Mr. Matheson said, Mr. Roblin

nship Agents to Insist on ipanese Booked Here Being Landed

STEAMERS DUE TODAY

ilne Will Permit Some of entals to Leave Vessel at This Port

From Thursday's Daily.) he arrival of the steamers Maru of the Nippon Yusen and the Shawmut of the Bosmship Company, both of e expected today from the i is expected that the fight agents of the steamers e landing of those Japan-to Victoria, but holding owing their ultimate des-be the United States, a landing of thos landing on the Oanfa and mers Kumeric. the steamers claim immigration ter the immigration regulate to allow these Japanese Milne, local immigratio esterday he would per with regard to from the steamers. that Dr. Milne has reent as to the attit nment regarding the disse are medically fit, de that they hold passport act that they hold na

Milne allows the landing of anese holding passports the United States in these people, once landed eamer, will be unable to eamer, will be unable to into the country to the Ar. Burford, in charge of United States immigr as received instructions from who land from steamers here ay to the United States. Unse are examined at a Uni port they are not permitted he United States, and consesteamers will be obliged to

that they cannot see why d carry people who book to beyond their destinations, and banese who arrive by the Victoria will probably be val of the two steamers in

interesting desaid vesterday that he ese would be allowed to he steamers. He had de said not to insist on all passports made out for states and ticketed to this ng on board the steamers nany and which of the im llowed to land would deto join husbands now ed States, or women mar in the United States ph system of marriage, he allow these women to be ooked to Victoria, for the if they were refused ex-the United States immicials they would be people might not suffer by igration officials he would on board the steamers, on board the steamers,

stler's Unmarked Grave is buried not in Chiswick d, where Hogarth lies, but netery that adjoins it No arks the grave of the artist, almost hidden by carefully ers. A little fence of wood protects it and over fence and illing ivy, geraniums and le grow luxuriantly. The beside the high wall of the and partly sheltered by tree, overgrown just now by trees and the more anof Chiswick Church.

tates port.

Rather Be Excused. eman who was trying a a view to making a pur-ed that after driving the

and hammering from the

at works, whose long ranges

think this is just the horse lrive?" he asked. wouldn't want to be th the woman who could

h National Exhibition to be bition in the widest sense Exhibits from other naboundary, a little over Princes street. The rably adapted for the ic park and recreation ground

STILL REFUSE BETTER TERMS

Friday, December 13, 1907

rier and Fielding Distinctly ippose Re-opening of B. C.'s Claims

GUIBBLES ON COMMISSION

ace Minister Also Grossly Isrepresents Mr. Mc-Bride's Position

wing are extracts from the d of December 2 and December contain the observations of Sir

sir, I have another reproach to against my hon triend and a far grievous one with regard to also took place in British Coana di it is that the hon genticial deliging to the importunities of deBride, the prime minister of Columbia, has undertaken to the question of the provincial the question of the provincial try the heneft of this study. He said, try the heneft of this study. He said, the question of the provincial ies which was closed here last My hon, friend alluding to that speech in Ottawa, said:

Fielding and some of his subtened because of my attitude of the financial relations be British Columbia and the Donion. From 1902 to 1904 I made a etty careful study of this subject and the latter year I made the followoledge to that province.

Let me say that I have made much ught to the conditions in British umbia, which, in your opinion, call special attention in considering finanical relations between the Dominion and that province. You claim not only that these conditions are ex-ceptional and peculiar to the situation nd physical character of your pro but also that they are permannt in their nature. In my opinion they are such as to command immediate in-quiry and investigation, to the end that injustice clearly established may

Nothing has since occurred which in my opinion takes away the binding character of that pledge and uring my recent campaign I told the people of character of that pledge and uring my recent campaign I told the people of British Columbia that it still held good.

