



MAYOR DOUGLAS OF VANCOUVER

Gets Substantial Majority in Unusually Large Number of Votes

MR. HODGSON IN NANAIMO

Results of Contests in Nelson, Rossland and Other Interior Cities

Vancouver, Jan. 14.—Five thousand two hundred and thirty-eight votes were cast today in Vancouver at the oral contest, the largest in the history of the city. C. S. Douglas was elected mayor with a plurality of 625 over E. D. Taylor, proprietor of the World, who ran second. The returns were: Douglas, 5414; Taylor, 4789; Stewart, 648; O'Brien, 1911; Hepburn, 171. Mr. Douglas is a well known real estate dealer having lived here twenty years. In the eighties he was mayor of Emerson, and for a time sat in the Manitoba legislature. James Findlay Harry Edgett and James Edgett were elected incumbees commissioners, Edgett having the honor of securing the largest vote of any candidate, namely, twenty-five hundred and one. The aldermen elected are: Ward one, A. E. Goodman and J. W. Prescott; Ward two, S. J. Crowe and J. Campbell; Ward three, McTaggart and Kirkpatrick; Ward four, McSpadden and McBride; Ward five, Ald. Morton and T. Whiteside; Ward six, Dr. McKechnie and Ald. McMillan. Ald. May defeated Mayor Keary at Nanaimo.

Nelson, Jan. 14.—The civic elections here today resulted in a clean sweep for Harold Selous, and the whole of the aldermanic tickets something that has not happened since the first year of incorporation, 1857, when John Houston and his followers were returned. W. G. Gillett and his six aldermen all went down today. The new council, a solid Selous ticket, Mayor, H. Selous, by 27 majority; Aldermen, West ward, Capt. D. C. Morris, East ward, J. P. Kelly, East ward, Edward Kerr, G. W. Hale, G. B. Matthew. The contest has been a very stirring one, resulting in the largest vote ever polled in a civic contest. Mayor Selous and his aldermen were elected tonight and are celebrating their victory with a torchlight procession, headed by the city band and marching up with a big mass meeting. Ex-Aldermen J. A. Irving and J. E. Annable were both defeated.

Rossland, Jan. 14.—John Martin was elected mayor, defeating P. R. McDonald by a majority of 110. J. D. James, E. J. Jones, R. P. Fress and James Twaddle, members of the old council, were re-elected. Thomas Brewster, the Citizens' party, of which John Martin was head, was also elected. For the sixth councilman, J. W. Gregory and J. S. Ross, also of the reform party, tied in the east ward, each receiving 150 votes. Thus the contest between P. R. McDonald, friends and the one of John Martin is a drawn battle.

In the municipal elections here today, Thos. Hodgson was elected mayor by 150 majority. The following aldermen were elected: North ward, A. E. Planta, A. Forrester and J. Shaw. Middle ward: F. Busby, R. Booth and H. Shepherd. South ward: Geo. Cavalsky, H. McCree and John W. Graham. School trustees: Planta, Shaw, Quenell. At Cumberland, D. R. McDonald was elected mayor over R. S. Robertson by a small majority.

Greenwood.—Bunting elected mayor. Kamloops.—John H. Brown elected mayor by acclamation. Aldermen: Noble, Baynton, Hargreaves, Brown, Taylor and Miller. Fernie.—Herschmer elected mayor by 65 majority. Phoenix.—Geo. W. Rumberger elected mayor by 150 majority. Revelstoke.—Mayor C. F. Lindmark, 230 majority. Aldermen: Ward 1, C. R. Macdonald, E. H. Sawyer; Ward 2, F. E. Wells, J. A. Stone; School trustees, H. Manning, R. Howson, E. Edwards.

Carrie Nation Arrested. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng., Jan. 14.—Carrie Nation, the American anti-saloon crusader, was arrested here while engaged in a raid on a saloon. She was later released on bail.

Flood at Visalia. Fresno, Cal., Jan. 14.—The levee surrounding Visalia broke this afternoon, and flood waters swept into the town. At 2:30 p.m. the time of the last report the northwest part of the town was being flooded. The school children were dismissed at noon. At an early hour this morning Porterville was flooded. Twenty-five families living in the lower part of the town were rescued by citizens on a raft. A fireman and child were reported to have been drowned.

Adjusted Insane. London, Ont., Jan. 14.—The defense in the Moir case continued this morning. Dr. Robinson, medical superintendent of the London asylum, gave evidence that he believed Moir to be a demented epileptic on the night he was shot and killed. Dr. Clark, of Toronto, gave similar evidence. The jury this afternoon returned a verdict of not guilty by the ground of insanity. Moir was shot and killed Color-Sergt. Lloyd at the Wolsey barracks on April 17th, 1908.

Empire Military Staff. Ottawa, Jan. 14.—Sir Frederick Borden made representations to the home government in reference to the army act which Ottawa seeks to adopt in special circumstances. Canada's constitutional difficulties preventing this being done. A new general staff is to be established. A broad imperial campaign by means of a system of ex-

FATAL RIFLE ACCIDENT

Member of Party Searching for Wm. Johns Meets His Death—Companion's Rifle Discharged

Nanaimo, Jan. 15.—A shooting accident occurred yesterday at Nanaimo Bay, in which John Holden, one of the members of the search party now out searching for William Johns, who is lost in the woods in that vicinity, was accidentally shot through the right leg by a rifle in the hands of one of the searchers and later succumbed to his injuries. The accident occurred while the party were in thick brush, the man whose gun was discharged being behind. It is supposed the rifle was discharged by brush catching the trigger. There were nine men in the party. It was a difficult task to bring the injured man out of the woods. He was carried on a stretcher and taken to the hospital. Mr. Holden was driven to hospital by ambulance, where his leg was amputated. He is now in a critical condition. The search for Johns is continuing, but no sign has been seen.

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TRAINS IN COLLISION ON RIO GRANDE ROAD

Reports Say That Six People Were Killed and Many Injured

Glenwood Springs, Colo., Jan. 15.—Westbound Denver and Rio Grande passenger train No. 5 was in collision with eastbound train No. 66 at 10:30 tonight near Dotsero, 20 miles east of here. It is reported that six persons were killed and many injured. As soon as word of the wreck reached here a special train started for the scene. It will return to Glenwood with the killed and injured. The only detail of the wreck received here is that the freight was passing on a siding when the passenger train struck it. The freight train derailed and several cars of the passenger train smashed and derailed.

Denver, Jan. 15.—Denver and Rio Grande railroad officials received meagre information of the wreck near Dotsero tonight, but are anxious to get to the extent of loss of life. However they gave out the following list of trainmen injured: Engineer, Wm. Olsen, Engineer Sig. Olsen, Engineer Jeffrey, and three firemen, names not known.

Mr. Taft at Atlanta. Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 15.—President-elect Taft arrived here shortly before 3 o'clock. The only detail of the wreck received here is that the freight was passing on a siding when the passenger train struck it. The freight train derailed and several cars of the passenger train smashed and derailed.

Prisoners Released. Lima, Peru, Jan. 14.—All political prisoners were set at liberty by the sequence of the decision of the supreme court on August 2.

Mr. Rockefeller's Health. Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 14.—Dr. W. H. Biggar, a close personal friend of John D. Rockefeller, today denied that the oil magnate was suffering from rheumatism. He said that Mr. Rockefeller was enjoying perfect health.

Two Burned at Everett. Everett, Wash., Jan. 14.—Two persons were burned to death, another was fatally burned and two painfully injured in the destruction of the Great Northern hotel by fire here today. Ignition of gasoline caused the fire, which destroyed the hotel.

Harriman-Hill Fight. Denver, Jan. 15.—The Times today says: E. H. Harriman ordered the engineer in charge of the department of the Union Pacific railway to at once parallel the lines of the Colorado and Southern in the west. A construction force of over ten thousand men will be thrown in as soon as the big fight between Harriman and J. J. Hill.

Inspection of Grain. Washington, Jan. 15.—The senate committee on agriculture today authorized a favorable report of the McCumber bill, providing for the inspection and grading of grains. Under this bill, national inspection and grading of grains is provided for and the department of agriculture is authorized to fix definite grades. In addition to the present laboratories, others are to be established at Seattle, Tacoma and San Francisco and other points.

Mr. Turgeon Resigns. Quebec, Jan. 14.—Hon. Adelard Turgeon, minister of public lands and forests in the Gouin government, resigned his portfolio today. Mr. Turgeon was appointed to the legislative council, and to become premier of that body. It was expected that he would resign today. The Hon. Henri Bourassa would be one of the features of the coming session of the legislature. What effect Mr. Turgeon's resignation from the government will have upon Mr. Bourassa's sensational campaign is not known.

Sentenced to Fifteen Years. Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 15.—J. B. Reinhart, former cashier and vice-president of the Farmers and Drivers' embroiler, was sentenced to fifteen years in the state penitentiary today for a burglary of the Green county political campaign of 1905.

PLUNGED OVER BANK OF FRASER

Wreck of Passenger Train on Canadian Pacific in Canyon East of Yale

ENGINE DRIVERS KILLED

Several Passengers, Trainmen and Mail Clerks Receive Slight Injuries

Vancouver, Jan. 15.—A frightful accident occurred today on the line of the Canadian Pacific in the Canyon East of Yale. A passenger train No. 87, westbound, with two locomotives ahead pulling through heavy snow, struck a 12-foot snow slide, led the tracks and four of the cars, with the engines went into the river. The accident caused the telegraph wires to break, and it was some time before messages were sent to North Bend and from there transmitted to Vancouver. The engine drivers of both locomotives were killed; at least they went into the river on their engines. The bodies had not been recovered when the message was sent from North Bend. The victims are James F. G. Cascarden. Both men were well known in Vancouver, having been driving engines for years on the Pacific coast. Both men were not killed in the wreck. The train was one made up at Medicine Hat on Wednesday night to take the place of the Pacific express, which was delayed by storms in Manitoba. The wrecked train would therefore not contain any through passengers.

