LADYSMITH STANDARD

VOLUME I. NUMBER 37 LADYSMITH, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1908. SEMI-WEEKLY

J. A. BLAIR. JAS. ADAM

IMPORTANT

WE IMPORT TEA

This week we have received Our Large Order of

DRAGON TEA

DIRECT FROM CEYLON.

We are the only Merchants in Ladysmith who make a special of importing Tea direct.

By doing this we get the best quality for the least money and this puts us in a position to offer Our Customers the Best 50c Tea on the market.

Packed in ½-lb. lead packets ...$ .25
Packed in 1-lb. lead packets ... .50
Packed in 5-lb. lead lined Boxes 2.25

Try DRAGON TEA, and You will use no other. Drink and Enjoy DRAGON TEA.

BLAIR & ADAM.

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SOCIALIST 1908 CAMPAIGN

Ladysmith Opera House

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, at 7.30 p. m.

HAWTHORNTHWAITE, WILLIAMS and McINNES.

Everybody Welcome!

Don't Read This!

We are now through Stock-Taking and have numerous articles which we must dispose of at ridiculously Low Prices, in order to make room for New Goods.

DON'T FORGET NOW

We can fill any bill of General and Household Hardware, Enamelled Ware, Sporting Goods, Crockery and Glass Ware, etc., and, of course, not necessary to mention, the Finest Stoves and Ranges in existence.

You may be Sorry for it.

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Big Reduction IN PRICES

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Ladies' Hand Bags,
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KING VICTIM OF OWN IMPRUDENT COURAGE.

Premier Insisted That He Have Military Escort but Portuguese King Refused Such Escort.

LISBON, Feb. 5.—Queen Amelia receives only her closest intimates, but made an exception in favor of the wife of the foreign minister. The latter remarked that her eyes were dry. "We have no time for tears," replied the queen, "I am a daughter of France."

The arrival of her mother is expected to be a great solace to her.

The last of the regicides were identified yesterday as a school teacher. He had an abundance of heavy chestnut hair and beard and a high, broad brow, and was plainly the master mind. He looked the typical dreamer and it was easy to imagine how the other two men, ordinary workmen of the lower class in dress and appearance, under the fire of his words, believed in the ridding of the country of tyrants. King Carlos was the victim of his own imprudent courage. Premier Franco had arranged a military escort but the king disdained to meet his people surrounded by armed guards. Instead he telegraphed to Franco to have open carriages in waiting and no troops. The premier, who knew the situation better than the king, is blamed for not insisting on his arrangements. The dowager queen, who was at Lisbon, urgently advised the king against returning to that city and when he insisted, she telegraphed to him that if he came, to come alone.

FEB 11 1908 PROVINCIAL LIBRARY, VICTORIA, B.C. Legislative Assembly

MEETING OF THE LEAGUE

Discussion on the Question of Installing an Electric Light Plant.

The regular meeting of the Citizen's League was held in the City Hall on Thursday evening, President R. B. Mer, presiding.

Secretary Wilson read a letter from Messrs. R. M. Moore & Co. of Vancouver, similar to that which came before the City Council on Monday evening, and which appeared in Wednesday's Standard. On mot on the letter was ordered filed.

Mayor Nicholson, who was present was asked for his views on the question of lighting the city by electricity. He replied that he had no definite proposals to make. They were waiting for information, and for the League to make a move. The people had elected himself and colleagues to office on a definite platform and they were going to do the best they could for the city and everybody concerned. The League could find out better than the council culd the feeling of the people, and the Council was ready to consider any suggestions they might have to make But time was of value. The sooner they agreed upon a scheme and made a start with it, the better. Before they could get their plans and instal their plant the fall would be round again. Now was the time to start, and so soon as ever the League had anything to recommend, the Council would consider it and take action.

Mr. Wilson asked if it were a fact that the C.P.R. Co. had offered to guarantee any bonds the city might require to issue for the installation of an electric lighting system?

Mayor Nicholson replied he did not know.

Mr. Bryant asked if ever there had been any levels taken of th back alleys of the town.

Mayor Nicholson said he did not think so; but there had been levels taken of the streets from which it would be easy to get those of the back alleys.

Mr. W. Jones, as chairman of the committee appointed to look into the question of the lighting of the town, said they had sent out a few letters and had read several statements from different firms. But as far as he was concerned, there had not been time to find out very much However, he would suggest that the Council engage a man to go round the town and ascertain how many of the people would take lights. As a League they couldn't help the Council any except in the way of suggettions. The most sensible thing to do was first of all to find out how many lights would be required and then they could apply to electrical engineering firms for an estimate.

Mr. Wilson thought the suggestion a first-class one. All they had to do was to find out how many people would take lights provided the terms were satisfactory.

Mr. Ward said that from what he could learn they could take it for granted that everybody in the town would take lights provided the terms were reasonable.

Mayor Nicholson asked what kind of a proposition the League favored. Were they in favor of a municipal plant or of private ownership? The question had been voted on before and the proposition of city ownership turned down by a vote of two to one. If this was still the feeling of the citizens, then they could grant a franchise to a private company. The rates need not bother them. Any company that put in a plant would have to make their rates so that they could do business. The city could also reserve the option of purchase at the end of a certified period of time. The question should be decided one way or the other right away.

Mr. W. Jones said the feeling was for a municipal plant, but if the people would not furnish the money, they would have to grant a franchise to a private company.

Mr. D. Johnson thought it was no use asking the people to vote the money. Why not grant a franchise and get the lights in?

Mr. Wilson said that if Mr. Johnson would read the Trades Review & Municipal Reports, he would see that cities all over the country were taking over the lighting plants. Why could not the city install and operate their own lighting plant. He quoted Regina, which was contemplating borrowing over half a million dollars. The two propositions they had under consideration would not cost more than $50,000. He had been talking to a gentleman who had told him that the C.P.R. Co. had once offered to guarantee the bonds issued by the city for lighting purposes. There was no reason today why the company should not still fulfil that promise. If they pushed for a city-owned plant they would have no difficulty about it. The League could educate the people to see that it would be to their benefit to have a municipal plant. They might lose on it the first year, but after that it would be a source of revenue to the town. They had a guarantee from the C.P.R. that land was to be cleared round the town. This would mean more houses and more houses would mean more lights He was satisfied that there was a fine revenue to be derived from the operation of a municipal electric plant, and the League ought to push for it by all means.

Mr. Bryant thought it would be a good idea to get figures and statistics from cities that were running their own plants. Then they would be able to show them how much they would benefit from the adoption of such a system.

Mr. W. Jones said he had gone into the lighting question as deeply as any one and he was satisfied that electricity was the cheapest lighting medium.

Mr. Ward said that no outsider would come into the town and invest his capital in a lighting plant unless he had satisfied himself that there was money in it. Why, then, could not the city install the plant and reap the profits. No outsiders for him.

It was then finally agreed thet the City Council be asked to employ a man to canvass the town with the object of finding out the number of lights that would be taken.

The committee appointed to go into the sewerage question were not present so that no action was taken in regard to this matter.

After some informal talk, therefore, the meeting adjourned.

BATTLE OF THE HOUSES

Temperance and Abbotsford Men Ready For the Fray.

Final arrangements have been made for the great match between the boarders of the Temperance House and the Abbotsford Hotel. The men of the Abbotsford challenged the Temperance men to this match immediately after the triumph of the latter over the men of the New Western. It will be a serious game all right. The Temperance men have a former defeat to wipe out, and they are confident the hour has come for them to do it. The Abbotsford men are satisfied they can repeat their former triumphs and are willing to put up money. It will be a hard and fast game all right.

The date has not been fixed, but if the Seattle Club should cancel their date here for Sunday, the match will be played off in the afternoon. An announcement will be made later. The proceeds, if any, from the game, will be given to Chemainus hospital.

The teams will line up as follows:

Temperance.

Goal—R. Mercer.
Backs—Dunwoody and Fulton.
Halves — Warren (late of Derby), Grainger and Williams.
Forwards—Radford, Walters, Copeland, Taylor, and Wright.

Abbotsford.

Goal—E. McMurtrie.
Backs—D. Roberts, A. Bryden.
Halves — Bennett, Molyneaux, and Hughes.
Forwards—Rochfort, Walker, Akenhead, Almond, and Simpson.
Linesmen—J. McKinnell, and W. Fraser.

A & B. Fund Disbursements

Ed. McMillan	$ 15.50
A. Barch	31.00
Jas. Conlin	27.00
G. Inkster	31.00
Jas. Crossan	31.00
Louis Scropila	12.00
John Mairhover (4 months)	100.00
George Keserich	27.00
Thos. Barr	3.00
Wm. Jolly	66.00
Jno. Gillespie, Sr.,	6.00
A. Miller	13.00
Joe. Previdel	13.00
Wm. Secord	4.00
Joe. Lapatish	14.25
Fred. Fielding	14.00
Henry Custison	20.00
Chemainus Hospital	13.75
Wm. Russell, salary	5.00
E. Lowe, salary and expenses	7.35
R. Wright	12.50
W. Siler, haulage,	12.00
	$418.35

RICH NOBLE WANTS POOR WIFE

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Wanted, by a nobleman with one of the best titles in all England, and an independent fortune bringing an annual income of $1,000,000, a beautiful and cultured wife, American preferred. Poverty no objection, and extremely wealthy women will not be considered. Applicant is 22 years of age, six feet two inches tall, and called handsome and distinguished in appearance. He desires to marry for love alone and title hunters will please not apply.

If the handsome and wealthy Marquis of Anglesey were a believer in the efficacy of printer's ink, it is probable some such advertisement would be inserted by him in the American press. The youthful Marquis will leave shortly for an extended tour of Americal and London society will be surprised if he returns without a wife. It is known that he is infatuated with American women and that his trip to the new world is made for the purpose of affording the opportunity to inspect the pick and pink of American femininity on their native soil.

Ever since he reached his majority English mammas have been seeking to interest the Marquis of Anglesey in their eligible daughters; but without avail. The young nobleman is apparently determined upon an American wife and the efforts of London matchmakers have gone for naught.

The marquis is one of the wealthiest of English noblemen, his income being in the neighborhood of $1,000,000 a year. Money will decidedly not be an object in selecting a wife, so the poor but charming girls across the sea will have an equal opportunity with their rich sisters in winning the heart, title and fortune of the young marquis.

ELEVEN CRUISERS FOR ESQUIMALT.

Halifax, Feb. 5.—The fourth British cruiser squadron, comprising the ships Cressy, Euryalus, Hague, Brilliant and Indefatiguable, together with six cruisers of the county class, is going to Esquimalt in May.