Now, sir, the hon. gentleman says that since he spoke as he did in 1904 nothing has occurred which in his opinion takes away the binding character of that pledge. Why, sir, everything has occurred to remove the binding character of that pledge. My hon. If lend is aware, that that question was considered in this house not later than last session, that a new arrangement was made with the provinces to which they were to Dominion are not in harmony with the Dominion are not in harmony with the Dominion are not in harmony with the Dominion government of today; ith the provinces to which they were use, and that the resolutions have

since received the sanction of an im-perial act of parliament.

Mr. R. L. Borden. And which struck the words "final and unalterable." Wilfrid Laurier. Where?
R. L. Borden. In the body of Wilfrid Laurier. Not in the dy of the act; but I will tell the hon. body of the act; but I will tell the nongentleman what took place. This question of provincial subsidies has been
one of the most dangerous questions
which this confederation has ever
had to deal with. From the first the
ment. He came forward with a deter-Dominion; but the arrangement emwas that that portion of the reminion to the provinces

to the Province.

and permanent according the month of the weekest in the Act of Confederation. It is confederation in the confederation of 1887 was arrely dry when the provincin there were the month of 1887 was arrely dry when the provincin there were the month of 1887 was arrely dry when the provincin there were the month of 1887 was arrely dry when the provincin there were the weekest in the Act of Confederation of 1887 was arrely dry when the provincin there were the was robby to confederation of 1887 was arrely dry when the provincin the month of 1887 was arrely dry when the provincin the provincin the month of 1887 was arrely dry when the provincin the provinc

rive to the house the composition of hat representation.

ter, vast territory, and sparse populaand all the members of the conerence, both the provincial and the ominion members agreed that it was ist and equitable that British Combia should have a special allowce apart from all the others. The the amount of that allowance. Brih Columbia demanded in its mem was not. Mr. right hon. friend the prime minister took no part in that transaction that was not heartily supported by the Hon. J. P. Whitney and all the other Conservatives are all the other Conservatives.

it passed this resolution;
That in the opinion of the confer-ence it is unadvisable that the claim, in the way of subsidies, of any pro-

vince be referred to arbitration What better arbitrators could British bia have than the men there assembled—the premiers and members from all the different provinces? Could a commission of arbitrators, appointed as suggested by British Columbia, be more competent to deal with this ques tion than the members of that conference. What was the purpose of that conference which sat here in Ottawa? It was to settle this very question. They considered it thoroughly and re-

That in view of the large area, georaphical position and very exceptional physical features of the province of Brtish Columbia, it is the opinion of this conference that the said province should receive a reasonable additional should receive a reasonable ad allowance for the purposes of civil gov ernment, in excess of the provisions made in the Quebec resolutions of 1902, and that such additional allowance should be to the extent of one hundred

thousand dollars annually for ten years.
So that under the resolutions adopted, the province of British Columbia is to receive a large extra subsidy and Laurier and Mr. Fielding on addition to the extra grant, which sh Laurier and Mr. Fielding on addition to the extra grant, which she consideration, made during the on the address in reply to the from the throne. Mr. Borden in his remarks, which preceding of the Prime Minister, refer subject. Sir Wilfrid Laurier subject. Sir Wilfrid Laurier aword of dissent from my hon friend or anybody else. But he tells us that from the year 1902 he has given a

try the benefit of this study. He said, however, not a word on this subject. It seemed to him, as it did to everybody else, that the arrangement was a fair one. But he went to British Columbia and there he came within the magnetic influence of Mr. McBride, and he swallowed the bait that Mr. McBride offered him. My hon.

colleague the minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding) called it a bribe. What else could it be called? Mr. Fielding spoke later in the debate and the following is what he is reported to have said: "Now I turn to the attitude of my hon. friend, the leader of the opposition in British Columbia. He goes to British Columbia and tries to disturb the arrangement made at that conference amongst. ment made at that conference amongst the provincial premiers of the Dominion. I complain of the hon. gentleman in this, not only that what he did was a disturbance in itself, but that he conveyed the impression to the people of British Columbia that this was a quarrel between the British Columbia government and the Liberal party. He tried to lead the people of British Columbia to believe that they were being oppressed by the government of my right hon friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) and that when the hon. ment made at that conference amongs