Four Cars Go Over. The last message from North Bend stated that the baggage, mail, express and collector cars all followed the engine into the river, and the remainder of the coaches were held back by the derailed car. Immediately upon receipt of the news, a wrecking train was made up in the yards of the C.P.R. Doctors, Baggage men, and four nurses were aboard, and a complete outfit of surgical apparatus was taken. Baggage men Collins, one of the best known men of the division, was very seriously hurt. The young men of the mail car escaped with only scratches. Conductor McKay and brakemen Daniels and Mitchell escaped.

No passengers were killed according to news received tonight. The wreckage is being cleared for the sleeping cars. The work of rescue this afternoon was complicated by another slide, which descended and overwhelmed the wrecking train. The men who were walking along the track near the scene of the wreck. The couple were buried so completely that they had to be dug out. The engines and cars fell over a ledge eighty feet above the top of the canyon. The only car that was not derailed was the mail car. The wreckage is being cleared for the sleeping cars.

The list of the injured appended. Baggage man McCarville, Vancouver, back and side bruised. Fireman, J. G. Burman, Vancouver, head cut and internal injuries. Fireman S. F. Cranston, Vancouver, head and side bruised. Fireman, J. G. Burman, Vancouver, head cut and internal injuries. Fireman S. F. Cranston, Vancouver, head and side bruised.

W. A. Bagnall, Vernon, B. C., left hand badly cut. J. Mace, Vancouver, head and hand cut. L. Munn, Hillcrest, B. C., hand and side injured. Mrs. Mary Folsom, Okotoks, head and hip injured. J. P. Snowish, Vancouver, side injured. Richard Clark, Lethbridge, hip injured. A. Whitehead, Vancouver, slightly injured.

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MISS MILLS BECOMES ENGLISH EARL'S BRIDE

The Wedding Ceremony Amid Scenes of Splendor in Parents' Residence

New York, Jan. 14.—Miss Jane Beatrice Mills, granddaughter of the financier, was married today to the eighth Earl of Granard. The marriage took place at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Thomas Cusack, of St. James Roman Catholic church, in the presence of 250 relatives and guests. Because of the difference in the religious faiths of the bride and bridegroom, a church wedding was dispensed with. This obviated the great crush usual at such affairs, but the ceremony, nevertheless, was conducted with all the pomp and circumstance of a grand affair. The bride wore a gown of white satin and carried a train of white tulle. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was a most impressive one. The bride's gown was a masterpiece of fashion. The bridegroom's sword was a family heirloom. The ceremony was a most impressive one.

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HAINS AWAITING JURY'S VERDICT

His Case Not Dependent Upon State of His Brother's Intellect

PROSECUTOR'S KEEN WORDS

Jury Still Deliberating at Early Hour This Morning and May Disagree

Flushing, N.Y., Jan. 14.—At midnight the jury in the trial of Thornton Hains, charged with being an accessory in the killing of William Annie, were still deliberating upon the evidence. They had been out seven hours, but no word had come to Justice Crane as to what progress had been made in the consideration of the evidence. Thornton Hains remained uncommunicative throughout the trial. The case was given to the jury after Prosecutor Darrin had completed his closing address, and Justice Crane had charged the jury to get water to create electric power. He declared that the movement to secure control of the water power of the country is still in its infancy, but that "unless it is controlled the history of the oil industry will be repeated in the hydro-electric power industry, while its results are far more oppressive and disastrous."

He says that the bill gives the grantees valuable privileges which in its very nature is monopolistic and does not contain the conditions essential to protect the public interests. The message came at the close of the day and was received indifferently. After its reading was referred to a committee on interstate and foreign commerce. The message says: "To the House of Representatives: I return herewith without my approval the House bill to authorize William H. Standish to construct a dam across the James river, in Stone county, Missouri, and divert a portion of its waters through a tunnel into said river again to create electric power."

"The bill gives to the grantees a valuable privilege which by its very nature is monopolistic and does not contain the conditions essential to protect the public interests. I have therefore no objection to the bill, but I have no objection to sign no bills heretofore which do not provide specifically for the right to file and make a charge and for a definite limitation of time of the right to receive a verdict."

Flushing, Jan. 15.—The jury was still out at 2:30 o'clock this morning and the trial was adjourned until 10 o'clock. Justice Crane said he would remain within easy distance of the courtroom to receive the verdict whenever the jury was ready to render one. Counsel for the defence said at this point that it looked like a disagreement.

Flushing, N.Y., Jan. 15.—After reviewing the evidence for twenty-four hours and making fifteen ballots before agreement the jury in the trial of Thornton Hains this afternoon returned a verdict of guilty. The principal witness in the killing of William Annie. For the second time in his life Thornton Hains has been found not guilty on the charge of murder. He having been acquitted on a charge of manslaughter in the killing of Edward Hannigan in an open boat in Hampton Roads, Virginia, in 1897.

Thornton Hains had an affecting greeting with Capt. Hains in the Long Island penitentiary. Hains was a motor car after the trial to bring his brother the news. Hains spent an hour with Capt. Hains in the jail. Thornton Hains went to the hotel Astor, where he remained throughout the evening and night with his wife and mother. Rarely in any court has such a demonstration been witnessed. The jury made known its verdict. The spectators rose as one man. As the verdict was read, a cheer of approval rang from the gallery. The jury was escorted to a hotel, while a throng of twenty people gave him a continuous greeting.

London, Jan. 15.—Frank Gotch, the world's heavyweight wrestler, has been unable to arrange a match with George H. Dillman, whom he has won the title in Chicago last year, and will sail for New York on January 27.

C. P. R. and Wisconsin Central. Montreal, Jan. 15.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C.P.R., was in the city today and announced that it was the intention of his company to proceed with the construction of a line from the city of Seattle, Tacoma and San Francisco, connecting the company's western lines, which now reach Fort Arthur, with the company's Ontario lines at Barry Sound. As to whether or not a start would be made this year he said it would depend on circumstances. He also stated that the company had had possession of the government railroads.

Emma Goldman in Jail. San Francisco, Jan. 15.—Emma Goldman and Dr. Ben Reitman, who calls himself "King of the Hoboes," were arrested last night and charged with conspiracy to incite a riot. They were arraigned before Police Magistrate today. They were in jail all night, being unable to furnish bail in the sum of \$1,000 demanded of each. Their attorney asked the magistrate to reduce this amount to \$10, but the request was refused and the arraignment continued until tomorrow.

William Buwalda, an ex-soldier recently discharged from the military, was arrested by President Roosevelt, who had an embellishment of broadened eyebrows. The court, in which he fell from the shoulders, was trimmed with old Point d'Alencon lace worn by Miss Goldman's mother at her own wedding. The veil of the same lace was held in Rochester, N. Y.

Los Angeles, Jan. 15.—Packy McFarland of Chicago, and Dick Hyland of San Francisco, fought ten rounds, no decision, before the Pacific Athletic Club here today. McFarland displayed more cleverness in his style of fighting, but Hyland was stronger throughout, coming back after every exchange with the exception of the final round. McFarland landed many more clean blows than his opponent, and was stronger at the finish. The Chicago boy started right after his man in the tenth round, following him from one side of the ring to the other. The only thing resembling a knock-out or knock-down occurred between the tenth and eleventh rounds, when Hyland slipped to his knees. Almost immediately he was up fighting, but McFarland fairly smothered him with rights and lefts to the head. Hyland was hanging on throughout the last half of this round. Packy McFarland held his own at the close of the quarters. Charles Eytan was referee.

McFarland and Hyland Go Ten Rounds Without a Decision at Los Angeles. Los Angeles, Jan. 15.—Packy McFarland of Chicago, and Dick Hyland of San Francisco, fought ten rounds, no decision, before the Pacific Athletic Club here today. McFarland displayed more cleverness in his style of fighting, but Hyland was stronger throughout, coming back after every exchange with the exception of the final round. McFarland landed many more clean blows than his opponent, and was stronger at the finish. The Chicago boy started right after his man in the tenth round, following him from one side of the ring to the other. The only thing resembling a knock-out or knock-down occurred between the tenth and eleventh rounds, when Hyland slipped to his knees. Almost immediately he was up fighting, but McFarland fairly smothered him with rights and lefts to the head. Hyland was hanging on throughout the last half of this round. Packy McFarland held his own at the close of the quarters. Charles Eytan was referee.

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January 19, 1909

Supplies

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W FURS

es paid for all B. C. and ... Write for our price ... much information to ... fur shippers.

JEWELL & SONS

New York, Department 13

BREED LIVESOCKS

Bred S. C. White Leghorns, Hens, for sale, from \$1.00 ... Captain Mitchell's famous ... Santa Barbara, Cal. ... Cowichan Station.

LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices

Table of local market prices for various goods including wool, hides, and vegetables.

Table of local market prices for various goods including meat, fish, and produce.

South African Earthquake

Jan. 15.—Several earth- quakes occurred recently in var- ious parts of South Africa. One was at Johannesburg, but no ...

Revolutionists Punished

Tex., Jan. 15.—Thirty-five Mexican revolutionists ar- rived in Mexico last summer were ...

On at Revelstoke

Revelstoke, Jan. 15.—The civic ... straight issue whether ... should remain an open ...

DR. FAGAN'S REPORT ON MILK INDUSTRY

Synopsis of Results Investiga- tion of Eastern Methods and Experiments.

