

ZAM-BUK CURED HER BABY.

Mothers will find the following statement of more than passing interest showing, as it does, how Zam-Buk ends the skin-diseases of children, even when ordinary remedies have completely failed.

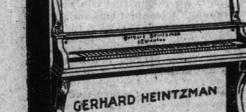
"Not long ago my baby's face broke out in an eruption. The spots were black and were very irritating and sore. At other times they itched fearfully, and caused the child to scratch and rub, thus making the sores very inflamed and painful. I tried all sorts of ointments and salves, but they somehow did not seem able to remove the trouble. Zam-Buk proved very different, and a few applications gave the child relief. The sores are now healed completely.

"Since that time my little daughter has had occasion to use Zam-Buk for skin trouble. She broke out in blotches on her hands and arms, and in her case also Zam-Buk effected a cure. We now keep Zam-Buk handy as a household balm, and do not intend to be without it.

"Not only for skin diseases, but for cuts, burns and bruises, it is a fine remedy. The other day I burned my hand badly. An application of Zam-Buk seemed to take the heat out of it at once, and it soon healed. In the course of my experience I have tried pretty nearly all the salves and ointments obtainable, but there is nothing to come near Zam-Buk."

Zam-Buk is Nature's own healing balm, being composed of pure herbal essences. It is a sure cure for pimples and eruptions, eczema, ring-worm, ulcers, cuts, burns, bruises, poisoned sores, chronic wounds, leg, piles, festering sores, and all skin injuries and diseases. Druggetts and Stores everywhere sell at 50c. a box, or post free for price from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto; 13 boxes \$1.25. You are warned against cheap and harmful imitations sometimes represented to be "just as good."

CALGARY, Nov. 25.—Grass fed southern Alberta cattle have again made an enviable record. P. Burns & Co. this week purchased \$20,000 worth of cattle which range northeast of Calgary and average 1,470 pounds.



GERHARD HEINTZMAN

3 CAR LOADS PIANOS

Our showrooms are crowded with beautiful instruments for the Xmas Holiday Trade. We are in a better position than ever to offer you grand values.

BEST BARGAIN ON RECORD IN A HIGH-GRADE PIANO FOR \$250.00, \$300.00, \$375.00, \$450.00, \$550.00

On terms of \$10 per month We guarantee to save you from \$50 to \$100 on your purchase. No matter where you live in B. C. we can place a piano in your home.

What could be more enjoyed or more appreciated as an Xmas Gift than one of these rich-toned instruments? It would be a perfect present because shared by all the family.

Come in and investigate our unparalleled easy prices on Pianos whose artistically lovely cases would be an ornament to any drawing room—Pianos that represent the highest development in scientific piano-building—Pianos that will withstand severe climatic changes and last for generations.

Fletcher Bros.

1231 Government St. Victoria. Branches: Vancouver and Nanaimo

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BOB. MOSEDALE—At Victoria, to Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Mosedale of 203 Skinner street, a daughter.

MARRIED. McCARTNEY-MURTON—At the residence of Mr. Edward Murton, Market street, Victoria on the 15th inst., by Rev. A. Henderson, Percy G. McCartney of Vancouver, to Miss Clara May Murton, daughter of Mr. Frank Murton of Victoria.

DIED. BARKER—At the family residence, Nanaimo, on the 20th inst. Bertha, beloved wife of Judge Barker, after a short illness.

LORRY—From Cowichan Bay, row boat painted white outside, slate in, with blue rim, Clinker built, square stern. Reward. Communicate: Brownjohn Cowichan Bay.

LABRADOR—AND THE MAN

(By L. McLeod Gould.)

Outside the prominent politicians few men are better known by name throughout the North American continent than Wilfred Thomason Grenfell, the missionary doctor of Labrador or as he would prefer to be called, the medical missionary. For the doctor is a man who firmly believes in ministering first to the needs of the body, and then to those of the spirit, and well appreciates the adage that it is ill preaching to an empty stomach.

Not long ago some American paper claimed Dr. Grenfell as a product of one of the American Universities. This is false, he is British born and educated, and traces his descent back to the old hero of Elizabethan times, Sir Richard Grenville, of the "Revenge" fame.

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After early days of education at his father's school, Grenfell went to Marlborough; three years of public school life, which comprised a scholarship; saw him matriculate at the London University, whence he entered the London Hospital, where he took his degree of M.D. During the days of his student life he gave evidence of his consuming interest in those born to less fortunate circumstances than his own.

1884, large through the munificence of the High Commissioner, the steel steam hospital ship, "Strathcona," built in Southampton, England, and fitted with every available appliance. At the request of the settlers the doctor wintered in North Newfoundland.

1901, the Newfoundland government granted \$1,500 to stimulate the erection of a hospital. A small portable hospital was started in 1902, a new building with a fine convalescent room and an operating room, built at the expense of the government. 1903, new outbuildings added to Indian Harbor Hospital; mortuary and store built at Battle Harbor. Princess May was sold.

