Demns Liberals

nes Arraigns the Lau-
vernment For Broken
Promises.

lts Conservatives Did For Interests of the Province.

rs Revision of Tariff ncourage Canadian Industries.

own Correspondent.

er, Dec. 8.—(Special.)—Dr. s out with his electoral ad- McInnes states in effect that tion members from Victoria for Victoria at Ottawa than nent members for Vancouver nnaimo, and there was noth- sending a Liberal partizan to He states that British Colum- t been treated properly in the estion, and that the Conserva- nment had in this respect done re for the province than the He referred to Sir Wilfrid going back on his promises on se question, and said that the t considered the effect on the revenue in excluding Chinese the welfare of the province; Liberal government had made ut of Chinese of $1,022,970; urplus over revenue taken from nce in the last ten years was 9, and now amounted to about a year, and at the same time demands on the Dominion were being made by the East- nces, saying Sir Wilfrid Laurier less than the Conservatives in of cabinet representation for olumbia. Dr. McInnes favors of the tariff to encourage industry, and is opposed to the olicy of immigration. He was ands for Canadians, and pose all measures against the of the province and support all in the province's favor. ight in a blinding snowstorm es on the railroad in the Hast- lodging camp, came in collision, Benson, 18 years old, was killed. The body of the young s brought down on the tug

prominent business men in the ose starting a new telephone D. G. Macdonell, as solicitor omoter, asked the City Coun- franchise tonight, and will sub- ask for a provincial charter. company, according to one of poters, will cut the rates to ainst the charge of $3 by the ompany. Among the promoters nscombe, Thos. Dunn and W. ey. elephone company and striking s met again this evening to the situation. Nothing definite e. Another meeting is to take norrow. oung Liberals of Vancouver nizing a club. Thirty young ch A. M. Pound in the chair. initial steps at a meeting in hall. request of the Board of Trade, rnment have decided to provide mmodious premises for the Pos- ons Department. land revenue returns for Nov- mounted to $22,391, or $1,488 in- ver the revenue for the corre- month last year.

ATE THOS. B. REED.

States House Adjourns Out of Respect to His Memory.

ngton, D. C., Dec. 8.—On ac- the death of Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the United States of Representatives, the House ed today, no business being ed.

ENATOR O'DONAHOE.

of the Upper House Dies at Toronto.

o, Dec. 8.—Senator O'Donahoe terday.

John O'Donahoe, K. C., was born at Quam, Galway, and in 1839 Canada and settled in Toronto, e was called to the bar in 1869, de a Q. C. in 1880. He was to the House of Commons for r Toronto East, but was un- He was appointed to the Sen- 1882.

LE ROI'S PROFITS.

ative Estimate Places Them at $75,000.

nd, Dec. 8.—The estimated f Le Roi mine for November is at $75,000. The actual figures, will be arrived at later in the will probably be slightly in ad- f the estimate, which is arrived conservative basis.

ANGE IN TIME TABLE.

onday, the 8th inst., and on each y thereafter, a 10-minute service given on Douglas street between e road and the city. Cars will urnside terminus and the corner urnside and Fort streets at 3:55 nd every 10 minutes thereafter. t 10 minute car leaving Govern- reet at 8:25 and Burnside road p. m.

SOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Le Liver Pills.

ust Bear Signature of

Brent Good

e Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

ALL FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR DISORDERED LIVER. FOR DYSPEPSIA. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR COMPLEXION

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Purely Vegetable. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

SEA FOAM SOAP, 5c.

This is one of the few good things that can be bought for 5 cents. Gives a copious lather. Cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. Try it.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist,

Telephone 425. 98 Government Street, near Yates Street.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for Special Licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following lands situate in Renfrew District, B. C.: No. 1, section 16, Township 11. No. 2, Section 17, Township 11.

NOTICE.—The British Columbia Southern Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for the passing of an act extending the time for commencement and completion of the railway which it was authorized by the Act of Parliament of Canada, 62-63 Victoria, Chapter 55, to construct, acquire and operate between a point on its railway in the neighborhood of Fort Steel and a point at or near Golden on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

By order of the Board.

H. CAMPBELL OSWALD, Sec'y.

Montreal, 13th Nov., 1902.

