The Situation In Russia

Text of Imperial Manifesto Concerning Finland Is Published.

London Mail's Correspondent Describes Hopeless Condition in Caucasus.

Despatches received from many points indicate that the situation throughout the Russian provinces is improving. The first train out of Odessa since the disorders began arrived yesterday at St. Petersburg, having taken thirteen days to accomplish the journey. The struggle for autonomy in Poland has revived, and flags bearing the Polish coat-of-arms are flying from many buildings preliminary to further action. Count Witte is having trouble in organizing his new cabinet, and has taken up his residence in the palace in St. Petersburg so that he may be at the Emperor's elbow when His Majesty returns, which is expected to be very soon. The gist of the imperial manifesto concerning Finland has been made public and has caused great rejoicing in Helsingfors and other cities of Finland. Despatches to the London morning papers tell of great distress in Kishineff, in the Caucasus, and in other places that have been the centres of the disorders.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 6.—Emperor Nicholas this afternoon received M. Shipoff, former president of the Moscow zemstvo, who started on his return to Moscow tonight. It is understood on excellent authority that M. Shipoff has accepted office in Count Witte's cabinet, and that M. Shipoff, director of the treasury, who accompanied Count Witte to the United States, and M. Nemschaeff, will also receive portfolios.

Following is the text of the imperial manifesto concerning Finland: "By the grace of God, we, Nicholas II., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Czar of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., in virtue of the law of the diet of April 25, 1869, command the opening at Helsingfors December 20 of an extraordinary diet to consider the following questions:

"First—The proposals for the budget of 1903-7, provisional taxes and a loan for railway construction.

"Second—A bill providing by a new fundamental law of parliament for Finland on the basis of universal suffrage with the establishment of the responsibility of the local authorities to the nation's deputies.

"Third—Bills granting liberty of the press, of meeting and of unions.

"We expect from all an exact execution of our will.

"NICHOLAS."

"Countersigned, Secretary of State for Finland. "LINDER."

Finnish and Russian Flags

Finnish and Russian flags were hoisted this afternoon on the Finnish railroad station at St. Petersburg. Train service will be resumed tomorrow. Everything is quiet in Finland and trade has been resumed.

The appointment of Coount Witte as president of the council of ministers is announced by the official messenger this morning.

On the heels of the successful issue of the Finnish national movement comes the news of a strong revival of the struggle for autonomy in Poland.

Peterhof, Nov. 6.—Another imperial manifesto announces the withdrawal of a number of ukases and concludes: "We further order the senate to proceed immediately with the revision oof the other regulations enumerated in the petition and we order the immediate suppression of the censorship.

"The senate should prepare bills granting liberty of speech, ofo the press, of meeting and of union, a national assembly on the basis of universal suffrage and the responsibility of the local authorities as soon as possible in order that the diet may discuss them.

"We trust that the measures enumerated, being a desire to benefit Finland, will strengthen the ties uniting the Finnish nation to its sovereign."

Poles Not Fit to Govern

Warsaw, Nov. 6.—The governor-general today issued an order setting forth that as he has ascertained that the citizens of Warsaw are not fit to profit quietly by constitutional liberties, he henceforth prohibits processions and open air meetings and threatens t odisperse crowds by force of arms. The governor-general has telegraphed to the minister ofo the interior, asking if he can permit the publication of Polish newspapers uncensored. This action is the result of representations made by editors who pointed out that the present strike of their employees, who refuse to work on censored papers, prevents them from assisting in the pacification of the country.

It is reported that the authorities are stopping telegrams addressed by corporations here to Conount Witte. General Bibrikoff, president of the city, has resigned because he has been unable to break the strike, and because the city officials refuse to use the Russian language. Riots were resumed at Wola, a suburb of Warsaw, this evening. Details are not obtainable.

Helsingfors En Fete

Helsingfors, Nov. 6.—The city, which is crowded, is rejoicing tonight. Great throngs are in the streets, which are brilliantly illuminated. There is no rowdyism.

The manifesto has created a splendid impression and the populace is cooling off. In spite of the opposition of the socialists the strike has been declared off.

Stockholm, Sweden, Nov. 6.—A telegram from Abo, capital of the province of Abo-Bjornsborg, Finland, says the governor, Borgenstrom, has joined the constitutionalists and that the garrison of 1,700 men, including 100 Cossacks, remains passive by his orders. The members of the supreme court have been compelled to resign. Abo, however, is sufficiently quiet. The Emperor's Finnish manifesto was received with enthusiasm, processions marching and singing through the streets.

