

MORE VICTIMS OF SHIPWRECK

British Steamer Lima Stranded Near Straits of Magellan— Fifty of Her Passengers and One of Her Officers Drowned

MANY TAKEN OFF BY ANOTHER VESSEL

Rescuers Unable to Transfer Eighty-Eight People, Who Are Left on Lima Without Supply of Water

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 13.—The Pacific Navigation company steamer Lima is ashore on one of the islands of the Humboldt passage, off the straits of Magellan, and will probably be a total loss.

The chief pilot and fifty passengers were drowned. The British steamer Hatmest rescued 205 of the persons aboard the steamer, but was forced to leave 88 aboard the Lima.

The Lima is a British vessel, owned in Liverpool and plying between that port and the ports of South America. She was last reported on sailing from Bahia Blanca, Argentina, on Jan. 28, and was on her way to Chile and Peruvian ports.

ANCUD, Chile, Feb. 12.—The British steamer Strathairn has arrived here with 188 men and women and 17 of the crew of the steamer Lima, which is on the rocks in West Humboldt passage, straits of Magellan. The steamer went ashore in a storm.

The Strathairn's officers report having left 88 persons on board the stranded Lima. The steamer's crew had no drinking water, the tanks having leaked.

The first mate of the Lima and fifty passengers were drowned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—There seems to be some doubt as to whether the despatches from Santiago and Ancud respecting the steamer Lima, which is on the rocks in West Humboldt passage, straits of Magellan, are in the shipping register, while the Strathairn is not listed there.

THE ART OF ANNUNZIO

ROME, Feb. 12.—Gabrielle d'Annunzio has been revealing some of his methods of work. His most recent novel, "The Art of Annunzio," has been written entirely in the style of a newspaper. When he is not actually engaged upon a work, d'Annunzio lives by day like the rest of the world, but at night he writes a novel or play in his mind, is a sign for the exact reversal, which becomes the novel in the morning. He sleeps from nine in the morning till four in the evening; then he breakfasts, and his nocturnal day begins. He prides himself on whatever his secret agencies may be—on giving his publisher a manuscript which is faultless, not a spot of blot, not an erasure, not an addition.

Still he does not profess to write easily. He complains that many distinguished writers manage to say all their thoughts and do all their work in a painting of some kind with a poor palette of 800 words. He says his new novel uses no less than 15,000. He loves to bring to the fore the words he has trusted in his forgotten books and to set them in a forcible order of choice. He has a special vocabulary wherewith to enrich his "linguistic treasure." And a charge made against him is that he writes, "How many words have I not put into new uses by giving them a new meaning, a right following and Bruno was shot in the neck. He has been in St. Paul's hospital up to yesterday."

License in Hamilton HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 11.—The board of control today decided to limit the number of licenses to 65, the number at present issued. This is the first time in the city's history the number has been below one license to each thousand of the population.

Committed For Trial VANCOUVER, Feb. 12.—Dominick Marten, Italian, who shot D. Bruno, a countryman, a few weeks ago, this morning in the police court was committed for trial on a charge of attempted murder. It is alleged that the trouble arose out of so-called "Black Hand" business. Bruno had attempted to obtain some money from Marten, and when the latter refused, a fight followed and Bruno was shot in the neck. He has been in St. Paul's hospital up to yesterday.

Finding in Corinthian Case HALIFAX, Feb. 11.—The wreck commission, Captains Legar, Hall and Cole, gave a decision on the case of the steamer Corinthian on George's Island on December last. The decision in part states: "The fully justified cause by an error of judgment on the part of the master in estimating his distance from a schooner showing no lights, and sailing from the shoal on the northwest point of George's Island. A correct judgment of distance was probably prevented by the strong glare from electric lights on the wharves. We are of the opinion that the master, Captain Alex. Reintz, was fully justified in manoeuvring the Corinthian in the manner he did, and therefore should be exonerated from blame for the stranding of his vessel."

Relief Work in Sicily ROME, Feb. 12.—The Vatican has published an interesting illustrated account of the earthquake disaster in Sicily, showing how the relief funds amounting to nearly \$1,400,000 were collected and disbursed by the Holy See. The publication has been translated into English by Abbott Gasquet, who is engaged here in the revision of the Valgate.

PROBABLY DROWNED

John Dorsey, of New Westminster, Thought to Have Fallen into Fraser River.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 12.—John Dorsey, uncle of Premier McBride, and father of Mrs. W. C. Marshall, of Beach Avenue, Vancouver, is missing, and it is feared he was drowned in the Fraser river late yesterday afternoon, an unidentified man having been observed to fall from the railway bridge into the water. He never came to the surface. The man's hat was recovered near the point where the body went down. On the band of this hat appears the initials "J. D."

This morning Mrs. Dorsey, filled with anxiety because of the non-appearance of her husband at his home last night, went to the police station to make inquiries concerning him, and she was shown the hat. Mrs. Dorsey declared the hat to bear a striking resemblance of the one worn by her husband.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. Myers of the tug Chemainus noticed a man standing on the bridge, and a moment afterwards, hearing a splash he again looked for the man on the bridge, but he was not to be seen. Just then the hat was observed floating on the surface, and it was recovered. The body was seen between a bridge pier and a boom of logs.

Dorsey was employed at the asylum for the insane, and he was director of the band at that institution.

Escapes Imprisonment.

HAYANA, Feb. 12.—Former Postmaster General Nodares, who yesterday began serving a sentence of four years' imprisonment, was today released by order of President Gomez.

"On account of eminent services in the war of the revolution," Nodares was commuted on his own plea of the Politico Commission, on account of the publication of an offensive cartoon.

Killed His Baby Daughter.

BEAUMONT, Texas, Feb. 12.—Backing his automobile out of his garage today, William Crook, a lawyer, felt the automobile strike an object and putting on more power, forced the car backwards. Alighting, Mr. Crook found his 16-month-old daughter, and crushed to death his father's knowledge.

THE VATICAN DRAWS THE LINE

Methodist Organization in Rome Is Referred to by English Catholic Paper Published There

ROME, Feb. 12.—The Weekly Review, the organ of the English-speaking Catholics here, today publishes a long editorial on the subject of the Vatican, which is believed to have been inspired by the Vatican. The editorial says: "The broad and logical, and shows his to put his stalwart shoulder to the wheel to help on every good cause. Though a strong party man in politics, his devotion to party does not make him desire the disappearance of all parties and the rule of a single line. He is a Methodist, but he has no wish that the Catholic church and believing that it makes little difference what a man's religion is, providing he does his best to live up to it."

Reviewing the incident between the former vice-president and the Vatican, the Review emphasizes the tolerance of the Catholic church and points out that a man may spend his whole life working in the Vatican archives and galleries without ever being questioned as to whether he is a Catholic or an atheist. He may even be a diplomatic representative to the Holy See without being Catholic.

"But the all-embracing liberality of the Vatican," continues the Review, "cannot include the Methodist organization here, which has been through the breach made on Sept. 10, 1870, with Garibaldi's red shirts. Many animosities have resulted in the forty years, but they have made no change in the spirit or the system of the Methodists. Their organization as established does not minister to the wants of visiting Methodists here, but is directed towards perverting the faith of the people."

"Not only that, but the Methodists have always been bitterly and avowedly anti-papal, eagerly welcoming every opportunity to discharge their venom against Catholicism and the Holy See. Statistics, compiled by themselves, show that the last forty years they have spent twelve millions in this unholy work of proselytizing Catholics, especially Catholics in England."

"Mr. Fairbanks did not know these facts, or he would not have given his promise to speak in the Methodist church 24 hours before the time fixed for his audience with the Pope. Otherwise, he would have understood how incompatible was his public appearance in this hotbed of anti-Catholic proselytizing and anti-papal bitterness, with an audience with the Holy Father."

Fire in Viekaborg.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Feb. 12.—Fire which originated in the dry goods establishment of Kuhn Bros. in the most central section of the business district of Vicksburg, at noon today destroyed that building and an adjoining structure occupied by the Valley Dry Goods Co., besides damaging other buildings in the immediate vicinity, causing a loss aggregating \$300,000.

Newfoundland Railway.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 12.—The construction of 250 miles of branch railway as an extension of the present system in Newfoundland is authorized in a resolution passed by the colonial assembly today. The vote on the resolution stood 22 to 5.

MUCH HOSTILITY TO REGULATIONS

Business Men and Fishermen of Royal City Protest Against Fishery Rules Proposed by International Commission

WOULD WORK HARM TO FRASER INDUSTRY

Fishermen Propose Postponement of Opening Date and Doing Away With Present Close Season in August

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 12.—Acting for the city council and the board of trade, Mayor Lee has forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, minister of marine a formal protest against the proposed international fisheries regulations. This action practically means that the Government has been asked to allow no further change to be made toward the drafting of the regulations until general expression of opinion has been heard from the Pacific Coast.

Today a mass meeting of fishermen was held and a delegation of three appointed to meet to the board of trade at a meeting called for next Tuesday, resolutions embodying the views of the Fraser river fishermen.

Since Thursday several deputations representing Canadian fishing interests have conferred with Secretary Wade, of the board of trade, and it has been proposed by the fisheries committee of the board that the date of the commencement of the sockeye fishing should be changed from July 1 to July 15. Generally the first run of the salmon up the Fraser river takes place between July 5 and 8, and the changing of the date from July 1 to July 15 would permit the first run of sockeye passing up to their spawning grounds. In other words, the close season would be switched from the middle to the first of the fishing.

The fishermen who have conferred with the secretary of the board of trade are almost unanimously against a close season between August 25 and September 15, as they believe this will take the bread out of the mouth of the Canadian fishermen and operate most to the disadvantage of the American interests. The fishermen believe that with the fishing commencing on July 10 and with fishing prohibited between 10 a. m. on Saturday and 6 p. m. on Monday ample protection will be given the salmon. They urge that the Government should vigorously police the fishing waters and see that every pot is lifted during the prohibited hours. The fishing commission states that the use of fish traps is the sole cause of the depletion of the fisheries, and that the majority of the traps are American owned.