APIOL & STEARNS PILLS for Ladies

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia Pennyroyal, etc.

Order of all chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS AND SONS, Ltd., Montreal, Que.

Martin, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE—"Star" Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division, Chemainus District. Where located: On Mount Brenton, Chemainus District aforesaid, described by record as "on a creek emptying into Chemainus river, about eight miles from E. & N. Ry bridge" and known and described by survey and on plan as "Lot 63 G, Chemainus District."

Take notice that The Mounts Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B66511, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this sixth day of November, A. D. 1902.

The Mts. Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited.

R. T. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

W. A. DIER, Managing Director.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE—"Elmore" Fractional Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division, Chemainus District. Where located: On the Chemainus river at the base of Mount Sicker, between the "Victoria" Mineral Claim (Lot 21 G) and the "Copper Canyon" Mineral Claim (Lot 22 G) Chemainus District.

Take notice that The Mounts Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B66511, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this sixth day of November, A. D. 1902.

The Mts. Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited.

R. T. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

W. A. DIER, Managing Director.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE—"Yankee" Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division, Chemainus District. Where located: On Mount Sicker, Chemainus District aforesaid, described by record as "on Mount Sicker, joining the south side of the Richard the III. Mineral Claim, and known and described by survey and on Plan as "Lot 85, Chemainus District."

Take notice that the Mounts Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B66511, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 27th day of November, A. D. 1902.

The Mts. Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited.

R. T. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

W. A. DIER, Managing Director.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE—"Anoka" Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division, Chemainus District. Where located: On Mount Brenton, Chemainus District aforesaid, described by record as "on a creek emptying into Chemainus river, about eight miles from E. & N. Ry bridge," and known and described by survey and on plan as "Lot 16 G, Chemainus District."

Take notice that The Mounts Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B66511, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this sixth day of November, A. D. 1902.

The Mts. Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited.

R. T. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

W. A. DIER, Managing Director.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

"Gen'l Wardon" and "Tax" Mineral Claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District. Where located: Bugaboo Creek, Gordon River.

Take notice that I, H. E. Newton, B72436, and as agent for R. D. Newton, Free Miner's Certificate No. B72438, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

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

Dated this 27th day of November, A. D. 1902.

"COMPANIES' ACT, 1897."

CERTIFICATE OF RE-INCORPORATION

I hereby certify that the "Sutton Lumber and Trading Company, Limited" (originally incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1890," as the "Sutton Lumber and Trading Company, Limited Liability") has this day been re-incorporated and registered under section 5 of the "Companies Act, 1897," as a Limited Company, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred ($100.00) dollars each.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 17th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

FOR SALE.

Four roller, two revolution Campbell Printing Press, size of bed 37x52, in good condition. Must be sold to make room for new machinery.

APPLY

THE COLONIST

Certificate of Improvements. Notice.—"Balkis," "Coeur D'Alene," "Coeur D'Alene No. 1," "Coeur D'Alene No. 2," "Coeur D'Alene No. 4," and "Coeur D'Alene Fraction" Mineral Claims, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: Effingham Inlet, Barclay Sound, Alberni. Take notice that I, Geo. A. Smith, P. L. S., acting as agent for Wm. Watkins, Free Miner's Certificate No. B62888, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 27th day of November, A. D. 1902. Geo. A. Smith.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

"Tony," "Donald," "N. T. Fractional," "Muriel Fractional," and "Phil Fractional" Mineral Claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Seymour District. Where located: On the western slope of Mount Sicker.

Take notice that The Tyee Copper Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B74499, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims. And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this second day of October, A.D., 1902.

THE TYEE COPPER COMPANY, LIMITED, by Clermont Livingston, Attorney

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE—"May" Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division, Chemainus District. Where located: On Mount Brenton, Chemainus District aforesaid, described by record as "on a creek emptying into Chemainus river, about eight miles from E. & N. Ry bridge" and known and described by survey and on plan as "Lot 92G, Chemainus District."

Take notice that The Mounts Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B66511, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this sixth day of November, A. D. 1902.

The Mts. Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited.

R. T. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

W. A. DIER, Managing Director.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres, situated on the West Arm of Quatsino Sound, described as follows: Commencing at a post placed on the north shore of the West Arm, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., December 2nd, 1902.