Dominion government of

the Dominion government of today, and I suppose that it is not at all likely that all the provincial governments will be in harmony with the Dominion government at any time. We had at this conference in Ottawa, Mr. Whitney, the Premier of Ontario; Mr. Foy, Attorney General; Mr. Matheson, Treasurer. We had Mr. Roblin, prem-Attorney General; Mr. Matheson, Treasurer. We had Mr. Roblin, premier and Mr. Colin Cambell, Attorney General, representing the great Conservative province of Manitoba. We had also, representing the other province of Manitoba. one of the most dangerous questions which this confederation has ever had to deal with. From the first the arrangement which was made was not satisfactory to certain provinces. It was satisfactory to certain provinces that the provinces should be allowed to share in the revenue collected by the Dominion; but the arrangement embedied is the the detail of the confederation but the arrangement embedied is the the detail of the confederation was left to the members of the conference composed of the prime ministers and their colleagues from all the provinces; that question was left to the members of the conference composed of the prime ministers and their colleagues from all the provinces; that question was left to the members of the conference composed of the prime ministers and their colleagues from all the provinces; that question was left to the members of the conference composed of the prime ministers and their colleagues from all the provinces; that question was left to the members of the conference composed of the prime ministers and their colleagues from all the provinces; that question was left to the members of the conference composed of the prime ministers and their colleagues from all the provinces; that question was left to the members of the conference composed of the prime ministers and their colleagues from all the provinces; that question was left to the members of the conference composed of the prime ministers and their colleagues shipments of oil to Victoria and Vanthey decided adversely to the provinces that the deal come there to find a grievance. He did not want to agree to anything the did not know, and what I am desirated that the conference composed of the prime ministers and their colleagues of the question was left to the members a freighter and general tender to the company's stations, to carry coal and supplies to the stations and to bring the provinces that the question was left to the members. that the conference would agree upon. He said: I want a Royal Commission to look into the case of British Co-lumbia. Now there was no reason why we should grant a Royal

Sir Wilfrid then read the names of the members of the conference and the esolutions adopted.

These resolutions were passed unanimously by the representatives of the orovinces there assembled and were assembled and were assembled and were assembled and special thin based upon its mountainous character, vast territory, and sparse populamistion and the matter was considerable.

was considered by the conference and ing heard what he could say, passed it passed this resolution:

That in the opinion of the conference and ing heard what he could say, passed this resolution:

That in the opinion of the conference and this resolution:

That in the opinion of the conference and this resolution:

That in the opinion of the conference and this resolution:

That in the opinion of the conference and this resolution:

That in the opinion of the conference and this resolution:

That in the opinion of the conference and this resolution:

That in the opinion of the conference and this resolution:

That in the opinion of the conference and this resolution:

That in the opinion of the conference and this resolution: nce it is inadvisable that a claim in ence it is inadvisable that a claim in the way of subsidies of any province be referred to arbitration. Why should the claim of one prov-ince be referred to arbitration? Why should we give arbitration to British

Columbia when the province of New Brunswick could present even strong Scotia.

Mr. Fielding—Not as respects subsi-

Mr. R. L. Borden-In respect to Mr. Fielding-I am talking of subsidies. Mr. R. L. Boorden, I am talking of

the entire subject.
Mr. Fielding—The hon, gentleman has no right to interpose other ques-tions in connection with subsidies.

Mr. R. L. Borden—May I ask what n principle. If the province of Nova Scotia had a claim, it was a claim for property, and was not a proper subject for arbitration. A claim for property of any province in the Do-minion is not a claim for arbitration. Mr. R. L. Borden—It was not a claim of the province, it was a claim for money.

money.