W. T. Stead's Opinions

Copenhagen, Nov. 6.—W. T. Stead, who has arrived here from Russia, visited the American minister, Thomas J. O'Brien, this afternoon and asked whether any American warships were near at hand for the protection of American residents of St. Petersburg in case the situation grew worse. Mr. O'Brien said that no American ships were near by. Moreover, he was not an alarmist regarding the situation at St. Petersburg.

Mr. Stead said to the Associated Press: "While I hope for the best, it will be wise to be prepared for the worst. No one knows what will happen, and the American colony would feel more comfortable if the American vessels were within call if matters came to the worst."

Mr. Stead believed that the Emperor's manifesto came too late to secure its early acceptance by the whole people. He was optimistic, however, on the eventual outcome.

"The question is," said Mr. Stead, "can Count Witte, who is undoubtedly a most unpopular man, rally the whole constitutional party and induce the whole people to put their trust in promises of a new liberty. If he can, then there is a chance of improving the situation. Count Witt els a clever man and certainly has now the full support of the Emperor. Unfortunately, however, no one puts confidence in Witte, who himself places no confidence in anybody."

The Associated Press learns from high sources in Copenhagen that confidence is expressed in official circles here that the worst is over for Russia. The biggest commercial firms express the hope that the situation now will steadily improve.

London, Nov. 7.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "War, hopeless war, prevails in the Caucasus. The trans-Caucasian railway, the sole line, is effectually crippled and reinforcements have been compelled to march. Seventeen bridges have been wrecked and the rails have been torn up in forty places. The telegraph lines have been destroyed, and Georgia and Daghestan are isolated. Every man is in arms and the war office is helpless."

WIRELESS TO LINERS.

Daily Newspapers to Be Published on Pacific Steamers.

Arrangements have been made by the Occidental Wireless Telegraph Company of Chicago to furnish daily newspapers to passengers on the North Pacific. E. H. Overman, who is in charge of the scheme, said a company is to be formed to supply daily newspapers to the Pacific ocean steamers. The company will be incorporated at Seattle with a capital of $100,000. Each ship to be supplied with the daily news service will be equipped with a wireless telegraph apparatus and will have an operator and printer aboard. The plan is not new. The transatlantic steamship Campania has been printing a daily paper since last June, and with great success.

"I have been negotiating with Mr. King, of the Great Northern Steamship Company, with the idea of supplying the Minnesota and the Dakota with the news service, and I have every reason to believe that my plan is feasible."

It is the intention of the Occidental Wireless Telegraph Company, according to Mr. Pettingill, to establish a station at Cape Flattery within a very short time, with the ultimate object in view of communicating with ships at sea.

REPORT ON EQUITABLE.

Final Report of State Insurance Superintendent Published.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 6.—A special despatch from New York says: "The final report of Francis Hendricks, state superintendent of insurance, upon the condition of the affairs of the Equitable Assurance society has been published. The report has been made by examiners of the department and is addressed to Superintendent Hendricks. It deals chiefly with the financial condition of the society. In regard to the $687,000 fund carried by the Equitable in the Mercantile Trust Company, the report says that the state insurance department has discovered that $100,000 of the Equitable's money was applied at one time to that account. A phase of the Equitable affairs which is exploited is what has been known as the Turner loans. In these transactions Mr. Hendricks shows that former President James W. Alexander, without authority of any committee, assumed on behalf of the Equitable society obligations

Amounting to More Than $200,000

for which the Henry B. Hyde estate, Louis Fitzgerald, Marcellus Hartley and others were personally responsible.

Mr. Hendricks in his financial report makes a reduction in the total amount of the Equitable's assets of $15,000,000. The total amount of the Equitable's assets as shown in the report of January 1, 1905, which was certified to by the state insurance department, was $413,053,010.74 The amount on June 30, 1905, as shown in the report just issued, is $406,078,066.68. In the six months the Equitable has been investing its earnings so that the $7,000,000 does not represent exactly the amount of the cut. The company's surplus, representing the excess of admitted assets over liabilities was reduced from $800,000,000 to $62,000,000.

FOUNDER OF Y. M. C. A.