H. E. NEWTON.

The annual meeting of the B. C. Pioneer society was held Wednesday night, when the election of officers for the following year resulted as follows: President, W. J. McKeon, jr.; vice-president, R. Hall, M. P. P.; secretary, A. Graham; treasurer, E. C. Johnson; physician, Hon. J. S. Helmcken; auditor, J. B. Lovell; directors, E. Pearson, J. P., Postmaster Shakespeare, H. D. Helmcken, K. C., M. P. P., W. H. Sheppard, Otto Weiler, Wm. Harrison, G. H. Ross and Wm Humphrey.

The retiring officers were given a hearty vote of thanks on motion of E. Pearson, seconded by C. E. Redfern.

Speyside camp, Sons of Scotland, gave an enjoyable concert on Tuesday last. This young and lusty lodge shows great vitality, and promises to be amongst the strongest of the many benevolent societies in the city.

The Laws of Football

Rules of Association and Rugby Football According to Latest Revision.

Both Codes Are Published by Authority of English Unions.

Association and Rugby football players will appreciate the following codes of laws of the respective games which the Colonist is enabled to publish through the courtesy of Mr. G. A. King, secretary of the Victoria District Association Football League, who furnished the copy.

The Association rules are published by authority of the Football Association of England, and are the latest revised laws of the game.

The Rugby rules are published by authority of the Rugby Union of England, and are also according to the latest revision:

ASSOCIATION RULES.

As revised by the International Board, June 16, 1902.

1. The game shall be played by 11 players on each side. The field of play shall be as shown in the plan at the end of these laws, subject to the following provisions: The dimensions of the field of play shall be—maximum length, 130 yards; minimum length, 100 yards; maximum breadth, 100 yards; minimum breadth, 50 yards. The field of play shall be marked by boundary lines. The lines at each end are the goal-lines, and the lines at the side are the touch-lines. The touch-lines shall be drawn at right angles with the goal-lines. A flag with a staff not less than 5 feet high shall be placed at each corner. A half-way line shall be marked out across the field of play. The centre of the field shall be indicated by a suitable mark, and a circle with a 10 yards' radius shall be made round it. The goals shall be upright posts fixed on the goal-lines, equi-distant from the corner flag staffs, 8 yards apart, with a bar across them 8 feet from the ground. The maximum width of the goal posts and the maximum depth of the cross-bar shall be five inches. Lines shall be marked 6 yards from each goal-post at right angles to the goal-lines for a distance of 6 yards, and these shall be connected with each other by a line parallel to the goal lines; the space within these lines shall be the goal area. Lines shall be marked 18 yards from each goal post at right angles to the goal-lines for a distance of 18 yards, and these shall be connected with each other by a line parallel to the goal lines; the space within these lines shall be the penalty area. A suitable mark shall be made opposite the centre of each goal, 12 yards from the goal line; this shall be the penalty kick-mark. The circumference of the ball shall not be less than 27 inches, nor more than 28 inches. In International matches, the dimensions of the field of play shall be—maximum length, 120 yards; minimum length, 110 yards; maximum breadth, 80 yards; minimum breadth, 70 yards; and at the commencement of the game the weight of the ball shall be from 13 to 15 ounces.

2. The duration of the game shall be 90 minutes, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon. The winners of the toss shall have the option of kick-off or choice of goals. The game shall be commenced by a place-kick from the centre of the ball of play in the direction of the opponents' goal-line; the opponents shall not approach within 10 yards of the ball until it is kicked off, nor shall any player on either side pass the centre of the ground in the direction of his opponents' goal until the ball is kicked off.

3. Ends shall only be changed at half-time. The interval at half-time shall not exceed five minutes, except by consent of the Referee. After a goal is scored the losing side shall kick off, and after the change of ends at half-time the ball shall be kicked off by the opposite side from that which originally did so; and always as provided in Law 2.

4. Except as otherwise provided by these laws a goal shall be scored when the ball has passed between the goal-posts under the bar, not being thrown, knocked on, or carried by any player of the attacking side. If from any cause during the progress of the game the bar is displaced, the Referee shall have power to award a goal if in his opinion the ball would have passed under the bar if it had not been displaced. The ball is in play if it rebounds from a goal-post, cross-bar, or a corner flag-staff into the field of play. The ball is in play if it touches the Referee or a Linesman when in the field of play. The ball is out of play when it has crossed the goal-line or touch-line, either on the ground or in the air.