1904, a new doctor's house was built at Battle Harbor. Steam launch "Julia" built and sold, and replaced by 10 H. P. kerosene launch, called by the same name. An orphanage was built at St. Anthony's Hospital to accommodate fifteen children. A building was also attached for technical training. 1905, a doctor was appointed at the request of the people on the Canadian Labrador, with headquarters near Cape Whittle, at Harrington, on the north side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The first schooner were built at the lumber mill, which are now flourishing families. Two consulting surgeons from Boston University visited the mission through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, between thirty and forty and along the coast, containing from fifty to a hundred books each.

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TEA FLAVOR

Tea acquires flavor under the peculiar climate of Ceylon that cannot be acquired anywhere else on earth. The delicate fragrance and delightful aroma of

"SANTAL" Will please you. Buy a package today from your grocer. You'll like it!

CAN'T GET THE COIN FROM ABDUL

Former Sultan Has \$3,000,000 On Deposit in German Bank But Present Sultan Can't Get It.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The Imperial Bank of Germany holds \$3,000,000 deposited by Abdul Hamid before he was deposed from the throne of Turkey.

HEROINE DIES

Intrepidly Kept up Communications With Paris Despite German Censorship.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—There has just died at Clarents a heroine of the war of 1914, a woman who was known as the "Red Cross of the Legion of Honor."

REGINA, SASK. NOV. 25.—Startling evidence was given at the civic investigation yesterday.

Fit-REFORM Full Dress Suits

\$25.00 to \$40.00

Fit-Reform Full Dress Suits stand as the highest type of the tailor's art. For beauty of design, richness of fabric and finish, perfection of fit and absolute correctness of style, there is nothing in Canada with which to compare them.

Full Dress Suits, \$25, \$30, \$35 & \$40 Tuxedo Coats, \$15, \$18 and \$20

AILEN & CO.

1202 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C. Samples and measurement blanks sent on application.

Canada's Pride

This brand of Canned Goods can be relied on as being the best packed, and for retaining the fine natural flavor of the vegetable, and they cost no more than other brands.

- BEANS, golden wax, per tin 10c
CORN, sugar, per tin 10c
PEAS, early June, per tin 10c
PEAS, extra small and tender, 2 tins 10c
TOMATOES, small size, per tin 10c
TOMATOES, regular size, 2 tins 25c

The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

Our Hobby Again

Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rugs, a large engagement just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs.

B.C. SADDLERY CO., LTD.

AMERICAN CONGRESS

(By Frederic J. Haskin.)

The first Congress assembled in the city Hall in New York in 1789. The Constitution had been ratified by eleven states, although only ten had chosen presidential electors.

The Congress met on March 4, but there was no quorum in either House. The presence of twelve senators and thirty representatives was necessary to organize the new government.

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November 26, 1909.

Friday, November 26,

Special climate of where else on and delightful aroma of

ADAMS

Package today from your would like it!

GUARDS

Coming From

\$4.50

are Co., Ltd. Broad Sts. Phone 82.

Goods

Best Prices

THE FINEST

WELL'S NEW MIXED 15c

ALTANA RAISINS, per 10c

FRANTS, 3 lbs. 25c

toria X brand, large 16-oz. 10c

OR WILNUTS, per lb. 40c

OR ALMOND PASTE, 60c

ER'S MIXED BISCUITS, 15c

EGGS, per lb. 35c

MEAT, per pkt. 10c

AVORS, 2-oz. bottle. 20c

50c

pleased to have you call and

Cocoa.

& YOUNG

BINE GROCERS

rt and Broad Street

Phones 94 and 133

a's Pride

can be relied on as being the best pack-

atural flavor of the vegetable, and they

10c

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The two Houses met together and discussed the vote of the electors and declared George Washington President of the United States.

The first great struggle between the Federalists and the anti-Federalists was upon the question of ratifying the Constitution.

The Federalists were led by Alexander Hamilton, and the anti-Federalists by Patrick Henry.

The Federalists argued that a strong central government was necessary for the Union.

The anti-Federalists argued that the Constitution would destroy the liberties of the people.

The Constitution was finally ratified by the necessary number of states.

The first Congress was a landmark event in American history.

Democratic-Republican, and finally to distinguish the party from the National-Republicans, the popular name became "Democrats."

The first Congress was made up of an aristocratic element which represented the people. The vote of the common people was not considered as being of great weight.

The Senate was the most important body, the best men being selected for that branch of the legislature which most resembled the Romans in England.

The House exercised much more power than it now does. The president made the appointments literally "with the advice and consent of the Senate."

The House at first selected its committees by ballot, but in 1792 it elected a Speaker.

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coin and three-fourths in the funded debt of the United States. This provision was designed to strengthen the credit of the government.

William Jones was the first president of the bank. The stock was loaned money upon the security of the stock.

The bank was very liberal in its discounts to favored persons. It was the worst offender, and it managed to lose \$3,000,000 in a few years.

Under Biddle's management the bank grew to great strength, and was honestly administered for the benefit of the whole country.

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TO USE MACHINE TO FIX HER GUILT

Unusual System to Be Employed in Trial of Tacoma Woman For Murder.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 25.—County Prosecutor Arthur J. L. McMurray has decided to fight fire with fire in his attempt to bring Mrs. Marten Kval-

The machine is operated by a skilled psychologist and consists of a wheel on which is printed or written various words and phrases.