FUNERAL OF MRS. J. DUNBAR

The great esteem in which the late Mrs. Jno. Dunbar was held and the general sympathy which is felt for the bereaved husband, were both shown in the most pronounced manner on Wednesday by the large crowd of people who attended the funeral. In spite of the cold, the rain, and the sleet a large number of friends journeyed to Nanaimo, and paid the last sad rites to the deceased's memory. From the Dunbar residence to the depot here, the casket, containing all that was mortal of the cheery young spirit whom had endeared herself to her many friends, and covered with floral tributes, was borne by six underbears, and followed by a long procession of mourners.

At Nanaimo, hearse and carriages were in waiting, and the cortege moved off to the local cemetery. The Rev. Heneage took the service at the graveside, and there, in God's acre the last farewell was said to all that was mortal of Nellie Dunbar.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. T. O'Connell, Ed. Leahy, A. Campbell, J. McLeod J. Conlin and W. Akenhead.

Floral tributes were sent as follows:

Globes—Mr. Jno. Dunbar, Mrs. Eastham and family, Mr. John Conlin, Mr. and Mrs. Conlin and family, Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright, Mrs. Mf Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. McKay, Demer's Council 154, Y.M.I., Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Leahy, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cain, Mr. J. Lewis, Mr. A. Kerr and Sons, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gillman, Grandmother, Mr. and Mrs. T. Jenkins, Mr and Mrs. Jno. Eastham, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. T. X. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. D. Kerr, Mrs. Teusz and familyi Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McMurtrie, Mr. C. F. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. G. Merrifield, Mrs. Trelous, and Abbotsford guests.

Wreaths—Mr. and Mrs. F. Clarke, Miss Julia Campbell, Mr. W. E. Morrison, Mr. W. Akenhead, Mr. and Mrs John Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Jones.

Sprays — Mr. and Mrs. W. Myles, Mr. and Mrs. T. Morgan, and Mr and Mrs. Jas. Rosetti.

Heart—Mr. and Mrs. J. Eastham.

Crescent—Mr. and Mrs. G. Eastham

Bouquet of Roses— Mr. and Mrs. C. Allan.

Harp—Mr. and Mrs. T. O'Connell and family.

FELL THROUGH THE CHUTES

Workman on Local Wharves Meets With Serious Accident.

One of the men working on the Wellington Colliery wharves had a miraculous escape from death yesterday morning. A sudden slide through a chute, a sheer drop of forty feet and only the narrow space between the boat and the wharf to end up with—to compass all this and to escape without a broken bone, is given to very few men.

Morton and others were working on a chute, cleaning it out and fixing it up. The job was almost completed when Morton suddenly slipped and slid out of sight. The space between the Tordenskjold and the wharf, directly beneath the chute is not more than three feet at most, but Morton was lucky enough to fall plumb. His leg did graze the side of the boat, but that was all, and he plumped sheer into the icy-cold water.

His difficulties however were far from being over. He cannot swim a stroke and minutes elapsed before the men on the wharf could get a boat to him. Yet by splashing about he managed to keep himself afloat until assistance reached him.

Then he collapsed, as was only natural, after the shock of his fall and the icy chill of the water. He was brought around and then conveyed to his home on Third avenue. Mr. Morton is doing as well as can be expected, but upon inquiry this morning the Standard man learned that his condition was still very serious.

GRANBY RUNNING FULL BLAST.

Eight Furnaces Now in Operation, Employing Nearly 1000 Men.

PHOENIX, Feb. 6.—With its full battery of eight furnaces now finally all in operation at fullest capacity, eating up over 1000 tons of ore per day, from the company's Phoenix mines, the Granby Comphny is today employing, it is understood, about as many men as at any previous time in its history, somewhere between 850 and 1000 men being on the payrolls of the company. Of this number over 500 are employed at the company's mines in this camp.

Four trains are run out of here every day, two by the C.P.R. and two by the Great Northern, the C.P.R. taking out about 32 cars daily and the Great Northern about 38. The standing order for ore is now 3200 tons per day. Almost every day a carload of blister copper is sent out from the smelter at Grand Forks, its destination being the refinery in New Jersey.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—G. B. Patter, a wealthy pioneer lumberman of this district, died this morning at an advanced age.

INCENDIARIES AT LADYSMITH

Mr. Hooper has not apparently got over all his troubles in connection with the house he has built along First Avenue. While the house was building Mr. Hooper lost as much as 1700 feet of dressed lumber and two thousand shingles. Now he reports that some person or persons has made a deliberate attempt to fire the house.

He was away on a business trip to Vancouver last week, returning on Wednesday. On going along to the house on Thursday morning he found that a fire had been set in one of the rooms. The fire had been built of shingles and all the charred remains were lying around.

It is a miracle that the house was not burned down. A hole was burned clean through the cedar baseboard and had it not been that the wall paper and the walls themselves are still a little damp, the whole house would assuredly have gone.

The surprising thing that, on leaving town, Mr. Hooper locked every door in the house.

VANCOUVER CITY WORK.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 5.— City Engineer Clement last night presented his estimates of expenditures for the year. The total amount, covering the regular fields of work, is $256,879 as against appropriations last year of $213,250, an increase of over $40,000. Owing to the availability of the new street improvement by-law, the amount asked for new work in each ward was cut from $10,000 to $5,000, though this reduction was about balances by an estimate of $80,000 for maintenance this year as against $57,000 last year.

TO-DAY'S TRIAL MATCH

The great game takes place this afternoon. The Nanaimo contingent, all excepting Shorty Graham, arrived by train this morning, and Graham is coming down this afternoon in an auto. The two changes in the team have given places to Graham and O'Connell. Granted decent weather a fine game should be witnessed.

The teams will be as follows:

A TEAM.

Goal— Bradshaw.
Backs— Hewitt and Lorimer.
Halves— Shanks, Johnson and Harley.
Forwards— Blundell, Grainger, Adam, Graham and Williams.

B TEAM.

Goal— Peden.
Backs— Graham and O'Connell.
Halves— Farmer, McKinley, and Thackeray.
Forwards—Telford, Johnnie, Cruickshanks, Thomas and Peters.

INTERESTING NOTES FROM TO-DAY'S WIRES.

Brockville, Feb. 7.—Larimer Hay, a young son of J. Hay, florist, is dead of lockjaw following vaccination. It is thought the lad contracted bacilli of teatus while playing in his father's green house.

Hamilton, Feb. 7.—William F. Meakins, one of the best known brush manufacturers in the Dominion, died this morning, aged 78 years. Death was due to paralyses. A widow, four sons and two daughters survive him.

Rome, Feb. 7.—The Pope will be represented at the funeral of King Carlos and the crown prince tomorrow, by Mgr. K. Tolti, the papul nance at Lisbon. The pontiff has sent King Manuel an autograph letter expressing his grief in most touching terms.

Hamilton, Feb. 7.—The retail grocers of Hamilton startedan agitation to have legislation enacted compelling manufacturers to mark net, tare and gross weights on all packages, boxes, barrels and cases. They will endeavor to get grocers from other parts of the Dominion to join them.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 7.—Mme. Kom The most prominent Russian actress has left St. Petersburg with her company of twenty en route for America, where she will appear in a repertoire of plays by Russian and modern European writers. She will sail Feb. 18 from Cherbaurg, the company following from Bremen. She will open in March.

Arlington, Mass., Feb. 7.—Two of the three highwaymen who terrorized the citizens in the towns of Woborth, Lexington and vicinity, last night shot two police officers, the driver of a police wagon and a small boy, and who were responsible for the calling out of a squad of militia, have been captured. When they were brought to the local police station the men could not be induced to speak English but their names were learned to be Peter Rosi, aged 22 years and Benistow Keinoisy, 20 years.

Unlike a man, the sky looks most cheerful when it is blue.

WILL HOLD CONVENTION

Conservative Delegates to Meet In Ladysmith March 14th to Select Candidate for the District

Mayor Nicholson returned from a short trip to Victoria on Thursday morning. He had been summoned there to attend a meeting called by Mayor Planta, of Nanaimo. Mayor Planta is a member of the Provincial Conservative Executive for Vancouver Island, and it was in this capacity that he called together in Victoria all the representatives of the various Conservative Associations in the Nanaimo Electoral district.

The meeting discussed the question of a candidate to contest the riding at the next Dominion election. However, no name was put forward for nomination, and finally it was decided to hold a convention in Ladysmith on March 14th for the purpose of selecting a candidate. All the representatives at the Victoria meeting spoke hopefully of the outlook, and are satisfied that the party will be successful in the next campaign.

LOST HIS LIFE IN WINNING BET

SEATTLE, Feb. 6.—To win a bet in drunken jest, John Johnson, a laborer, 35 years old, lost his life under the wheels of a fast Seattle-Tacoma interurban train at Kent.

Johnson wanted to come to Seattle. He knew the train would not stop at that station, and was so told by his friend. "You can't stop it," said Johnson's partner. "I'll bet I can," replied Johnson, and he ran to the track and stood in the middle of it and waited a second. His partner thought he was fooling, and made no attempt to pull him away. The train came thundering on. The motorman saw Johnson and blew the air whistle. Johnson paid no attention and the motorman thought he would get out of the way, but Johnson was bent on winning his bet.

He won the wager, but the cost was his life, for the train struck him and rolled his body beneath the wheels, mangling it frightfully. The body was picked up in pieces after the train had stopped to investigate the killing.

FAKIR TRIED OLD GAME.

TORONTO, Feb. 7.—Daniel Murray a Scotchman fifty years of age this morning sentenced to thirty days jail for fraudulent use of the mails. He was arrested at instigation by the authorities. Murray was flooding the province with circulars describ- himself as Murray and Company, manufacturing jewellers, and offering $25 worth of jewelry for $6.50 down the rest to be paid in monthly installments. Murray had no jewelry to sell.

LOST HIS HOME WHILE BURYING WIFE.

Saskatchewan, Feb. 7— While F. Rian was attending the funeral of his wife yesterday his house which had been left in charge of a neighbor, took fire and was burned to the ground. Rian received the news that he was homeless during the service at the grave.

JEALOUSY AGAIN.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 7.—It is expected that a charge of attempted murder will be laid against Nazzareno Millione, an Italian, who seriously cut Minnie Lapetto with a razor. Millione was jealous of the girl and coming up behind her slashed her cheek with the razor. Millione was concealed by a number of his countrymen in a shack near Woodbridge while efforts were being made to get him back to Italy. He was before the police magistrate this morning and remanded a week.

TURKEY MAY FIGHT THE RUSSIANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—The report of a Turkish mobilization and threatened movement of troops on the Russian frontier are admitted by the general staff. It is not yet known whether this action on the part of Turkey is directed against Russia, and measures so far taken by this country are confined to certain precautionary dispositions of units within the caucus.