The destruction of the salmon by seals is also being discussed by the fishermen. It is pointed out that the regulations which prohibit against the laying of unbaited hooks has worked to the disadvantage of fishermen where these lines have been in use they have, it is said, destroyed hundreds of seals and saved the harvest of salmon for the fishermen.

BRITISH SOCCER FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The results of today's Soccer fixtures are as subjoined: Scottish League—Hibernians, 0; Clyde, 2; Dundee, 2; Morton, 1; Glasgow, 0; Falkirk, 1; Motherwell, 1; Patrick T., 2; Hamilton A., 1; Kilmarnock, 1.

First Division—Astonville, 3; Sunderland, 0; Liverpool, 0; Everton, 1; Middleborough, 0; Bury, 5; Newcastle, 3; Manchester, 1; Notts County, 3; Bradford, 0; Preston N. E., 1; Sheffield, 0; Sheffield W., 1; Nottingham, 2; Millwall, 1; Swindon, 2; Bristol City, 2.

Second Division—Bradford, 3; Barnsley, 0; Burnley, 2; W. Bromwich, 3; Fulham, 1; Oldham, 1; Leicester F., 3; Blackpool, 2; Gainsboro, 2; 1; Stockport, 0; Grimsby T., 1; Derby County, 1; Leeds City, 1; Birmingham, 1; Manchester C., 3; Hull C., 0; Hampton U., 3; Glossop, 1; Lincoln City, 4; Clapton Orient, 0.

Southern League—Norwich C., 5; Brentford, 1; Brighton H., 1; Southend W., 1; Bristol R., 0; Coventry City, 1; Queenspark R., 4; Croeydon C., 1; Crayke, 1; Palace, 1; Brighton, Exeter C., 3; Northampton, 2; Luton, 3; Southampton, 4; Northampton, 2; Millwall, 1; Swindon, 4; Plymouth A., 1; Portsmouth, 3; Watford, 0; Westham U., 1; Reading, 1.

New Tennis Association

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A new Lawn Tennis association of National scope, to be known as the American Association of Clay Court Players, has been formed to take over that branch of the sport. The association was organized by Dr. P. R. Hawk, of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., who is president of the new organization. Hawk said today: "The organization is an association of individuals, not an association of clubs, and therefore would be entirely different character from the United States Lawn Tennis Association, which is an association of clubs, and is antagonistic to the United States National Lawn Tennis Association."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11.—The gift of \$100,000 to Yale University by Alfred G. Vanderbilt was made known tonight. The gift will be applied toward the general university endowment and is part of a subscription of \$250,000 for the purpose.

Switchmen to Arbitrate.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The possibility of a strike of four thousand switchmen employed in the Chicago switching district of 13 railroads was believed to have been averted tonight when the parties to dispute agreed to submit the question to the Illinois State Board of Arbitration. The switchmen demanded increase of wages of five cents an hour and time and a half for overtime. Both sides signed an agreement to arbitrate. The men have today voted for a strike, but F. O. Mether, vice president of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, and chairman of the general managers committee, says no strike is now possible.

More Poison Charges.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 12.—That poison had been found in the contents of the stomach of Miss Margaret E. Swope, and that Christian Swope went into convulsions, according to Miss Anna Kouchan, nurse, a few minutes after she had given him a capsule at the direction of Dr. E. C. Hyde, were two statements made under oath by John G. Paxton, executor of the Swope estate, today. These new features in the Swope mystery were revealed by Mr. Paxton after he had been threatened with commitment if he refused to answer the questions concerning these phases of the case asked him by Frank P. Walsh, Dr. Hyde's attorney. Mr. Paxton was giving his depositions in the slander suit for \$100,000 brought against him by Dr. Hyde. The grand jury summoned to investigate the case will begin its hearing on Monday.

MASS MEETINGS TODAY IN BERLIN

Berlin, Feb. 12.—The Socialists have called forty-five mass meetings for tomorrow in Berlin and vicinity to discuss suffrage reform in Prussia. Members of the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet are expected to be present.

The chief of police has issued a curt proclamation, which has been posted in every public place, saying: "I warn you that the use of force is prohibited only for traffic. In the event of opposition being made to the authorities of course the police will be obliged to use force. The authorities are actively preparing to suppress any attempt at a demonstration which may be held in the city. The troops are on duty, and most of the troops are confined to the barracks, ready for an emergency."

Explosion on Battleship.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—An explosion which resulted in the injury of two gunners' mates, occurred yesterday on the battleship Oregon, U. S. Navy, at the Naval Gun Factory, Washington. The chief of police has issued a curt proclamation, which has been posted in every public place, saying: "I warn you that the use of force is prohibited only for traffic. In the event of opposition being made to the authorities of course the police will be obliged to use force. The authorities are actively preparing to suppress any attempt at a demonstration which may be held in the city. The troops are on duty, and most of the troops are confined to the barracks, ready for an emergency."

Conservative Annual Meeting

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—The annual meeting of the Victoria Conservative association will be held on Feb. 24, in the A.O.U.W. hall at 8 p.m. By a resolution of the organization of the last annual meeting the date was changed from June to February. At the session on the evening of Thursday week officers for the year will be elected and twenty delegates to the Dominion Conservative convention to be held in Ottawa next week will be appointed.

To Be Held Thursday Week—Will Elect Officers and Name Delegates to the Dominion Convention

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Ottawa Took Renfrew's Scalp

MONTREAL, Feb. 12.—Ottawa's hockey team today succeeded in vanquishing Renfrew's "All Star" aggregation, in a fast game, to the tune of 3 goals to 1. Ottawa's victory was well known on the Pacific coast, played well for the visitors.

Captured Steamer

MANAGUA, Feb. 12.—The steamer Managua, which was formerly taken at her wharf by a group of thirty young men of the Conservative party yesterday afternoon, was recaptured at San Ramon, on the northern shore of Lake Managua, according to an announcement made by the government tonight. The vessel had been abandoned by the captors. The body of the steamer's commander, Captain Toranzo, was found in the vessel.

MUST ENFORCE ANTI-TRUST LAW

President Taft Answers Wall Street Panic Talk in Lincoln Day Speech at New York—Government's Course

NOT INTENDING TO HURT BUSINESS

Tariff Is Defended and Assertion Made That Republican Platform Is Being Faithfully Adhered To

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—"If the enforcement of the law is not consistent with the present method of carrying on business, then it does not speak well for the present methods of conducting business, and they must be changed to conform to the law. This was President Taft's answer to Wall Street and its cry of "panic." It was made to a cheering audience of hundreds of people gathered in the Lincoln day dinner of the Republican club of this city held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The president declared that the administration would not foolishly run amuck in business and destroy what had been achieved just for the pleasure of doing so. "No one," he continued, "has a motive as strong as the administration in power to cultivate and strengthen business confidence and property. But there was no protest in Wall Street, and the Republican party to change the anti-trust law except to strengthen it. Of course the law is not perfect. It can be counted on to enforce the law in the way best calculated to prevent a business panic. It will enforce in business, but that it must enforce the law goes without saying."

President Taft did not hesitate to discuss the attitude of the administration on the tariff. He said that the party, or the danger to future success, which was being discussed in other discussions. Republicans who feared defeat at the polls in November, he declared, however, should take courage from the demonstrated opposition of their opponents, the Democrats.

"It was Grant," said the president, "and his cabinet, who were in the line of battle in the battle of Antietam, and he said little, but he said much concerning the latest scandal, the Aldre-Congress bribery case at Albany. The case centered on the fact that the situation looks very bad."

The conference was held at the New York home of Lloyd C. Griscom, the new president of the New York Republican county committee, who was the president and Mr. Griscom, who were present Governor Hughes, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Timothy D. Woodruff, chairman of the Republican state committee, James W. Dadsforth, speaker of the state assembly, and Otto Emanuel, chairman of the committee on the two leading proposals—whether the party should be limited to the limit, or if possible, another it. The consensus of opinion appeared to be on adjournment, probe to the bottom, regardless of results.

Apparently touching on this determination to investigate, although not referring specifically to the Aldre-Congress case, President Taft, speaking before the Republican club at the Waldorf-Astoria, said that he well understood that with the Republican party in its present condition, with its various divisions subjected to the crossfire of its own newspapers and its own factions, any halt or failure on the part of those in authority to publish and condemn corruption or corrupt methods will be properly visited upon the party itself, however many good men it contains.

There has been a demand for the resignation of state chairman Woodruff. Mr. Woodruff was asked about this, this evening. He said: "I talked about nothing but the Aldre-Congress case. No call was made upon me to resign, and you may quote me as saying so. I will not say that I shall conduct the next campaign, but I shall be chairman until the next state convention."

Death of John Charlton

DELHI, Ont., Feb. 12.—John Charlton, who had been ill for a long time, died at his home at Lynedoch last night. Mr. Charlton was for many years member of Parliament for Norfolk and was prominent in the Liberal party.

Robt. Ingersoll's Fee.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Legal services to the value of \$17,000 rendered by the late Robert G. Ingersoll were recognized in a decree by Judge Hammond of the Massachusetts supreme court. Mrs. Ingersoll, widow of the lawyer and orator, is benefited by the decree. The case, which was a probate court, directing distribution of the Massachusetts portion of the estate of Andrew Davis, a former copartner of Ingersoll in the Boston firm of Ingersoll & Ingersoll, was retained in litigation for many years, when he went to the United States circuit court.

BACK TO LIFE

Apparently Dead Man Resuscitated Through Vigorous Efforts of Doctor and Nurse

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Breathing and pulsation ceased entirely in the body of Frederick McNear at the Chicago Baptist hospital last Thursday morning for about ten minutes, and today he was pronounced a recovered man. McNear was brought to the hospital last Wednesday night, suffering from serous edema. His feet and neck had been badly swollen, while his chest at his home, and when his tongue, glottis and larynx began to swell, he was taken to the hospital. He was hardly able to breathe, and through the greater part of the night a nurse tried to hold his tongue out of his mouth with a pair of forceps. Dr. Francis W. McNamara was at his bedside almost continuously.

