in sailor, French and pleated styles for street wear and some very attractive evening or party dresses. They come in sizes to fit the average girl from 2 to 16 years old, and the prices, combined with the splendid values the garments represent, should attract a crowd of ready purchasers.

Friday Will Be Remnant Day in the Carpet Department

ALL ODD LINES TO BE CLEANED OUT AT LESS THAN HALF-PRICE

Remnants of Drapery Fabrics—This line includes almost every description of tapestries, cretonnes, Madras muslins, plain and printed scrims and art draperies, in a variety of patterns and colors. They are all in useful lengths, and will be sold on Friday at less than half-price.

Remnants of Inlaid Linoleum—These are short lengths and oddments that have accumulated and will be cleaned out on Friday at specially low prices. There are block, tile and floral designs to choose from, and all are in useful lengths. Regular values 85c, \$1.10 and \$1.25 per square yard. On Friday.....**35c**

Remnants of Printed Linoleum—There are block and floral designs to choose from, and all are two yards wide. The regular values are 45c, 50c, 55c and 65c per square yard. All on sale Friday at, per square yard.....**25c**

Remnants of Oilcloths—A large selection of oilcloth remnants have accumulated during the last few weeks, and we are determined to clear them out at once. A tremendous assortment of colors and patterns are here to choose from, all marked at, per square yard.....**15c**

Friday and Saturday in the Staple Department

JANUARY SALE VALUES HARD TO BEAT

Bleached Sheets—There are about 50 pairs of these sheets. They are full sized and a reliable quality. Regular \$1.50 values marked for the January Sale at, per pair.....**\$1.00**

Flannelette Sheets—10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 sizes. Regular \$1.25 values for \$1.00 and regular \$1.50 for.....**\$1.25**

White Cotton—This is a good quality, 36in. wide, and sold regularly at 10c a yard. Special for the January Sale.....**8c**

Linen Roller Toweling—Regularly sold at 10c a yard, for.....**5c**

Colored Turkish Towels—Regular value \$1.50 a dozen. On sale Friday at, per dozen.....**60c**

Hemstitched Pillow Cases—These are in all sizes and made of a good strong cotton. Regular \$4.80 a dozen. All to clear at.....**\$3.00**

White Woollen Blankets—Size 56 x 72in., and an excellent quality. Per pair.....**\$2.75**

White Woollen Blankets—Full size and a reliable value. Per pair.....**\$3.25**

Our Beauty Blanket—This is a specially good value that we recommend. January Sale Price, per pair.....**\$3.75**

Wool-Filled Comforters—With sateen covers, in a variety of colors and patterns. They are all well quilted and represent remarkable value at, each, \$4.50, \$4.00, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.00 and.....**\$1.25**

Eiderdown Comforters—Some of these have sateen and others have satin covers. There is a choice range of patterns and colors to choose from. Special prices range from \$4.75 each down to.....**\$12.75**

White Dimity Quilts—All full size and sold regularly at \$1.50. All to clear at, each.....**\$1.00**

Eiderdown Comforters—Sold regularly at \$8.50 are now.....**\$6.75**

Regular \$9.50 values are now.....**\$7.50**

Handkerchief Seconds—Values 15c to 35c, on Sale Friday at 10c

These are now to be seen in the View Street windows. They are handsomely embroidered and come in a variety of patterns. Only an expert could distinguish these from perfect handkerchiefs, and even at the regular prices they are splendid values. Special for Friday's selling, each.....**10c**

Taffeta Shirts on Sale Friday at \$2.75, \$3.45 and \$4.75

Taffeta Shirts, in colors black, navy, grey and green, also many shot effects. They are tucked and gathered and all sizes are here. January sale price.....**\$2.75**

Taffeta Silk Shirts—These are in colors helio, grey, navy, pink, blue and green. We know of no better values than these at this price. Special January sale price.....**\$3.45**

Taffeta Shirts—These are a superior quality and come in a wide range of colors. Special January sale price.....**\$4.75**