Foreign diplomats here believe that Russia and Turkey are engaged in a game which neither is desirous of carrying to an extreme although Turkey might be willing.

SIXTEEN INJURED IN TRAIN WRECK.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.— The Pennsylvania railroad has received a report that an express train from Baltimore to Buffalo was wrecked today near Francklinville, 21 miles north of Buffalo. The report does not mention whether anyone was killed but says that every person on the train was more or less injured. A coach, sleeper and the locomotive were thrown into a small creek.

Later reports say that no one was killed but that 16 persons were injured. The names of the injured have not yet been obtained by the company.

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LADYSMITH, B.C.

Ladysmith Standard

Semi- Weekly.

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LIGHTS AHEAD

Judging by what was said at the meeting of the Citizen's League on Thursday evening, and the general tone and feeling of those present, it is more than probable that the city will have an electric lighting plant installed and ready for business before next winter. A full report of the meeting appears in our news columns, and the people may learn for themselves how some of the leading citizens regard this proposition. It seems to be taken for granted that we are to have an electric lighting system. It is also generally agreed that it cannot come too soon. The only point to be settled is whether the city is to install and operate the plant, or the enterprise is to be handed over to outside capitalists. There is a very widespread feeling that the people here will never vote the money necessary to put in a lighting plant. And it must be said that those who advance this contention, have the support of all past experience. But other times, other manners. Surely it is not inconceivable that the public feeling on this question may have undergone some change; and we are among those who say and believe that, if the matter is properly put before the people, it will carry, and carry by a large majority.

Of course, there is an alternative to the city borrowing money to install and operate a plant. A franchise can be granted to a private company for a term of years, and the option of purchase on stated conditions reserved. This is a very simple way out of the difficulty. There need be no fear of the company charging exorbitant rates. The light will be sold just the same as any other marketable commodity, and if the price is unreasonable there will be no sales. Provided the ratepayers are unalterably opposed to the city borrowing money this is a safe and simple way out of the difficulty.

But there is no reason under heaven why the city should not negotiate a loan for a purpose such as the installation of an electric lighting system. On the contrary, there are the most convincing grounds why it should. It seems to us that Mr. Ward touched the crux of the whole question. No outsider, he said, would come into the town and put his money into an electric lighting plant, unless he had thoroughly satisfied himself that it was going to be a paying investment. That much is certainly indisputable, and so, it seems to us, is the corollary. If the outsider is satisfied he can reap profits from the operation of such a plant, surely there ought to be a revenue in it for the city. Mr. Ward quoted in support of his argument, the example of his own native town of Carlisle. The city owned the gas and water works and every year turned in from $40,000 to $50,000 in relief of taxation. There was also New Westminster. There they had a fine lighting system and the revenue from the residential and business portions of the city paid for the lighting of the streets. And the rates to the consumers were extremely moderate. This is certainly an argument which the voters of this city should carefully turn over. Within the last few years there has been a world-wide movement in favor of the municipal ownership of such enterprises. The movement has been bitterly and violently attacked and retarded in every possible way by the big lighting and transit trusts, and this is perhaps the soundest proof that could be adduced of the wisdom of the municipalities. As citizens of one city we all want to do the best we can for ourselves. If there are profits in such an enterprise, and there is no doubt of that, they had far better go to the relief of the taxes laid upon all than into the pockets of the private individual.

This is the question that has got to be settled first. As much again might be written of the general advantages that would come to the city from the operation of a lighting system. But that is hardly the point just now. The people have to make up their minds whether they will install and operate the plant themselves, or consign the whole concern to private enterprise. They have to decide whether they will utilize this opportunity of reducing their own burdens, or whether they prefer to contribute to the profit of private capital. They have to determine whether they themselves will help the development of the town and reap all the consequent profits and benefits, or whether they will hand all their opportunities and responsibilities over to an alien profit-seeker. It is a crucial time and a vital question for the city, and upon how it is decided to a very large extent depends the future of the town. On which side of the question the balance of advantage lies there is surely no reason to doubt.

New Partnership

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CHINAMAN DESCRIBES CHINESE NEW YEAR.

Educated Chinaman Tells New Facts About Chinese Custom of Observing New Year.

Although the festival of the Chinese New Year, which commenced the other day, has been celebrated in this city for a long time past, and much has been written concerning the important Chinese event, a great deal of misconception exists with regard to the manner in which the Celestials celebrate.

The following article from an educated Chinaman, and which appeared in the New Westminster News, will throw some accurate light on the subject:

"Chinese have very few public holidays, perhaps New Year is the only one that is observed throughout the whole of China and also by Chinese residing in foreign countries. In recent years there have been more holidays—the emperor's birthday, Confucius' birthday and Christmas; but these are not observed by all Chinese, only certain classes.

On the last day of the old year every one has a nice supper. After this repast is over the Chinese bathe and put on new clothing and at 12 o'clock they light incense and worship heaven. Although the Chinese religion is not Christianity, they believe there is a Jupiter over all other gods, and this first moment of the year is used for the occasion to worship him. After the devotion they retire.

Next morning they must not eat any meat whatever for breakfast—no meat, no fish, nor any other food that has contained blood. They must not use lard, as a substitute for which nut oil is employed.

After breakfast the Chinese visit their friends and relatives. The supper of this day is a sumptuous repast indeed, and contains duck, geese chickens, roast pork and many other kinds of delicious food.

Several persons have asked why the Chinese use fire crackers to frighten away the evil spirits. This is a strange mistake which appears to be prevalent among white people. The Chinese do not fire off fire crackers to scare away evil demons—quite the opposite. The Chinese fire them off on all occasions of joy— marriages, birthdays and especially New Year's day. Moreover they do not fire them when there is need to frighten away evil spirits, as, for example, when a person is dead or ill.

Chinese in this country do not celebrate the holidays as heartily as those in China, partly because they cannot afford the time for long celebration, and partly because they are away from home and their loved ones.

J. LAMTUNG.

NEW YORK'S HOMELESS SUFFER IN STORM.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—With the thermometer registering a temperature of one degree above zero at 7 o'clock this morning, New York experienced a taste of real winter weather. It was three degrees colder than any previous day this season, and within one degree of the coldest weather recorded in New York for the past five years. Since 1903 the temperature has never gone below zero, but during that time has twice touched that point, once in 1905 and once in 1907.

Zero is very cold weather for New York for the lowest temperature ever recorded by the local weather bureau was six degrees below zero and this has been reached only four times in the last thirty years.

The city lodging houses and the covered pier of the charities bureau were crowded with homeless men last night.

The body of an unidentified man who had crept into the coal bunkers of a steamer lying at a dock in Brooklyn and froze to death during the night, was found today.

New York harbor was filled with a great field of broken drift ice which impeded the passage of all except the powerful tugs and ferries, and the Hudson river a few miles above the city was frozen over so badly as to form a natural bridge across it. For the first time this winter a vapor off the bay was formed along the shores of Staten Island.

Owing to the high price of the ingredients of navy cocoa, coffee and tea will be served to sailors as an additional ration in lieu thereof.

PREMIER BLAMED FOR KING'S DEATH.

San SEBASTIAN, Spain, Feb. 5.— The newspaper Vose de Guipuzcoe prints a despatch from Lisbon to the effect that when Premier Franco put himself before the queen after the assassination, she cried: "It is you alone who are the cause of all that has happened and I dare not trust myself to speak to you," She turned her back on him, unheeding the justification he sought to offer.

SAN FRANCISCO FREE OF THE PLAGUE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—With the discharge yesterday of the last patient under treatment within the isolation hospital, San Francisco was officially declared free of bubonic plague. Drastic precautionary measures are being adopted for the purpose of preventing a recurrence of the contagion in the spring.

RUSSIANS GREATLY FEAR THE TURKS.

Considerable Alarmed Over the Concentration of Turkish Soldiers in Armenia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.— Recent advices received from the Caucus indicate that the Russian inhabitants are considerably alarmed over the concentration of Turkish troops in Armenia and the region seized from Persia which, it is believed, is designed as a reply to any attempt at demonstrations on the part of Russia. Russia has now only two army corps in the Caucasius. a large part of which is disposed in detachments through the country to preserve order or engage in punitive expeditions.

An officer is quoted as saying that the Turks could, in case of trouble, sweep the Causasus and occupy Tiflis in ten days.

The authorities here, although admitting the seriousness of the Turkish-Persian relations do not share the alarmist views held in the Caucasus, and declare that the possibility of hostility with Turkey, over which Russians there are panicky, is utterly excluded. Certain precautionary measures, however, are being taken by the military council, and during the past three weeks all regiments in that territory have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to move at short order.

FLYING MACHINES MUST FLY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A flying machine that will really fly is the demand of the United States government, and if the promises of the inventors are fulfilled that demand will shortly be filled. Several bids have been submitted to Gen. Allen, chief signal officer, by inventors of flying machines of the heavier-than-air type, and these will be opened tomorrow.

In order to meet the specifications and requirements of the government for an aerial contrivance to be used in military operations, the machine must carry two persons of the combined weight of 350 pounds and sufficient fuel for a flight of 125 miles. It must be designed for a speed of at least forty miles an hour, but a machine will be accepted capable of only 36 miles, although only 60 per cent of the contract price will be paid for it.

Likewise there is a provision for a premium on speed in excess of 40 miles an hour, so that a machine capable of making 44 miles in sixty minutes would cost Uncle Sam 120 per cent. of the contract price.

While all the machines of the heavier-than-air type yet built have shown many defects of construction and operation, the signal office authorities believe that the rivalry developed among American inventors by the government competition will yet result in the building of an airship that will surpass those now in use by the military of all other nations.

Among the minor specifications is that the machine shall be so designed that it can descend in any country which may be encountered in field service. The starting device must be simple and transportable. The machine should also land in a field without requiring a specially prepared spot and without damage to its structure. It should also be provided with some device to permit a safe descent in case of accident to propelling machinery. A still further requirement is that the apparatus shall be sufficiently simple in construction and operation as to "permit any intelligent man to become proficient in its use within a reasonable time.'