Towards morning he seemed improved, and Dr. McNamara and the nurse, Miss Anderson, had both left the room for a few moments. McNear apparently died, she screamed for Dr. McNamara, and a last examination showed that McNear had ceased to breathe, and that his heart was not beating. Miss Anderson again seized his tongue with a forceps while Dr. McNamara began to massage his breast. An attendant brought a loaded hypodermic needle and the oxygen tank close to the bed. Injections of atropine and nitro-glycerine were hastily administered. Dr. McNear continued his efforts at artificial respiration, and at the end of about ten minutes, McNear gasped, and he was then administered, and for more than half an hour the physician and the nurse continued to work over him vigorously. His breathing had then resumed a somewhat normal status, and his pulse was fairly regular.

Though very weak today, he is much improved, and is considered out of danger.

Church's Interest in Canada.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—At a meeting in aid of church work in Algona, speaker, including the Bishop of Gloucester, Canon Welch and Rev. W. G. Boyd, emphasized the need for help in Algona as well as in Northern Canada, and urged the importance of help from England if the new nation is to grow up alien from church and religion.

NEW YORK STATE BRIBERY SCANDAL

President After Conference With Republican Leaders Finds Situation Very Bad—To Be Fully Investigated

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The president of the United States came to New York today, sat for one hour and held a conference with Republican state leaders, and heard much concerning the latest scandal, the Aldre-Congress bribery case at Albany. The case centered on the fact that the situation looks very bad.

The conference was held at the New York home of Lloyd C. Griscom, the new president of the New York Republican county committee, who was the president and Mr. Griscom, who were present Governor Hughes, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Timothy D. Woodruff, chairman of the Republican state committee, James W. Dadsforth, speaker of the state assembly, and Otto Emanuel, chairman of the committee on the two leading proposals—whether the party should be limited to the limit, or if possible, another it. The consensus of opinion appeared to be on adjournment, probe to the bottom, regardless of results.

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Montreal Man Dies Suddenly.

MONTREAL, Feb. 12.—Daniel Hattion, one of the best known fish merchants in the city, died suddenly this morning of heart failure. He was 65 years of age.

Wage Increase Granted.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—There will be no strike of telegraphers and station agents of the Queen and Crescent route. The case, which has been signed here today. The men received an increase in wages of 10 per cent. at once.

Drowned at Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 12.—A laborer named Fitzgerald, who was employed loading steel rails off the steamer Froese on a flat car by Evans, Coleman & Evans, about 8 o'clock this morning lost his balance and pitched suddenly headlong off the end of the car into the water, where his head struck a boom and he sank out of sight. He has not been seen since. From the man's actions an instant before he lost his balance it is believed he was seized with an epileptic fit. He has been employed for several days loading cars and his fellow workmen know nothing about him or where he comes from except that he was an old countryman.

ONLY ONE SAVED FROM SHIPWRECK

One Hundred and Fifty-Six Lives Lost When the French Steamer General Chanzy Strikes Rocks

PASSENGERS AND CREW SWEEPED TO DEATH

Storm Described as Worst That Has Visited Mediterranean Sea in Forty Years—Steamer Blown From Her Course

PALMA ISLAND OF MAJORCA, Feb. 11.—Swept helplessly from her course in one of the wildest storms that has swept the Mediterranean sea in forty years, the French Trans-Atlantic Steamship company's steamer General Chanzy, chased at full speed in the dead of the island of Minorca, and all but one of the 157 souls on board perished.

The sole survivor is an Algerian customs official, Marcel Rodel, who was rescued by a fisherman and lies tonight in the hospital at Ciudadela as a result of the tortures he passed through and unable to give an account of the ship's company there were 87 passengers, of whom 30 were in the cabin. The crew numbered 70. The ship was in command of Captain Cayol, one of the most careful officers of the line. He never before had met with an accident. He was soon to have retired from the service.

The passengers of the Chanzy were mostly Italian. A few officers were returning to their posts in Algeria, accompanied by their wives and children. There were a few soldiers, some Italian and Turkish and one priest. Anglo-Saxon names on the passenger list were Green and Stakely. They were members of the crew of bodies of eleven who had been engaged to sing at the casino in Tangiers.

The steamer sailed from Marseilles on Wednesday at noon, and was due to arrive at Algiers on Thursday afternoon.

Total Wreck.

The Chanzy is a total wreck. Steamers have been despatched from Spain and France to the Balearic islands to the scene of the wreck. Among the victims was the celebrated Parisian music master Francis Dufor, as well as other prominent musical hall favorites.

The General Chanzy struck at nine o'clock Thursday night. Other ships in the neighborhood had safely ridden the storm, but the Chanzy was lifted from her course and driven on the leeward archipelago and brought up on the coast of Minorca in the vicinity of Ciudadela. Five minutes after she was picked up Rodel clinging to a piece of wreckage.

Wild Tempest. ALGIERS, Feb. 11.—Ships arriving here today report that a wild tempest is raging in the Mediterranean. The steamer Charles Roux, which came to port today, was forced temporarily to anchor in the harbor of Barcelona. Her captain declared that the storm was the severest that he had seen in the Mediterranean in many years. The gale suddenly swept from the northeast to the northwest, and his steamer was nearly engulfed. Large crowds in the waterfront today awaiting the details of the wreck of the General Chanzy.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 11.—It is now believed that three American vaudeville players hailing from San Francisco were on board the steamer. Their names are Ernest, a pianist, and Delma and Delyna. The French authorities say that they have hopes that some of the passengers have escaped and landed on other parts of the island of Minorca.

The French consular authorities report that large numbers of bodies are floating at sea, but that the storm continues making impossible their recovery.

The General Chanzy was a steel screw steamer with one iron deck, and with floors, beams and keelsons of iron, a vessel of 839 tons gross, 237 tons net, built at Sunderland by the Sunderland Shipping Company in 1888 for the Soc Caennaise de Caen, France. She was a vessel of 189.7 feet, 30 feet beam and 12.9 feet deep.

Montreal Man Dies Suddenly. MONTREAL, Feb. 12.—Daniel Hattion, one of the best known fish merchants in the city, died suddenly this morning of heart failure. He was 65 years of age.



so to be seen. These dainty styles, with

an. They Are Specially

\$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.65, styles, 75c, 65c, 50c,

am size. Friday Bargain, 40c, andies, will remove the carpet like new, 50c.

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ains, 20c, 15c, 10c 5c, Bargains, 10c.

Modestly

15 ber of these splendid Rugs, various de, \$3.15

13.00 Sizes 3 x 3 yards, in very useful rug, suit- these were sold regu-

12.00 yards, in chintz col- not be equalled. Reg-



Strong Help For Weak Kidneys

"Fruit-a-tives" is the Best Kidney Medicine in the World.

If people only realized the danger of Weak Kidneys, and the value of "Fruit-a-tives," there would be practically no Kidney Disease in Canada.

When the kidneys become congested with blood, or strained from overwork, they can quickly be made well and strong again by taking a box or two of "Fruit-a-tives."

Pain in the back, frequent headaches, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, coated tongue, constant desire to urinate—these are the common symptoms of congestion of the kidneys.

The only possible way to relieve this congestion, is to force the bowels and skin to rid the system of more waste matter and thus allow the inflamed kidneys to rest and grow strong again.

"Fruit-a-tives," being fruit juices, intensifies, soothes and stimulates the kidneys, and at the same time rouses the bowels and skin to healthy action.

"Fruit-a-tives," by their prompt action on the bowels and skin, almost instantly relieves the intense pain in back and promptly takes away every trace of Kidney Disease.

If you are suffering with your kidneys, begin at once to take "Fruit-a-tives," and you will quickly realize the value of these tablets.

At dealers—50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial size, 25c—or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

C. P. R. TO BUILD MANY BRANCHES

The Season's Programme Embraces Over 600 Miles of Road and Heavy Bridge—Kootenay Central Is Included

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.—Arrangements have been made by Wm. Whyte, second vice-president of the C. P. R., at Winnipeg, for the coming season's construction programme in the West.

This is pretty extensive, and includes some 621 miles, divided between Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Manitoba. Much of this work is in the nature of colonization lines to open up new land and connecting lines between already existing lines.

The programme, as stated yesterday by Mr. Whyte, includes some 446 miles in Saskatchewan, 174 miles in British Columbia and 55 miles in Manitoba, the latter being double-tracking.

While the broad outlines had been decided upon the details had not yet been settled, and that he would remain in Montreal several days, yet, going over the work with the president and other officials.

The programme also includes the construction of a bridge over the Saskatchewan river at Outlook, which will be a very large structure, and will probably not be completed during the year, although energetic work will be carried on in every direction.

Following are the details of the work as given out by Mr. Whyte: Complete the line from Regina by a 15 mile cut-off from Craven to Bullock, giving Regina direct communication with northern Saskatchewan.

A line from Craven on the west side of Lake Mountain lake, northwesterly to Collinsay, on the line between Winnipeg and Saskatchewan, 110 miles, opening up a new farming territory.

A big bridge over the South Saskatchewan at Outlook, and line westerly 93 miles from Outlook and from that point north to Macklin on the Saskatchewan line.

A line from a point 25 miles west of Weyburn, where the present line ends, 25 miles further. This is a colonization line, and will be used to divert traffic to make a through line between Weyburn and Lettbridge.

On the Laurier colonization line, the road will be continued from Tilton, 24 miles west.

From Regina a line will be built southward to the point of cut-off between Weyburn and Stoughton, 78 miles. These lines are all in Saskatchewan.

In Alberta the programme includes a line running north from Langdon, which already extends 40 miles to Hazyton in the investigation country. This will be extended 15 miles easterly to give further facilities to settlers in the irrigation block, and will eventually be taken care of the Alberta fall wheat district.

PUBLIC WORKS

MONEY IS VOTED

Minister Pugsley Called on to Explain Matters Connected With Richibucto Harbor and Sawdust Wharf Scandal

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—After the stress of the House settled down quite early today to a peaceful session with Mr. Pugsley in committee of supply.