Mr. Fielding—It was a claim for property which the Dominion of Canada had taken over and sufficiently Mr. R. L. Borden-Was it not

money claim?
Mr. Fielding—It was a money claim
for property. But the claim of Mr. McBride was a money claim, not for

Bride was a money claim, not for property. Does my hon. friend see the difference?

Mr. R. L. Borden—No. I do not.

Mr. Fielding—Then 1 am sorry for it. I think if the Dominion of Canada had a property transaction with any individual, that individual might claim the right to go to a court or an arbitration see whether he could get justice, and if the arbitration or court awarded him \$100,000, no province in the Do-minion, as a province, would feel it had thereby any grievance. But there was a treaty as to subsidies be-tween the provinces, and then some scheme was devised whereby province would get something and the is quite a different transaction.

Mr. R. L. Borden—If it depended on a treaty, how could you alter that treaty without the consent of British

Mr. Fielding-I do no say there was a treaty. I say you could not insis upon a large number of propinces We took nothing away from British Columbia.

Mr. Fielding—The honorable gentleman is proposing to do it absolutely without the consent of the other provinces. I say the attitude of the case on the case of th ominion government in the matter was absolutely fair. We said to these provinces: Now, there may not be absolute harmony among you, al-though we wish there could be. But whatever you agree upon, try to unanimous. If you can agree, as to

what is fair and reasonable we will take the responsibility of asking for Mr. R. L. Borden-Did the provinc Prime Minister, agree that the ques-tion as to its right to arbitration should be determined by the Prime Minister of the other provinces?
Mr. Fielding—There was no question as to the right of British Columbia to arbitration. How can the hon-orable gentleman say there was any He may give question of right?

body a privilege if he likes, but there was never any question of the right of British Columbia to arbitration. province of British Columbia, through

or twenty years. And the government said, Mr. Whitney said, Mr. Foy said,

Mr. Colin Campbell said, and all the others said: We will have no more delay, we will not consent to a commission taking up this matter, we will accept this scheme, we will waive these objections—and Mr. Whitney filed something like a protest to them -we will waive these objections, we want the thing settled. And that settlement which was made, not between my right honorable friend and British columbia, that settlement which was nade as much by Mr. Whitney and the other Conservative gentlemen as it was by me—that is the settlement that the honorable gentleman is trying to set aside. I say that the action of that honorable genleman was a breach of faith with Ontario, a breach of faith with Quebec, a breach of faith with New Brunswick, a breach of faith with Prince Edward Island, a faith with Prince Edward Island, a in the Alberta government. Mr. Cushbreach of faith with Manitoba, a ing is here on business in connection breach of faith with Saskatchewan, a with the erection of a sawmill on

Mr. R. L. Borden-Are you forgeting Nova Scotia? Mr. Fielding-I say the attitude of Mr. Fleiding—I say the attitude of that gentleman was a breach of faith with all these provinces, and, that as a public man he should have been willing to act in the interests of har-mony instead of stirring up difficulty.

"The progress of automobilism," say "The progress of automobilism," says the Paris correspondent of the Sunday Times, "is no doubt preparing the time when the principal use of horses will be for the dinner table." "And the same fate," says an Irishman, "will no doubt ultimately befall motor-cars when they in turn are ousted by flying machines."—Punch.

Rollins—"I was out in a revenue cut-ter last night." Collins—"I thought you went sleighriding." Rollins—"Well, it made quite a cut in my revenue."— Judge.

SEEK TO EVADE CHINESE HEAD TAX

Nova Scotia Court's Ruling is Quoted on Behalf of an Immigrant

ming to an absolute agreement, you Bon Loi, the Chinaman who was arrested about two weeks ago for trying to evade paying the head tax, was up Mr. R. L. Borden—The honorable before Magistrate Pittendrigh yester gentleman does not understand my day morning. This is the first case to question. If the award was to be come up which is affected by the new question. If the award was to be upon the ground of a treaty, how can you alter that treaty without the consent of Brilsh Columbia?