Friday's Sale News from the Mantle Department

EVENING DRESSES, REGULARLY SOLD AT FROM \$45.00 TO \$65.00 FOR \$24.75
 \$20.00 LONG COATS IN TWEEDS AND PLAIN CLOTHS FOR \$11.90

RUBBERED MOTOR COATS, REGULARLY SOLD AT \$17.50, TO CLEAR AT \$2.50
 \$45.00 TO \$65.00 EVENING DRESSES AT \$24.75

These are in chiffons, voiles and silks in many attractive styles and colors. There are colors blue, pink, white, fawns, browns, black and white stripes, black or blue with paisley trimmings and others with small patterns in various colors. There are V-shaped and round yokes in both the low and moderately low styles to choose from, some heavily embroidered and others of a plainer order. Your choice from a great variety at.....**\$24.75**

\$20 COATS IN MANY STYLES AT \$11.90

Here you will find a size and a style that will suit you exactly, made of tweed or plain cloths. There are many styles to choose from and all are the latest productions of the season. Not a single garment is worth less than \$20, but we are determined to clean them out, consequently we have made this heavy reduction. All sizes on sale at.....**\$11.90**

\$17.50 RUBBERED RAIN OR MOTOR COATS AT \$2.50

This is the biggest bargain that we have ever offered and we expect to clean out the lot by 9 a. m. on Friday. They are in black and tan-color and are made of rubbered silk. Your choice on Friday at, each.....**\$2.50**

January Sale Values in the Men's Shoe Department

\$6.00 BLUCHER BOOTS FOR MEN AT \$3.95

Blucher Boots, made of tan willow calf. These are the Quite Right brand and are a splendid street boot for the wet days. Regular \$6.00 values and all sizes in stock. Special sale price.....**\$3.95**

Blucher Boots, made of glazed kangaroo. These are lace boots with a broad toe, are a very comfortable and reliable make. Not a single pair worth less than \$6.00, but while the stock lasts we will sell them at, per pair.....**\$3.95**

Men's Button Boots—You can choose from patent leather, colt or gunmetal calf, in a variety of shapes. There are all sizes and you are sure of getting a good fit at a price that is away lower than usual—even at a sale. Per pair.....**\$3.95**

Willow Calf Blucher Boots—These are leather lined and are fitted with the new high toe. For comfort and durability these are hard to beat. We recommend them. Regular \$5.50 a pair. On sale.....**\$3.95**

Waterproof Bluchers—No better boots are to be had than these for street wear during the wet weather. They are made of good chrome tanned leather and have viscolized soles. They are a regular \$5.00 shoe and will be sold during the sale at, per pair.....**\$3.95**

Blucher Boots, made of gunmetal calfskin, in a great variety of shapes and styles. Regular \$5.00 and \$6.00 shoes for.....**\$3.95**

MEN'S BOOTS—\$5.00 VALUES FOR \$2.95

Gunmetal Calf Blucher Boots—Made with a double sole and are leather lined. These are the regular \$5.00 value and will be sold at, per pair.....**\$2.95**

Box Calf Bluchers—We strongly recommend these shoes. They are made with double weight soles and come in a variety of shapes. Regular \$5.00 values, on sale at, per pair.....**\$2.95**

Blucher Boots, made of fine velour calf, have a medium weight sole and may be had in a great variety of shapes. Regular \$4.00 values, and good value for the money at that price. On sale at, per pair.....**\$2.95**

Patent Leather Blucher Boots, made with heavy or light soles. There are all sizes in this lot, and we recommend them as reliable and comfortable boots. Regular \$4.50 values on sale at, per pair.....**\$2.95**

Tan Calf Button Boots—These are in all the newest and best lasts. For smart appearance, perfect fitting and durable qualities, this line is hard to equal. We strongly recommend every pair of them. Regular \$4.00 values for.....**\$2.95**

Tan Calf Bluchers—All shapes and sizes are in this lot, so you are sure of getting a perfect fit and a big shoe bargain. Not a single pair is worth less than \$4.00. Special sale price, while the stock holds out, per pair.....**\$2.95**