Dr. C. J. Fagan, secretary of the provincial board of health, was sent east last summer by the Hon. Dr. Young to study the methods used in connection with the business of milk supply to the public.

Dr. Fagan's report, which consists of over 19 typewritten pages, is too long for reproduction here, but it contains a great deal of valuable information and shows how closely the question of milk supply and the proper care of the cows and dairy are connected with the public health.

Taking some of the points made by Dr. Fagan it appears that the problem to be solved is not so much the contamination of milk from outside sources to the least possible factor. The average composition of cow's milk is as follows:

Table showing the average composition of cow's milk: Water 87.00 per cent, Sugar 4.95 per cent, Protein matter 3.20 per cent, Mineral matter 0.75 per cent.

Milk, being an animal secretion, is easily affected by the health of the cow, and also by extraneous influences. Exposed to the air it readily absorbs all odors of objects near it.

The whole trouble with milk is caused by bacteria, which appear to be always present in greater or less proportion. Some of these, however, are not noxious, while other kinds are dangerous. Warmth is one of the greatest elements of growth, and within its limits the warmer the temperature the faster the bacteria multiply.

Several cities have tried to introduce legal standards for milk, but in New York in 1900, it was there made illegal to sell milk with more than a million bacteria to the cubic centimeter.

It is stated that for practical purposes it may be assumed that deterioration in milk is solely due to the intrusion of bacteria from outside, hence the necessity for care and absolute cleanliness in handling.

Causes of Contamination. Starting out with the proposition that many bacteria poison milk or may produce specific diseases in human beings, the following are the bacterial contamination are set out:

(a) Cows which are badly ventilated and not kept scrupulously clean.

(b) Impure water. This has been known to communicate typhoid fever through the milk, but that used for washing in the dairy and rinsing the vessels.

(c) The milk must be kept clean. This is one of the most frequent causes of contamination.

(d) The milk must be both clean and well as apart from tuberculosis, the disease-spreading bacteria are more likely to be found in the milk than the cow's "wet" milk.

(e) The air is a frequent source of contamination. Generally, there are fewer bacteria out of doors, but they are usually numerous in stables, especially if hay is stored there.

(f) Milk houses are a source of contamination if kept for any purpose save storing milk, and if not kept clean, well ventilated and free from flies.

(g) It is needless to say that the shorter the time between the production of the milk and its delivery, and the better the quality of the milk.

As to the regulation of the milk industry, the doctor on the opinion that primarily this lies with the Dominion government, but dealing with the necessary steps.

counts a conversation with Dr. Wood- ward of Washington, D.C., who repeat- ed a proposition made by a prominent milk dealer. He thought that they should be allowed to show testimonials of competency before being allowed to engage in the business, as trouble causes most of the trouble. Ice cream and butter makers and other manufacturers of food products should be regulated. So also the transportation agents, especially so, sealed cans, the storage of milk in a cool place, etc. Files especially in house- holds, should be guarded against.

The principal diseases spread by milk are: Typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera, diarrhoea, anthrax and tuberculosis. Contamina- tion by attendants being possible, no infectious persons should be al- lowed round a dairy.

The question of tuberculosis pass- ing from cattle to human beings was discussed at the International Tubercu- losis convention at Washington, D. C., at which Dr. Fagan was present. It was there proved, and the conven- tion adopted a resolution to the effect that the disease could be so trans- mitted. It may thus be considered a settled question.

This disease appears to be very prevalent in cattle everywhere, espe- cially in dairy cows, but it can always be detected by the Tuberculin test. It seems that many owners of herds object to the test, from the mistaken idea that it is injurious. As now ad- ministered, it does not affect a healthy animal in the least, and only tempo- rarily affects an infected beast.

The report contains 21 suggestions recommended by the Bureau of Public Health at Washington, and Dr. Fagan suggests that they be printed and sent to every dairyman in the province, with the following:

1. Have the herd examined fre- quently by a skilled veterinarian. Promptly remove any animal sus- pected of being in bad health. Never add an animal to the herd until cer- tainly free from disease, especi- ally if it is a cow to be milked.

2. Never allow a cow to be milked by hard driving, abuse, loud talking or unnecessary disturbance; do not unduly expose her to cold or sun.

3. Clean the entire body of the cow daily. Hair in the region of the udder should be kept short. Wipe the udder and surrounding parts with a clean, damp cloth before milking.

4. Do not allow any strong flavored food, such as garlic, cabbage or tur- nips to be eaten except immediately after milking.

5. Radical changes in feed should be made gradually.

6. Have fresh, pure water in abun- dance, easy of access, and not soiled.

7. Dairy cattle should be kept in a clean, well-ventilated, airy place, kept preferably without cellar or storage lot. Stable should be light (four square feet of glass per cow) and have a fresh air supply without draughts of air on cows. The pres- ence of flies may be reduced by dark- ening the stable and removing the manure.

8. The floor, walls and ceilings of the stables should be tight, well and cleaned twice a year. Walls and whitewashed twice a year. There should be as few dust-catching ledges and projections as possible.

9. Allow no dusty or dirty litter or strong smelling material in the stable. Store manure under cover at least 40 feet from the stable in a dark place, and plaster daily in gutter and on floor.

10. Cans should not remain in the stable, but being filled with milk, the milk of each cow at once from the stable to a clean room; strain im- mediately into clean cans, or into sterilized cotton; cool to 50 deg. W. as soon as strained; store at 50 deg. F. or lower. All milk houses should be limited time. Preservation of milk by chemicals is universally condemned, and should be prohibited by law every- where.

11. Milk utensils should be of metal, with all joints smoothly soldered, or of such material as should be made of stamped metal. Never allow utensils to become rusty or rough inside. Use milk utensils for nothing but handling, storing or delivering milk.

12. To clean dairy utensils use pure water only. First rinse the utensils in warm water; then wash inside and out in hot water in which a cleansing material has been dissolved; rinse again; sterilize by boiling water or steam; then keep.

13. If any part of the milk is bloody, stringy, or unnatural in appearance, it should be discarded. If it gets into the pail, the whole mass should be reject- ed.

COMMITTEE PREPARES FOR COMING MEETING

Meets Friday in Two Sessions and at Luncheon Hears Richardson

Mayor Nicholson, of Ladysmith, who is also the president of the Board of Trade there, has been chosen as the Board's representative at the Island Development conference and luncheon on Friday next, while Mr. W. R. Armstrong will represent North Saanich.

The program for this first meeting of delegates with the view of organ- izing a Vancouver Island Trade Association, is as follows:

10:30 a.m.—Board of Trade room for election of officers and organization affairs generally. Mr. Thos. Richardson will be present and address the meeting.

1 p.m.—Luncheon at the Empress Hotel. Address by Mr. Richardson. The program for the afternoon will be: Evolve best method for the develop- ment of Vancouver Island.

All the delegates who come from outside points will be the guests of the Board of Trade during their stay in the city and will be handsomely lodged in the Empress Hotel.

LEEBRO GONE TO SALVE WRECK

Will Recover as Much as Waves Leave of the Stranded Banfield Lifeboat

The steamer Leebro left Nanaimo yesterday under instructions from the local agents to go to the wreck of the Banfield lifeboat which was wrecked on the rocks of Rob- ertson Island, Saturday morning.

The steamer Leebro left Nanaimo yesterday morning and proceeded direct to the scene of the disaster. It was expected that the service she could have rendered, it is not known whether or not she will be called upon to disclose what ser- vice she could have rendered.

FRUIT GROWERS MEET IN ANNUAL SESSION

Reports Tell of Satisfactory Condition of Victoria Association

The great growth of the Victoria Fruit Growers' Association during the past year was the subject of the report made by the members to place the local association to the forefront of similar organizations in the province.

The report was made at the annual meeting of the association, which was held at the Victoria Fruit Exchange, Monday evening, Jan. 12.

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\$36,977, while purchases from outside sources of butter, eggs, etc., amounted to \$13,447.02. Freight and cartage cost \$1,676.06, leaving a gross gain on the year's operations of \$21,853.95. After expenses of management were paid a net gain of \$18,776. On Dec. 31 there was stock on hand valued at \$1,893.00. A supplementary statement showed the amount of insurance returnable to growers in December was \$1,848.50, and after other charges of \$1,000, assets realized the net surplus was \$303.30.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Thomas Brydon; first vice-president, L. W. Toms, Gordon Head; second vice-president, F. Suters, Gordon Head; manager, James Drummond, Board of directors, George Watson, Gordon Head; W. E. Scott, Salt Spring Island; George Sawley, Victoria; Mr. Weismuller, Duncan; W. H. Hayward, Duncan; F. N. Borden, Cedar Hill; R. Puckle, Keatings; Mr. Brydon, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Sidney; Capt. Elliston, Cedar Hill.

Following the election of officers decisions were taken on topics of interest to the growers. It was decided to increase the capital to \$10,000 and to issue \$5,000 of new capital. A new charter was also adopted.

Mr. Brydon remarked that promises to pay the interest on the \$10,000 of new capital would meet their requirements. He should also be satisfied in giving this financial aid they were being—not some other organization—but themselves. (Applause.)

The annual convention of the Provincial Conservative Association will be held at the Victoria Hotel, February 22nd, in the Athletic Association hall, in the Duck Block, Broad street. The delegates will arrive from all parts of the province Thursday next and some 250 delegates are expected to be present.

At the last convention held in Vancouver it was decided to meet at Revelstoke, but the executive decided that as the meeting was to be held in the city, it would be better to hold the convention in Victoria.