My Fielding The head of a treaty and the could not be prosecuted for evading the could not be prosecuted for evad these grounds, but since he could not produce a transcript of the ruling, and Capt Pittendrigh refused to accept the newspaper account of the case as an authority, the Chinaman was remanded for another eight days. Before go-ing back to jail, however, he was mulcted \$5 and costs for carrying con-

> Columbia, through its STEAM FREIGHTER FOR THE WHALING COMPANY

> > Reported That Steamer Will Be Pur-chased—New Company to Oper-ate From Akutan Island

The Pacific Whaling company, according to report, is arranging for the Mr. R. L. Borden-I understood that purchase of a steamer to be used as

to enter the field, the last being the Bering Sea Commercial company, a representative of which was in the city yesterday seeking to dispose of the company of the company as the company of the companies the companies the companies the companies time this pit remained unexplored. A celebrated guide who had faced death a hundred times was offered a hundred pounds to make the descent. He refused the companies time this pit remained unexplored. A celebrated guide who had faced death pounds to make the descent. He refused the companies time this pit remained unexplored. A celebrated guide who had faced death pounds to make the descent.

in of their own free will, and it cases as a set forth for the hear asked to live up to their bargain they have no right to complain. But when the peculiar condition was they have no right to complain. But when the peculiar condition was they have no right to complain. But when the peculiar condition was they have no right to complain. But when the peculiar condition was they have no right to complain. But when the peculiar condition was they have no right to complain. But when the peculiar condition was they have no right to complain. But when the peculiar condition was they have no right to complain. But when the peculiar condition was they have no right to complain. But when the peculiar condition was asked for it.

I the were disposed to treat them generously and clearly the previous asked for it.

If the was treated. He wanted a complain with which have a treated. He wanted a complaint was treated. He wanted a complaint with a complaint with a complaint was a considered it. Mg. Fielding—No; the other provinces add: We do not want commission and the matter was considered it. Again I say, the leader of the opposition has done it was not make the people of British Columbia believe that this was a quarreleast to the province of British Columbia believe that this was a quarreleast to the province of British Columbia believe that this was a quarreleast to the province of British Columbia believe that this was a quarreleast to the province of British Columbia. If was not Mr. right hon. friend the province of British Columbia believe that this was a quarreleast to the province of British Columbia believe that this was a quarreleast to the province of British Columbia. If was not Mr. right hon. friend the province of British Columbia believe that this was a quarreleast to the province of British Columbia. If was not Mr. right hon. friend the province of British Columbia believe that this was a quarreleast to the province of British Columbia. If was not Mr. right hon. friend the province of British Columbia. If was

SOME RADICAL LAWS

Eight Hour Day in Coal Mines and Indemnity for Injured Miners

Vancouver, Dec. 10.—Measures pro-viding for a legal working day of eight hours in coal mines, the payment o indemnities to miners injured in coa mine accidents or in the event of death compensation to their depen dents, and an extension of the Gov ernment telephone system, wi troduced at the session of the Legislature, which opens next month.
This was the announcement made
by Hon. W. H. Cushing, of Calgary, Burrard inlet next spring by the

Cedar Lumber company, of which he is a large shareholder. Mr. Cushing is an ardent champion of the cause of

fecting wage-earners, principally coaminers, will be introduced by the Al berta government at the coming ses-sion of the Legislature," said Mr Cushing at the Hotel Vancouver. "The coal operators have already granted an eight-hour working day to their employees. The effect of the proposed bill will be to give this arrangement a legal status. The principal measure will provide for the compulsory payment of indemnity to coal miners injured while pursuing their ordinary avoca-tion. In the event of death the compensation will be paid the nearest rela-tive. The bill will be modeled on ar enactment which has worked well i ractice in England. Our governmen takes the view that the injured takes the view that the injured survivors should not be compelled to fight long drawn out legal battles in the courts in order to secure damages. Of course, the burden will fall on the The measure will be a

ompulsory one.
"Provision will also be made for erecting various new public buildings as well as extending the state-owned telephone lines, five hundred miles of which are now in successful operation which are now in successful operation, and affording a service greatly appreciated by the public. A similar amount of mileage will be built next year. It is also not unlikely that several of the old territorial acts will be