HOW EUROPE MAKES COAL MINING SAFE

The increase both in the number and the seriousness of mine explosions in the United States during past years may be expected to continue unless the country adopts means that have proved successful in European countries, where the proportionate death rate in the mines has been materially reduced. Information is needed at once concerning the explosives used in the mines, the conditions under which they may be used safely in the presence of coal dust and gas and the general conditions which make for health and safety in coal mine operations. In 1906 the total number of men killed in the mines was 2061, and the injured 4800. In seventeen years, 22,840 men have been killed in the coal mines of the United States. In 1890 the number killed was 701. The number of killed has steadily increased until 1905, when 2097 met with violent deaths. The great increase in the production of coal during the last decade and the related increase in the number of men employed in the industry do not account altogether for the increase in the number of fatal accidents, although for the increase in the number of fatal accidents, although this may seem to be true. In 1895, 2.67 persons were killed in the coal mines for each 1,000 men employed. This ratio has increased until in 1906 it reached 3.40, and this was exceeded in 1905 and 1902. In all European coal-producing countries the output of coal has greatly increased during the last ten years, but the number of deaths per 1000 miners, instead of increasing as in America, has undergone a marked and decided decrease. This has been due to the effect of mining legislation in those countries for the safeguarding and protection of the lives of the workingmen, and has been made possible by government act on in establishing testing stations for the sturdy problems relative to safety in mining, including the use of explosives. In Belgium before the testing station was built the average number of men killed per each 1000 men employed between 1831 and 1840, was 3.19. From 1901 to 1906 this ratio has been reduced to 1.02. This is one-third of the ratio now existing in the United States. The beneficial result of this testing station is seen in the fact that the number of lives lost in the Belgium mines for each 1,000 men employed in 1906 was 0.94, while in 1895 the ratio was 1.40. Great Britain has reduced its ratio of 1.50 in 1891 to 1.29 in 1906. In Prussia the ratio of deaths per one thousand men employed has decreased from 2.94 in 1880 to 1.80 in 1904 France's ratio has dropped in five years from 1.03 per 1000 men employed to 0.84.—Clarence Hall and W. O. Snelling in Engineering Magazine.

"JIM CROW" LAW IN OKLAHOMA

GUTHRIE, Okla., Feb. 4.—This is the date fixed for the so-called "Jim Crow" law to become effective in Oklahoma. The law corresponds in all its essential features to the similar statutes prevailing in the various Southern States, requiring the railroads to provide separate accomodations for negroes on all trains and at all stations, and imposing penalties for all violations of the law. The leading railroads operating in Oklahoma have made the necessary provisions to comply with the law.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—Mr. Alcorn, the Conservative member for Prince Edward, Ont., has introduced a measure which embodies most of the election reform features of his party platform. The bill limits closely the legitimate expenditure of a candidate and prohibits more strictly the free transportation of electors, punishing all concerned in it. It provides that where possible sheriffs shall be returning officers with the registrar for next choice, and that the deputies and other poll officers shall be resident in the parish, town ship or municipality where they act. Ballot boxes must be examined at the opening of the poll to prevent fraud. Heavy penalties are imposed on all who practise or knowingly permit fraud. Officers who violate the secrecy of the poll get a year in prison. Corporations are forbidden under penalty of $5,000 to contribute to campaign funds, while officers, directors or shareholders concerned in the transaction are liable to a year's imprisonment and a heavy fine. Fine and imprisonment await the federal officer or government contractor who makes election contributions, and any officer or employe of the government who acts as election agent or as a canvasser is to be punished with fine or jail, or both. The penalty of a briber is imposed upon all who by public speaking or through the press or in any other way try to influence electors by promise of public expenditure in their district.

There are other equally stringent clauses making the measure a great step in advance in election reform.

The government, which, in the speech from the throne at three successive sessions promised improved election laws, has failed again, leaving it for the opposition to act.

RAILWAY BUILDING IN EUROPE

Constantinople, Feb. 4.—An Imperial decree issued yesterday, authorizes the survey of Mitrovitza Novihazar railway. Baron Von Aehrenthall, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs recently announced that plans had been made for the establishment of direct railway connections between Vienna, Salonika and Athens. Later despatches from St. Petersburg indicated that a serious conflict was impending between Russia and Austro-Hungary over the construction of this road which would be the connecting link of the Austrian line through Basina with the Turkish line in Salonika traversing the buffer district of Novihazar. The building of this line has long been a cherished project to Austria but Russia's attitude of steady opposition has prevented the execution of the plan.

POVERTY SCENES IN NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—After having dropped to a new record mark for the season, the temperature today lifted just enough to shake loose the second "real thing" snow that New Yorkers have seen this winter.

The advent of the snow was timed to catch the homeward bound thousands who had gone to offices and shops rubberless and without umbrellas, on as nearly a perfect winter morning as could be imagined.

While the happy crowds made merry on the park lakes, the charitable societies were doling out mercy on the "other side" of New York life. Penetrating a dingy nook in the garret floor of a tenement, agents of the Children's Aid Society found a mother and two children huddled about a fireless stove mutely waiting death from starvation and cold. Lena Brown, Julia, aged 5, and Minnie, aged 4 years, crouched on the floor, their hands clutching the stove in which the fire had long since died. A stove and a broken-down rocker constituted the furniture, and there was no food in the place.

Two women were found dead in the kitchen of a house at 351 West Seventy-First street, of which they were caretakers. They were Mrs. Margaret Bertie, 70 years old, and Mrs. Margaret Kelly, 40 years old. For many years they had been friends. There was a little a bin in the cellar, and 17 cents were found in a cupboard. The police say they think the women sat by a stove in front of which they were trying to keep warm, fell asleep before the fire went out, and froze to death. Pawn tickets showing that Mrs. Bertie had pawned 18 articles of dress and jewelry were found. While the police were in the house preparing to remove the bodies to the morgue there called a collector for a stone cutting concern which had built for Mrs. Bertie a small monument over the grave of her son, Capt. John W. Bertie, who had served in the Spanish-American war. Mrs. Bertie's correspondence showed that she had relatives in Scotland, who have become well known in medicine and business.

An unnamed philanthropical woman sent 500 sandwiches to a public school in Mangattan today. The principal, Mrs. Tower, formed a "bread line" in the basement playroom, meted out the sandwiches and then exercised the feminine prerogative of tears. "I used to ask some of the boys why they did not go home at luncheon time," said Mrs. Tower, "but I soon learned what the trouble was. Many of them did not answer. Others said: 'What's the use?'"

The police reported several deaths from exposure. Many destitute ones were warmed and fed, but thousands more, those who know said, shivered in proud silence.

When the snowfall began, far more than could be accommodated sought shelter at the refuge houses. Fainting women, men with babies in their arms pled pitiably for food, first for their young and then for themselves. Long before 11 o'clock, the hour for food distribution, the Bowery bread line numbered many more than did the loaves to be dealt out.

In the early evening there was little wind, and the snow piled up an even layer than promises before midnight to reach the four inches depth that means the snow-removing contractors must take hold. 'Hundreds of men anxious for employment gathered early at the agencies and silently prayed that the flakes would pile higher. The weather man was inclined to look for rain in the morning and the difference between rain and snow in the next few hours will be a difference of many dollars to New York's poor.

IMMIGRATION BILL PASSES ITS THIRD READING

The Railway Tax Exemption Bill Discussed by Premier and Stuart Henderson.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Immigration Bill passed its third reading in the legislature yesterday with no dissenting voice and the members all in their places.

As soon as it passed J. A. Macdonald wanted to know if the Attorney General was going to ask the lieutenant governor to give immediate assent to it.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said that was a question for the Premier.

Premier McBride said he would acquaint the lieutenant governor with the fact that the bill had been passed and asked to have it assented to.

The greater part of the afternoon was taken up with a discussion of the Railway Exemption Bill in committee.

Stuart Henderson wanted to amend it so as to provide that no pre-emption should be allowed except in cases where white labor only was employed in construction of the line.

The minister of finance offered an amendment that it should be given only in cases where the government found that every effort had been made to obtain white labor.

The two amendments were then debated at length by Premier McBride and the leader of the opposition. The premier contended that Mr. Henderson's amendment wodld cause the disallowance of the bill at Ottawa, where friendliness was shown to Orientals.

The leader of the opposition said this was all nonsense, and he felt satisfied it would not be disallowed on that ground.

The amendment of Mr. Henderson was defeated and that of the government carried.

IRISH CHILDREN GET BOYCOTTING FEVER.

DUBLIN, Feb. 5.—The children of the members of the United Irish League in the west of Ireland, who are carrying on an anti-grazing campaign, are rapidly becoming infected with a violent form of the boycotting fever and are threatening to close up the national schools if the children of the hated occupants of the grazing lands are permitted to attend the schools.

As an earnest example of their determination to do this 60 pupils attending a national school near Boyle, county Roscommon, today walked out in a body, because the teachers refused to dismiss four sons and daughters of men who have been boycotted.

THE RACIAL WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL.

One of the subjects upon which the Campbell-Bannerman Government is certain to be hard pressed during the session of Parliament is the war being made on all Asiatics by the Boer authorities of the Transvaal. When Lord Elgin, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, approved the law enacted by the Transvaal Legislature for the exclusion and deportation of Asiatics from the Transvaal colony he could hardly have foreseen the consequences it would entail. He probably assumed that it was solely intended for use against the Chinese coolies now or lately employed in the Witwatersrand gold mines, and, as poor old China has to stand for everything, he thought no harm would come of it.

But it was not only the Chinese whom the Boers had in mind when they passed that ordinance. They object to any kind of Asiatic, and they are enforcing the new law against all alike with an impartial severity. There are presumably no Japanese in the excommunicated crowd, or something would before this have been heard from Tokio; but there are a number of Hindoos, and as they are just as much British subjects as the Boers and just as much entitled to the protection of the British Government, they find it difficult to understand why they are not as free to live in one part of the British empire as another. That they are not is what they are learning by bitter experience.

One of the legal requirements is that all Asiatics wishing to remain in the Transvaal must present themselves for registration and identification. They have to be measured and weighed and give their thumb prints and a lot of other things, and after all is said and done they are liable to be deported anyhow at the pleasure of the authorities. There have been a number of arrests for refusal to comply with these conditions, and the culprits have been punished by fine and imprisonment for their misconduct. Last week thirty-five Hindoos were taken into court, including the chairman and the treasurer of the British-Indian Association, and the chairman and secretary of the Islamic Society, all described as citizens of substance and standing.

It is said that thirty-two of this batch were ordered to leave the country within two weeks, although they have been living in the Transvaal for years and have created valuable interests. It is difficult to see how it will be possible for the British Government, with 120 million Hindoo subjects already showing signs of restlessness, to stand for that kind of thing, and the opposition will surely want to know what Premier Bannerman intends doing about it.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

BISHOP ON DECEASED'S WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 6. —Bishop Dart vigorously denounced the deceased wife's sister bill in the course of an address at the Anglican Synod at Westminster today. He declared once a man married, all his wife's relatives became his relations, and it was just as wrong to marry his wife's sister as his own sister.

THE SALOON MUST GO.