5. When the ball is in touch, a player of the opposite side to that which played it out shall throw it in from the direction on the touch line where it left the field of play. The player throwing the ball must stand on the touch-line facing the field of play, and shall throw the ball in vertically overhead with both hands in any direction, and it shall be in play when thrown in. A goal shall not be scored from a throw-in, and the thrower shall not again play until the ball has been played by another player. (Note.—This law is complied with if the player has any part of his foot on the line when he throws the ball in.)

6. When a player plays the ball, or throws it in from touch, any player of the same side who at such moment of playing or throwing-in is nearer to his opponents' goal-line is out of play, and may not touch the ball himself, nor in any way whatever interfere with an opponent until the ball has been played, unless there are at such moment of playing or throwing-in at least three of his opponents nearer their own goal-line. A player is not out of play in the case of a corner-kick, or when the ball is kicked off from goal, or when it has been last played by an opponent.

7. When the ball is played behind the goal-line by a player of the opposite side, it shall be kicked off by any one of the players behind whose goal-line it went, within that half of the goal area nearest the point where the ball left the field of play; but if played behind by any one of the side whose goal-line it is, a player of the opposite side shall kick it from within 1 yard of the nearest corner flag-staff. In either case an opponent shall not be allowed within 6 yards of the ball until it is kicked off.

8 The goal-keeper may within his own half of the field of play, use his hands, but shall not carry the ball. The goal-keeper shall not be charged except when he is holding the ball, or obstructing an opponent, or when he has passed outside the goal area. The goal-keeper may be changed during the game, but notice of such change must first be given to the Referee.

9. In no case shall a goal be scored from any free kick, nod shall the ball be again played by the kicker until it has been played by another player. The kick-off, corner-kick, and goal-kick shall be free kicks within the meaning of this law.

10. Neither tripping, kicking, nor jumping at a player shall be allowed. A player (the goal-keeper excepted), shall not intentionally handle the ball under any pretence whatever. A player shall not use his hands to hold or push an opponent. A player shall not be charged from behind unless he is facing his own goal, and is also involuntarily impeding an opponent.

11. A player shall not wear any nails, except such as have their heads driven in flush with the leather, or metal plates or projections, or gutta percha, on his boots, or on his shin guards. If bars or studs on the soles or heels of the boot are used, they shall not project more than half an inch, and shall have all their fastenings driven flush with the leather. Bars shall be transverse and flat, not less than half an inch in width, and shall extend from side to side of the boot. Studs shall be round in plan, not less than half an inch in diameter, and in no case conical or pointed. Any player discovered infringing this law shall be prohibited from taking further part in the match. The Referee shall if required, examine the players' boots before the commencement of a match.

12. A Referee shall be appointed, whose duties shall be to enforce the laws and decide all points of fact connected with the play shall be final. He shall also keep a record of the game and not of ungentlemanly behavior on the part of any of the players, the offender or offenders shall be cautioned, and if the offence is repeated, or in case of violent conduct without any previous caution, the Referee shall have power to order the offending player or players off the field of play, and shall transmit the name or names of such player or players to his or their (National) Association, who shall deal with the matter. The Referee shall have power to allow for time wasted, to suspend the game when he thinks fit, and to terminate the game whenever, by reason of darkness, interference by spectators or other cause he may deem necessary; but in all cases in which a game is so terminated he shall report the same to the Association under whose jurisdiction the game was played, who shall have full power to deal with the matter. The Referee shall have power to award a free kick in any case in which he thinks the conduct of a player dangerous, or likely to prove dangerous, but not sufficiently so as to justify him in putting in force the greater powers vested in him. The power of the Referee extends to offences committed when the play has been temporarily suspended, and when the ball is out of play.

13. Two linesmen shall be appointed, whose duty (subject to the decision of the Referee) shall be to decide when the ball is out of play, and which side is entitled to the corner-kick, goal-kick, or throw-in; and to assist the Referee in carrying out the game in accordance with the laws. In the event of any undue interference or improper conduct by a linesman, the Referee shall have power to order him off the field and appoint a substitute, and report the circumstances to the National Association having jurisdiction over him, who shall deal with the matter.