"I do not anticipate a fuel famine in The new provinces this coming winter, although coal reserves are not large. The weather is exceptionally mild, and the next few months promise to be favorable. This is based on former experiences. Why, at this time last year the base already experienced over a second of the second periences. Why, at this time last year we had already experienced over a month and a half of inclement weather. There has been some talk of a shortage of cars for hauling the coal from the mines, but I don't know what truth there is in the reports. Thus far, we have not had any snow.

"Outle a lot of lumber is haing sold."

far, we have not had any snow.

"Quite a lot of lumber is being sold for this season of the year. Stocks, however, are low. The common grades of lumber are now selling at from \$24 to \$28 per thousand feet. I expect a great improvement in the demand next spring when the influx of new settlers sets in. The indications are settiers sets in. The indications are that the movement will be even larger than it was this year.

"It is a little quiet just now in the

northern portion of the province. The early extension of the G.T.P. west of Edmonton will improve the situation holesale and retail trade in Calgary Wholesale and retail trade in Calgary and in the southern portions of the Alberta is excellent. The crops in those districts were very good, sur-passing those in the north country where frost did no little damage. All in all the grain crop was larger than in the preceding year owing to the increased area under cultivation and the higher prices now prevailing. "The people as a whole are very optimistic over the future of Alberta They realize that this was an off year which may not recur for many seasons. Even now the advance agents of newcomers are on the scene looking for locations. The early spring will again attract thousands of set-

tlers to our fertile prairies." concluded Into the Abyss

The success of the Pacific Whaling rible abyss, dark as night, at the end its Prime Minister, consented that company, the first to enter the coast of a long avenue in the famous Mamthat question should be left to the adjudication of these gentlemen, and to Pacific, has induced other companies time this pit remained unexplored. As induced other companies to the first to enter the coast of a long avenue in the famous Mamthat question should be left to the adjudication of these gentlemen, and to

and I repeat now, that I went to some of the members of the conference before it assembled and ask them to consider British Columbia's claims as faysider British Columbia's claims as fayorably as possible, to strain a point in her favor, and treat her generously.

And I am glad to say that they were disposed to do that, and that a proposition was made to treat British Columbia generously. I do not want to pander to any particular section of the Dominion. British Columbia is a big, trich province. Her people are not a party of children, and I do not believe they need a Baby Act for their protection. They came into confederation of their own free will, and if they are asked to live up to their bargain they have no right to complain. But they have no right to complain, was eignteen leet in diameter, out of which a small passage led into a fine chamber covered with exquisite formations.

When he had seen all he wanted he shouted to his friends, and made them understand that he wished to get

ported by the Hon. J. P. Whitney and all the other Conservatives present at that conference. And that conference, but made up in the Dominion government; one by nerical government. This question the manner I have described, having a period by the Hon. J. P. Whitney and of Ontario, who said he was very glad to receive the money; no doubt they not receive the money; no doubt they all were. It was no longer a time that it conference, but made up in the manner I have described, having perial government. This question the manner I have described, having the manner I have described the man

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RUSSIAN COLONIES

Col, Ludkofsky Found Little Material Available in Japan

Vancouver, Dec. 10 .- Col. Ludofsky.

formerly in command of a Cossack regiment, and who is the author of a project to locate thousands of his less fortunate countrymen on farms in Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, returned last night on the Empress liner from a trip to Japan. He was unsuccessful in sec-uring any colonists there. It had been his intention to pay the passages of scores of ex-Russian soldiers and exiles who had found a refuge in the Mikado's kingdom after the late war between Russia and Japan. On reaching Tokio his agents reported that virtually all these people the exception of the political the exception of the political exile had been voluntarily removed to Sib. eria, the transportation charges having been paid by the Russian authorities. The Colonel, nothing daunted, will now confine his efforts to securing Colonists in Old Russia and Circassia