(Collier's Weekly)

The Ohio brewers recognize that it must be prohibition or reform. Perhaps if the issue in this form were put before the people even of the prohibition states, there might be a change. To stop the liquor traffic by law may bring, in many communities has brought a train of unexpected evils which do not show in police court records nor yet in statistics of population and wealth. Were the habit of drinking a new thing, sprung up within in the century, among European peoples, there could hardly be any question how any sane and moral man could vote upon it. It is a very old thing; so old that it antedates all written records. It is subtly intertwined with the psychological and physiological processes of the Aryan. Physiologically, we may perhaps be hald inoculated against its poisonous effects, psychologically, it has been connected often with much of the more gracious part of life. Self-righteous uncharitableness and narrowness have often marked its bitterest opponents. Soggy biscuit, pie, and fried meat may be as deleterious to the system as occasional drink. But the American saloon as it exists—an evil in itself and a nucleus for evils of the worst that can be conceived—the American saloon must pass.

INNOCENT MAN WAS SHOT.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—A special despatch from Lisbon says that it now appears that the man Casto, who was killed as one of the assassins of King Carlos, was innocent.

According to the despatch he was employed at a jewelry shop in Arsenal street. the proprietor of which declares that he despatched him to purchase some postage stamps at the time the royal carriage was passing, that being the sole reason he was among the crowd. He became involved in the stampede and was shot down by a stray bullet.

DAMAGED STEAMER COMING HERE FOR COAL.

Nanaimo, Feb. 6.—

Remarkable Feat Performed Str. Transit While at Sea—Ships an Extra Propeller.

The Nor. Str. Transit, under charter to the British Coast Steamship Company, reached Esquimalt yesterday morning from Coos Bay, Ore., where the steamer was towed in distress by the bar tug Columbia, after losing her tail shaft and propeller when bound to Victoria from Guaymas, Mex.

It was expected that the steamer would be able to go into dry dock or on one of the marine slips on arrival, but the dock and the slips are all busy, and the Transit will be unable to leave the water until Thursday, when the cable steamer Restorer, now in dry dock, leaves there. Capt. Danielson decided in consequence to proceed to Nanaimo for bunker coal, and the Transit left for here this morning.

The crew of the steamer performed a remarkable feat in shipping a spare propeller after her accident. Following the accident at sea the Transit was taken to Marshfield and anchored. While well sheltered, there is a steady swell in the harbor there, and the repairs were affected with difficulty. The water ballast was shifted, bunker coal was trimmed forward, and everything moved to the forward part of the steamer, so that the stern could be brought well out of water to allow the spare propeller and tail shaft being fitted. There was no cargo on board. Considering that the average propeller weighs ten tons and the tail shaft is no light weight, it was necessary to rig up tackles, etc. about the vessel's stern, and the work of the engineers, lacking the appliances that could be secured at a port equipped with ship repairing yards, as is Victoria, was extremely difficult. They managed to fit the new tail shaft and propeller, which, though not adjusted as satisfactorily as they would wish, proved sufficient for the trip from Coos bay.

THR GRAND FORKS DYNAMITER IS CAPTURED.

Francisco Cedio, Who Blew Up the Grand Forks Hotel Captured at Salt Lake City.

NELSON, Feb. 5.—Word reached here yesterday that an Italian named Francisco Cedio, who blew up the Canadian hotel, near Grand Forks, with dynamite on Nov. 18, 1896, killing Louise King, has been captured at Salt Lake City, and has admitted his identity and fully confessed his guilt. He has been searched for all over the west ever since the occurrence. He has waived extradition and will be brought to the provincial jail here, and be tried for murder at the next spring assizes at Greenwood.

Besides wrecking the hotel and subsequently burning it, the explosion severely injured many persons, but Miss Louise King, the landlord's daughter, was the only one who died.

ELEPHANT FELL ON ORCHESTRA.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—An elephant conducted the orchestra at the Theatre de Varieties at Beziers last night under an exciting circumstances.

The conductor held out a carrot to him just as he was making his bow from the stage, and, in stepping forward too hastily to get it, the elephant brought down the front of the stage and accompanied by two zebras which were performing with him, crashed into the orchestra below. Two violinists were hurt.

The animal, whose name is Tiny, was very much annoyed. He caught the conductor round the waist with his trunk, and after waving him in the air for a moment or two, threw him out among the audience.

There was a momentary panic but Tiny's black keeper persuaded his charge to clambor up an improvised gangway to the stage again, and got him back to his shed without further incident.

A woman named Boyle, a native of Claremorris, Ire., died in the workhouse at the age of 107.

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SOLE AGENTS:

Ladysmith Hardware Co.

SPORTING NEWS

NOTES AND POINTERS.

The great test match takes place on the sports ground today. Nothing excites greater interest or provokes keener controversy than the selection of a team. There never was a committee that could please everybody's fancy, and, of course, there are always a few men whom nobody out of heaven could satisfy.

Still there is always room for open, honest criticism, and in local sporting circles dissatisfaction with the two teams playing here today has taken two main lines. The first is in respect to the Mainland players who figure in the team. The ground is taken that it makes legitimate Island players look pretty small. And, of course, there is force in the argument.

Constitutional Point.

The main question of the eligibility of these players to take part in the Island competition has yet to be settled. Hewitt and his partners are not only registered with Vancouver teams, but have played for them in the opening rounds of the B.C. Cup competition. There they play off the championship in the English cup-tie form. Here the competition is played off in League form. But the proper view, the sportsmanlike view to take is that the competitions here and there are merely qualifying rounds to determine which teams shall meet in the final for the championship of B. C.

Which Team.

Here then is the point. Struthers and Co. have already assisted teams to qualify for the final on the Mainland. They are now assisting Island teams to qualify. Which team, supposing Nanaimo wins out here, and the Thistles come out on top in Vancouver, will they play for? Will either association have anything to say in it?

Island Men.

Then there is the other point. They have displaced men who have for years played football on the Island. And, in the writer's opinion, they have displaced men who are either their superiors, or, so nearly equals that there is nothing to choose between them. The writer would take "Shorty" Graham before either Struthers or Hewitt, and considering the time they have played in Island Football, and the very slight differences there is in their merits and abilities, would have played either O'Connell or Hewlett.

Victory at Any Price.

To wind up on this point. The Island committee has shown itself perhaps too willing to avail itself of Mainland players to play the Mainland. They have given the Mainland authorities a handle to beat them with, and, it is hardly too much to say, have cheapened Island sentiment and patriotism. Every Islander wants to see the Island win; but not at too great a price, and there are many among whom the writer numbers himself, who would rather lose creditably than win by alien assistance.

Strange Positions.

The other point of criticism is this, and it certainly seems well found. In both teams men are being played in positions to which they are strange. This is noticeably the case in the B. Team. McKinley, for examkle, s assigned the centre-half position, and Cruickshanks will appear as centre-forward.

Unfair.

Now, this juggling of places is decidedly unfair to the players. McKinley can hold his position as left half with any player in the province. But what he can do in the place of centre-half is another question. Yet the men will be chosen largely on the showing they make in the game today. Anyone will readily see that the men who is played out of his regular place is handicapped to a degree incalculable by any selection Committee.

Worth Considering.

Nothing has been said about the general personnel of the team. The writer has already commented upon the surprising omission of "Shorty" Graham, and there he will leave it until he has seen the game. The points he has raised have all been reflected in the criticisms he has listened to during the week, and, in his opinion, they are all well worth considering by those in authority in Island football.

By Way of Preface.

It has never been a practice of the writer's to re-open a dead controversy or to rake up old sores. If there had to be a scrap, he always preferred to have it out and then shake on it. This by way of preface and as a kind o live branch to the Free Press man who some days ago waxed merry and sarcastic on out account because we ventured to question his assuracy. Of course he did not accept a word of our correction and almost made our modest claim to a knowledge of English football, a criminal offence.

Coming Round.

But still he is coming round. He went so far the other day as to boldly declare that football is not a parlor game. No more it is, and we feel honored that even one remark of ours should have stuck. Our friend on the Free Press will, we feel sure, fathom this awfully obscure observation.

The Terrific Hewitt.

Again we feel rather hurt that he should have accused our players of trying to scare Graham and Hewitt. It was a mighty high tribute to the courage of our fellows, but an awfully humiliating slur upon their intelligence. There's nothing on two-legs, wearing football boots, that can scare either Shorty or Paddy. All our fellows know that, and now read what the Free Press man says of dear little Hewitt whom the great husky Ladysmith forwards tried to scare off the field. Here it is, in parenthesis, too: Hewitt, (the vigilant, the sturdy full-back with the terrific charge). That is certainly Hewitt, the durable and dauntless, and either the Free Press man was writing nonsense in his former article or he takes Adam & Co. for a lot of fools.

A Lecture.

It is time to come to apoint nearer home. There is nothing the Britisher more promptly or more properly resents than a lecture; but, all the same, a lecture is sometimes needed. It is needed just now by one or two of the players and many of the spectators at our local games.

Player vs. Referee.

First of all there comes the question of the player and the referee. There is one thing to be borne in mind, and that is that the referee is master of the field. His decisions are final on the field and can only be questioned there by the Captain of the team. Now, it is impossible that any referee can by any chance always satisfy every one of the twenty-two players engaged. He does not claim infallibility. He may, and often does, make mistakes. But, until there is convincing proof to the contrary, he should at least be credited with honest motives and the desire to be impartial. If he gives a foul against a certain player, even if it be a mistake, that is no reason for lengthy expostulation and certainly no excuse for abuse. The decision should be accepted. If the mistake is too bad, or promises disaster to the side, then the captain can take up the point. Failing redress there is the constitution. But the game must be played according to the rules.

Talking Back.

Now, there are some, or rather one or two, of our players too much addicted to "beefing" while playing on the field. It spoils the game. It gives the club a bad name which it does not deserve, and it places ts supporters in a false position, an uncomfortable posit on.

Referee's Duty.

A strong referee would never permit it. He has the power to order any player off the field for ungentlemanly conduct, and nothing better fits the meaning of that term, or wears a more unsportsmanlike color, than wordy protests or abuse from a player to referee, and the man who wants to see clean sport and clean games will stand by the referee who lives up to his powers, every time.

The Spectators.

So much for the players. There remains the spectators, and, of course, they are worse to deal with than the players. The writer has no intention of saying that the spectators of Ladysmith are worse than the spectators at other places. On the contrary they are better, and, on the whole, extremely well behaved. So far at least the grounds have never been made untenantable for ladies on account of bad or obscene language. But there are a number of youngsters, juniors, intermediates and club members who allow their partisanship to run away with their judgment, and they lose all sense of fairness. We are all of us out for sport and let us all do our best to act as "sports."

Off The Touch.