New Brunswick Items Are Finished

Announcement Made in House That Waterways Commission Reports Against Proposal to Dam Lake Erie

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—When J. D. Taylor's bill respecting the Western Canada Power Company, New Westminster, came under consideration in the House committee today, Hon. Mr. Emmerson objected to it on the ground that the company should go to the province of British Columbia for powers.

What the company wants is to have its powers enlarged to include power to construct railways, telegraph and telephone lines.

A long discussion arose over the question of provincial or federal authority. Mr. Taylor pointed out that the company did not have power to build six necessary miles of railway because of its incorporation under the Dominion Companies Act.

The legislation would hurt nobody by being somewhat of an international matter, they had to come here for the powers suggested. He mentioned that the minister of railways had approved of the bill.

Mr. Emmerson pressed his objections. He considered that the company should bring forward either a Dominion bill of incorporation or go to the province for its power.

Ralph Smith said in view of the fact that the amendments suggested had been approved by the municipalities he had no objection to the bill. He explained that these amendments provided among other things that the operation of the company would be confined to British Columbia and that all such operations would be subject to the control of the legislature.

Mr. Emmerson insisted that the bill should be reprinted so that its provisions would be understood. The bill before the House did not explain the objects of the company. He moved that it be referred to a committee of three for consideration. This was lost and the bill was reported without further objections being taken.

The Victoria, Vancouver and Eastern Railway bill was called, but Martin Burrell asked to have it stand over.

French-Finched Sufferers. PARIS, Feb. 11.—The Senate unanimously concurred with the Chamber of Deputies in appropriating the sum of \$4,000,000 for the sufferers by the floods.

Riotous Franch Strikers. GRAVELINES, France, Feb. 11.—Striking fishermen today attacked a detachment of gendarmes, injuring two of them, and afterwards they entered the offices of the shipowners. Finally order was restored.

Consul Shot Dead. ALGIERS, Feb. 11.—M. Dachot, the Belgian consul here, was shot and killed today by his mistress as he was entering his auto. Mr. Dachot was on his way to make enquiries concerning the wreck of the steamer Chanz on which he had two friends. The woman's motive was revenge.

South African Memorial. TORONTO, Feb. 11.—Latest subscriptions to the South African memorial have brought the aggregate up to \$32,212. The most recent contributors include \$25 sterling from Lord Minto, who accompanied his gift with a kindly letter.

Dispute May Be Settled. CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—It is expected that the dispute between the railroad managers and the representatives of the switchmen will end tomorrow in an amicable adjustment of differences. O. L. Dickinson, speaking for the managers, said that both sides conceded points in today's session; arbitration under the Erdman law will be the outcome of tomorrow's meeting. The switchmen of the Chicago railroads are involved. The union voted in favor of a strike.

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TO ATTACK VETO AFTER BUDGET

Course Decided on by Asquith Cabinet for Next Week's Procedure—Disturbance Over Mr. Redmond's Speech

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Robert E. Peary will not be given the rank of rear admiral in the navy, as proposed, in recognition of his services as an explorer, if Congress approves the action of the sub-committee of the House committee on naval affairs, which voted today to report adversely on the bills offered by Senator Hale and Representative Allan. The committee of six voted unanimously against the measure.

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NO HOBBLES ON RACING HORSES

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Beginning with the season of 1910 no hobbles shall be used on racing horses, and up to that time the device is to be gradually eliminated. This decision was adopted by the 25th congress of the National Trotting association today.

Section 1 of rule 4 was amended as follows: "In all purses 4 entries are required and two to start, unless otherwise specified."

It is also decided that "if only one horse entered for a purse shall appear on the course he shall be entitled to his own entrance money and to one-half of the money raised from the other entries for said purse."

President P. F. Johnson of Lexington, Ky., was re-elected president. The association adjourned its next biennial session in 1912.

FLYNN AND NEGRO TO GO TO FINISH. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 11.—Tom McCarty, manager of the Pacific Athletic Club of Los Angeles, has succeeded in securing the signatures of the managers of Jim Flynn and Sam Langford to a contract for a 45-round contest between Flynn and Langford to take place in this city March 17.

In a 16-round contest between these men on Tuesday night last, Flynn gained the newspaper decision over the colored man.

Hon. C. H. Campbell. WINNIPEG, Feb. 11.—The Conservative convention held at Morris today unanimously nominated Hon. Colin H. Campbell, attorney general for the local legislature.

Depletion of Forests. OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—Miss Agnes C. Laut, at the Canadian Club, speaking on the conservation of natural resources, said that the country they were in was being depleted for the benefit of Americans.

Against Compulsory Vaccination. TORONTO, Feb. 11.—A bill to abolish compulsory vaccination has been introduced by H. P. Innes (New York). Mr. Innes said that evils can result from vaccination in many different ways, and that he aims to repeal the present act and let all persons decide for themselves if they wish to be vaccinated.

Winter Tennis. NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The United States National Tennis association announced its plans for the winter season. The first ever held in winter attracting players of national reputation. Among those entered are: Beals C. Wright, Harold H. Hackett and Fred Inman. Others who are expected to participate are: E. G. P. Touchard, Carl J. Hoad, W. Leonard, R. J. Clothier, Howard Bissell and Clarence Hobart.

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CHINA SILK BLOUSES

New Shipment of Exclusive Spring Costumes has arrived. Suffice to say that they will win the admiration of every Victoria lady. Details later.

EXCLUSIVE NECKWEAR. Ascots, in white and colored stripes, at 50c, 45c, 40c and ..... 30c. Jabots, very pretty arrivals, with fine lace edges, at from \$2.25 to ..... 35c.

NEW BELTS. In elastics and patents, all seasonable colors, including gold and silver.

White Sale Continues

White Sale Continues

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A GOOD PIANO

Draws out everyone's inherent love of harmony. A sweet toned piano holds the direct personal interest of everyone. Shows and further motivates everyone's eagerness to play it.

Our Leaders Are:

THE GERHARD HEINTZMAN, BLEUTHNER, (Leipzig), MENDELSSOHN, BEHNIG, (New York), FLETCHER BROS., and ESTEY

The superlative merit of these pianos are backed up by hundreds of satisfied customers in Victoria and vicinity. Our very liberal terms enables everybody who loves music an opportunity of having any one of these pianos, and at a moderate price quality considered.

FLETCHER BROS. Music Store 1231 Government St.

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LENTE SEASON SPECIALTIES

FINNAN HADDIE, per lb. 12 1/2. KIPPERED HERRING, per lb. 12 1/2. SMOKED HALIBUT, per lb. 15. SARDINES, per lb. 20. SALMON, RED, 2 tins for 25. LOBSTER, per tin 25. CLAMS, Saanich, 2 tins for 25. CLAMS, condensed, per tin 20 and 25. HERRINGS IN TOMATO SAUCE, 2 tins for 25. HADDIE, Golden, 2 tins for 25. PILCHARDS, Cornish, per tin 20.

The Family Cash Grocery. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

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LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the Matter of an Application for Duplicate Certificate of Title to Part of Lot 74, Nanose District. NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate Certificate of Title to said land, issued to Charles Edward Cooper on the 21st of August, 1894, Numbered 1449 A.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this 23rd day of January, 1910.

S. Y. WOOLTON, Registrar General of Titles.

NOTICE. Canadian Mineral Claim, situate in the Albert Mining Division of Clayoquot, District of Nanose, surveyed as 690; Uchucklet Harbor, surveyed as 691; Take notice that I, M. Barclay Mc Kay, Free Miner's Certificate No. 3618, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Board, for a Certificate of Improvements; for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 9th day of December, A. D. 1909.

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCE OIL COMPANY. "Companies Act, 1897." Carjada: Province of British Columbia. No. 558.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT The Petrie Manufacturing Company, Limited is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all the objects of the authority of the legislature of British Columbia, in relation to the said company.

The head office of the company is situate at Galt, in the province of Ontario.

The amount of the capital of the company is one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

This province is situate at 518 Beaton Square, Victoria; and John Percival Walshe, solicitor, whose address is in Victoria, aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this eighth day of January, 1910.

(L. S.) S. Y. WOOLTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which this company has been established and licensed are: To manufacture and sell cream separators, dairy machinery and supplies, including gas engines, gasolines, pumps and steam engines, and to engage in electro-plating and tinning.

The Colonist

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six Months .75 Three months .50 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE DELEGATION TO OTTAWA.

At the Board of Trade yesterday Mr. A. W. McCurdy very correctly summed up the reasons for sending a delegation to Ottawa to urge certain matters upon the attention of the government, when he said in substance that what was needed was an acceleration in the speed at which the requirements of the city are being met.

"I have your letter of January 27," Mr. Templeman writes, "regarding the improvement of Victoria harbor. There is provision in the estimates under the general head of dredging, for a modern, up-to-date drilling plant for Victoria harbor. I pressed this need upon my colleague, Hon. Wm. Pugsley, some time ago, and he has placed a sum in the appropriations which the Deputy Minister of Public Works has informed me will be adequate to provide the necessary equipment."

A sufficient answer to the claim, that the statements in this letter show that the object of the delegation has been forestalled, is the fact that Mr. Templeman not only knows that the delegation is going to Ottawa, but approves of it and has arranged that Mr. Keefe of the Public Works Department shall accompany it.

Mr. Jardine is an animated interrogator point. Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, a prominent Unionist, is quoted as saying that the House of Lords will pass whatever Budget the Commons sends up.

There is one point common to the four gentlemen who constitute the Opposition in the local House. They are all "agin the government." At this point their similarity begins to vanish.

There are other subjects with which the delegation will deal, notably certain matters relating to the mail service, the need of increased dry dock accommodation and so on.

The London Times in a very recent issue stated that the British navy is "fully up to the two-power standard."

THE COST OF LIVING.

Among the reasons advanced for the increased cost of living in the United States, are: Too much trusts, too much gold, too much cold storage, too high a standard of living. All the people who talk about it are not agreed that all of these contribute to the result; but each one of them has its earnest advocates.

SPRING RIDGE.

It is about time that something was done for Spring Ridge. If you have any doubt on the point take a walk out in that direction. You will see improvements advancing towards it on every side, and even on the ridge itself signs of progress.