London, Nov. 6.—Sir George Williams, founder of the Y. M. C. A. and president of its London headquarters for twenty years, died today. He was born in 1821. Sir George was knighted in 1894 by Queen Victoria for his services in behalf of the association.

A PROTEST AGAINST GRAFT.

The Farmers' Advocate.

What His Excellency Earl Grey told the business men of Winnipeg at the Canadian club luncheon meets with universal endorsation. The trend of his remarks was to the effect that public service should be rendered unselfishly; that men in public positions should religiously avoid every appearance of those practices denoted by that modern word "graft." The words of His Excellency are peculiarly opportune, and whether or not he was aware of it, he called our attention to the weakest point in our social and commercial fabric. The getting of money by sharp methods has a peculiar fascination, and so much so that public men are often led to dishonorable tactics to secure that which, in their cooler judgment and private business concerns, they would disdain to touch. His Excellency made a strong plea to men to engage in public service for the good of the public, and for the honor which a faithful discharge of duty brings, and enjoined upon men to set these things first, and to each assist the other to a realization of this ideal, even though it should be at the expense of party affiliations or established traditions.

Explosive Diamonds.

A curious fact regarding diamonds is that it is not uncommon for the crystals to explode as soon as they are brought up from the mine. Sometimes they have burst in the pockets or the warm hands of miners, due to the effect of increased temperature. Large stones are more likely to do this than small ones. Valuable stones have been destroyed in this way. By way of safeguard, some dealers imbed large diamonds in a raw potato for safe transport from South Africa.

Death Monday Of James Orr

Pioneer Resident of the Province Passes Away at St. Joseph's Hospital.

Had Remarkable Career—Came to Pacific Via Isthmus of Panama.

The death occurred at St. Joseph's hospital Monday of James Orr, one of the oldest residents of the province and a pioneer who had a remarkable and interesting record. He was easily the best known of the "old-timers," and having spent the later years of his life in Victoria, was a familiar figure on the streets, infirmities of age, while preventing him from engaging in any active occupation, permitting him to stroll about greeting his old friends. He was employed in the service of the provincial government during 1901-2-3, and subsequently had been in receipt of a pension. Deceased leaves a wife resident in Vancouver. The latter's sister was wife of the late Dan McGillivray, and another sister is Mrs. D. G. Marshall, of Davis, Marshall & McNeill.

The late Mr. Orr was a native of Liverpool, England, but spent some time of his early youth on the Isle of Man. He left England for America in the year 1835. The passage across the Atlantic from Liverpool to New York occupied eight weeks and New York was a comparatively small place in those days. On arrival in the United States he proceeded to Chilicothe on the Siota river, and at Kingston, Ohio he bought a place, but two years later he gave it up and came to Canada in 1837, the time of the McKenzie rebellion, eventually settling in Stratford, Ont., where he was engaged in commercial pursuits for some years. The country was then nearly all bush. There were no roads and few settlers, and the mails were corried on horseback; but being a beautiful country and good land it began to fill up fast after the rebellion of 1838-1840.

In 1858, upset by family considerations and impelled by a roving spirit, he developed the idea of penetrating to British Columbia, a project of no mean proportions at that time, the route being via Panama. He remained about eight months in California, and upon reaching British Columbia, then a crown colony, he engaged in mining interests, and was subsequently elected as the representative in the legislative council for Cariboo East, with the title of Honorable, a position he held from 1863 to 1865. Sir Henry Crease was the speaker of the legislative body, and of the twelve members who composed it Mr. Orr was the only one that remained. From 1882 to 1890 he was member of the provincial legislative assembly for New Westminster before that constituency was divided into its present form.

During the period of his sojourn in British Columbia he traveled throughout the entire province, including Atlin and the Queen Charlotte islands, and many and varied were his remarkable experiences. He was engaged upon the Marcus Smith survey, the object being to find a pass through the mountains other than the valley of the Fraser. Mr. Michaud was operating at Butte Inlet, but Mr. Orr was away up at Gardiner's inlet. The survey with estimates was duly completed and sent to Ottawa, but the documents were nearly all destroyed in a fire which occurred in an annex of the government buildings. The foregoing facts respecting Mr. Orr's life were gleaned in conversation with him by a Colonist reporter a few days ago. At that time he said further: "I have seen in an interview published in the Colonist recently in which Mr. Joseph Hunter gives his opinion upon the project, now revived, of bridging the Seymour Narrows and other passages which divide Vancouver island from the mainland, with the head of Butte inlet as the objective point to be reached. His statement as to the difficulties of the work are perfectly correct. The shores of Butte Inlet are for the most part one straight wall of rock almost as perpendicular as this wall (indicating with a wave of his hand the wall of the room he occupied in St. Joseph's hospital) and the engineering problems to be faced are enormous.