U. S. Gold Production. WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The gold mines of the United States produced \$34,500,000 worth of the precious metal during 1908.

NORFOLK, Nov. 25.—Caught in a gale with the wind blowing 52 miles an hour, the tug Piedmont from Boston with three Commodore Company tug boats, was forced to anchor two of the barges outside and put in with only one barge.

U. S. Rear Admirals. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—There is a prospect of the rear admirals of the navy. Now comes along the first international rumple in which the United States has figured.

When It Rained Gold. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.—A shower of gold astonished a group of porters on the landing-stage in the pier of New York of the White Star Line.

U. S. Warship Ready. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 25.—With its hold stored with provisions and ammunition, the United States cruiser Prindle lies at the Philadelphia navy yards today ready to sail for Panama or Nicaragua.

Fatal Wreck on G. N. R. LIND, Wash., Nov. 25.—Three train cars, two of which were believed to be fatally injured, five out of six cars on a Great Northern passenger train were destroyed by fire.

Marietta Bridge Gave Way. BELLINGHAM, Wn., Nov. 25.—The main span of the Marietta bridge across Nooksack river gave way late last night and caused a loss of \$20,000.

Campbell's THE FASHION CENTRE Regular \$32.50 Suits now reduced to \$25

Special Reductions For Week-End 20% Off All Children's Coats



If the little ones have not got nice warm coats, now is the time to purchase. All are marked at 20 per cent less than regular values.

Our children's section is always replete with the latest productions, but this week-end special in children's coats is an important item to the mother.

Regular \$32.50 Suits now reduced to \$25

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO. 1010 Govt. St. Regular \$32.50 Suits now reduced to \$25

STILL TRYING TO CLOSE FLUME HEAD

Winnipeg Electric Company Workmen Struggle With Break While Flood Pours In.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 25.—Workmen have been engaged all night and are still at work trying to close up the great controlling gate, Le Du Fon-

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The Big Four Are Winners

DIXIE TEA 3 lbs. for \$1.00 DIXIE SOAP 6 bars for .25c

DIXIE FLOUR per sack \$1.75 DIXIE EXTRACTS per bot., 50c, 35c, 25c

SPECIAL THIS WEEK Sultana Raisins, 4 lbs. .25c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers. 1317 Government Street. Tel. 50, 51, 52, and 1590.

Ellwood Farm, Poultry and Lawn Wire Fencing

Bull Proof Chicken Fence Fire Proof

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.

Victoria, B. C., Agents. 544-546 Yates St.

M. P. and a prominent English labor leader, are among those who have expressed their views on employers' liability law passed in the New York ex-

Seattle, Nov. 25.—Thomas A. Buckley, who charged incompetence and lack of discipline among the crew of the steamer Ohio, fell ill in the hospital yesterday and reiterated his statements.

Boy and Basket on Trip. KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 25.—A seven-year-old boy, properly tagged, was started on his way to Winnipeg by a train.

Herring Fishing. Inspector of Fisheries E. G. Taylor has received official notification from Ottawa, that Paragraph E. of Sec. 37 of the General Fisheries Regulations had been rescinded.

Commission vs. Railway. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—The United States circuit court sustained a demurrer filed by the Interstate Commerce Commission asking for the dismissal of a suit brought by the Baltimore and Annapolis Railway.

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The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six months .50 Three months .25 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

DEATH OF CAPT BARKLEY.

There will be universal regret at the tragic death of Capt. Edward Barkley, who was burned to death at his home at Westholme Monday. He was one of the most highly esteemed residents of the province.

The deceased gentleman was always very desirous that the name of the Sound should be correctly spelled. The spelling on the first map was "Berkley," and it was afterwards changed to Barkley.

A BLOW AT VICTORIA

The steamship Princess Beatrice arrived at Vancouver on Saturday morning, discharged her cargo, and returned to Victoria on Sunday.

Naturally there is very great indignation among Victoria business houses over what seems to be discrimination, and although the local management says it will not occur again, the Board of Trade is not satisfied with this assurance.

A STORY OF DEVELOPMENT.

In 1859 the railway from Regina to Prince Albert was taken over from its builders by the Canadian Pacific Railway company. For over a hundred miles the road was through country that was simply an unoccupied waste.

one who knows that country well, and who seven years ago hunted antelope where Henley now stands. It is soil red where the plow has turned it up, green with the growing grain, or golden with the ripened wheat.

The special interest which this has to the people of Victoria at the present time is that this wonderful work was accomplished under the direction of Colonel Davidson, who is the land commissioner of the Canadian North-western and the man to whom that railway will look for the development of the districts through which its British Columbia line will run.

LAUNCH IN DANGER IN HEAVY SEA

Small Craft Containing Several Politicians is Set on Fire While Crossing to Van Anda.

NANAIMO, Nov. 24.—A number of politicians, including R. J. Burde, the Alberta Pioneer News, had a remarkable experience while returning from Texada Island in the steam launch on the launch on the 23rd.

YOUTHFUL BURGLAR CAUGHT AT LAST

Inspired by "Daredevil Harry" and His Fictitious "Kid, Young Walla Walla," His Heir Commits Crimes.