The Victoria Conservative Association held their meeting to select delegates in Labor hall on Friday evening and the names of the delegates to attend the convention were nominated as follows:

Mr. Drummond suggested that the Railway Commission should be asked to grant a concession during the month of March, it would be well for such members as might desire either to increase or reduce their rates, to change to prepare their representations upon these subjects. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the Board of Trade of this city was quite willing to assist them in any efforts which they might make with the view of increasing their rates on fruit and other goods. (Hear, hear and applause.)

Mr. Stewart: "I am informed that at an annual meeting of that association which was held in Vancouver, the members were actually compelled to go out into the streets and induce citizens to become members in order to secure a quorum and retain the Government grant." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Brydon: "At one time the B.C. Association was of real and great benefit to the fruit growers generally, and its disintegration was a great loss to the fruit growers of this province." (Hear, hear.)

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Great Sale Campbell Great Sale

Silk Voile Skirts Very Much Underpriced

THESE ARE ASTOUNDING BARGAINS in silk voile, eolienne, and silk crepe; individual creations—no two alike—except in the tremendous price reductions and the beauty of the materials used in their construction.

SUPERIOR SILK VOILE SKIRTS, the majority built on silk foundation, together with several silk crepe, eolienne, and silk skirts, very tastefully trimmed with tucks and bands of silk, no two alike, regular prices from \$10 to \$25. Special Sale Price.....\$5.00

SEVEN EXTRA SPECIAL VOILE UNDERSKIRTS. Sale Price.....\$7.50

Beautiful Belts Magnificent Belts In fancy colored braids and all the latest leathers, Regular price 50c

SALE 25¢ PRICE SALE 50¢ PRICE

The Ladies' Store Angus Campbell & Co. 1010 Gov't St.

CONSERVATIVES READY FOR THE CONVENTION

Delegates From the Local Party Are Nominated

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"We Eat What We Can and Can What We Can't"

Said a witty girl once when explaining the industry on this continent of Canned Fruits

- PEACHES—California, large tin .....25c PEARS—California, large tin .....25c APRICOTS—California, large tin .....25c PLUMS—California, large tin .....25c CHERRIES—California, large tin .....25c SLICED PEACHES, per tin .....20c PEACHES—Canadian, per tin .....20c STRAWBERRIES—Canadian, per tin .....20c RASPBERRIES—Canadian, per tin .....20c PINEAPPLE—Two tins for .....25c WAGSTAFFE'S BOTTLED FRUITS—Each .....25c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Up-to-date Grocers 1317 Government Street Tels. 52, 1052 and 1590

TRAIN HANDS KILLED

Silk Laden Train on C. P. R. Crashed into By-Freight-Firman and Brakeman Dead

Maple Creek, Sask., Jan. 14.—A rear-end collision occurred on the C.P.R. between a freight train and a passenger train at Pompank, 35 miles east of here, at 2 o'clock this morning, resulting in the death of two men, and serious injury to two others and the derailing of nine cars.

The dead men are Brakeman B. S. Porter, who resides here. The injured are Engineer Deagon, and Brakeman Tamnott.

One of the trains was laden with silk from the Orient. Some of the cars took fire after the wreck, and part of this valuable silk consignment was destroyed.

King, who was killed, together with Engineer Deagon, formed the crew of the engine of the rear train, while Porter, who was also killed, was head brakeman on the rear train and was riding on the engine at the time of the smash-up. The line was blocked for several hours, but the wrecking crew had it cleared by daybreak. The freight train caught the silk special in a cut. The rumored loss of silk is quarter of a million.

Fatal Scaffold Accident. Toronto, Jan. 14.—The second death in connection with the scaffolding accident at Newmarket yesterday occurred at the general hospital here this morning. John Trempe succumbing to his injuries.

Winnipeg Power Proposition. Winnipeg, Jan. 14.—At a meeting of the Civic Power Committee, the following resolution for the purchase of the Winnipeg Street Railway and Power plant by the City adopted: "That an offer be made to the Winnipeg Street Railway to purchase the entire plant at its actual value, such value to be determined by a board of three arbitrators, one to be chosen by the city and one by the company, and these two to pick a third, or in the event of their failure to agree, then the third arbitrator to be chosen by the chief justice of the Court of Appeals, payment of value arrived at to be made in Winnipeg four per cent forty years bonds."

Colonel Denison's Fears. London, Jan. 14.—G. T. Denison, of Toronto, writes to the Standard with reference to Great Britain's marked loss of prestige in Canada in the last seven years. "The feeling is general in Canada," he says, "that Canadian blood was shed in South Africa, a sacrifice to aid an empire which is too feebly governed to profit by such loyal devotion. If Britain does not soon reciprocate the preference, or at least take measures to protect herself from impending disaster, Canada may be induced to play her own business game."

GOLD WEATHER SENDS POTATO PRICES UP

Local Values Have Been Doubled With Prospect of a Further Advance

With the price already doubled within the past ten days and the prospects bright that it will be trebled in a few days, the common though succulent tuber has suddenly jumped from its humble position as a daily article of diet for the multitude to the place of a luxury.

Potatoes, which a week ago were retailing at 75 cents per sack, and wholesale at from \$14 to \$20 per ton, are now quoted at \$1.60 a sack retail and \$30 per ton for Ashcroft and \$25 per ton for local potatoes wholesale. The dealers also give forth the comforting assurance that in a short time, if the cold snap lasts, another advance of like proportions can be looked for.

Reports from inland points as well as from the mainland, state that the present cold has practically ruined the potato crop, which was not more than an average one at the best. The potatoes which were put in pits by the growers have been badly frozen in the great majority of cases and ruined.

The cold snap has been also responsible for a shortage in egg supplies. The receipts here yesterday morning fallen off as the hens are not laying during the chilly weather. Prices have advanced ten cents per dozen to 60c, while the imported eggs from the States have also advanced five cents to 40c per dozen.

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# Our Edition

## A MOMENTOUS MEETING

Take time today to read the First Chapter of the Book of the Acts of the Apostles. Do not read it because you or some one else may think it a religious duty to read the Bible; do not be ashamed to read it, because some one may think the act unusual. Read it just as you would if some one suggested to you to read a chapter in any other book. For the purpose which we now have in mind, it is not necessary for you to look upon the account there given as inspired truth. Regard it, only as the best available report of the things that were written. The brief matter-of-fact reference to the ascension of Jesus may seem a little hard to accept, that is regarding the chapter simply as a piece of history; but because you never knew of anything of the kind transpiring it does not follow that anything of the kind never transpired. In a reputable English paper only a couple of weeks ago there was an account, vouched for by a reputable person, of an event not at all similar to this. It was, of the disappearance of a man, whose first appearance to the woman he subsequently married was as if one had been raised from the dead. To assume that the ascension of Jesus Christ was an impossibility is perfectly correct attention to that event that this article is written, but to the meeting held shortly afterwards.

First it may be well to say something about the Book of the Acts as a historical work. There are several ancient manuscripts of this book, none of them, however, any older than the Fourth Century, although it is possible that they may be. There may be older MSS. somewhere, but they have not yet been found. That the book existed long before that is shown by the fact that Irenaeus speaks of it in a treatise written somewhere about the year 185, and mentions St. Luke as its author. This indicates that the authorship was commonly attributed to St. Luke, and it is established that he was a close friend and companion of St. Paul, whom he seems to have survived. St. Paul died about the year 66, and the Acts was probably written after that date. So that not much more than a hundred years elapsed between the time it was written and the reference made to it by Irenaeus. When the history of the Christian Church during that century is taken into account, no difficulty arises in the way of accepting the explanation that the account given in the Acts of the doings of the Apostles was written by some one who was present upon some of the occasions referred to in it, and received at first hand the reports of events, which he did not witness. That the story of those days should have been written down, while it was fresh in some one's mind, is the most natural thing possible. In view of all the facts we would do violence to our own common sense if we did not accept the Book of Acts, dismissing all question of inspiration, which, indeed, does not enter into the case at all, as a substantially correct, although not very detailed, account of the doings of the Apostles.

We may therefore accept it as historically established that about the year 33 the Disciples met in an upstairs room in Jerusalem and resolved to undertake the dissemination of the Gospel, which they had received from their Master, who had left them. Not many details of the meeting are given, but we can well imagine that there was a good deal of discussion, but in the end the resolve was made to obey the instructions which they had received. It seems improbable that any actual work of organization was attempted on that occasion. The up-stairs room would probably not have accommodated the one hundred and twenty people, whom St. Peter addressed, suggesting that they should elect a man in the place of Judas Iscariot. Speaking in secular terms, the idea seems to have been to maintain a board of management of twelve persons. The twelfth man was chosen by lot. His name was Matthias. This gathering was one of the most important, recorded in the history of mankind. No effort of the fancy is necessary to fill up the outline of the events of what St. Luke calls "those days." There must have been many meetings of groups of those who had identified themselves with the movement, which Jesus inaugurated. Human nature has been much the same in all ages, and it is altogether probable that among these people were some, who were in great doubt what to do. Possibly, not a few of them decided that there was no use in their going to work against such tremendous odds as had to be faced; but however that may be, there were about one hundred and twenty, who had what we call nowadays the courage of their convictions, and met together presumably at the call of St. Peter, to complete their organization for the evangelization of the world.