"You ask me what I have done," continued he mournfully. "Well, I have been at everything. I have lived at various periods all over the province, in Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, up north, everywhere, always wandering, an Ishmael on the land."

GOATS AND GOAT BREEDING.

A Plea to the Government to Encourage a New and Better Milk Supply.

By a correspondent of the Montreal Gazette:

The article which appeared in The Standard of Saturday under the heading "A Great Goat Proposition," brings to mind certain statements made recently by Dr. George Newman, the medical officer of health for Finsbury, in a lecture at the Royal Institute of Public Health in Russell Square. They apply as much to Canada as to England and are well worth mentioning. About 2 per cent. of all cows in the milking herds, he said, suffer from udder tuberculosis, and are thus producing directly infected milk. Some 32,000,000 gallons of such milk are being distributed annually in the mother country. Careful investigation goes to show that 20 per cent. of all the milch cows suffer from generalized tuberculosis, while 10 per cent. of the cows stabled in the large towns are stmilarly afflicted.

When the question of pure milk supply is of such vital importance as it is in the country, it seems inconceivable that with these alarming figures confronting us nothing should have been done to find another source free from danger of contamination. Yet other countries, where cows are almost unknown, get a pure, healthy milk supply from the despised little animal called the goat.

The Goat's Many Virtues.

Among all the intelligent nations of Europe, England is the only one which does not realize the enormous possibilities of the goat, as the best milker in the world. Tuberculosis and foot and mouth disease are unknown among these animals; they are easy to keep, will eat almost any food, and their cleanliness is proverbial. A well-bred goat will give generally three quarts of milk daily, and as much as a gallon has been had from a prize animal.

While other countries count their heads of goats by hundreds of thousands, England can only boast of some hundreds of really good ones, all in the hands of a few amateur breeders, who keep the milk for rearing a stock of show animals, to be seen at agricultural and dairy exhibitions, where the same owners win prizes year after year, simply because there is no competition.

This state of things is much worse, still, here, where only about 250 exist. The old idea that goats cannot be kept because they destroy everything, especially hedges and young trees, is only a relic of ignorance; but, unfortunately, prejudices like superstitution, is hard to kill. M. Crepin, the most competent man in all Europe on the rearing of goats, has, however, proved by his magnificent herd, kept in the centre of Paris, that those animals are better in all respects if kept in stalls properly built for their accommodation than in the best pasture which can be provided for them.

Immunity From Enteritis.

In the Mont d'Or, where the world-famed cheeses are manufactured from goat's milk, 1,000,000 of these animals are kept in confinement without as much as one day's grazing in the whole of their lives.

The southern part of Europe and part of Africa rely entirely on goats for their milk supply, and as a consequence not only is tuberculosis in a remarkable degree less than in countries where cows' milk is consumed, but infantile enteritis is almost unknown. This last consideration should alone be sufficient to encourage the breeding of goats on a large scale, in view of the terrible dangers of contaminated cows' milk as infants' food. Yet not only is no encouragement given to goat farming by the authorities, but the strictist regulations prevent the importation of these animals under the plea of fear of foot-and-mouth disease, which, as pointed out, is completely unknown among goats.

The result of these severe restrictions is that the few prize goats now in England have to be inbred, which must inevitably degenerate the type for want of fresh blood to improve it. For instance, only one pure Nubian male goat exists in England; consequently he is priceless, although possibly not the best of his kind and the only pure Nubian female, which belongs to the king, and is lent to the British Goat Society for breeding purposes, has never been able to breed. The only way left to goat breeders for obtaining the Nubian strain one of the best and richest in milk, is to cross the English "nanny" with this only representative of the finest race in the world.

In Canada there is also but one Nubian female at the Chevriere Canadienne

Wide-Awake America.

Yet one may ask why, while the goat is excluded, should the race horses from a stable contaminated with an infectious cough be allowed to cross the channel, race at Epsom, or cross the Atlantic, thus bringing into the country a horse disease which has proved only too serious for owners of our studs?