There is another point. The club went to quite a few dollars' expense to put a fence round the playing pitch in order to keep the touch line clear. Spectators can see just as well from the outside as from the inside of the fence. The constitution requires a fence and a clear touch line. Any club can protest a game where these conditions are not complied with. This is well enough known, and yet it is impossible to keep the spectators outside the fence. Players and club members are the worst offenders and any remonstrance calls forth nothing but insolence.

True Sports.

There is no need for this, and it is to be hoped that the work of the management club will not be increased by offences of this kind. We stand as the best team, not only on the Island, but in the province, and on the Pacific Coast. Let us live up to our high reputation; for even higher than championship honors is the character of "true sports."

Nanaimo's Trouble.

Nanaimo has got its own little troubles just now. Many of the boys up there have expressed a poor opinion of us down here as sports. The writer could never see where it came in, and now the Nanaimo boys are catching something of the same thing themselves. Naturally they are very sore about it, and there is a surprising unanimity of opinion that the Vancouver boys and the Vancouver referee are alone to blame and alone responsible for all the mischief.

Not Our Business.

Of course, it is not our funeral, and we are taking no hand in it. The Nanaimo boys can look after themselves. But there is one aspect of the question which comes home to us here. That is the superiority which the big cities affect in speaking of the mining camps.

Superior People.

This is generally supposed to be a democratic age, and sport is the greatest leveller of them all. On a playing field a Duke counts no more than a driver, and in the West particularly old class cleavages are supposed to be less noticeable than anywhere else. But it is hardly so. Strike a little bit of trouble in a game, and notice how the superior people of the city regard the mining camps. Can any good thing come out of a coal city?

Before Nanaimo will be allowed to play in Vancouver again, says the Province, in regard to this question, it is very possible that the miners will be called upon to apologize. These smart young editors on the city journals, whose knowledge of sport begins and ends with what is pumped into them, can always be depended on to turn themselves loose on the application of their sporting mentors. The most one-sided statements are accepted and published as facts, and a club and a whole town blackly maligned on the evidence of a single individual.

Ladysmith's Bouquet.

Ladysmith received just such a bouquet as this the other day at the hands of the sporting editor of the "Times." It related, of course, to the match here with the Y.M.C.A., and the trouble with Mr. J. G. Brown. A week yesterday the Times announced that the J.B.A.A.'s were coming to Ladysmith to meet "that combination which acted so unsportsmanlike towards the referee, President Brown." No reasons are advanced, nothing at all to justify such a sweeping libel. And that is all that can be expected from the smart pressmen of the big cities. In their view apparently the people in a mining camp are different from those in the cities, and can be treated without any show or appearance of consideration.

A Stellar Artist.

By the way, we noticed another exhibition of a different kind of smartness the other day. It was in the "Colonist" and appeared in the report of the Nanaimo vs. J.B.A.A. match. The reporter was affecting the graphic and picturesque style of writing, and evidently aimed at a rare distinction in phraseology. He achieved it, too. He sung of "stellar" football, and yet he knew no other than that there were fifteen men on a side, and hadn't even arithmetic enough to count them.

"Tattler's" Words of Widsom.

"Tattler" in the News-Advertiser, has been making a few remarks on the migration of certain players from the Mainland to the Island. What he has to say cannot assuredly be dismissed as tittle-tattle. Here it is:

"To those who have been in touch with Association football for any length of time in this province, the attitude of the Islanders in coming over to spy okt the land and then proceed to carry off our best players by promises of work on the Island, was not a surprise. The principle of the Islanders has ever been: 'Get the championship of B.C.; get it honestly if you can—but get it.'

"To those who are familiar with football in Great Britain it will be remembered that this was how professionalism started. Players in Scotland were offered situations in England, so that they could play for the teams there. If they lost their jobs they were made good to them from other sources, and thus they held the men. I do not say that this is what the Islanders do, but it looks dubious, and when they charge the Mainland with professionalism in soccer circles, it looks as if their charge would be near the mark when applied nearer home. They are paving the way for the introduction of professionalism, and whichever team wins on the Island (and indications point to it being the one that has the most Mainland players), will lay itself open to suspicion should their players play for them against their old team in Vancouver, and if they come over here and play for their original team, professionalism will certainly be laid to their charge.

"There is one thing about the Islanders that cannot but be noticed that for shrewdness and cunning they have the Mainland boys beat a mile. In taking advantage of technicalities in the constitution they are past masters. It is time that the Mainland league officials woke up and were more equal for them.

"I cannot but admire them for the way they have manoeuvred things so far. The final test which will take place in the B.C. cup final will show to what extent it will carry them. They are apt to run up against a snag, as there is nothing to hinder the players from coming back here and playing for their original team, as they have been registered for the whole season, and played for no other team. This can also be said of the same men in their signing on and playing for the teams on the Island. The players can suit themselves as to whom they play for.

LEAGUE TABLES

Seniors.

	p.	w	l.	d	pt
Nanaimo	4	4	0	0	8
Ladysmith	4	3	1	0	6
Esquimalt	4	2	2	0	4
J. B. A. A.	3	0	3	0	0
Y. M. C. A.	3	0	3	0	0

Intermediates

	p.	w	l.	d	pt
Victoria West	2	2	0	0	4
Nanaimo	2	1	0	1	3
Ladysmith	1	1	0	0	2
Y. M. C. A.	3	0	3	0	0

Juniors.

	p.	w	l.	d	pt
North Ward	2	2	0	0	4
Nanaimo	3	2	1	0	4
Ladysmith	3	0	3	0	0

DIVORCE GRANTED TO COUNESS YARMOUTH.

Countess of Yarmouth, Sister of H. K. Thaw, Succeeds in Getting Divorce from Her Husband.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Sir Birrell Baroness, president of the divorce court today granted the Countess of Yarmouth, who was Miss Alice Thaw of Pittsburg, a decree nulling her marriage to the Earl of Yarmouth. The case was heard in private.

At the time fixed for the commencement of the proceedings everyone not actually engaged on the case was excluded from the court room.

The case was practically undefended and the hearing lasted only half an hour. The countess attired in a fashionable gown, was present, but the Earl of Yarmouth was not in court.

Alice Cornelia Thaw, daughter of the late William Thaw of Pittsburg, was married to the Earl of Yarmouth at Calvary church in Pittsburg, in 1903. The marriage followed a rather brief courtship, and stopped the earl's stage career that had begun in private society theatricals at Newport, and had later been more or less successful in a professional role. Lady Yarmouth has always been the favorite of the family with her brother, Harry K.Thaw, whose second trial for the killing of Stanford White resulted in acquittal on the grounds of insanity.

The countess gave evidence in support of her allegation that the marriage had never been consummated, and the maid testified that the earl and the countess had been living as man and wife. According to the evidence of the doctor the Earl of Yarmouth was capable of consummating the marriage, but counsel for the plaintiff stated that this did not affect the allegation that the marriage had not been consummated, and he pointed out to the judge that it was within the discretion of the court to annul the marriage ifitwas proved that it had not been consummated.

The Earl of Yarmouth did not defend his case, his lawyer satisfying himself with pointing out that the evidence of the doctor removed the stigma placed upon the earl by the evidence of the plaintiff and that there were no grounds upon which the countess could have sued for divorce. The judge pronounced his decree annulling the marriage without comment.

DIED FROM NERVOUS SHOCK

Woman Watched Skaters Being Rescued from Hudson and dies from the Shock.

NYACK, N.Y., Feb. 5.— "Death from shock," was the verdict of physicians who examined into the sudden death of Mrs. C. Abry, of this place. Mrs. Abry on Friday was watching a number of boys and girls skating on the Hudson when the ice broke and three of the boys were drowned. She watched the work of rescuing and when the bodies of the boys were brought out of the river she fainted. She was removed to her daughter's house, but died without recovering consciousness.

DEVOURED BY WOLVES.

Prince Albert, Sask., Feb. 5. An Indian who arrived in the city yesterday, reports that Jack Unger, a resident of this place had been devoured by wolves near Candle Lake, to the north of here. Unger who was a lather, went north last November, to spend the winter trapping.

LONGBOAT WANTS RE-INSTATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.— Tom Longboat the Indian distance runner who is under suspension by the Amateur Athletic Union, is coming to New York for the purpose, it is said, of appealing to the committee of the Union for reinstatement. Longboat has never seemed to understand the union rules, but his selection as a member of the Canadian Olympic team makes it necessary for him to be reinstated by the union before he can compete in the games in London next summer.

ROOSEVELT DOING SOME PROBING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—President Roosevelt today temporarily suspended as public printer Chas. A. Stillings, and appointed Wm. S. Rossietter temporarily to fill the duties of that office.

The action, as explained officially, is to facilitate the investigation now being made of the government printing office, by congress. Mr. Rossietter is now chief clerk of the census office.

SMALL BOYS KILLED.

Ran Away from Home and Were Killed While Stealing Train Ride.

Brantford, Ont., Feb. 5.—Two boys were killed on the railway track near Middlemis. John Jacobs, aged 16, of Six Nations reserve, and Robert Enliss, 13 of the Moravian reserve, both of whom ran away some days ago from the Mohawk institute here, were stealing a ride on a freight train when it is supposed one became numb with the cold and fell, pulling the other off with him.

LIQUOR RETALIATES.

TORONTO, Feb. 5. — An effort to unseat Mayor Oliver and several councillors and aldermen, may be a step taken by the liquor interests to invade the license reduction by the Council a few days ago.

WHITE LABOR ONLY ON E. & N.

VICTORIA, Feb. 5.—In the house today Hon. Tatlow read a message from Supt. Marpole of the E. & N. who said Contractor Bright assured him in compliance with a request that only white labor would be employed.

Jap labor was employed only in order that the E. & N. might comply with an agreement with Alberni that the company start work in the specified time. Local farmers had been let contracts on their own tenders but threw up the job. From French Creek to Alberni only white labor would be used.

EMPLOYMENT OF WHITE LABOR ON E. & N.

Is the Question Tiscussed by several Members of Local Legislature Yesterday.

(From Our Own Carrespondent.)

The resolutions introduced by John Oliver and J. H. Hawthornthwaite, calling for recommendation being made by the legislature for the removal of Lt.-Gov. Dunsmuir were in turn ruled out of order yesterday by the Speaker. He contended that rule 15 of the house was violated by both resolutions.

A long debate ensued, the opposition members contending that it was the right of the house to pass such resolutions against the lieutenant-governor and arguing that there were no aspersions cast upon the governor.

The speaker, however, held that motives were ascribed by inunendo similar to those made directly by Mr. Hawthornthwaite at the opening of the house.

In both cases an appeal was taken from the speaker's decision, the Speaker being sustained by a straight party vote.