14. In the event of a supposed infringement of the laws, the ball shall be in play until a decision has been given.

15. In the event of any temporary suspension of play from any cause, the ball not having gone into touch or behind the goal-line, the referee shall throw the ball up where it was when play was suspended, and the ball shall be in play when it has touched the ground. If the ball goes into touch or behind the goal-line before it is played by a player, the referee shall again throw it up. The players on either side shall not play the ball until it has touched the ground.

16. In the event of any infringement of Laws 2, 5, 6, 8, 9 or 15, a free kick shall be awarded to the opposite side, from the place where the infringement occurred. In the event of any intentional infringement of Law 10 outside the penalty area, or by the attacking side within the penalty area, a free kick shall be awarded to the opposite side from the place where the infringement occurred. In the event of any intentional infringement of Law 10 by the defending side within the penalty area, the referee shall award the opponents a penalty kick, which shall be taken from the penalty kick mark, under the following conditions: All players, with the exception of the player taking the penalty kick and the opponents' goal-keeper, shall be outside the penalty area. The opponents' goalkeeper shall be within the goal area. The ball must be kicked forward. The ball shall be in play when the kick is taken, and a goal may be scored from a penalty kick; but the ball shall not be again played by the kicker until it has been played by another player. If necessary, time of play shall be extended to admit of the penalty kick being taken. A free kick shall also be awarded to the opposite side if the ball is not kicked forward or is played a second time by the player who takes the penalty kick, until it has been played by another player.

DEFINITION OF TERMS.

A Place Kick is a kick at the ball while it is on the ground in the centre of the field of play.

A Free Kick is a kick at the ball in any direction the player pleases, when it is lying on the ground, none of the kicker's opponents being allowed within six yards of the ball, unless they be standing on their own goal-line. The ball must at least be rolled over before it can be considered play; i.e., it must make a complete circuit or travel the distance of its circumference. A place kick or a free kick must not be taken until the referee has given a signal for the same.

Carrying by the goalkeeper is taking more than two steps while holding the ball, or bounding it on the hand.

Knocking-on is when a player strikes or propels the ball with his hands or arms.

Handing or Tripping—Handing is intentionally playing the ball with the hand or arm, and Tripping is intentionally throwing, or attempting to throw, an opponent by the use of the legs, or by stooping in front of or behind him.

Holding includes the obstruction of a player by the hand or any part of the arm extending from the body.

Touch is that part of the ground on either side of the field of play.

The council of the Football Association have placed the following interpretations upon laws:

(a) All reports by referees to be made within three days after occurrence.

(b) In important matches it is desirable that linesmen should be neutral. Linesmen, where neutral, must call the attention of the referee to rough play or unsentlemanly conduct, and generally assist him to carry out the game in a proper manner.

(c) Wearing soft india-rubber on the soles of boots is not a violation of Law 11.

(d) The corner flag-staff must not be removed when a corner kick is taken.

(e) The whole of the ball must have passed over the goal line, or touch line, before it is out of play.

(f) If a goalkeeper has been changed without the referee being notified, and the new goalkeeper handles the ball within the penalty area, a penalty-kick must be awarded.

RUGBY RULES.

1. The Rugby game of football should be played by 15 players on each side. (Anyone coming under the laws of professionalism shall not be allowed to take part in any game under this union's jurisdiction). The field of play shall not exceed 110 yards in length, nor 75 in breadth, and shall be marked out as nearly as practicable. The lines defining the boundary of the field of play shall be suitably marked, and shall be called the goal-lines at the ends and the touch-lines at the sides. At each goal-line and equi-distant from the touch-lines shall be two upright posts, called the goal-posts, exceeding 11 feet in height and placed 18 feet 6 inches apart, and connected by a cross-bar 10 feet from the ground; and the object of the game shall be to send the ball over this cross-bar and between the posts. The game shall be played with an oval ball of as nearly as possible the following size and weight, namely:—

Length	11 to 11¼in.
Length circumference	30 to 31 "
Width circumference	23½ to 26 "
Weight	13 to 14½oz

Hand-sewn, not less than eight stitches to the inch.