Can anything be done to alter this state of things and create in Canada the profitable industry of goat farming, some of the finest European specimens, and California has now nearly 3,000,000 animals.

Throughout the States, societies of all sorts are formed to promote each industry, the value of which the "cute Americans" have not been slow to appreciate They have found out that fortunes can be made not only of goats' milk, but also kids' skins, in the importation of which they formerly spent over $25,000,000 yearly, a sum they think good enough to keep in their own pockets by encouraging farmers to breed goats at home.

Apart from milk and skins, an item not to be forgotten is the flesh of kids, which is quite equal to venison, and forms in many countries the staple food of the population. In France alone many hundreds of thousands of kids are sacrificed for food every year, and in the southern parts several butchers' shops are entirely devoted to the sale of goats' flesh.

As a Vehicle for Medicine.

Goat's cheese is too well known to be referred to, but the enormous profit derived from this branch of goat keeping on the continent is matter of common knowledge. Goat butter is a delicacy unfortunately unknown in this country.

The question of good breeding affects not only agriculture and industry, but also medical science. Extraordinary as it seems, goat's milk can be regulated to bear medicinal qualities by the food that is given to the animal. Goats will eat over 500 different plants, and if fed constantly on any special one, will give to their milk the aroma and qualities of the particular plant. If, for instance, they are allowed a large quantity of mint, the milk will be strongly flavored, and even the butter made from that milk will taste of mint. It is easy thus to argue that the medical posibilities of goat's milk are endless.

Let me repeat that there is no better, purer, and richer milk than that of the goat. The question how a constant and sufficient supply can be obtained in Canada is a serious one, well worthy of the attention of those interested in such dangers as the daily absorption by the public of some thousands of gallons of cow's milk, more or less infected with tuberculosis.

A WELL WISHER.

THE POOR OF LONDON.

Desperate Condition Emphasized to Balfour by Wives and Mothers.

London, Nov. 6.—The desperate condition of the poor of London was brought to the notice of Premier Balfour today by a remarkable deputation of the wives and other women relatives of the unemployed, who did not hesitate to tell the premier that unless something is speedily done to lessen their sufferings there will be bloodshed.

"Don't forget that hungry men are desperate men," said one of the speakers. All had the same tale to tell of husbands out of work and starving wives and children.

Received by Premier

Enormous crowds of women from all parts of London marched through the streets, headed by a deputation which Mr. Balfour received at the office of the local government board.

Only thirty of the women were admitted to the presence of Mr. Balfour. The premier was very sympathetic. He acknowledged that the evil was very real, but he had little to suggest in the way of alleviating it except an expression of hope that public charity would come to the aid of the unemployed. They had his genuine sympathy and he felt the magnitude of the evil from which they were suffering.

Mass Meeting Hears Report

A mass meeting of the women was held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to hear the report of the delegation. Mr. Crooks, M. P., and others made speeches. Mr. Crooks said that Mr. Balfour's reply to the delegation was unworthy of the premier of a great country. He added that they had started an agitation which would not cease until every man who wanted was supplied with sufficient work to supply his wife and children. The speaker urged his hearers to continue the agitation. He said that a revolution in England would not be behind the revolution in Russia in securing the demands of the people.

A resolution was unanimously adopted to continue the fight for the employment of the unemployed. The meeting broke up amidst scenes of uproar and the singing of the Marseillaise.

TRAFFIC HAS BEEN RESUMED

Track Built Around the Wrecked Cars on the E. & N. Railway.

The wrecking crew sent out to the wreck of No. 1 freight train of the E. & N. railway at Stewart's, about five miles from Victoria, have built a line around the demolished cars, which are heaped in a pile of debris, and traffic proceeds uninterrupted.

The wrecking company, under Mr. Newman, is now engaged in taking out the undamaged portion of the freight and clearing away the many cars which are piled up in a heap of splintered wreckage.

The cause of the accident, at first believed to be the spreading of rails, cannot be positively determined. Several theories are held, those most general being that either a mishap occurred to the air break and caused the cars to buckle, or an axle broke. However, many of the cars piled up, one on the other, in a heap of broken wreckage.