The bill for the increasing of the coal tax was considered in committee.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite felt that the bill was inspired by the Wellington Colliery Co., and the E. & N. Railway Co., and would operate against small companies.

Premier McBride denied that there was any such motive, or that there was any understanding between the companies named and the government.

The bill was reported complete.

On the debate on the second reading of the bill to allow of the exempting of railways from taxation, Premier McBride explained that there was no public correspondence. Any there was was more of a private nature.

H. C. Brewster could not see how the bill would help the industrial situation. If the bill was to pass it should contain at least a stipulation to conserve the interests of white ibbor. He could not see how the extension of the E. & N. would be hastened by the provision.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite called attention to the fact that 400 men were out of work in Nanaimo. In the face of this Orientals were being shipped in to wotk on the E. &N. extension. The government should insist in connection with this measure that white labor should be preferred in giving work,

Hon. Mr. Tatlow said he had a written assurance as to this from the C.P.R. with reference to the employment of labor on the first ten miles of the E .& N. extension.

The premier said that in arriving at agreements with companies every precaution would be taken to ensure the employment of whites whenever it was possible.

Mr. Brewster hoped the government would insist upon the completion of the E. & N. within a given time before granting any exemption, and would also insist upon the employment of white labor on it.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow explained that in connection with the E. & N. extension he had had a conversatian with Mr. Marpole when the subject of early construction was discussed. Mr. Tatlow said he had called attention to the fact that there were a number of men out of work, and wanted to know if something could not be done to begin work at once to give them employment. The question of exemption had been introduced, and Mr. Marpole had communicated with William Whyte and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy. The result was an agreement to begin construction at once of ten miles of railway. There was no contract. It was an understanding between the C.P.R. and the government.

Mr. Macdonald wanted to know if this exemption for ten years was conditional on the displacement of Oriental labor by white.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow said they had not got that far yet. No agreement had been come to.

The bill passed its second reading.

MAY ARREST NANAIMO MEMBER

VANCOUVER, Feb. 5.—The chief of the provincial police today made the first move in the direction of arresting J. H. Hawthornthwaite, because he called Lt.-Gov. Dunsmuir several uncommonly hard names in an address delivered in Vancouver Sunday night. The police are now engaged in obtaining statements of what was said from persons in attendance at the meeting.

HORRIBLY MANGLED

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask., Feb. 5. Fred Wright, aged 55 years, a well-known ferry man, was run over by a Canadian Northern yard engine yesterday and horribly mangled.

Wright was very deaf and did not hear the engine. Both his legs and right hand were cut off. He died early this morning. His only known relative is a brother in the Barbadoes.

Rome, Feb. 4.—The special funeral service at the Hatican in memory of the late King Carlos and Crown Prince Luize has been postponed and will be held thirty days from the date of the murder.

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CATHOLIC RECTOR DENOUNCES EMPEROR.

Strassburg, Feb. 5.—Some remarks made by the Catholic rector of the village of Ars on the occasion of the birthday of Emperor William, Jan. 25, have caused a most lively sensation in clerical and military circles in Asia. The rector in the course of an address spoke as follows:

"Good Catholics have no reason to celebrate the emperor's birthday. Catholics are only good in order to pay taxes and serve in the army. When responsible offices are vacant we are pushed aside. Our duty on this occasion is to pray God to endow the Emperor with more insight."

The commander of the sixteenth army corps has issued orders forbidding his soldiers to attend the Catholic church at Ars.

WON ON A FOUL.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 5.— Tommy Quill, of Brockton, won on a foul from Willie Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn, in the eleventh round of the bout in the armory here last night. Up to the time the foul blow was struck, Quill appeared to have slightly the better of the milling. Fitzgerald said that while the blow probably went low, it was unintentional.

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LOCAL NEWS

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. Jno. Dunbar and Mrs. Eastham take this means of expressing their sincere thanks to all those who by floral tributes and in other ways manifested their sympathy with them in their recent sad bereavement.

CARF OF THANKS

Mr. John Dunbar and Mrs. E. Eastham wish to publicly express their thanks to Doctors Frost and Mcheill for their unremitting attention to Mrs. Dunbar during the deceased's sickness. They are satisfied that everything humanly possible was done for the deceased.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Sabbath Services.
Morning at 11 a. m.
Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2.30 p. m.
Evening Services 7 o'clock. Evening subject to-morrow night "The Young Man." All are cordially invited.

R. WILKINSON, Pastor.

The Young Men's Club meets in the Church to-night at 7 o'clock. Subject for debate: "Modern Yellow Journalism." R. Wilkinson, President.

Tickets are now on sale for the Dance and Supper which will be held in the opera house on Friday evening the 21st instant.

The Socialists are holding a big campaign meeting tonight in the Opera House. The two local members Messrs. Williams and Hawthornthwaite, assisted by Mr. McInnis, will address the meeting. The meeting is timed to commence at 7:30 p. m.

Mr. Jas. Adam returned from a short business trip yesterday morning.

Mr. T. P. McIntyre returned from a business trip to Victoria on Thursday.

Mrs. G. Scott is, her many friends will be pleased to learn, getting along all right in the Hospital at Victoria.

A dance and supper under the auspices of the local Laurel Rebekah Lodge will be given in the Opera House on Friday, February 14th. Hearts will be matched at 11 o'clock and no effort is being spared to make the entertainment a success. Tickets for the dance, including supper, are on sale at $1.50 per couple, extra ladies 50 cents each.

On Thursday evening there was a debate in the Methodist Church between the League and the Young Men's Club. The subject was "Resolved that Women have done more for the help of humanity than men." Miss Weismiller, Miss E. Hutchinson and Miss Laidler took the affirmative and Mr. Gow, Mr. Dabb and Mr. J. Allsopp the negative. The debate was spirited and interesting. The audience was very much interested and followed the speakers in their arguments very closely. In the vote the ladies won by a majority of 12.

WEEK AT THE WHARVES.

The following vessels have called at the local wharves during the week: Sea Lion, for fuel; Dola and scows, for cargo; Burrard, for fuel; Princess Eva, the new C.P.R. fre ghter, called for fuel; Commodore, Queen City and Venture all for bunkers; the Lonsdale, a Mexican boat, fuel and cargo; Clayburn and scows for cargo; Czar and barge Sydney. The Tordenskiold, Shamrock, William Jolliffe and Oscar were all in this morning.

KNIFE IN NANAIMO

Says the Free Press of Thursday's date.—Drawing knives, it would seem is becoming too common a practise in the city of late. Yesterday another incident of this nature occurred, and an attempt at stabbing made.

Messrs. Jas. Devine and P. Murphy were about to proceed to Bigg's Point in a boat when John Quinlan demanded to be taken in the boat An altercation arose during which Quainlan drew a knife and made a rush at Murphy. He was knocked down by Mr. Devine and the knife taken away from him. Later he was arrested and appeared in court and was sentenced to three months in jail.

Quinlan has been in the city for the past three or four weeks.

BANKING IN CANADA.

(Monetary Times.)

Canada is fortunate in having in its midst men, in the persons of our leading bankers, whose occupation induces them and whose means of information enable them to take broad views of commercial and financial affairs. These trained observers have rendered the community valuable service in uttering from time to time warnings, as well as encouragements, with respect to the trend of business. Encouragements to take advantage of the good fortune by which, in a growing time, men of prescience and enterprise grasp the skirts of happy chance; warnings of the hindrance to success offered by conditions abroad or at home which escape the view of the busy producers.

Prominent among the watchers on the walls of our business body politic is Mr. Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. His address on Tuesday before the annual gathering of proprietors gives a striking view of the year's results to producers and merchants in every part of Canada. It is both painstaking and succinct; and may well serve to give to Canadians as well as clients of the bank outside of Canada a survey of conditions throughout the Dominion. And besides the part of his address which deals with the United States is of value to those who recognize how large a share of our business is done with that country and how greatly we are affected by what influences its currents of trade and finance. It is reassuring to be told by Mr. Walker, who has exceptional sources of information, that, with respect to the American banking system, "the demand for reform from the public throughout the United States is more persistent than ever before, and we cannot doubt that with the recent experience sharply in mind, steps will now actually be taken to remedy the defects referred to."

The difficulty of impressing people in times of active prosperity, with warnings of coming trouble, is brought to mind when we hark back a twelve month. The heads of the Bank of Montreal, and later the president of the Bank of Commerce, threw out danger signals a year ago to the producing and borrowing public of Canada. At that time "Canada was doing more business than was justified by the money at our command at home or that could be secured abroad by the sale of the securities the country was creating, although it was not producing even sufficient merchandise to meet the demand, or building to any degree in advance of immediate requirements. We were however importing far in excess of our exports, and, generally, we were mortgaging our future." Single firms, companies, municipalities, were launching out in a way that was unwise in view of the world-wide conditions of the money market in recent years. Our towns and cities have been prominent sinners in lavish expenditure. A check upon this expansion, which we would not make of our own accord, has now been forced upon us. But, Mr. Walker states, we shall rapidly adjust our affairs to the new conditions.

How the scarcity of money came about that created havoc in the States and inconvenience in Canada, is illustrated in a rough way thus: If one man wishes to borrow, another man must have saved. A French economist estimated the capital needed in 1906 for new commitments at $3,250,000,000, and the world's savings available for investment at $2,400,000,000 to $2,800,000,000. The deficiency is, therefore, say, six hundred and fifty millions. This enormous fact—supposing it to be a fact—may explain why interest rates have risen and prices of securities fallen. Trading to an abnormal extent, and the prodigality that goes along with it, have brought us face to face with the need of economy. In the "slowing down," retrenchment will effect savings, although the volume of trade mgy lessen. This, Mr. Walker thinks, "will probably be accompanied by a fall in wages, however regrettable, and by a fall in prices generally, although the steady increase in the gold output of the world and the power of certain great industrial organizations may be opposing factors to any large and permanent decline."

The general manager's summary of the transactions of the bank for the year is brief. He calls the year 1907 "unprecedented in the history of financial stringency," and bids us remember that we in Canada have not escaped from the results of our own great expansion in trade and the inevitable contraction of credit, that comes as a check in the midst of prosperity throughout the country.

Do not expect, Mr. Laird adds, a repetition of such large profits as 17½ per cent. upon your capital, which is the earning of the year under review. For "the check upon the volume of business has now actually come, and with a disposition on the part of the public towards the liquidation rather than the creation of debt, the volume of banking business must decline and profits be correspondingly affected."

MOST PEOPLE ARE SUPERSTITIOUS.

"All people have their blind side—their superstitions," said Ibsen on one occasion. Of course there are cynics who deride such an assertion; but even the strongest and most practical minded men have some fear of the supernatural. Napoleon was a fatalist and superstitious, and made no secret of it. He believed in lucky and unlucky days; so did Cromwell, Byron, Wellington, Dickens and Sir Walter Scott.