While speaking of this we may mention the city pound which ought to be removed from its present site and located in a less conspicuous place. It was not very much in the way until within the last few years, but it is now on the very heart of what is becoming an important residential section.

Mr. Joseph Shaw writes us another letter in regard to the mail service between Victoria and Comox. He does so in connection with a protest against any extension of the time for the construction of the E. & N. Railway to Campbell river.

Speaking of the proposed farm near Calgary, where young English lads will be taught farming, the Post-Intelligencer says that the plan looks attractive, but it expresses doubt as to any considerable number of the lads taking up agriculture as a life work.

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hands. There is another point, by the way, in which their resemblance is perfect. They are almost invariably wrong.

It is said that on the larger timber holdings in the State of Maine more timber is being planted than is being cut. The lumbermen of Maine appreciate the value of forest conservation as few people in the business do.

The reason given by the House of Commons committee for not requiring wireless telegraphy to be installed on steamers is "that the development of wireless has not been sufficient to warrant it."

The Vancouver license commissioners are going to try to prevent the sale of "bad whiskey." They evidently do not agree with the Scotsman, who said: "There's nae sic thing as bad whiskey; but I'll admit that some whuskers are better than others."

With all due respect to the advocates of local option, we think they could with advantage look for the reason of the plebiscite nearer home than the Executive Council chamber.

Apparently the United States Congress is not prepared to accept the assurance of Japan that the emigration of laborers to the former country will not be permitted, as a Bill is to be passed to provide for their exclusion.

In a circular letter issued by the Lord's Day Alliance asking that post-office lobbies should be closed on Sundays, it was stated that the practice "demanded seven days' toll in every week from many clerks and other employees."

Mr. G. K. Chesterton says, in the Illustrated London News, that a lady asked him during the recent elections if he thought it well for Germany to rule England, and on inquiring what she meant, she told him that she understood it to be a part of Mr. Asquith's programme that the Kaiser should be made King of England.

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Crawl Between These Sheets

Fleecy, Warm Flannelette Sheets Are Best—Some of Best British Make Today



JUST crawl between a pair of these warm, fleecy flannelette sheets some cool night and you'll wonder how you managed to tolerate those chilly white cotton sheets you have used all these years.

We are ready again with an importation of splendid sheets from a foremost British manufacturer. These are of the best quality and are extra fleecy.

- Size 68 x 86 inches. Per pair \$2.50
Size 64 x 81 inches. Per pair \$2.25
Size 60 x 76 inches. Per pair \$2.00

Do You Favor Rugs and Squares As Floor Coverings? Come in and See Our Range

A GREAT many people favor squares or rugs as floor coverings. And there is much to commend this style of floor covering.

Then, too, squares or rugs are convenient and labor saving—it's easier to sweep and keep the floors neat if they are covered with this style of covering.

- INGRAIN SQUARES, from \$5.00 to \$29.00
TAPESTRY SQUARES, from \$9.00 to \$26.00
BRUSSELS SQUARES, from \$16.00 to \$42.00
AXMINSTER SQUARES, from \$18.75 to \$65.00
WILTON SQUARES, from \$27.00 to \$48.50
VELVET SQUARES, from \$24.00 to \$42.00
SMYRNA RUGS, from \$30.00 to \$55.00
GENUINE ORIENTAL RUGS—All prices.

Smart New Hall Rack Styles Today Here's Your Opportunity to Secure an Attractive Rack

For a week or so we have been sold out of moderately-priced Hall Racks, and this news of new arrivals will be of special interest to some who have been inquiring.

The choice of these useful furniture pieces is very complete now, and if you have a hall that doesn't display an attractive hall rack, we submit this stock as being the easiest solution—in both ease of selection and ease on bank account.

- HALL RACK—In golden elm. A neat and attractive design and well made and finished. Has a large bevel plate mirror. Priced at \$12.00
HALL RACK—Another golden elm rack with a large bevel plate mirror and a cupboard. Large size rack. Well built and finished. Priced at \$14.00
HALL RACK—In handsome golden finished oak—selected wood. Has a large bevel plate mirror of best quality, also cupboard. A very stylish rack. Priced at \$30.00
HALL RACKS—In Mission designs—finished in the popular Early English—we show a splendid range of styles at moderate prices. Let us show you three excellent racks at \$35.00, \$20.00 and \$18.00
HALL RACKS—In golden oak, in newest styles. Selected woods and well finished. Mirrors the very best. Prices range at \$32.00, \$50.00, \$30.00 and \$25.00



The remarkably fair pricings on our new stock of Reed and Rush Chairs have made big business for this department during the last few days. If you would share in these excellent offerings, we advise an early visit, so that you may choose from complete assortments.

We Want You to See This Handsome Glass

If you have not already seen this handsome Kryss-Tol glassware, here is a special invitation to come in and see it. We list a few items and prices below, but it is impossible to describe the beauty of these pieces here—you must come in.

- Toothpick Holders, at each \$15
Napkin Rings, at each \$25
Deep Berry Dishes, per doz. \$1.50
Deep Berry Bowls, at each \$75
Water Ice Dishes, dozen \$2.00
Champagne Glasses, per doz. \$3.00
Pickle Trays, at each \$25
Celery Trays, at each \$50
Vinegar Bottles, at each, 60c and 50c
Oil Jugs, at each \$35
Catsup Bottles, at each \$65
Nappies, at 55c, 45c and \$40
Footed Bon-Bons, each \$25
Sweetmeats, at each \$35
Nappies, per dozen \$1.50
Set, Butter Dish, Sugar, Cream and Spoon Holder, for \$1.25
Mayonaise and Plate, for \$1.25
Large Footed Bowls, each \$1.00
Cologne Bottles, at each \$35
Syrup Jugs, metal top, each \$50
Vases, at 75c, 50c and \$25
Handled Preserve Dishes, each \$50
Tumblers, per dozen \$1.50
Tankards, at \$1.00 and \$50
Jugs, at each, \$1.00 and \$75
Jelly Dishes, at each \$25
Handled Sherbets, doz. \$2.50 \$1.75
Water Bottles, each \$75
Salt or Pepper Shakers, each \$15
Celery Dips, each \$15
Individual Salt Dishes, each \$25
Salted Almond Dishes, dozen \$2.50
Individual Olive Dishes, dozen \$1.25
Handled Marmalade Jars, each \$25
Covered Mustards, each \$25
Table Celery Dishes, each \$75
Candlesticks, each \$1.50 and \$1.25

These Warm Days Suggest Approach of Spring Cleaning

These mild days remind us that Winter is quickly slipping past and the season of Spring-cleaning is drawing near. The wise housekeeper plans ahead—makes her selections of carpets, curtains, etc., early, when choice is best and choosing easiest.

New things are daily arriving here, and the store is already taking on the Springtime air—especially in the Drapery Department. Let frequent visits be the rule from now on—keep in touch with the new things as they arrive.

The West's Greatest Furniture House

WEILLER'S



Bowes' Ferrated Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

Is especially effective in cases of colds of long standing or where the lungs have been affected. No other remedy has such a decided action on the lungs in building up the waste tissue and restoring them to perfect health.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST 1228 Government Street Near Yates Street

# Amour with the Editor

## PRE-COLUMBIAN AMERICA.

Some years ago a stone was shown to scientific men and others, and its finder alleged that it had been unearthed in Pennsylvania under conditions which precluded all possibility of its being anything other than a very ancient piece of work. It represented a number of persons fighting with a mastodon, and a bolt of lightning intervening to kill the beast. Some persons have regarded the stone picture as genuine, but archaeologists as a rule have declined to do so. They think the workmanship is of too high a grade to have been done by any persons resident on this continent contemporary with the mastodon, which is supposed to have become extinct in America about 2,500 years ago. This seems to be the only objection to accepting the stone as an authentic production of a past age; but whether it is so or not is not very material, for there is abundant evidence that America was populated at a very much more remote age than twenty-five centuries since. There are two chief sources of evidence of the antiquity of man on this continent. Here it may be remarked that there is no solid basis for the common practice of regarding America as having been settled subsequently to the Eastern Hemisphere, but on the contrary the proofs of the very early occupation of what we call the New World is quite equal to that bearing upon the beginning of human occupation of the Old World. The sources of evidence referred to are the implements found in stratified sand and gravel banks, and the shell heaps. There is a shell heap in the Gulf of California, which is seventy-five acres in area and nineteen feet thick. It was formerly larger, but how much so cannot be estimated, for there is no means of measuring what the sea has carried away. This is the largest shell heap that has yet been found, and its existence demands an immense antiquity to permit of the accumulation of such a mass of shells, even if we admit that a much larger population, than is at present in its vicinity, once resorted to this spot to obtain clams for food. That the heap is of human origin is established by the presence in it of objects of human workmanship, including pieces of pottery. The shell heaps of the Pacific Coast also establish that there has been an evolution in clams since the heaps were begun, and it seems to be necessary to suppose a great lapse of time to allow for such an evolution. In the sand and gravel beds, which were formed by the torrential rushes of water at the close of the glacial period, there are found samples of human workmanship. Their existence seems to establish the fact that man lived in America in pre-glacial times. There is a flint implement in Illinois from which in pre-Columbian times at least 300,000 tons of stone had been quarried, and articles made from this flint are found all over the Continent. This calls for an immense duration of time, as well as for a widely extended commerce of a sort. In some of the mounds found in the United States copper implements and ornaments have been discovered. These seem to have been formed out of the native copper which exists on Isle Royale in Lake Superior. The ancient workings on this island are numerous and extensive, but none of the Indian tribes seem to have preserved even a tradition of their ancestors having worked in copper. It has been pointed out that among these copper articles are heads, the features of which resemble those of Indians, and from this it has been argued that the Indians are the descendants of the Mound-builders; but the argument is not conclusive, for it seems to be established that there is a tendency among the white population in America to approach the facial characteristics of the Indians, and it may be that the peculiar features of the Plains Indians are the result of local influences, and do not necessarily imply a community of blood with the Mound-builders.