WALLA WALLA, Wn., Nov. 23.—Systematic looting of thirteen business houses of Walla Walla, within the past thirty days of goods valued at approximately \$5,000 was brought to an end today by the arrest and subsequent confession of Frank Staple, 15 years of age, and son of Mrs. Frank Staple, a wealthy and prominent widow of this city.

The Value of Bowes' Liver and Indigestion Cure

Has been demonstrated beyond a question. Many Victorians and Islanders would not be without this unrivaled medicine. Unequaled in the cure of Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver and Kidney Diseases.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST 1228 Government Street Near Yates Street

HAD BIG WAD YET BEGGED MEAL

Well Dressed Man Arrested By Police Acted Strangely and May Be Mentally Deranged.

LACROSSE, Wis., Nov. 23.—Taken to police headquarters after he had begged for a meal after he had been found in a restaurant at the back door of a restaurant a well dressed stranger giving the name of Albert Young, was found to have \$500 in bills in an inside pocket when arrested.

SAVING OF ST. CROIX'S COMPANY

Survivor Praises Capt. Warner—Passengers Hold an Indignation Meeting

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—Captain Frederick Warner, of the burned steamship St. Croix, arrived here last night and made his report to the inspector of hulls and boilers. The investigation into the fire will be taken up at the boiler inspectors' office Friday.

Monteagle Arrives

HONGKONG, Nov. 24.—The Canadian Pacific steamship Monteagle arrived at this port yesterday from Vancouver and Victoria.

Schooner La Lona Safe

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica, Nov. 24.—The schooner La Lona, having on board the leaders of the revolutionary party of Santo Domingo, arrived here today.

Blames Black Hand for This

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 24.—An explosion of dynamite in the fruit and vegetable house of Joseph Mascard, 13 College street, early yesterday wrecked twenty-five buildings in the business district.

Emeryville Betting Cases

OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 24.—E. T. Martin and Charles Zelnick, arrested yesterday at the Emeryville race track by Sheriff Barnett for alleged violation of the anti-betting law, were both dismissed from custody by Justice of the Peace Coburn in Emeryville today.



Let Us Improve Your Diningroom

By Adding Some of These Furnishings, Now—Before Christmas

WHILE you may at any and all times like to have a stylish diningroom—the room where family and friends congregate so often—like to have this room at all times invitingly furnished, haven't you a desire to have it specially attractive for the festive season of Xmas tide?

Of Prime Importance Are the Tables and Chairs

HERE IS A WONDERFULLY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT FOR YOU

IT'S hard to choose what item of furniture or furnishings is most important in the diningroom. Certain it is, however, that we couldn't very well do without the table.

Dozens of extension dining tables are offered you here. We have them in round and square, in the regular and pedestal styles and we have these different shapes and styles in several woods and finishes, such as golden oak, Early English oak, mahogany, golden fir, etc.

Of course you must have chairs to match the table—must harmonize not only in "color" but also in quality. What item of the diningroom's furnishings gets harder use—or illuse? Our chairs are well built and well finished—values excellent.

DINING CHAIRS, 50 styles, in golden finish, some with wood seats, some with cane and some leather upholstered. Priced from \$1.00

DINING CHAIRS in the popular early English finish, fifteen styles from which to choose: great choice, priced from each \$2.50

A Buffet or Cabinet Would Add Style and Convenience

EASY TO CHOOSE FROM THIS BROAD CHOICE OF STYLES

A BUFFET and china cabinet while adding greatly to the appearance of the dining room, also serve a useful purpose. In and on the Buffet you can conveniently arrange the necessities of the table setting and in the china cabinet store your choice pieces of china.

BUFFETS in Early English finished oak, many styles. Priced from \$100 to \$28.00

BUFFETS in golden finished oak, much choice offered, from \$125 to \$28.00

SIDEBOARDS, in golden oak, from \$15.00 to \$17.00

SIDEBOARDS, in golden elm, from \$15.00 to \$17.00

SIDEBOARDS, in golden oak finish, from \$17.00 to \$18.00

DINNER WAGONS, Early English oak, from \$18.00

CHINA CABINETS in Early English finished oak, from \$65 to \$18.00

CHINA CABINETS in golden finished oak, priced from \$45 to \$30.00

TABLE NAPKINS, at per dozen, \$7.50 to \$1

TABLE CLOTHS, size 6 feet x 9 feet, from \$3.75

Choose From Over 70 Beautiful Dinnerware Patterns

NO OTHER WESTERN HOUSE OFFERS SUCH A CHOICE

WE HAVE noticed some of the "big" stores of other towns make much ado about a "selection of 15 different dinnerware patterns." Fifteen looks small indeed beside more than 70 we show.

97 Piece Dinner Services From \$7—Then up to \$230

The handsomest creations of Haviland, Wedgwood, Ahrenfeldt, Limoges, etc., are shown and we shall esteem it a pleasure to show you these any time you may come in.

WEILER BROS. HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862, AT VICTORIA, B.C. COR. GOVERNMENT AND BROUGHTON STREETS.