COURAGE FAILED.

Sir Frank Lockwood once accepted an invitation to dine with the Thirteen Club, but at the last moment his courage failed him and he wrote to be excused. George R. Simms received a similar invitation on one occasion. A day before the event, however he wrote that for the sake of the dogs, cats and horses dependent upon him he dared not defy the fates. Lord Rosebery had a dread of seeing a dead hedgehog in his path, while even Mr. Gladstone had a superstitious belief that any new article of wearing apparel was bound to detract from the power of his speeches.

AUTHOR'S REASONING.

And it is curious to note how the superstitious beliefs differ. While Byron, for instance, held Friday in the most undisguised dread, Dickens regarded it as a very lucky day. Most people, however, have a prejudice against Friday. The feeling against commencing a voyage on that day is so strong that Friday is the lightest day of the week for the departure of vessels from our seaport towns, while in hospitals patients frequently hesitate about submitting to an operation on that day.

In theatrical circles it is considered most unlucky to produce a new piece on a Friday, and all sorts of misfortunes were predicted when A. Daly flouted the tradition. But Friday was apparently Mt. Daly's lucky day, for he produced several successful plays on that day of the week. So was Edward Terry, who has said that his favorite day for producing plays is Friday.

BLACK CAT DID IT.

The enormous success of "The Private Secretary" was, according to theatrical superstition, due to a black cat. That play was a failure at the Prince of Wales Theatre, but when it was transferred to the notoriously unlucky Globe theatre a black cat walked across the stage, and all was happy and prosperous ever after.

How many people are there who do not believe that ill-luck and the number 13 go hand-in-hand. It is a superstition which is apparently derived from the fact that there were 13 at the Last Supper, which terminated in the great tragedy. To this same feast does the superstition about upsetting the salt belong. In stretching out to put his hand in the dish Judas is said to have upset the salt, and the ancient painters of that sacred repast often depict an overturned salt cellar.

To counteract the evil influence of number 13 try 7 and 3. The fact that the seventh day of the week was ordered to be kept holy; that seven angels are said to stand before the throne, and that a seven-branch candle-stick was commanded to be used in the temple causes the mystic number 7 to be regarded as one which will bring good luck. Three is regarded as a lucky number simply because at the third attempt success is won more often than not.

THE WORLD IN BRIEF.

John Lynch, of Kill, Ireland, an aged temperance reformer of Father Mathew's day, has died, aged 84.

An Italian chauffeur tried to kill himself, his master and mistress, by running his automobile into the river.

One foreigner is dead, another is dying, and a third is seriously injured and seven men are under arrest as the result of two race riots at Lorane, Ohio.

It is reported that ten persons were killed in a collision between an express train from Rome and a train from Bergamo, near Milan, Italy, last week.

Mr. Hall Caine has been severely reproved in the house of Keys, the parliament of the Isle of Man, for appearing in that assembly in tourist clothes.

Miss Mary B. Hunter, aged 72, who lived with her sister on Follis avenue, Toronto, fell while walking on Howland avenue and expired a few minutes afterwards.

Gov. Hughes, of New York, says an Albany despatch, may be regarded as having formally entered the field as a contestant for the presidential nomination.

Lakeview Presbyterian church, Chicago, was entered for the second time by burglars, who stripped the place of tapestries, silver candlesticks and other furnishings.

A poor man was sued at Penzance Cornwall, for $72 arrears of rent. The judge made an order for the repayment of a penny a year— at which rate it will take 3,426 years to liquidate the whole amount.

A remarkable protest has been made by the Cornish quarrymen against the admiralty policy which has allowed the contract for granite for the Haulbowline dock extension to go to Norway.

The British consul has gone to Larache with the ransom money said to be $100,000, for the release of Gen. Sir Harry McLean from the hands of the bandit chief Raisuli. A settlement is expected this week.

The foreign office has cabled the consul at Honolulu that after Feb. 1 only Japanese returning to Hawaii or the immediate relatives of those already there, will be permitted to emigrate thither from Japan.

The gradual change from puddled iron to steel, which has been a feature for some years of the Midland iron trade, has led to the dismissal of about forty puddlers employed in the District Iron and Steel works, Smethwick.

At a meeting held at the offices of the Scottish corporation in London, the Renfrewshire society decided to co-operate with Scottish societies at home and abroad to further a scheme for erecting a memorial to William Wallace.

According to a policeman's evidence in the Chester coroner's court, an accident on Shotton station, resulting in the death of William Buck was due to a woman clinging to his hand while the train was moving. Buck fell between the carriages and platform.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at St. Thomas, Ont., has been notified that the New York Central system, representing eleven different roads, has adopted the suggestion of the men, and will hereafter give the men a field test as to sight and hearing, instead of indoor tests, as formerly.

A grand old Borderer has passed away in the person of Col. Malcolm, of Burnfact, Scot. He was a notable figure in Dumfriesshire, and was 90 years of age when he died. Just before his death he was presented with a portrait of himself subscribed for by 700 people.

At a mothers' meeting held near Hastings in connection with Christ Church, Ure., the women assembled were sewing when a cow entered the room, giving a swing of its tail, closing the door. The mothers shrieked while the cow strolled round the room. It was eventually ejected without serious results.

Europe was last week enveloped in a dense fog. It prevailed over the whole North Sea, the English Channel, all of England, east of a line drawn from Berwick to Weymouth, on the continent from the south of Norway over Denmark, Holland, Belgium, all of Germany and the eastern half of France.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5. — Two large buildings of the John A. Roblins Sons, Co., wire rope manufacturers, in this city, were destroyed by a fire today involving a loss of about $200,000. The buildings were filled with valuable machinery. The firemen had much difficulty in handling the fire because of the intense cold. About 400 men are thrown out of work by the fire.

For every warship that Germany builds England will build two. Britannia has been ruling the waves for some yearsnow, and intends to keep the job until the cows come home.

Mrs. Russell Sage is the largest taxpayer in the city of New York. If his coffin were examined it would doubtless be found that Russell has turned in his grave.

Judging from what opposition papers say, the new mint at Ottawa will be almost as expensive as married life.

Isn't it pretty near time for Vancouver to cut loose again and start to make faces at the Mikado?

FALSE REPORT.

Lisbon, Feb. 5.— There is no truth in the rumor current yesterday that an attempt had been made on the life of the minister of war in the first cabinet announced, Jose Matheas Nunez.

The new cabinet at its initial session, decided to order elections and convoke parliament at the earliest possible moment. Franco has officially announced his retirement from politics, but his followers will attempt to continue the party he organized.

COLD WAVE EAST.

MONTREAL, Feb. 5.— The cold wave throughout Quebec continued today with the lowest figures of the season.

Richmond was the coldest spot, the thermometer registering 46 below zero. At Sherbrooke it was 45 below; Megantic 42 below, St. Augusta 40 below.

Slaughter Sale in Neckwear

Clearing out our entire stock to make room for the new Styles and Shades. Shapes in Derbys, Flowing-ends, Four-in-Hand, Strings Bows, Etc. . . . . .
Prices ranging from 5 cents up. . . . . .
Call early and get first Choice. . . . . .

MORRISON'S
William's Block

JUST IN
BY EXPRESS,
Something Neat and Natty in the way of
FANCY MUSLINS

We are showing a larger range of these Goods than we have ever shown before in the way of Fancy Dimitys, Fancy White Swiss Muslins, or anything else you may require in the way of Muslins.

We are also showing a large range of Plain and Colored Eolines — there is nothing one would like better than a nice Eoline Dress. These goods can be used either for Evening or Summer wear. A look through our stock of these Goods would convince you that we have the right Goods at the Right Price.

WALTERS & AKENHEAD
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TIME TABLE NO. 4.

Trains Leave Ladysmith
Daily at 9 a. m.
Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday
At 9:00 and 15:58.
For Victoria.

Trains Arrive at Ladysmith
Daily at 11:57.
Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday,
At 11:57 and 17.55.
From Victoria.

GEO. L. COURTENAY
District Passenger Agent.
102 Government St., Victoria

TEAMING

ORDERS FOR WOOD AND BARK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ASHES REMOVED and FREIGHT HAULED.
FURNITURE REMOVED ANYWHERE.

H. Thornley
'PHONE 6.

REAL ESTATE SNAPS

Mr. E. H. Roome's Agent is at the
ABBOTSFORD HOTEL
He has some Real Snaps.
EASY TERMS
COME AND SEE HIS PLANS.
Special offers to Workingmen to
BECOME LAND-OWNERS
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Newly Stocked
All Kinds of Wall Paper.
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and every requisite
For Stylish Hair Dressing.
Dainty and Elaborate.
Call round and see them, Ladies.
LADYSMITH PHARMACY

WHEN IN NANAIMO
Philpott's Restaurant
Is the Place for
OYSTERS IN ANY STYLE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing commissioners of the Municipality of Ladysmith at their next regular meeting for a transfer of the wholesale Liquor License now held by me for the premises occupied by me and situate on Lot 9, Block 91, in the said City of Ladysmith, from myself to August Pina.

Ladysmith, B. C., 24th January, 1908.

FRANK BARBERO.

NOTICE.

The United Guild of St. John's Mission will hold a Musical Social in the Church of England Mission Room on Tuesday, Feb. 18th. Admission, 25 cents. The proceeds will be devoted to the Sunday School.

St. Thomas, Feb. 7.—Mayor Morse is dead of pneumonia.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an Act to Incorporate a Company with power to equip, build, maintain and operate a line of railway of standard or other gauge to be operated by steam, electricity or oeher power for the carrying of freight, uassengers and express from a point situated on Section Fourteen (14) or Fifteen (15) in Range Five (V.) Cranberry District, or Section Fourteen (14) Range Six (VI.), Cranberry District; thence south-easterly by the most feasible route to a point situate on Oyster Bay in Oyster District, a distance of about twelve miles more or less—with authority also to construct, equip, maintain and operate branches from time to time from any point or points of the proposed railway; with power also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines for the purpose of its business and for the public; with power to own, use and operate water powers convenient to the road, railway and other purposes, and with such other powers and privileges as are usually given to Railway Companies.

BARNARD & ROBERTSON,
Solicitors for Applicant.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 15th day of January, 1908.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that after this date I shall not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife Teresa C. Kay. All bills and accounts against me must be rendered at once.

H. KAY.

Ladysmith, Feb. 8th, 1908. 18-4t.

WANTED

At once, First-class general tailor. Wages 10 per cent. higher than Vancouver rates. Apply, A. Saario, Box 241, Ladysmith, B.C.