He left for the east today. "My mission to Japan was a failure' said he at the Hotel Vancouver today "Nearly all the Russians I could find over there are engaged in trade and did not care to leave the country. As the exiles had the reputation of being an undestrable class of people who had an undesirable class of people who escaped from the penal settlement or island. I thought they uld be unwelcome in Canada, and would be unwelcome in Canada, and hence made no overtures to them. If rumor is true many of them had been sentenced to penal servitude for life

for murder and other crimes. "I shall reach home in January, and then arrange to bring out several hundred, colonists to my farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The receiving home for those destined for this province will be located in South Vancouver, on the Fraser river, east of Eburne. Its con-struction will be started early next next spring. My aim is to pay the locate them on farm lands them re-pay me as soon as they get on their feet. My colony near Joliette, orth of Montreal, is very flourishing.

BY THE CUT OF HIS COAT. Thus One May Know a Stranger's Nationalty, Declares an Authority.

A man's dress invariably proclaims who and what he is; it is an index to his character, his tastes, and his nationality; and without making a too abstruse study it is possible to indi-cate those features which proclaim the nationalty of the wearer. Of course, there is an aristocracy of

the nations who are difficult to dis-tinguish except by some peculiarity of face or figure. Their clothing is re fined and tasteful and leads one to believe that their garments are London made, as they are free from those glaring peculiarities which characterize the products of other countries.

The American's garments are generated the countries of the countrie ally quite two sizes too large for him the collar of his coat is exceedingly narrow, and the shoulders and back His trousers, peg-raised seams. His excessively wide. tops, finished with raised seams. favorite garments the lounge and Chesterfield, and these are often fin-

"waisty." He favors the frock and the morning coat, which he has finished with as much ornamentation as possible. Silk facing, braided edges, and fantastic flaps are all characteristics of his dress, while he pays a good deal of attention to his hat, tie and cuffs. The German is in many instances a modified American. He likes plenty of room, especially about the chest, which part of his anatomy he delights to make much of; consequently, there i often a seam up the front of his coat from the waist. In cut his garments from the waist. In cut his garments are angular, and in style he favors the morning coat and lounge. There is a

jackets are close fitting and finished with a low roll. Generally speaking, there is less peculiarity to note about Spainiard's dress than with many The Austrian and Hungarian parti-

cipate in the characteristics of the si German, but are more tasteful in the P

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75c., 12-inch \$1.25. Victor, Red Seal, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$3.00 up. Edison Cylinders, 40c each. Zonophone 10 in. discs. 75c. RECORD CABINETS and cases.

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blending of French and German notions. On the other hand, the Italian type is a Germanized French style, so that you get more of the artistic finish of the French in their clothing than you find in the Austrian or the Hn-

garian.

The Norwegian and Dane are seldom distinguishable from the Englishman as far as their clothes are concerned, except it be in a preciseness that is apt to suggest stiffness in place of that ease and grace which mark the English garments.

The Colonial is invariably attired in utilitarian garb, a tweed lounge suit in a modified English style, cut for omfort and made up for strength He has no desire for show, and cares little for decorations, so that he is rarely seen in a frock or morning coat.-Tailor and Cutter.

The Uses of Geography. This is from the philosophy of Mrs. ouisa Schmitt, who berated a teacher

morning coat and lounge. There is a lack of personality about his attire, and one can inwariably detect the result of his military training in the uniformity of his garments.

The Spaniard is a modified form of the Frenchman. His garments are tasteful and neat. If the weather is suit able he discards a vest, and his jackets are close fitting and finished large and contained the second of the

and you ain't got a man at all my daughter gets through school.' Chicago Inter-Ocean.