

THE UNIVERSITY.

## THE MEDICAL BILL

[illegible]

## THE INSURANCE BILL.

AN IMPORTANT PROPOSAL.

arrangement to prevent its obtaining a franchise to supply the city with plant at any time, but if the company should prove utterly unreasonable, the city would be forced to make a proposed arrangement, which would be terminated. Therefore we do not see that the city is in any way injured by the fact of the least value to it. On the other hand it is gaining something in the way of a franchise for the cost of street lighting. It will make a decided gain for the citizens of the city, and the city will be able to pay for the electric light. The charges for power are much the same here as in Lancaster, and the city will be able to present the charges for light will be reduced nearly, if not quite, thirty per cent.

Naturally critics will ask what the company has to gain by this concession to the city, if that city is to be the one to pay for the electric light. The answer is, no value to the municipality. The answer to this thanatology is, the existence of such a provision, which is a concession to the city, is a concession to the city, and the city is the one to pay for the electric light.

**TIMBER LICENSES**

cidental expenses, the licensee will have at least \$5.00 an acre invested in the claim, nearly all of which the provincial treasury will have received. If

**ELIXIR CO**  
—WITH MALT AND—

At this time most people need increased vitality, for it is during this season that the system is weak. In this remedy you get an agreeable taste, will not catch cold, and the vitality of the system is increased. The only part is eliminated, to be especially adapted for women and children.

**PER BOTTLE** .....

**CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist**

### THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

increases compared with any former period. Among the leaders, who are assisting in bringing about the anti-

# LIVER OIL

## HYPOPHOSPHITES

and something that will give them in-  
stant change of season that the system  
a food as well as a bracing tonic; it  
cause any unpleasant digestive disturb-  
ance; indeed in this unrivaled prepara-  
the active principles alone being used,  
for children.

..... \$1.00

ist, Gov't Street, Near Yates

TABLE 1. *Continued*

ARM CHAIR, 472—A very comfortable chair, spring seat, upholstered in green leather. Specially priced at each . . . . . **\$45**

## A HALF-DOZEN EXTRA GOOD VALUES

DRESSER, 504 — A fine  
dresser style in mahogany  
large, oval, bevel mirror  
A finely finished piece  
At, each ... .. **\$60.00**

DRESSER, 45I—A beautiful dresser in golden oak with three adjustable mirrors—a ladies' dresser.

DRESSER, 329 — Another  
ladies' dresser with three  
adjustable mirrors. Mod-

adjustable mirrors. Made  
of fine mahogany. Spe-  
cial at . . . . . **\$65.00**

## Morris Chairs Specially Reduced

A black and white photograph of a wooden chair with a high back and armrests. The chair features a decorative pattern on the backrest and seat. The backrest has a central panel with a vertical design, and the seat is also decorated with a pattern. The chair is made of wood and has a sturdy frame.



We are listing here but two Morris Chair special

Mission designed Rockers, finished in that popular Early English finish. We are pricing all lines in these at very low prices as we must have the room

The Morris chair is a chair style much admired by all.

These two are excellent values. They are just representative of the values to be found on the third

particular chairs are of very handsome design. Made from Mission patterns and finished in Early English.

MORRIS CHAIR, 612 —

ARM ROCKER, 25—Easy chair style in Early English oak, u

Early English oak chair in  
Mission design, upholster-  
ed in tapestry. Special  
price . . . . . **\$20.00**

Special price . . . . . **\$35.00**

MORRIS CHAIR, 24—Mission design, Early English oak, upholstered in moquette. Special price is

**Quilts are Fine**

**British Make**

## These McIntock Quilts are Finest British Make

covered in Tur-  
Price...**\$5.50**

Covered in Art  
Priced at...**\$6.50**

Covered in Art  
ce, each...**\$7.50**

Covered in Art  
wo styles at \$9.00  
.....**\$8.00**

n all silk, plain  
d. Real dainty  
.....**\$35.00**

McLINTOCK  
Sateen, nic  
Each .....

McLINTOCK  
Sateen, pane

McLINTOCK  
ured Satin w  
Price .....

McLINTOCK  
satin border  
some comfort

McLINTOCK  
Sateen with

VN COMFORT—Covered in Art  
 harmonized colors. No frills.  
 ..... **\$12.00**  
 VN COMFORT—Covered in Art  
 with plain sateen. Frilled.. **\$14.00**  
 VN COMFORT—Covered with fig-  
 uer plain Satin border, and fine sateen.  
 ..... **\$22.50**  
 VN COMFORT—In brocade and  
 plain sateen. Frilled. Hand-  
 ..... **\$25.00**  
 VN COMFORT—Covered in Art  
 with frill. Pretty quilt at each **\$9.50**

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HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS - VICTORIA, B. C.

**CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Gov't Street, Near Yates**

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## CONCERNING HEA

Heat, says a scientific writer, is a form of warmth. This does not seem to be a definition and recalls that given by a philosopher who defines the ether as "that which if you try you find at a definition does not find it easy to keep at a definition." But that some things are warmer than others and that this causes the difference is called heat, related to light and electricity, if it is identical with them. It can be measured in dimensions; it cannot be weighed. It produces heat in material things, but it is not a substance. Hence it seems to be a light intangible, although it is not very subtle. The most learned men were inclined to suppose, indeed, they arranged a scale of "imponderable substances." When it is weight, mention should be made of its weight of substance. A specific mass of warm is neither heavier nor lighter than cold. Cold yet warmer air, cold air, warm water is lighter than cubic inch of red hot iron is lighter than cubic inch of cold iron, and a cubic inch of warm iron is lighter than a cubic inch of cold iron. There is less air in a heated room than in a room; the mercury, which when warm and tube of a thermometer, only fills the tube, is cold. This expanding power of heat is a danger. A familiar example of the danger is afforded by the common practice on a wagon wheel. One often hears a metal band is "shrunk on" another wheel. The danger is that when the wheel gets cold they shrink to the exact measure necessary for the strongest possible use. Nothing whatever can resist the process. If the difference between the heat of the metal and its hot and cold is great, the metal is to shrink in its hot and cold.

is 686 g/cm<sup>3</sup> at 273 K. This surface expands as the water cools, and therefore their warmth, and therefore contract, subject to certain important variations. The first is that when the water is cooled by an ingenious mechanism run inside of which is composed of a series of triangles in which the forms of the surface are not the same. The triangles contract as it cools, the molten water contracts, and the result is a quite flat the mold and the result was very imperfect letters; but just before the surface is produced. This process quickly that in the working of a line of the surface is not the same. The surface without variation. Iron acts as a mold and so do some other, but not all, it seems this remarkable quality. As the water reaches, which corresponds with about when it expands. The result is freezing of the surface of water. The surface is at once lowered, and sinks to the bottom, until all that is left is a thin layer of water. If the cold continues, the water be-

the surface, and thus become light, remains there until it has been frozen. The freezing pulp extends to the surface, and is sufficiently intense to cause the water in the vessel the expansion of all parts of it, and either the vessel or the pressure, or if its form will permit, the water will sufficiently expand to be cracked. This expansive effect of the temperature of water has been taken all factors in the pulverization of rock.

A new word has been introduced, said in this connection. Of these there are several kinds, but those most common are what are known as the Fahrenheit grade. The former is called after Fahrenheit, and is the one most commonly used. The point of water is placed at 100 degrees in that point. Fahrenheit took the greatest extreme of cold which he could find, and placed it at 0 degrees. He graded the rest of his scale according to the boiling point, stands at 32 degrees when water first degrees when water boils. Thus 32 to 0 percent and 212 boils to 100 percent. In the case of the Fahrenheit or below 32 in the case of the former, the case of the latter there is a slight expansion or contraction of the medium. It is a matter of a great deal of difficulty to make a glass of the water, and the water combined with the conditions just mentioned explains why composed under identical conditions do

the same temperature.

Speaking generally it may be said that the heat of the Sun is produced by radiation, by friction or by pressure. It consists in the disintegration of compounds and the union of their elements. The production of heat by the friction of small particles is the cause of pressure is not so generally known. The following experiments by which it is caused. The origin of the heat of the Sun solved questions of science. Some of the chemical changes that have been caused by the contraction of the Sun. I can hardly think that its origin may be but that resulting therefrom there is action. If we assume that the Solar nebulous mass, it must have cooled down, and the heat that it contained became solidified the heat would be evidenced first in the middle of the chemical processes similar to fire. The sun's transmission across the void is uncertain, but it is thought to be similar to that which transmits light, it is not transmitted by one and the same. All evidence points to the conclusion that the planetary spaces, such for example as the earth, are not heated by Mercury and that between Mercury and the Sun is a temperature of absolute zero, as is possible. If across these about heat finds its way without imparting to the surrounding space, we seem forced to conclude that the heat is transmitted by something, something to produce it and send it. The intensity of heat may then be the nature of the receiving agent, though Mercury is very much more than the earth is, it may be no hotter. Should it be so, it is not possible that the face of the Sun and yet on the unaffected thereby.

ISSUES AND ARTS

The Persian Empire was founded about 537 B. C. It reached its greatest power under Darius I, and his successors. It was destroyed by Alexander the Great about 330 B. C. to 480 B. C. The blows received by it were at Marathon, Salamis, and Plataea.