Here pause and endeavor to get a sense of the proportion which this meeting bore to contemporary events. We have as large meetings in Victoria now and then, which only receive brief mention in the daily papers, and which no one out in Sidney hears anything about. This little gathering would hardly have attracted even passing attention in Jerusalem, and in the rest of the Roman Empire there was not the slightest likelihood that it would have been heard of. If any of the people of Jerusalem, not at the meeting heard of it, their comments, if they made any at all, would likely be of amused criticism of the absurd folly of the little band, who were about to preach to the world as the long expected Messiah, a carpenter's son, who had suffered death by crucifixion, it is a good thing to get a sense of this proportion well into your mind, and when you have done so look around you and ask yourself what is the greatest force which is today working for the betterment of humanity. What is the most potent influence in the world nearly nineteen hundred years after this meeting was held? The answer is the Gospel, which these humble and unimportant men that day resolved to preach. Think of the tremendous obstacles it has had to overcome. Think of how it has influenced the fate of millions. Think of how it has molded the lives of individuals. Remember that today those, who are striving to redeem society from the consequences of its errors, are unanimous in believing that its salvation will be found only in returning to the simple Gospel which these men present at that meeting resolved to promulgate. When you have done this you will begin to appreciate that behind this Gospel there must be a power, which is not of men, you will perhaps think of Him who hung upon the Cross, and say with the Roman soldier who saw Him die: "Truly this was the son of God."

## MAKERS OF HISTORY

A recent writer has said that modern civilization dates from Waterloo, and while the assertion, like most general propositions, can only be accepted with qualifications, there is no doubt that greater progress in material development and in the advance of human liberty has been made since that eventful day in June, 1815, than in any corresponding period within historic times. Waterloo was more than a great battle. It was the consummation of centuries of struggle. It was the hour of triumph of British ideas. It ushered in the reign of the people. The old order passed away, when the Guards made their magnificent advance at the end of the long, weary day. Waterloo was won by the British infantryman. It was not the might of cannon that settled the fate of Europe nor the dash of horsemen in "all the pride and panoply of war," but the sturdy courage

and magnificent discipline of the men who fought on foot, of whom their commander proudly said at the close of a hard-fought day in Spain, "They would go anywhere and do anything." After Waterloo the world had peace, and science, invention, commerce and political enfranchisement were free to work out the great problems in their respective spheres of action. Therefore the man, through whose genius Waterloo was won, may well be given a place among the Makers of History. We have spoken of Wellington's "genius" and the term is well applied, whether we regard genius simply as the capacity for taking infinite pains or the ability to recognize the nature of an opportunity and know how to take advantage of it. If Waterloo had terminated differently, if the Prussian defeat at Ligny had been followed by a French triumph over Wellington, it is doubtful if the combined power of Europe could have prevented Napoleon from becoming the absolute master of at least the western half of that continent, and it is doubtful if Great Britain would have been free from invasion. Napoleon represented the centralization of power; Britain the best development of democracy which the world had seen in twenty centuries. Napoleon represented the supremacy of arms, and the reign of the sword. Tremendous issues were at stake on that well-fought field. It was a pivotal epoch in the history of civilization. Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the merits of the two great captains, who met on that field, there is none as to the momentous character of the question that decided. "The thunders of Hugelmont," as Tennyson expresses it, reverberate through the world today.

Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, was born at Douaghs Castle, Ireland, May 1, 1769, the year of Napoleon's birth. His father was Earl of Mornington and he was his third son. His elder brother, the Marquis of Wellesley, was one of the most distinguished of British statesmen, and his services to his country as Governor-General of India were very great. The name was of Saxon origin and the Wellesleys were conspicuous as far back as the reign of Henry II. Wellington was not of this stock, his father's name having been Colley, the name of Wesley having been assumed by him on succeeding to the estates of his cousin, Garrett Wesley. The spelling of the name, Wellesley, was the ancient form; it was shortened to Wesley in the Sixteenth Century, but the original form was adopted by the Early of Mornington. The founder of Methodism was of the same stock as the Wellesley family. Arthur received his military education in France, and in his 21st year he was made ensign in the 1st Infantry. His promotion was rapid and we find him, six years later, lieutenant-colonel of the 80th regiment, although up to this time he had seen no service in the field. In 1794 he joined the army under the Duke of York in Flanders, where he was given command of three battalions during the Duke's retreat through Holland, and at once gave promise of his ability by repulsing the French on several occasions. Two years later he went to India with the 33rd, where he gave an excellent account of himself. His first great opportunity came in 1803, when the Maharatta war broke out and he was given an independent command. The campaign which followed, was one of the most brilliant in the annals of war, when with only 4,500 men, he defeated a force of 50,000. When peace was proclaimed the young general went to England, entered the House of Commons and became Chief Secretary for India. The time had not yet come for him to rest on his laurels. The year 1807 found him accompanying Lord Cathcart, on the expedition to Copenhagen, and in 1808 he sailed with an army to Portugal to assist in expelling the French. In this effort he was successful, the principal battle of the campaign being Vimiera, when he completely defeated Junot. He then returned to England, having been superseded in his command by officers, who owed their position solely to seniority. The following year he returned, Sir John Moore, the general in command, having been slain at Corunna, and then began a series of campaigns, which has no historical parallel. The ablest of Napoleon's marshals opposed him, such men as Soult, Massena, and Ney. He was badly supported by the home authorities, and the result was that the Spanish war was only half-hearted, yet he won a series of remarkable victories. The principal of them, named in the order of their occurrence, were: Talavera, Torres, Vedras, Almeida, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Orthes and Toulouse. The latter battle was fought on April 10th, 1814, but Wellington did not pursue his successes further, peace having been already concluded. He went to Paris, where he met the allied sovereigns, but he did not take part in the proceedings, which led to the exile of Napoleon to Elba. When the event took place and the Emperor made his final effort to establish his supremacy, Wellington was made commander-in-chief of the Anglo-Belgian forces, Blucher at the head of the Prussian troops, being instructed to co-operate with him. Blucher was defeated at Ligny, Wellington's army, on June 18th, 1815, he received the shock of Napoleon's full attack at Waterloo and all the world knows the result. In the adjustment of the affairs of France after the battle the next twelve years he occupied numerous important positions.

Wellington's political career began in 1827. It was not conspicuously successful. He opposed parliamentary reform and became intensely unpopular, so much so that he was petitioned to resign. He regained popularity by his support of the repeal of the Corn Laws, which he frankly stated was not because he believed in the measure, but because the people demanded it. His speech in the House of Lords carried the second reading in that body. Wellington died suddenly on September 14, 1852.

Few men have been more greatly honored in their lifetime than he. He received the thanks of Parliament twelve times for his conspicuous services and honors, titles, estates and money were freely given him. Not his own government alone recognized his services, but those of Portugal, Spain and Portugal conferred titles upon him. His full title was: Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Dorset, Prince of the Netherlands, Knight of the Garter, Knight-Commander of the Bath, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Besides these he held numerous subordinate titles and many honorary positions. He served as a minister of state, as an ambassador plenipotentiary, and in almost every capacity of high rank open to a subject. Personally he was of aristocratic tastes, and little given to cultivating the arts of popularity. At the same time he was exceedingly courteous and considerate towards his subordinates, and remarkably careful of the lives of his men, never ordering them to incur unnecessary risk. He was of intrepid courage, seemingly with a perfect contempt of danger. His remarkable career, for although on two or three occasions he failed to accomplish his object at the first effort, he never actually suffered a defeat. His titles him a place in the first rank of the world's great soldiers.

This ends the series of articles on The Makers of History. The next historical series will deal with Epoch-Making Battles. There are some other persons about whom we have been asked to say something, and short articles will be devoted to them. The first will be William Pitt.

## The Birth of the Nations

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

### THE FRENCH—CLOVIS, THE FIRST KING OF FRANCE

It was during the first century after Christ that the name of the Franks (French) first appeared in history. This was the designation given not only to one but to several German tribes of a roving, warlike disposition who lived on the right bank of the Rhine, and who during a time between the third and fifth centuries made continued incursions upon Gaul, where they desired to settle. The Roman conquerors endeavored at first to keep them out, but their efforts were quite in vain. The Franks, quite heedless of repulses or reverses, invaded the country again and again, in spite of opposition, acquiring land and settling there, peaceably enough if unopposed, and submitting for the most part without question to the government of the Roman emperors. But the third century saw the beginning of that terrific series of combats between the Romans and the barbarians, which was to end only in ignominious defeat for that great empire that had once been the proud mistress of the world. Gutzok calls this first great struggle "the struggle for the world." To tell the truth there was no longer a Roman nation—the long-continued despotism and slavery had enervated equally the ruling power and the people, everything depended upon the soldiers and their generals. It was in Gaul that the struggle was most obstinate and most speedily brought to a decisive issue, and the confusion there was as great as the obstinacy. At times the Romans fought in league with some of the barbarian tribes against the combined other tribes. Again it was the whole Roman army against the united barbarians. Still again the German tribes waged a warfare solely with one another. There is no language that can fittingly describe the terrible conflict, suffice it to say that when the war was over the Roman Empire was completely torn asunder and devastated from one end to the other.

Thirty years after the last and decisive battle of this great struggle, the Franks who were settled in Gaul were not yet united as one nation, and it was not until the year 481, with the accession of the Frankish king Clovis, that the real history of the French begins.

There are two very important reasons why the name of Clovis should be one of peculiar interest not only to the French, but to all students of the history of the first place, with him began the French monarchy, and in the second place he laid the foundation for the Christianizing of France. From the beginning of his reign he had one principal idea in his mind, which was to unite all the Frankish tribes into one nation, and to bring about an amalgamation of strength and a similarity of interests. In order to accomplish this result he was not above descending to craftiness and deception. But it must always be remembered in forming an estimate of the character of this great king, that he was at first only a half-tamed savage who believed that might was right, and that the end justified the means. He possessed indomitable courage and a fine diplomacy in making negotiations with rival chiefs. The force of his personal magnetism was very great, for even in the face of the most adverse circumstances, his men were ever ready to follow him, with unquestioning faith in his valour and judgment, and in nearly every case his intrepid ambition was rewarded, for he was successful in every battle he entered. Clovis was sixteen years of age when he came to the throne and he marked the first years of his reign with a signal victory over his two neighbors, the Roman patrician Syagrius, master at Soissons, and the Frankish chieftain Raginacard, settled at Orléans. On the other hand, his personal magnetism spread throughout the country, and reached the ears and fired the imagination of Clothilde, the beautiful niece of Gondebaud, king of the Burgundians. Clothilde is well worth a place in history, for it was chiefly through her personal magnetism that Clovis was converted from paganism to Christianity and induced to spread the teachings of Christ throughout his kingdom. Not only had Clothilde heard of the successes of Clovis, but to the latter had been brought tales of the wonderful grace and loveliness of the Burgundian princess, till the young king was possessed with a desire to make her his wife. But the fact that he and his followers worshipped the heathen gods, was sufficient to awaken the antipathy of the girl's country people and they wished to prevent the marriage. On the other hand, the Catholic clergy desired the consummation of the match, hoping that the tender persuasions of Clothilde might in time inspire the great pagan king with a desire to embrace Christianity.