The absence of historical accounts of the days before Columbus is not due to any lack of material bearing upon the condition of the people of America in pre-historic times. Indeed there is almost a superabundance of such matters. It exists in such vast quantities that investigators are bewildered by it. The great difficulty about reaching any definite conclusions from this remains of ancient American civilization arises from a lack of a way whereby to unlock their mysteries. The only instance in which this has been accomplished is the case of the Mayans, a race now inhabiting Yucatan and the neighboring parts of Central America, who are doubtless a people who reached a higher degree of civilization than any other of the earlier residents of the Continent. These people not only built great palaces and temples, but has a system of writing and kept the records of their nation. The early Spanish discoverers in their wild infatuation destroyed as many of their records as they could secure, but sufficient of them yet remain to enable us to get a very interesting, if incomplete, account of the Mayan nation. If these records have been correctly translated they date back to the early part of the Christian Era. The ruined cities of Uxmal and Chichen-Itza were built when Rome was in the height of her power, and Palenque is yet more ancient. The traditions of the people, and such historical evidence as has been gathered from their records, seem to establish that the Mayans came from the North and settled in Yucatan upwards of two thousand years ago, unless, indeed, they brought their civilization with them, for they began their civilization of cities before the beginning of the Christian Era. This may be accepted as established history. Some investigators have endeavored to show that Mayan civilization was of Phoenician origin, but this seems to be a case of assuming and fact and then searching to

buttress it with evidence. While it is not improbable that the Mediterranean navigators may have ventured beyond the Pillars of Hercules and followed the track which Columbus took many centuries later, there is no reason for accepting this as settled, for the similarity of Mayan and Phoenician remains may only be the result of coincidence. There is no good reason why a race of people moving southward through the Western Hemisphere, should not experience a development in a general way like that of the people of the Old World. We seem to be warranted, speaking generally, in the conclusion that at the time when the ancient Romans were emerging from a semi-civilized state, the ancestors of the Mayans were journeying southward through North America, carrying with them the germs of a civilization, which reached its climax some time before the Spanish invasion. A great deal of allowance must be made for the exaggerated accounts given by the invaders of the people, whom they overthrew, but there is abundant proof that they had solved many of the more difficult problems of social life. For example they had orderly government, and had adopted the principles of communism in regard to land tenures. They were an agricultural people, and not unskilled in manufactures. It is said that their cotton cloths equalled silk in their delicacy. They were skilled workers in gold and silver, but of the less valuable metals they made little use, copper seemingly being used only as a measure of value. The Mayan year began on July 16th and consisted of 365 days with a period of five days intervening between the end of one year and the beginning of another, which seems to have been a device to accomplish what we do by means of leap years. They grouped their years into cycles, the lesser cycle being 50 years long and the great cycle being 250 years. They made a paper upon which they wrote their records, inscribing others upon walls. They had evolved a belief in the existence of one Supreme Deity, although their conception of him appears to have been that of a cruel power to be propitiated only by human sacrifices. Apart from an indulgence in this practice, they seem to have been a peaceful and gentle people, too much so, indeed, to offer any real assistance to the small body of Spanish invaders, who overran the country under Cortez and other leaders, destroying everything upon which they could lay their hands, that was not portable. Whether or not Mayan civilization had begun to decay before the Spaniards came is a question that cannot be answered until the hieroglyphics, in which their records were preserved have been fully mastered.

## AN EVIDENCE OF CHRISTIANITY.

It is perhaps claiming too much to say that all religions operate for the betterment of mankind, but it is true enough that they are all designed for that purpose. The lower forms are essentially for the advantage of the individual. The savage, who practices incantations or in other ways seek to propitiate the unseen powers, which he believes surround him, has his individual welfare and that only in mind. Wherein he is not greatly different from the ordinary religious recluses of Christianity, who has no other thought than that how he individually may be saved from "the wrath to come." But the higher religions have running through them a spirit of altruism. This was pre-eminently the case with the Jewish religion, which combines the worship of God with duty to society in a remarkable degree. The Ten Commandments, which are an epitome of what the Jews regarded as the Divine Law, show this. There are commandments relating to worship; one commandment deals with the great sociological problem involved in a day of rest; another emphasizes the family relation; the rest prescribe rules for the treatment of others. Except the commandment in regard to the Sabbath day, there is none which wholly relates to the individual, unless perhaps it is that which forbids covetousness. Of course all of them relate to individual conduct, but they do not stop there in any case. Take the commandment "Thou shalt not steal." This is a recognition of ownership in things, and declares it to be our duty to respect it in others. It was just as wrong, before this commandment was published, to deprive another of what was his. Without the recognition of this principle all organized progress would be impossible. Unless a man could be assured that he had a right to the results of his skill and industry, he would have no incentive to effort. A condition of society is conceivable in which everything shall be common, and perhaps it might not be the end of progress, but we may rest assured that if the right of ownership had never been recognized, progress never would have begun. The command against stealing is a recognition not only of ownership, but of constructive possession, so that the owner might permit a thing to remain out of his physical control and yet preserve his right to it. Therefore while the individual is bettered by its observance, the community is vastly more benefited, and hence stealing is wrong, not simply because there is a divine law against it, but because it is inconsistent with the welfare of mankind. This illustrates what is meant by the statement that while all the commandments relate to the individual, they do not stop there, but were intended to form the ground work of settled society, and afford a starting point from which the progress of a race, formerly in slavery, might originate.

But by the term religion, as we understand it today, something more than this is implied. A man may keep the whole Ten Commandments, and yet fall short of possessing what Christianity teaches is within the reach of all

who accept and act upon its teachings. So far as it is an ethical code Christianity is not materially different from other systems of religion, held by races which have attained any degree of enlightenment. Its special feature is what has been described as "Spiritual birth." A Christian, in the full acceptance of the term, is a man who is in touch with the Divine Spirit and the only real evidence that Christianity is of divine origin and therefore the summation of religious development is to be sought, not in the pages of the Bible, not in the writings of the Fathers, not in the traditions of the Church, but in its effect upon the character and lives of those who profess it, and consequently upon the condition of communities in which its influence is and has been operative. Hence one of the arguments for the truth of the Christian religion in the condition of those peoples who for generations have professed it. No one would suggest that the best community in the world is a fair example of the results of Christianity, because it is unfortunately the case that in no instance as yet has the influence of selfishness been wholly eradicated; but there is a constant trend towards ideal conditions. It seems as though one might say that in such movements as trades-unionism, co-operation, organized charities, life insurance, old-age pensions, public ownership, and so on we have illustrations of the vital influence of Christianity upon the nations, which profess it. No doubt these movements are frequently misunderstood, but it is much too soon to expect perfection in the application of a divine altruism by men who have not yet been able to rise above the level of selfishness. Undoubtedly also many altruistic movements are exploited for the personal advantage of individuals more than for the benefit of the community at large. Nevertheless it seems possible to discern in most, if not all of them, the operation of the New Commandment given by Christ that "Ye love one another."

## ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

We have reached in this series a point where a brief review of political and social conditions may be useful, because the reign of Edward I. may be looked upon as the beginning of a new era in the history of England. The close of the Norman conquest found England in the possession of two races, which were hostile to each other and between whom there was very little in common. A fixed system of land tenure had been inaugurated and a new order of nobility had been established. England was really an appanage of the continental territory of the Norman kings. We are accustomed to think of Normandy and the other continental domains of William and his successors up to the time of John as possessions of the English Crown, but they were not so then regarded. It was indeed, rather the other way about, and England was and of the Counts of Anjou, and was treated more as a source from which money could be drawn for continental wars than as a realm carrying with it honor and dignity. It was not regarded as an independent nation owning lands beyond the seas. The great domain which extended from the English channel to the Tyrrhenes and acknowledged Richard I. as its lord, was not the possession of England, but of the man who happened to be King of England. As for England itself, we have seen that Richard Coeur de Leon did homage to the Holy Roman Emperor for it, and his successor John acknowledged the Pope as his overlord. The usurpation of Stephen illustrates the manner in which the kingship of England was regarded by the ruling families of the Continent.

Meanwhile the people of England were making wonderful progress. To understand England correctly it is necessary to distinguish between the sovereigns and the people of England. In all other European countries the character of the rulers determined the character of the nation, and if we know the history of the former we also know the history of the latter; whereas in England the two are distinct. The Normans, the Angevins, and the early Plantagenet Kings lived their lives, pursued their ambitions, discharged their duties or neglected them, but their doings scarcely touched the lives of the people, who maintained a more or less even tenor of their ways in the direction of self-government and individual liberty. "They loved their kings for the great peace which they gave," says an old chronicler, and although we of today might not regard the England of the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries as peaceful, it was so by contrast with the continental countries. The English kings waged their wars and the English people were not wholly averse to their so doing, and supplied, not always without protest, the money therefor, because it seemed desirable to have them exhibit their activities abroad rather than at home. The foreign wars in which the kings took part riveted upon the necks of the people of Europe the chains of a tyranny not yet wholly removed, but they were the means of securing for the people of England a degree of freedom which has grown with the centuries.

The Norman and Saxon races rapidly assimilated, and when Edward came to the throne all distinctions between them had disappeared. The language had become well established, and English literature was written in English. Education had made great strides and Oxford had become a seat of learning, which rivaled the schools of Paris, then regarded as the greatest in the world. The church had passed through varying vicissitudes. It had been curtailed in its powers by the Conqueror, but was successful in regaining most of them. It exhibited the English spirit

of independence and refused to recognize papal supremacy in all things. In political matters it had sided with the people against the king, and was the champion of freedom and good government to a degree unknown elsewhere. Whatever historical truth there may be in the claim that the Church of England was always distinct from the Church of Rome, although acknowledging at times the supremacy of the latter, there can be no question that the English Church did a work for freedom and for the establishment of the rights of the people of inestimable value and in marked contrast, as a rule, to clerical influence in other countries.