There were 25 cars in all. The engine and the first four cars remained on the track, according to Engineer Harry Austin. The fifth and sixth were derailed, but not badly damaged. The fifth held sugar from Vancouver for Simon Leiser, and the sixth a load of salt from Ontario. The sugar and salt were not much damaged. The next ten cars jammed and piled up. The first of these contained raisins, candied peels and other Christmas groceries, much of which will be recovered. A car of coal oil, which followed, suffered more, and but a small amount of the oil will be saved. The next car seems to have buckled and piled up on end, breaking in the centre, while a flat truck with dressed lumber chashed into it. Four cars of cordwood are twisted and heaped up, with their contents scattered. The iron trucks and wheels are in a heap, some twisted and bent, with heavy castings snapped, and the rails and ties are bent in many odd shapes.

A large number of people went to the scene of the wreck on Sunday and yesterday to watch the efforts of the wrecking crew, then engaged in building a road around the wreck to allow of the passage of trains. The checkers of the local station also went to the scene and have made lists of the consignments saved and those lost. For these losses the company will be responsible.

The train crew are not held blamable in any way for the accident. Henry Austin was engineer of the train, with Alan Wilson as fireman. Conductor Fraser was in charge, with two brakemen.

MOOSE HUNTING.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Contrary to popular belief, the moose is one f the most plentiful of American game mammals in localities where it exists and the least likely to become extinct. While it has been practically exterminated in all the states except Maine, it roams in numbers in Alaska, many sections of British North America and in eastern Canada. As the Indians become less in number, the moose increased. In British America, where whole tribes of Indians have disappeared, the moose has flourished and increased in numbers. The original Indian was an ideal moose hunter, being quite as sly as the animal, and it is a wonder that he did not exterminate it. The moose has receded as populations have advanced. As it is not likely that populations will advance much farther North, there should always be a great northern mooseland. Alaska has gold to attract, but most of northern British America has no attractions whatever for settlers and is merely a breeding ground for pneumonia, la grippe and consumption. On those coast sections of Alaska where hunters supply a million pounds of caribou meat annually for wholesalers and others, there has been no appreciable diminution of moose. The reason is plain. Caribou go in herds and are readily slaughtered. Moose segregate and require expert chasing. An Alaska moose is often larger than the Maine animal and is also a different variety. An average big moose stands 7½ feet high, measures 6 feet 2 inches across the antlers and weighs 1,200 pounds.

Successful moose hunting consists in keeping the animal in ignorance that he is pursued. Once he becomes aware that detectives are on his track, he is off at motor-car speed for intermediate distances. He is trailed only when the wind blows and only against the wind. According to a recent newspaper dispatch, a Maine justice has decided that a crime was committed in killing a moose in self defence out of season and has held the defendant for trial. Should the case go up, it will be interesting to learn of the decision of the courts. In Mississippi the life of a bear or deerhound is held higher than a man's. Perhaps the Maine Justice comes originally from that quarter of the world. In Maine the fashion from the time of Adam has been to trail a moose. Just why he should't be surrounded like a deer affords a fine study of ethics. Deer are seldom trailed. Hunters band together with a pack of hounds. The deer's habitat is noted. The hunters are distributed around the prey in a big circle or 'stands." The dogs are then let loose, driving the deer, when routed, from stand to stand, until pinged.

A deer is of the same family as the moose, far more timid, far less able to get away and far more certain of ultimate extermination. So, the ethics of moose hunting are rather perplexing, and as a code of honor in sporting lines fails to wash. With all his cunning and might, I will undertake to find a pack of twenty deerhounds that will round up a deer all right and drive him through camp, where every man can have a shot at him from his camp stool. You can do this with deer anywhere and you can course the poor little fox, but you must'nt think of such a thing in connection with moose, now the most plentiful game mammal in America. Indeed, I am guilty of a crime to mention such procedure. In New Brunswick they are a trifle more liberal. A moose may be trapped there and he may be lassoed. The French-Canadian Roosevelts have become quite expert with the lasso and have robbed the moose of much of his reputation. In fact, the repute of the moose is largely due to circumstances and to tales of guides, who naturally want to make the chase as long as possible in the interest of their own pocket all the time. It would be no trouble to kill moose when the snow is deep and crusted, but that period is not in season. Wolves have no difficulty in moose hunting under such conditions and it is notable that Maine pays only $5 for killing the wolf which kills the moose out of season, when the moose's death would cost a man $1,000. Between October 15 and December 1, the ground is covered with dry dead leaves and twigs, the snapping of which a moose is said to hear at a distance equal to his scent—two miles.