All events the wooing was a very romantic one. Clovis had sent one Aurelian, disguised as a beggar, to make known the wish of his heart to the Burgundian princess. He was admitted to Gondebaud's castle and meeting Clothilde whispered to her of the great magnetism of the young king, and she spoke to her husband of her desire, perhaps for the benefit of the onlookers, she knelt before him in a professed spirit of humility and began to bathe his feet, a ceremony quite customary at that time. Aurelian managed to slip a ring into her hand unnoticed, and he noted it. The Burgundian king, the great Clovis, who loves you and would make you his queen." The young girl, who had long worshipped Clovis in secret was quite overcome with joy. She drew a ring from her own finger and, her hands trembling, gave it to the messenger, bidding him return with it to his master and tell him that she had loved him ever since years before tales of his great bravery had reached her. She also presented Aurelian with much gold for himself and rich gifts. Aurelian returning gave Clovis the message, and the Frankish king sent a deputation loaded with presents to Burgundy to formally demand the hand of the princess. Gondebaud, not daring to refuse, allowed his niece to set forth with Clovis's emissaries. But the girl knew in her heart that every effort would be made to overtake her and bring her back secretly. So deeply was she in love that before she had gone many leagues upon her journey, she bade the escort leave her and let her continue her way alone, for in this way only could she escape detection and detention. Thus, therefore, upon approaching the Burgundian frontier, Clovis riding forth, met the lovely lady, coming to meet him quite unguarded and alone. It was the first time his eyes had beheld her and words of love and admiration for her beauty sprang to his lips as he leaped from his horse to bend his knee before her.

No sooner were they married than Clothilde began to urge upon her lord the advantage of adopting the Christian faith. For some time Clovis was obtuse, especially as their first son had died shortly after his birth, and the second son lived and thrived, however, which somewhat pacified the incredulous king. But it was the battle of the Allemanni that decided Clovis in favor of his wife's religion. He had promised her when he set forth that if he were victorious he would convert to Christianity. The battle was against him and Clovis was anxious, not knowing what tactics to adopt. Aurelian, who had been the messenger when he wooed Clothilde and whom he had raised to a post of great honor, came to him

saying, "My lord king, believe only on the Lord of Heaven whom the queen my mistress preacheth and all will be well." So Clovis, much moved, invoked the aid of God in the name of His son Jesus Christ, and immediately, we are told, the tide of battle turned in the Frankish king's favor. When Clovis returned the queen hearing the welcome tidings ran to meet her husband, throwing herself upon his breast in an abandonment of joy. And Clovis then and there promised that he would labor with her in spreading abroad the teachings of Jesus, a promise which he kept to the best of his ability, leaving France a comparatively united country, with the germs of the Christian faith firmly implanted.

Clovis died in 511 A.D., at Paris, where during the last years of his life he had taken up his residence. He was buried in the church of St. Genevieve, then known as the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, and which was built by his wife Clothilde, who survived him.

## WITH THE POETS

### Said Love to Loveliness

Said Love to Loveliness "Loose down thy hair— Pluck out the golden comb the band of pearl, Set free the prisoned gear of braid, and curl. To fall or ripple as it may or dare— Unlace thy straightened girdle, and forswear Jewel for neck and ornament, waist and hand— The hidden beauty of thy feet make bare; Be thy sweet self alone. Dost understand That only so, to Love, shouldst thou be seen? A beggar maid, that he may make thee Queen?"

Then Loveliness up tossed her charming head— Her hair should stoop to be a beggar maid? For Love as all men know, since Time began, Suing to Loveliness, is a beggar man!"

—Madeline Bridges, in The Smart Set.

### The Old Year Dies

The old year dies; hopes that were fair Are strewn behind us; here and there Ambitions that were cherished long Are left unclaimed, and trail or strong, We search for newer hopes to share.

The mist grows darker, deeper, where We resolutely buried care, And led the ways that led to wrong— The old year dies. Beyond us lies a realm that ne'er Has been explored, where they that dare To lead may guide the eager throng. The mist grows darker, deeper, where We search for newer hopes to share. The old year dies. —S. E. Kiser.

### Bondage

I am the slave of day, And underneath the sun I play my part with stubborn heart, Until the day is done. I do the petty task, I earn the grudging pay, And none can guess what I wear a mask, Intentioned to the day.

But when the sun has set And unnumbered tapers clear, How easy to forget The walks and ways of men! Deep in my heart I lie, The white rose and the rose of red: The memory of you.

What though the miles divide, What though the years are past, Across the night I dream aright, And an angel at last, A bondsman of the day, While day is on its throne, The secret stars all know I am Your slave, and yours alone!

### The Milky Way

(Translated from Sully Prudhomme.) To the stars I said one night, "Tender sorrow dwells on high. From the depths of space, your light Tells of sadness in the sky."

"And, methinks, in realms afar, With unnumbered tapers clear, Virgins bear a funeral car, Treading softly by the bier."

"Are you always thus in prayer? Wear you ever pain's dark seal? Tears of light our earthly share? Joy your rays may not reveal."

"You, the stars, creators great, Of our world, beyond unknown, Why do you weep? What distressens Fate?" They replied, "We are alone."

"Every star is far away From the sister she would claim: And each softly kindling flame Seeks in vain a kindred flame."

"Desolate, in barren sky, Solitude is our despair," They said, "For you, who sigh, Mortals, too, this grief must bear."

"Every soul with flame of gold, Sheds unnumbered tears of tears, And with yearnings all untold, Burns, immortal, through the years."

—Elizabeth Minot.

### A Petal of a Shattered Rose

Wee petal of a shattered rose, A tiny mote of white, The sport of every wind that goes To meet the Autumn night; How eerie in the waning light— How piteous its grace! Where winds it now in feeble flight, To what dark resting place?

Where are the mellow bees it knew— Where is the butterfly, The gallant bliths that came to woo While yet the moon was high? Where all the pretty pansies? That made the garden gay? I only catch the cricket's cry Amid the grasses gray.

The scattered leaves from oak tree torn, That in the gust flit by, With rustlings weird have strength to mourn, To voice at least a sigh; Poor petal, far more frail than they, How dumbly meets its death, Though pleasures fleet, and hope betray, Sweet to its latest breath.

The day is cold. The year is old, There's not a star to cheer. It wrings the heartstrings to behold The dimly gleaming dewdrops, A little thing—it dims the eye— That hath no voice to moan, And only seeks a spot to die In darkness and alone.

A moment lulls the piercing blast— It flutters to the ground, And neath a wayside hedge at last The long-sought rest is found. There let the writhed spider weave, And should-like be his web; Ay, let him weave, and let him grieve— There's naught of Summer left.

—Samuel Minturn Peck.

## THE STORY TELLER

The captain of a certain yacht had evinced an anxiety touching a mishap to the crew that at once attracted the attention of a fair passenger on board. "What's the trouble, captain?" asked she. "The fact is, ma'am," was the response; "our rudder's broken." "Oh, I shouldn't worry about that," said the lady. "Being under the water nearly all the time, no one will notice that it's gone." —Harper's Weekly.

### A Musical Feast

Jack London, the author, was introduced one day to a musician. "I, too, am a musician in a small way," London said. "My musical talent was once the means of saving my life." "How was that?" the musician asked. "There was a great flood in our town in my boyhood," responded London. "When the water struck our house my father got on a bed and floated with the stream until he was rescued." "And you?" said the musician. "Well," said London, "I accompanied him on the piano."

### An Opportunity at Last

The conjurer on the pier was in his best form. Waving his hand towards a gaudily-dressed cabinet, he addressed the crowd assembled around him. "Now, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to call your attention to the illusion of the evening. I want some lady in the audience to enter this cabinet. I will then close the door, and, when I again open it, the lady will have disappeared, leaving no trace." A gleam of hope flashed into the eyes of one of the audience—a gararaged-looking individual, who sat next to a female Goliath, with a chin like the ram of a first class battleship. "Oh, dear," he whispered eagerly, "won't you go up and oblige the conjurer?"

### An Absent-Minded Lunch

The pupils of a distinguished professor of zoology, a man well known for his eccentricities, noted one day two tidy parcels lying on his instructor's desk as they passed out at noon on their return to the laboratory for the afternoon lecture they saw but one. This the professor took carefully up in his hand as he opened his lecture. In the study of vertebrate we have taken the frog as a type. Let us now examine the gastrocnemius muscles of this dissected specimen.

So saying, the professor untied the string of his neat parcel and disclosed to view a ham sandwich and a boiled egg. "But I have eaten my lunch," said the learned man, bewilderedly.—Modern Society.

### Rudyard Kipling's Break

"Rudyard Kipling, when he dined with me," said a literary Chicagoan, "told me about Simla. He said it seems that Simla is up in the mountains—the hills, as they say in India—and the ladies go there in the hot weather to escape the heat of the low country."