CONDENSED TELE-GRAPH

War on Ticket Scalpers DENVER, Col., Nov. 24.—The railway ticket protective bureau yesterday made a report officially announcing that "Denver had finally been rid of ticket scalpers."

Antilocos En Route. PORT SAID, Nov. 24.—The Blue Funnel liner Antilocos arrived here today from the Clyde River via the Orient for British Columbia and Puget Sound.

Takes His Own Life. DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 24.—Harry Vanallen, a prominent business man, committed suicide yesterday by shooting. He came to Douglas from Prescott three years ago.

New Suffragette Move. NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Mrs. Clarence McKay will make the Executive Committee of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, a national organization with offices in the larger cities throughout the country.

Vanguard's High Speed. PLYMOUTH, Nov. 24.—The new British Dreadnought, Vanguard, completed an eight hour trial tonight, which she attained 22 knots a hour, a new record for the Admiralty.

Steamer Long Overdue. HAVANA, Nov. 24.—No tidings had reached here of the missing steamship Maria Herrera, of the Herper line, which left Havana on October 30 for Porto Rican ports. She is overdue for the return voyage to Havana eight days.

All Red Route Conference. OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—A meeting representing the Canadian, New Zealand and Australian governments will be held next spring to consider the proposed new mail and mail steamship and train service from London to Victoria via New Zealand by fast trains across Canada and an eighteen knot service on the Pacific.

Calgary Expanding. CALGARY, Nov. 24.—Residents of Crescent Heights, one of the city's most prosperous suburbs are unanimous in their desire to be annexed, and there is a strong feeling that the city should form a portion of Greater Calgary.

Big Jewelry Robbery. CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 24.—A robbery of \$2,000 was committed last night when thieves threw a brick through the window of a jewelry store, carrying away watches and diamonds.

Baron Shibusawa Ill. SAN DIEGO, Nov. 24.—Baron Shibusawa, head of the Japanese commercial commission which is studying the proposed canal route through the Isthmus of Panama, was unable to leave his private car yesterday.

Late Duchess Buried. LONDON, Nov. 24.—The body of the late Duchess of Devonshire was buried today at Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire, the family seat of the Duke of Manchester, in the presence of the family and many intimates.

Attress Weds Indian Prince. LONDON, Nov. 24.—Dolly Forni, popular musical comedy actress, married yesterday to Prince Nesci Khan, the son of one of the most powerful rulers of India. The princess presented his bride with jewels worth \$100,000.

Madden Withdraws Suit. NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—John Madden, the well-known turf man, withdrew his suit for alienation of affections from his wife, Mrs. Madden, yesterday, after she had been in court for several days.

Drowned in Jamaica Bay. NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A clue to the fate of Washington Hull, a Brocton architect, who disappeared mysteriously with his yacht in the Connecticut River last week, was discovered yesterday with the recovery from the bottom of Jamaica Bay of the body of the missing yacht.

Pioneer Woman Dies. NELSON, Nov. 24.—The death of Mrs. John H. Nelson, one of the pioneer women of the province, was announced today. She had lived 83 years.

Heavy Alberta Crops. CALGARY, Nov. 24.—Crop reports are still being received that are much toward their present position, but not exceeding them. Jas. Nay, Gleichen, reports that his fax wheat bushels to acre, while one acre produced a new variety of spring wheat worth bushels to the acre.

Skeleton Found. NELSON, Nov. 24.—A sensational skeleton was discovered yesterday by John Huscroft grading a road eight miles from Creston. The body was about six feet tall, it appeared to be the remains of a prospector named lace, who was thought to have been murdered by his companion, at prospecter 50 years ago.

Too Fond of "Corners." CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The corner amendment to the boss trade rules was defeated at a poll yesterday by vote of 409 to 300. A committee should be appointed to see that commodity on an every day, and the interested would be compelled to settle accounts.

Philanthropist Checked. LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 24.—A controversy over the establishment of a tuberculosis preventorium for

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Calgary Expanding
CALGARY, Nov. 24.—Residents of Crescent Heights, one of the city's prosperous suburbs are unanimous in a desire to be annexed, and thereby form a portion of Greater Calgary. The municipality of Crescent Heights now has its own mayor, council, schools, fire station and churches, while it admitted the city will have to extend the waterworks, electric light and street car systems to serve this suburb.

Big Jewelry Robbery
CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 24.—The jewelry store of Joseph J. ... robbed of jewelry valued at \$2,000 last night when thieves threw a brick through a show window, grabbed the jewelry, and escaped.

Baron Shibusawa Ill.
SAN DIEGO, Nov. 24.—Baron Shibusawa, head of the Japanese commercial commission which is touring the United States, was so ill that he was unable to leave his private car all day yesterday.

Late Duchess Buried
LONDON, Nov. 24.—The body of Chester, Dowager Duchess of Manchester, was buried at the church of St. Dunstons, in the presence of the Duke of Manchester, in the presence of the family and many intimate friends.

Actress Weds Indian Prince
LONDON, Nov. 24.—Dolly Farnell, a popular musical comedy actress, was married yesterday to Prince Nescer Ali Khan, the son of one of the most powerful rulers of the East. The prince presented his bride with jewels worth \$100,000.