II.—GLOSSARY—DUTIES OF OFFICIALS—SCORING.

2. The following terms occur in the laws, and have the respective meanings attached to each:

Dead Ball Line—Not more than 25 yards behind and equi-distant from each goal-line, and parallel thereto, shall be lines which shall be called the dead-ball lines, and if the ball or player holding the ball touch or cross these lines the ball shall be dead and out of play.

Goal—Those portions of the ground immediately at the ends of the field of play and between the touch-lines, produced to the dead-ball lines, are called in-goal. The goal-lines are in-goal.

Touch—Those portions of the ground immediately at the sides of the field of play and between the goal-lines, if produced, are called touch. The touch-lines and all posts and flags marking these lines, or the centre, or 25-yards lines, are in touch.

Touch-in-Goal—Those portions of the ground immediately at the four corners of the field of play, and between the goal and touch-lines, if respectively produced, are called touch-in-goal. The corner posts and flags are in touch-in-goal.

A Drop-Kick is made by letting the ball fall from the hands and kicking it the very instant it rises.

A Place-Kick is made by kicking the ball after it has been placed on the ground.

A Punt is made by letting the ball fall from the hands and kicking it before it touches the ground.

A Tackle is when the holder of the ball is held by one or more players of the opposite side.

A Scrummage, which can only take place in the field of play, is when the ball is put down between players who have closed round on their respective sides.

A Try is gained by the player who first puts his hand on the ball on the ground in his opponents' in-goal.

A Touchdown is when a player touches down as above in his own in-goal.

A Goal is obtained by kicking the ball (wilfully) out of the field of play, except from a punt, from a kick-off or from a drop-out, direct (i.e., without touching the ground or any player of either side) over the opponents' cross-bar, whether it touch such cross-bar or the goal-posts or not.

Knocking-on and Throwing-forward are repelling the ball by the hand or arm in the direction of the opponents' in-goal; a throw out of touch cannot be claimed as a throw-forward.

A Fair-Catch is a catch made direct from a kick or knock-on or throw-forward by one of the opposite side; the catcher must immediately claim the same by making a mark with his heel at the spot where he made the catch.

Kick-off is a place-kick from the centre of the field of play; the opposite side may not stand within ten yards of the ball, nor charge until the ball be kicked, otherwise another kick-off shall be allowed. If the ball pitch in touch, the opposite side may have it dropped out again.

Drop-out is a drop-kick from within 25 yards of the kicker's goal-line, within which distance the opposite side may not charge, otherwise another drop-out shall be allowed. If the ball pitch in touch, the opposite side may have it dropped out again.

A kick-off the ball must reach the limit of 10 yards, and at drop-out must reach the 25 yards line. If otherwise, the opposite side may have the ball re-kicked, or scrummaged, at the centre or in the middle of the 25 yards line, as the case may be.

Off-Side.—See Laws 7 and 8.

REFEREE—TOUCH-JUDGES.

3. In all matches a referee and two touch-judges must be appointed, the former being mutually agreed upon.

DUTIES OF REFEREE.

The referee must carry a whistle, the blowing of which shall stop the game. He must whistle in the following cases:

(a) When a player makes and claims a fair catch.

(b) When he notices rough or foul play or misconduct. For the first offence he shall either caution the player or order him off the ground, but for the second offence he must order him off. If ordered off, the player must be reported by him to this Union.

(c) When he considers that the continuation of play is dangerous.

(d) When he wishes to stop the game for any purpose.

(e) If the ball or a player running with the ball touches him.

(f) At half-time and no-side, he being the sole timekeeper, having sole power to allow extra time for delays, but he shall not whistle for half-time or no-side until the ball be held or out of play.

(g) When he notices any irregularity of play whereby the side committing such gain an advantage.

(h) When he notices a breach of Laws 5 and 15.

(i) When he wishes to enforce any penalty under Law 11.

POWERS OF REFEREE.

The referee shall be sole judge in all matters of fact, but as to matters of law, there shall be the right of appeal to the Rugby Union.

DUTY OF TOUCH-JUDGES.