The merchant and artisan classes had greatly increased in wealth and influence, and in their guilds had learned the first lessons in self-government. They were composed chiefly of people of Saxon descent, and they cherished the traditions of freedom, which had always been the characteristics of that race. They were the custodians of those "ancient customs of the realm," which the Great Charter recognized, and which form the ground work of the Common Law and are today observed in our institutions. Waves of conquest and anarchy might sweep over the land, but these ancient customs stood as immovable as rocks, whose foundations lie deep in the heart of the world. They were grounded in the very hearts of the people, and the merchants and the artisans were ever ready to assert them, to pay for their recognition, when money would secure it, but to die for them when blood seemed to be the only price by which they could be purchased.

The baronage had become Anglicized. Partly through self-interest and partly through inheritance, they espoused the principles involved in the "ancient customs," and were ready when need arose to do their share towards preserving them intact. Thus the Three Estates of the Realm were established on a basis very different from anything that prevailed elsewhere. The baronage regarded itself in a measure as independent of their sovereign, and at times refused to obey him. This forced the kings to cultivate friendly relations with the people, from whom alone they could hope to get money to carry on their wars and upon whom they were compelled to rely for support against the more powerful barons. Up to the time of Edward the kings had always acknowledged their right to the crown as dependent upon the election of those who were representative of the nation, and it is a singular thing that at a time when liberty had become fairly well established, the foundations of parliamentary government had been laid and the country was approaching the semblance, at least, of constitutional administration, the idea of the election of a king should have lapsed to such an extent that when Henry III. died his son Edward was recognized as king and the government was carried on in his name, although he was absent from the kingdom and did not return for some months. The character of Edward doubtless had much to do with this, for during his father's lifetime he had exhibited qualities which appealed to the people in the highest degree. He was courageous, yet gentle; fierce in anger yet ready to forgive and prompt to make amends for wrongs done by him in passion; animated by a high sense of honor, a faithful husband, a just ruler, a man of deep religious instincts. It cannot be said of him that he was "a knight without fear or reproach," for a good deal of the weaker side of human nature showed itself in his conduct at times; but he was without doubt the flower of the knighthood of his days. In person he was tall and commanding, with flaxen hair inherited with his strain of Saxon blood. Above all he was first and foremost an English prince. To him the land of which he became sovereign was his chief concern, and although he sought to extend his power abroad, it was England that held the highest place in his thoughts and affection.

## A Century of Fiction

XX.

(N. de Bertrand Lugny)

### A CENTURY OF FICTION.

Feodor Mikhailovitch Doestoevsky.

The life story of this Russian writer is as interesting as one of his own romances. He is the representative of the great middle-class of Russia, and his work differs from Tolstoy's and Tugenioff's, in as much that it is purely national, and appeals more to his own people than to the outside world.

Feodor Doestoevsky was born in 1812, in the Marine Hospital for the Poor at Moscow, where the family lived, his father being resident physician. He was one of seven children and his parents were well-to-do, well-educated and deeply religious people, his father belonging to the class of "nobles," his mother being the daughter of a merchant. His education up to early manhood was conducted under the direct supervision of his parents, who were very strict in regard to the upbringing of their children. In appearance Feodor resembled his mother, having the heavy features, the overhanging brow of the typical peasant. In manner he was retiring and earnest, and of a studious, thoughtful disposition. From early boyhood he and his brother, Mikhail were devoted companions, attracted always by the same pursuits, moved by the same pursuits, moved by the same impulses. During the summer of their childhood the mother took the children to a small estate which they owned in the country, and it was during these sojourns that the brothers made countless friends among the peasants, learning to like them, to

understand them and to sympathize with them. The natural beauty of the surroundings of their summer home was not without its effect upon their boyish minds. The lads were early and deeply impressed with a reverence and an admiration for nature which fact is borne out by some of the most beautiful passages in Feodor's books.

When Feodor was sixteen he entered the government school for engineers at Saint Petersburg, where he proved a hard-working pupil, giving all the time he could spare from his studies to reading and composition. He graduated in 1834, and one year later was made a sub-lieutenant, and entered on active service in 1834. However he shortly after retired and set himself to work in earnest at his book "Poor People" which he had begun some years before. So much was his work a part of him that he hung his whole fate upon its success. "If it fails," said he "I think I shall hang myself." But it did not fail. Its success was little short of phenomenal, and brought him fame and fortune. So Feodor felt that he had not lived in vain.

Then the stirring events of his life began. The very fact of his popularity made him a watched man, and as he had openly expressed Socialistic views, the government spies never let him out of their sight. He belonged to several clubs which had for their principal the emancipation of the serfs, and the spreading of the gospel of Saint Simon. Doestoevsky was not an extremist, and he always cautioned great moderation. Nevertheless upon a flimsy pretext he was seized and imprisoned in the Peter Paul Fortress for eight months pending trial. He was finally sentenced to four years hard labor in the mines at Siberia, and it was while here that he wrote his pathetic experiences in his much-talked-of book "Notes from the Dead." While there is no doubt about his punishment being entirely unmerited, Doestoevsky himself considered it a disciplinary benefit and said that he profited by the confinement and the hard work and the opportunity for reflection. When his imprisonment was over, he was obliged to serve in the ranks as a common soldier, and conducted himself so well that he was speedily promoted, and finally permitted to return to Russia in 1859 a free man.

Shortly after this he married his first wife, a very beautiful woman and the widow of a dear friend. She did not return the love he bore her, and realizing this and learning who the object of her affections was, the unselfish Doestoevsky effaced himself entirely and did everything in his power to facilitate her union with the man she loved. In 1867 he married again, and while he was incapable of again feeling the passion of a first attachment, he was tenderly devoted to the woman he had chosen, and she, both grateful and loving, did all in her power to make him happy. With her he lived a quiet life of contentment. They had four children.

Outside of Russia Doestoevsky did not attain any great amount of popularity; but among his own people he was greatly revered and admired. He was the author of many and voluminous novels, and he contributed largely to current literature. His opinions were everywhere quoted and he was the idol of young and old alike. On the occasion of the unveiling of Pushkin's monument at Moscow, he made a speech which became famous all over Russia, and made him, for the time being, the most talked of man in the whole country. He died in 1881 of lesion of the brain, and before his death hundreds made pilgrimages to see him, and he was the recipient of countless affectionate and confidential letters from the young especially to whom his works seemed particularly to appeal. His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Europe. Thousands of people, old and young, followed the casket for miles. "The gospel" writes a critic "which Doestoevsky preached from the beginning of his career to the end, was love, and self-sacrifice, even to self-effacement."

### Crime and Punishment.

This is a realistic novel, the psychological study of a man who has committed a murder. The victim of the crime was an old and sinful woman who possessed much ill-gotten wealth, and the hero, a Russian student, persuades himself that he is justified in ridding the world of her. Yet the deed done, his conscience will not let him rest, and his agony of mind is terrible. The woman of the story is one Soni, a member of the fallen sisterhood. It is through her that the man is brought to appreciate the awfulness of his sin, and it is through him that the woman's eyes are opened to her own crimes. They both repent and the man gives himself up to the authorities. He is sentenced to seven years imprisonment in Siberia, and he goes joyfully, looking forward to the end of the term when he shall join Sonia, and together they shall begin life anew.

Out of the Grand Central station the other day came a couple, evidently from up-state regions. The old man grasped his carpet bag and bulging green umbrella firmly, and looked up and down the street, his mouth agape. "There's a heap of sights in New York, I guess, Maria," he said. "I misdoubt if we see them all." The old lady's mouth set grimly. "Wall, Silas," she replied, and her manner was more significant, "bein's as I'm with you, there's some, I expect, that you ain't goin' to see."

To Mrs. McCarthy, busy with her washing and in no mood for chat, had come Mrs. Clancy, who noticed after an hour or two that it had become cloudy. Said she, "Do it rain, Mrs. McCarthy?" "It do that, Mrs. Clancy; but not that hard I couldn't get home if I was at your house."

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## The Unkindest Cut of All—110 Beautiful High Grade Waists on Sale, Monday, at Astonishingly Small Prices



A charming assortment of Ladies' Waists is being placed on sale, Monday. The prices we have marked them at is sure to clear them out quickly. A pretty Waist is something which you can always find use for—probably not for the moment, but later on in the season. Included in these are imported Parisian models in black and black and white, black silk net and all-over sequins. The regular values of these run as high as \$37.50—Monday, you may have your choice for \$10.00. Then, there also thirty-two Fine Taffeta Silk Waists in a number of pretty styles—from the plain-tailored effects to the dressy evening waist. The regular prices of these are up to \$27.50—Monday, \$7.50. Another very attractive lot which includes about 60, is in duchess satin taffeta, pongee black and white silk and brocaded net, in sizes from 34 to 44. These are mostly all long sleeves

Regular Values to \$37.50, Monday - - **\$10.00**

Regular Values to \$27.50, Monday, - - **\$7.50**

Regular Values to \$17.50, Monday, - - **\$5.00**

### Our Sale of Shantung Silks Which Takes Place, Monday Is of Unusual Merit

This year Shantung Silks will be more in evidence than ever, and on Monday we offer a very important purchase at unusually low prices. The quality is superb, not only is it good looking, but it is very finely woven, and as a matter of fact every woman should purchase some Monday and add it to her spring wardrobe.

Our purchase of these silks last season amounted to nearly 2,000 pieces, and this particular lot was very carefully selected. In reality it is the cream of the assortment which was offered us. The prices for Monday are, to say the least, exceptional. Peep into our windows and see them. The widths are 26 to 34 inches. The prices for Monday are—

**35c, 50c, 65c, 75c and 85c per yard**

This Sale Includes About 366 Pieces



### A Good Corset Cover--You Can Have Them, Monday, for 25c

All ladies love a nice Corset Cover. The styles which the Spencer Store offers you Monday, coupled with the fine quality, makes these very exceptional values. They are made of fine cambric, in a very dainty style. The yoke and sleeve finished with Valenciennes lace. Usually we sell these at a much higher price, but as these are all the same style, we wish to clear them out. Monday's Special Price ..... **25c**

### Casement Cloths and Tapestries

That's what the Spencer Store is always trying to do—please everybody, keep you in touch with the very latest ideas, give you the very best quality at a reasonable price. The new Casement Cloths which we have just received are decidedly attractive, nothing better for your spring drapery work. They are in greens, French greys, drab, floral and conventional designs. Prices ranging at 25c and ..... **35c**

### Newest Novelties in Veils Direct from London and Paris Shown Here



Most becoming styles and fascinating effects are now being shown. This new assortment came to hand only yesterday, and as is mostly the case, the Spencer Store enjoys the privilege of showing what is in store. The first

We have just received our new stock of Veiling, comprising all the latest novelties from London and Paris.