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NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—John E. Madden, the well-known turf man, has withdrawn his suit for alienation of his wife's affections which he brought some time ago against Louis Bell, a former turf man and his wife, Laura Bell. Madden asked \$150,000.

Drowned in Jamaica Bay
NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A clue to the fate of Washington Hull, a Brooklyn architect, who disappeared mysteriously with his yacht, was discovered yesterday with the recovery from the water of a watch which was found on the body of the man who was believed to have been with Hull on the missing yacht.

Pleasant Woman Dies
NELSON, Nov. 24.—The death occurred at Waneta of Mrs. Joan Adie, one of the pioneer of the country, at the age of 83. She had lived there since 1852. She was the mother of Fred Adie, government fruit posts inspector, and well known throughout the interior.

Heavy Alberta Crops
CALGARY, Nov. 24.—Crop reports are still being received that will do much toward keeping the American invasion up to its present proportions, if not exceeding them. Jas. Naylor, of Gleichen, reports that his fax went 22 bushels to acre, while one acre plot of 64 bushels to the acre.

Skeleton Found
NELSON, Nov. 24.—A sensation was caused in Creston by the discovery of a skeleton by John ... on the ... of the ...

Too Fond of "Corners"
CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The "anti-corner" amendment to the board of trade rules was defeated at a special poll yesterday by vote of 409 to 300. The amendment provided that in case of a squeeze or "corner" in any commodity, a committee should determine the value of that commodity on final day, and the interested parties would be compelled to settle accordingly. Another clause provided that any member conducting an unjust deal of "corner" should be expelled.

Philanthropists Checked
LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 24.—The controversy over the establishment of a tuberculosis preventorium for children in the cottages occupied by the late Grover Cleveland, resulted today in the arrest of Supt. Wheelwright of the institution. He was charged with "importing minor children into the state," under a law passed in 1907 and aimed principally at immigrants. Until a legal test is made, it may permit a group of well-known philanthropists from bringing children here. Wheelwright was released on his own cognisance.

Man Disappears
VANCOUVER, Nov. 24.—The police have been notified by George Fletcher, 1515 Park drive, of the disappearance since his chum, Thomas McLean, who came to this city with him from North Vancouver, has not been missing since November 10. He went out to Royal Oak and secured a position. He returned to Vancouver and got his clothes and has not since been heard of. He is 45 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, has light complexion and wears a brown mustache.

Necessaries Admitted Free
THE HAGUE, Nov. 25.—In the second chamber today the finance minister announced that the proposed bill to revise the customs tariff would admit free of duty.

Schooner Captain Drowned
HONOLULU, Nov. 25.—The schooner Robert Lewars, which arrived here from Port Ludlow, Puget Sound, reported that Captain Underwood, its commander of the vessel, was washed overboard by a heavy sea. The body was not recovered. The Robert Lewars was called from Fort Ludlow for Honolulu on October 19th.

Large Bequest for Missions
HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 25.—Announcement that the bequest of the late John Stuart Kennedy, of New York, to the Presbyterian board of Foreign Missions would amount to \$5,000,000, instead of one million, as had been stated at the time of his death, was made at the layman's missionary convention here yesterday.

Cables Are Restored
NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—That part of the West Indian sea which has been out of cable touch with the world since the hurricane of November 7 is again in telegraphic communication with the United States and Europe. The cable companies reported yesterday that communication with all West Indian cable stations has been re-established.

Supplies for Revolution
COLON, Nov. 25.—The American protected cruiser Tacoma which arrived Monday left last night after taking on coal and a large quantity of lumber, nails and similar building material. Her destination is not known, but it is believed she is bound for Nicaragua, probably Bluefields, where camps have been erected for the marines.

Not Anarchistic Bomb
RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 25.—Four commercial houses were destroyed last night at Sao Paulo by a fire started by a bomb thrown into a German store. The loss was large. It was thought at first that the bomb was thrown by an anarchist, but the police profess not to believe this.

High Protection Demanded
LONDON, Nov. 25.—Addressing the London Chamber of Commerce yesterday Hans Kaempff, vice-president of the German Reichstag, expressed the belief that the system of high protection which Germany, France and the United States were examples would become insupportable.

Off With Cook's Proofs
NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The records which Dr. Cook, the Arctic explorer will submit to the University of Copenhagen in proof of his claim that he reached the North Pole on April 21, 1908, are now in completed form. Walter Lonsdale, secretary of the steamer United States for Copenhagen, taking with him the records. Dr. Cook's report, which accompanied the records, contains between 25,000 and 30,000 words.

Obtain Woman's Statement
DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 25.—The prosecution in the case of Dr. George Fritch, charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of May Belle Millman, whose body was found in a creek last September, yesterday obtained a statement from Mrs. Mignonette C. Messinger said she talked with Miss Millman in Dr. Fritch's office the afternoon of August 27 and saw the doctor leave hurriedly shortly after he had received the girl into his private office.