The touch-judges shall carry flags, and shall each take one side of the ground, outside the field of play, and the duty of each shall be to hold up his flag when and where the ball goes into touch, or when it goes into touch-in-goal, and also to assist the referee, if requested by him, at kicks at goal.

RULES.

4. The captains of the respective sides shall toss for the choice of in-goal or the kick-off. Each side shall play an equal time from each in-goal, and a match shall be won by a majority of points; if no point be scored, or the number be equal, the match shall be drawn.

SCORING.

The following shall be the mode of scoring: A try equals 3 points; a penalty goal equals 3 points; a goal from a try (in which case the try shall not count) equals 5 points; any other goal equals 4 points.

KICK-OFF.

5. At the time of the kick-off all the kicker's side shall be behind the ball; if any are in front, the referee shall blow his whistle and order a scrummage where the kick-off took place. The game shall be re-started by a kick-off.

(a) After a goal, by the side losing such goal; and

(b) After half-time, by the opposite side to that which started the game.

III.—MODE OF PLAY—DEFINITIONS.

6. When once the game is started, the ball may be kicked or picked up and run with by any player who is active, at any time; except that it may not be picked up—

(a) In a scrummage.

(b) When it has been put down after it has been fairly held.

(c) When it is on the ground after a player has been tackled.

It may be passed or knocked from one player to another, provided it be not passed, knocked or thrown forward. If a player, while holding or running with the ball, be tackled and the ball falls free, it may be put down at the place where it fairly down between him and his opponents' goal line.

OFF-SIDE.

7. A player is placed off-side if he enters a scrummage from his opponents' side, or if the ball has been kicked, touched, or is being run with by one of his own side behind him. A player can be off-side in his opponents' in-goal, but not in his own, except where one of his side takes a free kick behind his goal line, in which case all of his side must be behind the ball when kicked.

8. An off-side player is placed on-side:—

(a) When an opponent has run five yards with the ball.

(b) When the ball has been kicked by or has touched an opponent.

(c) When one of his side has run in front of him with the ball.

(d) When one of his side has run in front of him, having kicked the ball when behind him.

An off-side player shall not play the ball, nor during the time an opponent has the ball, run across the goal line, or touch-line, before it is out of play.

(f) If a goalkeeper has been changed without the referee being notified, and the new goalkeeper handles the ball within the penalty area, a penalty-kick must be awarded.

If the referee blows his whistle because the ball has been thrown out so as not to alight at right angles to the touch line, the opposite side shall bring it out as in (c).

TRY AT GOAL.

13. When the side has scored a try, the ball shall be brought from the spot where the try was gained into the field of play in a line parallel to the touch lines, such distance as the placer thinks proper, and there he shall place the ball for one of his side to try and kick a goal; this place kick is governed by Law 10 as to charging, etc., the mark being taken as on the goal line. It is the duty of the referee to see that the ball is taken out straight.

UNFAIR PLAY—ALLOWING OR DISALLOWING A TRY.

The referee shall award a try, if, in his opinion, one would undoubtedly have been obtained but for unfair play or interference of the defending side. Or, he shall disallow a try, and adjudge a touch-down, if, in his opinion, a try would undoubtedly not have been gained but for unfair play or interference of the attacking side. In case of a try so allowed the kick at goal shall be taken at any point on a line parallel to the touch lines, and passing through the spot where the ball was when such unfair play or interference took place.

BALL HELD IN IN-GOAL.

14. If the ball, when over the goal line and in possession of a player, be fairly held by the attacking player before it is grounded, it shall be scrummaged 5 yards from the goal line, opposite the spot where the ball was held.

DROP-OUT.

15. After an unsuccessful try, or touch-down, or if the ball after crossing the goal line go into touch-in-goal or touch, or cross the dead-ball line, it shall be brought into play by means of a drop-out, when all the kicker's side must be behind the ball when kicked; in case any are in front, the referee shall order a scrummage on the 25 yards line and equi-distance from the touch line.

KNOCK-ON, THROW-FORWARD.

16. In case of a throw-forward or knock-on, the ball shall be at once brought back to where such infringement took place and there put down, unless a fair catch has been made and claimed, or unless the opposite side gain an advantage. If the ball or a player running with the ball, touch a referee, it shall there be put down.