Women's Kid Gloves at Less Than Half Price

500 Pairs of Glace Kid Gloves, in colors navy, green, tan, beaver, brown, grey and red. Have two-clasp fastening and come in all sizes. Regular 75c values on sale at, per pair.....**35c**

700 Pairs French Glace Kid Gloves—These are pique sewn and come in colors navy, green, tan, brown, beaver, slate, red and black. All sizes are here. Regular value \$1.25 a pair. On sale at, per pair.....**60c**

Crocheted Aviation Caps—Regular \$2 Values on Sale Friday at \$1

These are now being shown in the View Street windows. They come in colors white, grey, red and combinations of red and grey, also white and grey, and there are two different patterns in the crochet work to choose from. See them in the window. All one price, on Friday.....**\$1.00**

Chiffon, Taffeta and Foulard Waists—Values from \$2.75 up to \$3.50, on Sale Friday at \$1.75

These are both in plain tailored and gathered tuck styles, in a variety of colors, and all sizes are included. See the View Street windows for the display. They are regular \$2.75 and \$3.50 values, and on Friday we will clean out the lot at, each.....**\$1.75**

Embroidered Collars on Sale Friday at Each 25c

In the View Street windows we are showing a large assortment of Dutch Collars embroidered in a variety of patterns, that will be sold on Friday at, each.....**25c**

Children's and Misses' Flannelette Underwear on Sale Friday

SPECIALLY LOW PRICES FOR THE JANUARY SALE

Children's Night Dresses—In white and pink, and suitable for girls from 6 to 16 years old. They are neatly trimmed with frills and are a serviceable garment. January Sale Price, per garment.....**45c**

Children's Night Gowns—These are made of good, fleecy flannelette, and are finished with silk embroideries and neat frills. Sizes to suit girls from 6 to 16 years. January Sale Price, per garment.....**65c**

Children's and Misses' Drawers—Your choice from colors pink or blue, and made of fleecy flannelette. They come in sizes for girls from 2 to 16 years old, and are excellent values at, per garment, 45c and.....**25c**

Boys' Sweater Coats and Leather Working Gloves at January Sale Prices on Friday

Wool Mixture Sweaters—These have high roll collars, and come in colors navy, grey and cardinal. They have fancy collars and come in sizes for boys from 4 to 12 years old. They are strong garments, and will be sold on Friday at, per garment.....**50c**

Horsehide Working Gloves—We recommend these gloves for their hard-wearing qualities. They come in light and dark tan colors and are as strong and serviceable a working glove as you can wish for. Regular \$1.25 values on sale Friday at, per pair.....**\$1.00**

Genuine Horsehide Working Gloves—Although these are not so good as the above line, they are a serviceable glove, and represent good value at their regular price of \$1.00. Special January Sale Price on Friday, per pair.....**75c**

Unlined Leather Gloves—Suitable for working in. They fasten at the wrist with a cord and hook, and are our regular 75c value. Friday's January Sale Price.....**50c**

75c All Wool Cashmere Sox for 50c and Working Sox at Half Price

Heavy Working Sox for men. Made of a heavy grey mixture. Regular value 12/6c. To clear at, per pair.....**5c**

Heavy Grey Sox, in all sizes, and regular values 20c a pair. All to clear at.....**10c**

Heavy Sox, in grey and natural color. January sale price, per pair.....**15c**

Black Worsted and Cashmere Sox, special price for January sale, per pair.....**25c**

All Wool Cashmere Sox. Some of these are handsomely embroidered. Many colors to choose from. Regular 75c values on sale at.....**50c**

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 CHICAGO, J
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 Pueblo fireman
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 July 22 was ag
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 Johnson is fo
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 city is a secret

OTTAWA, J
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 C. J. Calhoun,
 Brantford; Rev
 S. Warburton,
 ten, Winnipeg.
 result of a vi
 New York.

NEW YORK
 Shepp
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 to participate
 indoor meet in
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 Boxing
 SALT LAKE
 ply with the
 city government
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 Chalky Germal
 day night, hav
 rounds. It has
 fifteen rounds.
 this city has b
 the chief of po
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 time to time.