Remarkable Engineering Feat
NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Proposals for one of the most remarkable pieces of engineering work ever undertaken were made before the New York board of estimates today. The plans involve the expenditure of nearly \$500,000 for an aqueduct 300 feet below the streets to distribute the water supply which in a few years will be available from the great Catskill reservoir. The aqueduct as proposed will be 14 feet in diameter for the central 10-mile stretch, and will be bored through solid rock. It will run from the city's northern limits southward under Central park and beneath the great business district of lower Manhattan, then under the East river to Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Queens and Staten Island. The "burg Queen" of the water mains will be connected with it.

Youthful Depravity
VANCOUVER, Nov. 24.—The Mount Pleasant burglars are known to the police, but they are not in custody. This seems a peculiar state of affairs, but it is a fact because the parties responsible for the hold-up burglaries here are five youngsters. These boys, the oldest of whom is only 14, are in their Mount Pleasant operations. They would be the victims of finished bad men. They secured entrance to seven different residences with burglars' diamonds, worked their way cellar to garret with the skill which indicated considerable practice, and took only money and such articles as could be easily disposed of. The police are in a most peculiar predicament. After a week's hard work they have run down the burglars and have restored most of the stolen property, but still they endeavor to punish the youthful criminals owing to lack of facilities. Chief Chamberlain is a most humane individual and unlike most police chiefs, he does not like the idea of arresting boys of tender age and bringing them into association with older criminals. At present there are no facilities for taking care of a juvenile court proposition which during this election campaign, has been

Line Reopened
SEATTLE, Nov. 25.—The Great Northern main line was re-opened yesterday afternoon.

Embezzler Sentenced
PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 25.—C. A. Straus, former cashier of the Portland post office, convicted of embezzlement, was yesterday sentenced by Federal Judge Wolverton to serve eighteen months in the county jail and to pay a fine of \$4,015.

To Build Large Sawmill
NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 25.—The British Lumber Company is planning to erect a large sawmill on the Fraser River here for the purpose of manufacturing the logs from its extensive timber limits along Harrison Lake into lumber.

Negro Lynched
ANNISTON, Ala., Nov. 25.—A mob lynched Roy Rolston, a negro, here yesterday for the murder of Mrs. C. Chestwood, wife of a white farmer. The negro fled after his crime and was tracked and killed by a party of whites. He was hanged with shot and burned his body. Mrs. Chestwood may die.

Take the Advice of that Veteran in Politics
Hon. J. S. Meimken: "Keep your eyes on the main thing, the Canadian North, to help its growth. Don't waste time on the trifles. Keep your eyes on the main issue."

R. N. W. M. P. Veteran Retires
REGINA, Sask., Nov. 25.—James M. Blake, after 27 years' military service in the R. N. W. M. P., retired from the force yesterday. Blake served twice in South Africa and once in the Boer war. He was decorated and presented with a testimonial by his comrades.

Ottawa Athlete Suicides
OTTAWA, Nov. 25.—Charles Course, aged 22, and a member of the Ottawa football team, shot himself yesterday morning and died immediately. He was a former pupil of the Royal Military College at Kingston.

Twin Cities See An One
PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Nov. 25.—There is a possibility that Port Arthur and Fort William joining hands for the purpose of procuring gas for lighting and heating purposes. The Port Arthur council has expressed its willingness to open negotiations to that end.

Young Girl's Sudden Death
TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 25.—Miss Mary White, of 59 Sullivan street, aged 13, was shot and killed some time preparatory to singing at a wedding tomorrow. She returned about 5 o'clock the previous evening from her mother, dying instantly from heart failure.

Commander Peary's Plans
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Commander Robert E. Peary announced yesterday that he would not go on the White platform. He called on the White House today to pay his respects to the President. Peary said that in his opinion the expedition which would be easier to reach than that of the north, because the south pole is surrounded by a continent, is the one which should be attempted.

Fine Yacht Planned
NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 25.—A palatial gasoline auxiliary yacht, to cost \$20,000, will be built for Frank S. Gray, of this city, by the Vancouver City marine construction company. The plans, which were drawn by E. Triest, of Vancouver, show a vessel with a motor of 100 horse power, 32 feet long, a beam of 12 feet, and a draft of 4 feet. The main cabin will be 24 feet long.

Night Riders Indicted
UNION CITY, Tenn., Nov. 24.—Indictments were returned yesterday against five men who were charged with the robbery of the American Sugar Refinery, Bob Huffman, Samuel Applewhite and Edward Marshall, charged with them, were indicted yesterday. Quentin Rankin on the night of Oct. 18, 1908, on Beel Foot lake. All of these indictments except Rankin's have already been tried and found guilty. Burton and Ransom were given twenty years in the penitentiary and the others were sentenced to death, but the judgments were reversed by the supreme court.

Effect a Compromise
TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 25.—Governor Stubbs and Vice-President Clark of the Missouri Pacific, affected a compromise yesterday with reference to the improvements in the central branch, after an exciting and heated discussion. The company will not ask for a receiver if the company makes the following improvements: The Missouri Pacific to spend \$150,000 on the central branch in 1910 and lay 100 miles of new 8-foot rails and 140 miles of rock ballast. The governor is a railroad builder himself.