It seems more possible that a moose can can hear that distance away than that he can detect a scent. If there is a natural odor about the human being that can be borne two miles to a moose, it is good that, as a preliminary to a day's chase, hunters should take a bath and a good scrub. As it stands, the receipt for slaying a moose is simple to repletion. Your guide discovers a trail, he determines the direction the animal is moving by hoof marks, overturned leaves and browsed bushes. You advance cautiously if the wind happens to be against you, otherwise you follow the trail on a parallel course. Your guide at intervals climbs a tree and reconnoitres. These tactics are continued until the moose is sighted, four points to the port. You then approach in due and ancient form, put your salt on the ham of the moose—he has no tail—and say, "You are Raffles!" The guide then says, "$300, please," and the incident is closed.

The mighty moose hunter of the world is Andrew J. Stone, solely because it is his business to hunt these and other animals in the far north for the American Museum of Natural history. After reading Stone's narratives, one is convinced that the moose at small expense could be made plentiful in the Adirondack forests and preserves. The young are easily caught and tamed and a protected preserve would soon stock inself.

SEEK INTERVENTION.

Hebrews Ask Roosevelt to Intercede for Russian Co-religionists.

Washington, Nov. 6—President Roosevelt has decided that no action can be taken by the United States government at present which will be of any benefit to the Jews.

The communication which the President referred to in the above statement as seeking his intervention in behalf of the Jews in Russia was one from Simon Wolfe of this city, president of the Jewish order of Bnai Brith. Mr. Wolfe had received urgent appeals from prominent Jews throughout the country and Europe to exert with the authorities here his influence to secure intervention by the American government.

Intervention Useless

Mr. Wolfe called at the state department today and was told by Mr. Adee, assistant secretary, that Secretary Root's answer to his appeal was probably already in the mail and would reach him by tomorrow at the latest. Mr. Adee indicated that the situation in Russia is such that it appeared hopeless to expect any good results from intervention by the government, which expression agreed with Mr. Wolfe's own opinion.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, today sent a cablegrab to Count Witte at St. Petersburg, asking on behalf of three million organized workmen of the United States that Count Witte urge Russian workmen to use their own power in repressing the vicious massacres in Russia.

The Midnight Drum.

In the July number I saw a piece about grouse drumming at midnight.

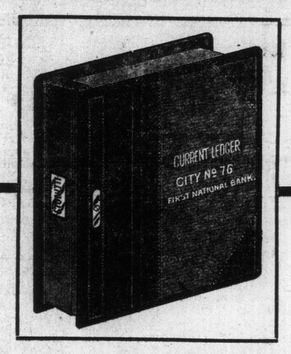
I agree with Mr. J. E. Keyer, of Lincoln, N. H.

I have camped on streams in Oceana and Emmet counties, Michigan, in the spring; mostly in May, and on still moonlight nights I have heard grouse drum all times of the night.

And there are lots of grouse in Emmet county; also a few in Ocean county.

I have seen lots of grouse drum on logs, but I never saw one on a branch.

I think the foxes and owls catch a good many of these birds, as I have found feathers of them in the woods where they were caught and eaten. I have also seen where owls have picked up cotton tails; saw their wing marks on the snow, a few feathers and some hair, and no more rabbit tracks. —Chas. F. Mundt in Recreation for October.



JUST THE THING!

THE TENGWELL

LOOSE LEAF DEVICES

PERPETUAL IN PRINCIPAL!

To See It is to be Pleased with It

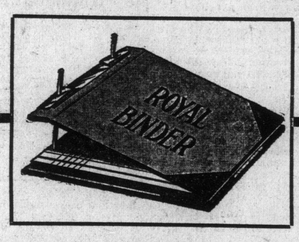
It combines simplicity, strength and neatness with amazing economy in time and labor, for individual use, as well as for the professional man, the merchant and the manufacturer alike.

THE TENGWELL FILE

The best and latest device for LOOSE SHEETS of all descriptions. Press the spring like pressing the button and it responds to your touch by opening up at any given point. Close the covers and the book locks up automatically and as securely as if bound.

Among its thousands of patrons throughout the United States and Canada are to be found the largest and most influential business institutions.

THE COLONIST

Sole Agents in British Columbia for all Loose Leaf Tengwell Devices

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