"Well, Kipling said that one lovely, cool morning at Simla he was presented to a 'grass-widow.' They call those ladies 'grass-widows' whose husbands are detained by work in the hot cities of the plains. She was awfully pretty and charming, and as they talked together in the pleasant coolness, Kipling said:

"Suppose you can't help thinking of your poor husband grilling down below?" "The lady gave him a strange look and he learned afterwards that she was a real widow."—New York Times.

### As It Is in Savannah

Two men from New York awoke one morning to find themselves in Savannah. Remembering that they were in a prohibition State, and having a thirst worthy of their surroundings, the pair started out on a detour by way of the hot cities of the plains. They were acquainted with the place, and were in a quandary as to where to start on their quest, and while they were debating the question mentally between themselves, they were approached by a pleasant-looking policeman, who wished them good morning.

"Say, Jim," said one of the pilgrims to the other, "this is an opening. Here's a good fellow; let's ask him."

It was agreed, and the officer answered their question by saying, laconically, "Follow me. He will show them three blocks until they stand in front of the cathedral. Here he paused.

The travellers looked at each other in astonishment. "Surely, my good man," said the first, "you do not mean to tell us that a blind girl is being operated in church?"

"Yes," assented the two. "Well, that is the only place in Savannah where you can't get it."

### Ruling the Sound Waves

A school inspector was about to enter the playground of a certain village school when he was attracted by an outburst of music which at first bore some resemblance to "Rule Britannia," but afterwards broke away into the most bewildering discord.

He made a mental note not to ask the children to sing "Rule Britannia," and walked up to the door. He was met by the master.

"I think, sir, we've something to please you this time," was the opening remark. "I'm glad to hear it; and what may it be?" "Don't you remember what you said about the youngsters learning to sing 'Rule Britannia'?" "Oh, yes; I remember. Have they got one ready?" "That they have, sir."

The inspector, glad in this way to escape "Rule Britannia," at once called for the record. The master, came in hand, led off the boys in the third standard with the strain of "Rule Britannia." As they began, the next strain the fourth standard boys repeated the first with startling effect; and finally the fifth section broke in with it when the third and fourth divisions were shouting the third and second strains against each other.

When it was all over the master turned to the inspector with: "Well, sir, did you ever hear anything come up to it?" "No, I never did," gasped the official, "and I don't think I ever shall."

### Keeping the Watch

The late Dr. Drummond, the Habitant poet, once related an amusing anecdote indicative of the simplicity of the rural French-Canadian.

He was summering in Megantic County, Quebec, when, early one evening, he was visited by a young farmer named Ovide Leblanc. "Bon soir, Docteur," said Ovide, by way of greeting. "Ma brudder Moise, been ver sick. You come on d'house for see hem, Doc?"

Drummond, always kind-hearted and obliging, complied with the request of Ovide, and found the unfortunate Moise suffering from what he diagnosed as a fairly severe case of typhoid.

"Wishing to provide Moise with some medicine," said the doctor-poet, "I asked Ovide to accompany me back to the village. The prescription compounded, I proceeded to instruct Ovide. The dose was to be administered every three hours, and the night, and trying to be as brief, plain and explicit as possible, I said: 'Be sure and keep watch on Moise tonight; and give him a teaspoonful of this at nine o'clock, twelve o'clock and at three and six in the morning. Come and see me again about nine in the morning.'"

Ovide understood and departed. The following morning he again presented himself, and Drummond asked: "How's Moise? Did you do as I told you?" "Ma brudder Moise, tink he some better dan las' night," replied Ovide. "I give hem de medicine, but I don't have no watch in d'house, Doc. I take d'watch; d'one what mak d' beeg deatub for get up. I keep set on hees chees all night. Ting set do hem good, dat, just lak d'watch. Wat you tink, Doc?"

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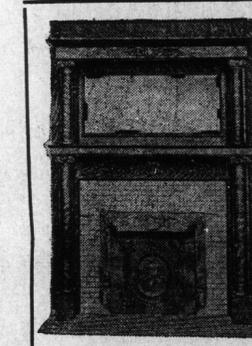
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NOTICE IN THE MATTER OF THE Estate of JAMES McDONALD, deceased. Pursuant to the order of the Hon. Chief Justice Sifton...

CIVIC BOARD FOR THE YEAR

Mayor Hall Re-Elected—Those Returned to the Council

RESULTS OF THE BY-LAWS

Messrs. Jay, Staneland and Tait Elected School Trustees—The Results

Table with columns: FOR MAYOR, FOR ALDERMEN, SCHOOL TRUSTEES, REFERENDUM, BY-LAWS. Lists candidates and their respective votes.

Humber had it all their own way. H. F. Bishop, who only entered the contest a little over a week ago...

The weather was not at all propitious and doubtless the smaller vote may be attributed to this cause...

As was natural the greatest interest centred in the mayoralty fight. At first as the ballots came from the box...

Approval, expressed in the most emphatic manner, in Mayor Hall was shown yesterday when at the polls a majority, the largest secured by any candidate for the mayoralty in recent years...

Mr. Morley was given a very mixed reception. In fact at times he was unable to speak, and when he did so it was to an accompaniment of cheers...

At this stage Returning Officer Northcott entered the council chamber with the mayoralty and aldermanic returns which he read amid great applause...

At the close of the meeting the council chamber was cleared by the aldermanic returns which he read amid great applause...

At the close of the meeting the council chamber was cleared by the aldermanic returns which he read amid great applause...

greeted the defeated candidate's statement. "That's right boys, but Mr. Morley can take a licking as well as anyone," declared he...

The storm of protest broke forth again when Mr. Morley declared that Mayor Hall's victory was a victory for the liquor interests.

Alderman-elect John A. Turner thanked the aldermen for the generous support which he had received. He was an unproved man in civic matters...

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the confidence which the public had in him, but he reminded them that his assistants were all capable and efficient men and to them, in no small measure, was due the successful carrying out of the business of the election.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

The estate of the late Annie Hazelton Nelson has been sworn at \$24,672.00, and \$42,218.90 net, of which \$13,000 consists of mortgages and \$17,000 real estate...

The estate of the late Henry Fea, of Esquimalt, has been sworn at \$200, which goes to the widow, Solicitor, J. P. Walls.

TO DRAFT FOR NAVY

General Baden-Powell suggests that Untrained Boys Be Drafted. London, Jan. 14.—Under the heading of "Britain's Sea Power," a Remonstrance by General Baden-Powell...

LOST IN FOREST

William Johns, of Wellington, Disappears While on Visit to Nanoose District. Nanaimo, Jan. 14.—William Johns, an old resident of Nanaimo...

FOREST DESTRUCTION

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson Urges Another Warning to People in the Nanoose District. Washington, Jan. 14.—The time is coming in this country when there will be as scarce as diamonds, unless immediate steps are taken to preserve our forests...

FUNERAL OF J. H. HALL

Funeral of J. H. Hall. Montreal, Jan. 14.—The funeral of the late John H. Hall, mayor of Calgary, who died in that city on January 8, took place this morning...

UNEMPLOYED IN TORONTO

Unemployed in Toronto. Toronto, Jan. 14.—There was another demonstration of unemployed at the city hall on Tuesday afternoon...

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# TOMORROW WILL START THE THIRD WEEK

Of our Great January Sale. The exceptional weather of the past two weeks made it necessary to alter our sale plans. Many lines that we would have offered before are yet to be placed on sale. Some of these goods go on sale tomorrow—the Cloth Jumper Suits and Silk Under-skirts, also the coats for small children. Our customers can expect a very interesting wind-up to the January Sale during the next two weeks, as we have plenty of wonderful values still to offer.

## Monday Will Be Housecleaning Day in the Mantle Department

Monday we intend clearing out a lot of small quantities and odd lots in our mantle section, the unusually heavy selling during the last few weeks has broken the assortment of colors and sizes in many lines, and these will all be cleared at prices that will hurry them out quickly, as in making the reductions we have not considered the cost at all. In addition we offer a few lines that we have not had the opportunity of offering before, the Silk Underskirts coming under this head.



**Women's Suits, worth to \$55.00  
Monday \$23.75**

A quantity of Women's Suits, some of our very best lines, handsome styles, rich cloth, beautifully trimmed and finished. Many of these suits are model garments. They must be cleared, hence the big reductions. Regular values up to \$55.00. Monday . . . . . \$23.75

**Women's Suits, worth to \$18.75  
Monday \$6.90**

A suit made up ready to put on for \$6.90. That's one of the bargains for Monday. These suits are made of good cloths in the best possible manner. They are absolutely correct as to style, and will give any woman twice the cost in service, regular to \$18.75. Monday . . \$6.90

**Women's \$35.00 Coats  
Monday \$15.00**

Some smart handsome coats will go at this price on Monday. This lot includes many of our best styles and extra good qualities. The styles this season are so moderate that these garments will do nicely for another season. Regular values \$35.00 and thereabouts. Monday . . . . . \$15.00

**Women's \$25.00 Coats  
Monday \$10.00**

This is a very moderate price to ask for coats like these. We may have another cold snap, and you could hardly spend this amount of money better than in making yourself comfortable, good styles, pretty cloths, well made, regular prices, to \$25.00. Monday \$10.00

**Women's \$15.00 Coats  
Monday \$4.90**

A coat for \$4.90 and a good one at that. Not made of shoddy cloth and thrown together, but from our regular stock of the best made garments. It is hardly necessary to say any more than that these garments won't last long at this price. Reg. \$15.00. Monday, \$4.90