- Fancy Jet and Gilt Brocaded Net Veiling, something really new in lace veils, and are 27 inches wide. Per yard, 75c and **65c**
- Fine Net Veiling, in small mesh, nice, light but serviceable veiling. Colors, brown, reseda, purple and black. It is 27 inches wide and, per yard, **90c**
- Fancy Net Veilings, cold silk mesh on fine black net. The colors are fawn, golden brown, gold, mauve, green and Alice. 26 inches wide. Per yard, **65c**
- Fancy Thread Veiling, in large open meshes, with silk diced spots. Colors are white, electric and new wine. 27 inches wide. Per yard, **\$2.00**
- Novelty Lace Veils, ready to wear, very rich lace pattern on edge. Colors are brown, navy blue, purple, beryl, emerald, taupe and white. 70 inches long, 24 inches wide. Each ..... **\$2.50**

### The Main Aisle Is Laden With Dainty Neck Fixings

Noteworthy among the new arrivals is the many exclusive designs in Women's Dainty Neck Fixings. On every hand down the main aisle will be found something new.

- Fancy Lace Jabots, with neat bow to suit ..... **25c**
- Fancy Lace Jabots, with fancy silk drop ornament at top **50c**
- Irish Lace Jabot, very dainty design ..... **50c**
- Lawn Jabot, neatly embroidered, trimmed Val. lace and insertion. Each ..... **65c**
- Fancy Lawn, with pretty eyelet embroidery, edges trimmed imitation Maltese lace. Each **75c**
- Fancy Lace Jabots, of heavy Guipure lace insertion, trimmed with Oriental lace and bow of mauve ribbon. Each ..... **75c**

### Present Weather Demands Warm Underclothing for the Little One



Prevention is better than cure. A cold contracted during this present weather is very hard to get rid of. Patent medicines and drugs in many cases are ruinous to the system. Then why risk this, when a good warm undersuit is the preventative?

- Children's Wool Vests, high neck, long sleeves, in white and natural. Drawers to match, ankle length. Each 65c and ..... **\$1.00**
- Children's Wool and Cotton, high neck, low sleeves, 50c to ..... **85c**
- Children's Wool and Cotton Drawers, ankle length, white only, 50c to ..... **85c**
- Children's Fleece Cotton Vests, high neck, long sleeves, open fronts, natural color, 35c and ..... **25c**

### Seasonable Remedies at Reasonable Prices

- Burdock Blood Bitters ..... **75c**
- Best Sarsaparilla ..... **75c**
- Eno's Fruit Salt ..... **75c**
- Orange Quinine Wine, quart bottle ..... **45c**
- Beef, Iron and Wine ..... **65c**
- Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites ..... **75c**
- Parrish's Chemical Food, 6 oz. bottle ..... **35c**
- Cod Liver Oil, finest Norwegian—6 oz. .... **25c**
- 8 oz. .... **30c**
- Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, 35c, 60c and ..... **75c**
- Health Salts ..... **50c**
- Abbey's Salt, large ..... **50c**
- Sal Hepatica, \$1.35, 70c and ..... **35c**
- SPECIAL—Pure Powdered Sugar of Milk, 1 lb. Tins ..... **35c**

### The Main Difference Between a Log Cabin, a Bungalow or Palace Is Furniture. February Furniture Here Is of Spencer Standards of Quality and Beauty

Most People Want Good Furniture, of Course, but, Usually, for as Little as Possible

#### NURSES' ROCKERS 85c

Nurses' Rockers, in golden oak finish, well made and will stand plenty of knocking about. Only 30 of these remain. Special February Sale Price is ..... **85c**

#### ROCKERS AT \$1.95

We have the very best value in Rockers that it is possible to obtain, finished in golden oak and Mahogany. There are several different designs at this price.

Also a large stock of Rockers, golden oak and mahogany finish, roll seats and high backs, very comfortable. \$4.90, \$4.75, \$3.90 and **\$2.00**.

These we consider far above the usual chairs which are shown at the ordinary furniture stores.

#### ARM CHAIRS \$7.50

Arm Chairs and Rockers to match, made in solid oak frames. Early English finish, with solid leather seat, spring stuffed, well finished, very comfortable. These are another of the real bargains in our February Sale. Regular \$9.50. Sale Price ..... **\$7.50**

#### ROCKERS IN EARLY ENGLISH \$4.75

Six only, Rockers in Early English and golden oak finish, the frames are built of solid wood and very pleasing in design, adapted for dining and smoking room. These are most effective with leatherette seats. February Sale Price ..... **\$4.75**

#### KITCHEN CHAIRS AND TABLES

Kitchen Chairs, in endless variety. Usual price 65c. 100 only at ..... **40c**  
28 only, must be cleared. Regular \$1.25. February Sale Price ..... **75c**  
Kitchen Tables, with good solid tops, turned legs, without drawer ..... **\$2.25**  
Or fitted with 1 drawer ..... **\$2.50**  
These are the finest Kitchen Tables that it is possible to buy at this price.

#### MORRIS ROCKERS \$9.50

Morris Rockers, in solid golden oak frame, upholstered in velour cushions. Only a few of these splendid values remain, and which are sure to be cleared quickly at this unusually low price **\$9.50**

### Axminster Rugs at \$24.75

In the Axminster Rugs and Squares we have a very large selection. This make of carpet is rapidly increasing in favor, being more noiseless than other carpets to walk upon. The styles, designs and colorings are of the very best, and in the latest productions, give the most pleasing effect and lend themselves to any scheme of decorations. They are very suitable for drawing-room, morning-room or boudoir. We are making a leading line in the above rugs. Size 3 yds. x 4 yds. Regular \$31.00. February Sale Price ..... **\$24.75**

### Tapestry Squares at \$5.90

High-grade Tapestry Squares, in many pleasing designs and colorings. These have been selling very fast during the past few days, and as there are only a limited number left, we invite those who are looking for a good hard wearing carpet to call and inspect the above rugs. We are offering on Monday a few only. Size 2-2 yds. x 3 yds. February Sale Price ..... **\$5.90**

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### THROWING LIGHT ON NAVY SCHEME

Debate on Bill Brings Out Speeches From Representatives of Three Provinces—French-Canadian's Opinions

### EAST HURON VETERAN HAS NEW PROPOSAL

Would Emulate Captain Bobadil by Building Many Dreadnoughts for \$6,000,000—Yukon Member Also Speaks

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—Quebec, Ontario and the far away Yukon were heard from today in the debate on the naval bill, and there is as yet no sign of the torrential eloquence which this measure has unlocked. The first voice from Quebec province was that of Mr. Beauriant, of St. Hyacinthe. A message from Ontario was delivered by Dr. Chisholm of East Huron, who evoked a naval policy of his own, while Mr. Congdon, of Dawson City, who was speaking when the House adjourned, gently chided the British people for getting into a panic over the naval development of Germany. Mr. Congdon will continue his speech tomorrow, and he is to be followed by a string of speakers on each side, who bid fair to keep the talk going for the greater part of next week, when the first division will be taken on Mr. Monk's amendment calling for a plebiscite.

Sir Wilfrid has given notice that after Monday next the government will take that day for itself, which wipes out all opportunities of private members.

The German surtax removal, it is expected, will bring forth several speeches, but a new order of business has been put through by order in council, the matter can only come up in an informal way as it will not have to receive the sanction of parliament.

Mr. Beauriant speaking in French, gave his support to the naval proposals of the government on the ground that if Canada did not put her naval defence in the straightforward manner suggested by Sir Wilfrid Laurier she would have to pay in a less self-respecting way. While he would like to have seen the money spent on construction of ships for peace, still, under the circumstances, he did not think Canada was doing more than her duty, and therefore supported his leader, leaving to him the guardianship of the country's best interests.

A New Plan.

Then came Dr. Chisholm, the veteran from East Huron, who struck out into an unbiased trail of his own. When the Canadian navy was first proposed, he said, he was inclined to support it, but when the government would give no answer to the question as to what Canada was to do for England in the time of emergency during the local force was being built, then he had changed his mind. Dr. Chisholm dwelt upon the theory that there was no guarantee that Britain would not be attacked while the Canadian fleet and dry-docks were in the course of construction, and he asked if Canadians were to stand with folded arms and see the old mother, England, attacked and perhaps her king led away into captivity as was Napoleon's case. Neither did Dr. Chisholm entirely agree with the proposals of Mr. Borden. Canada could not afford \$25,000,000 to play a substitute to her food supply. So far as the Laurier programme was concerned, it was in Dr. Chisholm's opinion one of the most far-reaching pieces of folly ever perpetrated before the eyes of the Canadian people. He was convinced that the British fleet was aiming to attack Britain, and he also upbraided the government for taking little interest in sea warfare. Canadian airships might be far more useful in Britain than the Canadian navy would be out of date almost before it was begun, and of no more use to Britain than the hitching post outside his office door in the town of Wingham.

Cheap Dreadnoughts.

Dr. Chisholm then elaborated his proposals. He favored the outlay of \$5,000,000 to provide Great Britain with Dreadnoughts. Dr. Chisholm did not fully explain how this number of ships could be built for the money, but he argued that Britain was dependent on Canada for her food supply. Therefore we would be compelled in time of war to guard the trade route from Canada. The trade route from Hudson's bay to Britain was shorter than from the St. Lawrence and Dr. Chisholm made the discovery that the shorter the trade route, the less serious fighting would be necessary to protect it. The Hudson's bay route to Great Britain would take two Dreadnoughts, and Dr. Chisholm would have each of the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta build a line to Hudson's bay which, added to the government line, would make six railways through the bay in working order by 1912. Canada could then, through this route, pour her foodstuffs into the United Kingdom, and all this for \$6,000,000, spread over four years.

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