PASS OR CARRY BACK OVER OWN GOAL-LINE.

17. If a player shall wilfully kick, pass, knock, or carry the ball back across his goal-line and it there be made dead, the opposite side may claim that the ball shall be brought back and a scrummage formed at the spot whence it was kicked, passed, knocked, or carried back. Under any other circumstances a player may touch the ball down in his own in-goal.

HACKING, TRIPPING.

18. Hacking, hacking-over, or tripping-up, are illegal. The referee shall have full power to decide what part of a player's dress, including boots and projections thereon, buckles, rings, etc., are dangerous, and having once decided that any part is dangerous, shall order such player to remove the same, and shall not allow him to take further part in the game until such be removed.

IRREGULARITIES IN IN-GOAL, NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR.

19. In case of any law being infringed in in-goal by the attacking side, a touch-down shall be awarded, but where such breach is committed by the defending side a scrummage shall be awarded five yards from the goal-line, opposite to the spot where the breach occurred.

OTHER IRREGULARITIES NOT PROVIDED FOR.

But in the case of any lay being broken, or any irregularity of play occurring on the part of either side not otherwise provided for, the ball shall be taken back to the place where the breach of the law or irregularity of play occurred, and a scrummage formed there.

"The Parting of Christianity and Judaism"

Rabbi Montague N. A. Cohen.

THE period of history which relates the rise of Christianity must ever remain one of unusual interest. The sub'ime teacher of Galilee had suffered an ignominious death at the hands of the Roman soldiery. The noble and exquisite teachings which he bequeathed to his followers were, however, for a time, blunted and distorted through the admixture of the coarse heathenism of pagan tradition, and at length to become entirely estranged from the mother faith and lead an independent existence. The events which lead up to this final break occupy the years 66-135 of the Christian era. Events which impress the popular mind with the fact that Jesus came to fulfil and not to destroy. He taught Judaism, and nothing else but Judaism. He wished to gather the lost sheep of Israel to the fold of the one eternal God; he never intended to introduce a new system of religion. He was a pure ethical monotheist, a great and noble-minded teacher, and is classed among Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses, Samuel and David. It was the energy of Paul which occasioned missionary zeal; it was he who desired to bring the heathen into the Hebrew community. Now, in order to teach a heathen people the superiority of a purer cult, or, rather, to bring such a people to monotheism, one had to build up the new religion (to them) on the debris of the pagan cult. We cannot imagine a people—such as, for example, the Britons of old are supposed to have been—to willingly cast off their ancestral beliefs and take up a strange religion. The process had to be gradual. Paul attempted to spread the universal doctrines of Judaism beyond the Hebrew camp, but it was in reality a misguided zeal that prompted him. His intention was good, but the result proved a failure. The outcome was Romanism, not the universal religion of Jesus of Galilee.

In taking up this subject I am not actuated by any malicious motives. I simply retail historic facts—facts which can be proved. This very question has been very hotly contested. Nothing is more interesting to the searcher after truth than the unfolding of the divergence of the new teaching, between the Judaeo-Christian church, under Peter and James, and the church freed from the synogue, under Paul. The complete divergence of Paul's theology from the teaching of Jesus, as enunciated by the Tubigen school, has been strenuously denounced by modern writers, who have held and hold that while two types of doctrine did exist in the primitive church, they were mutually helpful, and not antagonistic—the Judaic, as upheld by James and Peter, developing the ancient law of prophecy; the Gentile, as maintained by Paul, freeing from restrictions the fundamental ideas of the law, and recognizing the completion of Judaism in Christianity as the fulfilment of prophecy. Whether Paul actually went thus far I am inclined to doubt. His ambition was laudable. His active proselytizing zeal was well intended. To unite all in the love of a common father was his guiding principle, his hope, his work.

The Judaeo-Christians, we are told, kept to the Jewish cult; they were rigid in their accustomed ceremonialism; they practised all the rites of the Mosaic law. We are also informed that many who lived in outlying districts—who breathed, as it were, an impure air, through their very intercourse with pagans—without any scruple broke away from those practices. Now, this would not have been so disastrous in itself had they not taken up with pagan usages. However, in the nascent stage of Christianity converts still joined with the Jews in all prayers, and