**Children's Coats, worth to \$15.00  
Monday \$4.90**

A pretty good assortment of Coats for children, all kinds of cloths, all colors and smart natty styles that you will like. These coats are made of the best cloths, fancy and plain, and offer a wonderful chance to save money on supplying the little ones with a good coat, regular up to \$15.00. Monday . . . . . \$4.90

**Children's Coats, worth to \$10.00  
Monday \$2.50**

Coats of all kinds, principally made of fancy tweeds or plain serges, a lot of different shades and colors to choose from. Well made garments in pretty childish styles, many with very attractive trimmings of fancy braids or cloths of contrasting colors, sizes to fit children of different ages. Regular values up to \$10.00. Monday . . . . . \$2.50

**Women's Jumper Suits, worth \$15.00  
Monday \$7.50**

A little plainer styles than the more expensive garments, but very dressy indeed, made of Panama cloth of a good quality in black, reg. value \$15.00. Monday's price . . . . . \$7.50

**Women's Jumper Suits, worth \$25.00  
Monday \$13.50**

SMART JUMPER SUITS, made of panamas and venetians, in black, blue, brown and white, very attractive garments, well made and very dressy, regular values \$25.00 and \$30.00. Monday . . . . . \$13.50

**BLACK SATEEN WRAPPERS, excellent quality sateen,  
regular price \$2.75.  
Monday . . . . . \$1.00**

**COLORED WRAPPERS AND HOUSE DRESSES of different  
kinds, Regular \$1.75 and \$1.90.  
Monday . . . . . \$1.40**

**Silk Underskirts, worth to \$25.00  
for \$9.85**

You have the choice of practically our entire range from \$12.50 upwards at this price, every possible color is included in this offering, and some of the best qualities. This is a most extraordinary offering of strictly high-grade silk underskirts, values from \$12.50 to \$25.00. Monday \$9.85

**Silk Underskirts, worth to \$10.00  
Monday \$2.90**

In this assortment the skirts that were up to \$10.00 are included. In the assortment of shades it is nearly, if not quite, equal, in range practically every color is included. They are made of good quality silks that will wear well. Values from \$2.25 to \$10.00. Monday . . . . . \$2.90

**Women's 75c Waists, Monday 50c**

WOMEN'S FLANNELETTE WAISTS, a new lot just received. These were bought to sell at 75c, but on account of being late in arriving we have marked them at this price. They are in dark shades and pretty designs. Regular 75c waists. Monday . . . . . 50c

**Children's White Coats Reduced—Values  
up to \$4.75, Monday \$1.90**

A quantity of Coats for small children, made of fine white broadcloth and heavy serge, very attractive little garments, some of which are smartly trimmed with rich silk braid. They are for small children only, and the poorest coat in the lot is worth twice the price asked. Regular values up to \$4.75. Monday . . . . . \$1.90

**Velvet and Corduroy Coats Reduced—Values  
up to \$6.75, Monday \$2.90**

In this lot are a quantity of colored corduroy and velvet coats in different shades and styles. Also a few white ones in corduroy and broadcloth. Some of the smartest little garments that we had this season are in this lot. Regular prices from \$5.00 to \$6.75. Monday's price \$2.90

**50c and 65c Fancy  
Waistings, 25c**

A quantity of Fancy Waist materials go on sale Monday. These materials are the kind suitable for wearing during the winter months, such as Fancy Albatross, Delaines, and other materials, and they are marked at half and less than half the regular figure for Monday's selling.

FANCY ALBATROSS for blouses and kimonas, in stripe and figured designs, navys, brown, cardinals, green, regular 50c. Monday . . . 25c

DELAINES, cream grounds, with fancy border designs, regular 65c. Monday . . . . . 25c

FANCY BLOUSINGS, in stripes and checks, cream, cardinals, navy, greens, browns and black, regular 50c. Monday . . . . . 25c

**Men's High Grade  
Footwear Reduced**

It will be well to remember that during this sale we will offer special prices on our range of "Quite Right" Boots. As we have only carried this line one season you can be sure that they are all fresh stock, and represent the very latest and smartest styles.

MEN'S SUPERIOR QUALITY GUN METAL CALF BLUCHER BOOTS, Goodyear welt soles, narrow and medium toes, Quite Right brand, regular \$5.00 and \$5.50. While they last . . . . . \$4.00

MEN'S STOUT GUN METAL CALF BLUCHERS, leather lined, double soles, Goodyear welt soles, Quite Right brand, regular \$6.50. While they last . . . . . \$5.00

MEN'S WINTER CALF BLUCHER BOOTS, high cut, waterproof soles, and ordinary height, with viscolised soles, Quite Right brand, regular \$6.50 and \$7.00. While they last . . . . . \$5.00

### Silk Dept. Values for Monday

CHECKED LOUISINE SILKS, small, medium and large checks in brown, navy and black. These are very handsome. Also a large variety of fancy colored silks in checks, all new goods. Regular value 90c, for . . . . . 50c

FANCY BROCHE AND DRESDEN SILKS, a good assortment of very handsome effects in fancy stripes, broches and rich Dresden effects, all new goods and designs. Regular value 75c. Monday . . . 50c

GEISHA SILKS, in colors, pink, sky, reseda, old rose, navy, cardinal, grenot, bluet, gold, grey, goblin, mauve, and drab, a new line. Monday . . . . . 35c

NATURAL PONGEE SILK, 34 inches wide, values up to \$1.00. Monday . . . . . 45c

COLORED MOIRETTES, suitable for underskirts and linings, a big lot of colors, regular 50c and 65c. Monday . . . . . 45c

FANCY SATINS, a good variety of navy and bluet broches. These arrived late. Should have been here long ago. Should sell at 75c. Monday . . . . . 50c

### Queen Quality Footwear Reduced

\$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50 Boots for \$3.45 We would call attention to the fact that the January Sale will be the last occasion on which you can buy the world famous Queen Quality brand of American footwear at these specially arranged cut prices. In addition to the odd lines to be found on our \$2.50 tables, we make you this special offer of your choice of Queen Quality Boots and Oxfords, whether on tables or not, the regular prices of which are \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50. While they last . . . . . \$3.45

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VOL. L. NO. 216

### DAYS OF DOUBT IN BIG EMP

Nephew of Chinese Regent Leader Describes Situation at Peking

### THREE PARTIES IN F

Hopes for Success of Progressives, Headed By Regent Prince Chun

New York, Jan. 20.—Yuan's nephew of Kiang Yu Wei, the known Chinese reformer, when viewed today regarding the situation at Peking, described conditions as Chinese capital as very uncertain, said the government was neither a police autocracy nor a bureaucracy, rather a government of transition, and consequently quite different from any other government in the world. There are at least three political parties in the country, he continued, all represented at the time, and each striving to get the hand. These parties are the progressives, or Prince Ching's party, the third is headed by the Dowager Empress.

The progressives and conservatives are particularly opposed to each other, the progressives are composed of members of the royal family, Manchus and a few Chinese, while the conservatives consist chiefly of the moving spirit in the conservative party has been Yuan Shi Kai, deposed as premier.

Little is said openly by the head of the Dowager Empress, the Dowager Empress is the dominant factor in her own right. Officials and mandarins are to higher positions by involving themselves in a plot to make Prince Chang head of the nation. Mr. declared, but other officials, as the people at large, are supporting present Emperor by discounting treacherous schemes. To further complicate the situation, the near relatives of the late Emperor Kung are seeking by every means to possess the reins of power.

"Such is the desperate struggle," the Peking government has to give an agent or reliable answer as to its future would bring forth. Prince Chun, who is undoubtedly a reasonable, wise and progressive, hope that at the expiration of a hundred days of mourning the progressive movement will prevail. His wonted activity and that of obnoxious conservative officials will be replaced by and enlightened officials and really prosperous future will be secured for unfortunate China.

### MR. ROOT'S RETIRE

Will Give Up Secretary of Office on Election as Senator. Mr. Bacon to Succeed

Washington, Jan. 19.—Mr. Root, following his expected resignation as senator from New York, legislature of that state, hopes to be able to attend pressing matters in the state and retire by the end of the week. After he gives up his Washington office, he will go to Hot Springs, Ark., for rest, but expect to return to Washington in time for inauguration.

Upon the secretary's resignation of his office, it has been announced that Mr. Robert Bacon, secretary of state, and he in John O'Loughlin, who is to be succeeded as secretary of this city. Mr. O'Loughlin, who is to be succeeded as secretary of this city. Mr. Bacon, has lived in London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg, and travelled widely. Following ten years' service in the New York Herald, he acted as a correspondent for the United Press in foreign fields.

### INHERITS FORTUNE

Vancouver Chauffeur Recently Bequeathed to His Aunt in Kingston, Ont.

Vancouver, Jan. 12.—Harry one of the best known chauffeurs in the city, was notified yesterday that he had become the heir to a large fortune. Mr. Harry, aged 35, owned a \$75,000 and \$100,000. One of his relatives, Mrs. Margaret Hendry, died several years ago in Kingston, and he had left Kingston 13 years ago, coming west, and as they had no one knew their whereabouts, Harry accompanied John Hendry, a well known local lumberman, to Ontario, and when they were in Ontario, he happened to meet Mrs. Hendry and told them he was in British Columbia. Charles Hendry, of Kingston, Ont., was notified several months afterwards, and immediately started out to travel and arrived in Vancouver last week. Mrs. Hendry, the mother, had a large fortune, and Harry was named in her will as the beneficiary. Harry will receive the fortune, but Harry will not receive it until he is 21 years of age, and it is rumored that he will engage in some business in the future. Mr. Hendry is a cousin of the late Margaret Hendry.

Present from Mr. Toronto, Jan. 13.—J. J. G.N. Railway has given a new Friends' College at which is to replace the building down at Pickering. Mr. member of the Friends' has always displayed a keen interest in it.