Important Insurance Judgment
MONTREAL, Nov. 25.—A decision which if upheld by the higher courts will open the door of the Dominion of Canada to all foreign insurance companies without their being subjected to the regulations prescribed by the Canadian insurance act, was rendered in favor of the defendant in a case brought by the Crown against William Faber & Company, insurance agents, representing Loyds of London, Judge Leask. This act provides that no unregistered company may write insurance in Canada.

Married in Jail
SEATTLE, Nov. 24.—Mrs. Mary Edwards, of Lewiston, was married in the county jail yesterday to C. W. Brasen, formerly city salesman of that city. Mrs. Edwards was charged with larceny of a large quantity of fish from her former employers. Rather than stay in jail, she was allowed to marry. Her husband's discomfiture was managed by the jailer, Mrs. Edwards called upon the jailer for the ceremony. When the bride and groom were in the city clerk, who had been held at the jail on a charge of threatening to kill her, was released on suspended sentence.

Flannelette Wear for Ladies and Children

These Garments are all Made From Good Quality English Flannelette

LADIES' FLANNELETTE NIGHT GOWNS, nicely trimmed, each, \$2.35, \$2.00, \$1.85, \$1.75 and - - \$1.50

LADIES' FLANNELETTE DRAWERS, per pair 90c and 75c

LADIES' FLANNELETTE SKIRTS, neatly trimmed, \$1.65, \$1.35 and - - - - - 90c

CHILDREN'S FLANNELETTE NIGHT GOWNS, all sizes each - - - - - \$1.00

CHILDREN'S FLANNELETTE SLEEPERS, \$1.15 and \$1.00

SPECIAL—LADIES' FLANNELETTE NIGHT GOWNS, lace trimmed, in white and pink. Regular price \$1.25 for - - \$1.00

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

Bedroom

room where family and furnished, haven't you a ... It's the combination your friends are going

and Chairs

most elaborate ... We have the latest styles woods and golden here first.

Our chairs are well built

popular early English ... which to choose: \$2.50

Convenience

Early English finished \$18.00

golden finished oak \$30.00

the "Table"

the effect ... pride ... favorably give us an

ware Patterns A CHOICE

selection ... Other ... magnifi- ... were pat- ... that as witness

Then ... own and we shall esteem it a ... set for the Xmas table.

SEND FOR THIS—FREE

Our fine, large Catalogue for 1909 is printed on the finest paper. The book has almost 2,000 illustrations of good size. Every article is fully described and priced, making it an easy matter to do your shopping at home if you have this book. Send your name for a copy TODAY.

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Saskatchewan Legislature
REGINA, Sask., Nov. 25.—Yesterday's session of the legislature was the first regular business meeting of that body. Government measures were advanced, various stages, and opposition brought forth. The new bill respecting drainage was advanced to the committee stage, its principle being explained by the Premier in brief. His object is to arrange for financing drainage districts where there are no funds. The money for payment of expenses incident to drainage works is to be raised by numerous small assessments on the land. The bill is also made for the improvement of provincial buildings in their purchase. The only motion of interest of which notice was given was that by Mr. Bradshaw, who on Monday moved a resolution to investigate health conditions, having particular reference to the spread of typhoid fever.

HER COMEDY STOLEN
WOMAN SUICIDES

Playwright Who Bought Fame Found Only Fate—Heart-Broken and in Want She Ends It

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 24.—Grace Hubbard, whose ambition was to add to the world's laughter as a writer of comedies, died yesterday. She had been heart-broken over the alleged theft of her most elaborate sketch by a theatrical manager who committed suicide yesterday. Her body was found early today in a bare flat in an apartment building. The janitor said Mrs. Hubbard had told him of the loss of her sketch.

SUFFRAGETTES GIVEN DESERVED SENTENCES

Seven Months and Three Months Respected For Women Who Threw Acid at Bernadotte Elections.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Mrs. Alice Chapman, the militant suffragette, who threw acid at the Bernadotte election, was sentenced to seven months in prison. Mrs. Hubbard had told him of the loss of her sketch.

STANDARD OIL APPEAL
Wm. Rockefeller Says Company is Anxious for Final Interpretation of Sherman Act

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Wm. Rockefeller, vice-president and a director of the Standard Oil company, gives a different color to the appeal which Mortimer Elliott, the company's general solicitor, has announced to be taken from the decree of the United States circuit court.

Mr. Rockefeller said legal affairs of the company would continue to remain in the hands of its legal department, but as a layman he wished to indicate that his own attitude and that of his associates had its share of altruism.

"It seems to me desirable," he said, "not only for my own interests and those of my associates, but for the people at large and for all other great business ventures, that the Sherman act should be finally settled beyond contention as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States. Undoubtedly our case will be appealed, and for this reason:

"I am not a lawyer, and cannot discuss the decree of the court, but Mr. Elliott has stated in an appeal will be taken and the matter is entirely in the hands of counsel for the company.

"In this connection I want to say as an associate, however, as the case eventuates there will be no unwillingness to comply fully not only with the law, but with the spirit of the law, as it shall be settled by the supreme court."

FLOOD DANGER IN WASHINGTON PAST
Considerable Damage to Railroad—Some Sixteen Cascades—Cutting of Timber Facilitates Floods.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 25.—The weather yesterday was clear and cool. The change from the warm weather of Monday which melted the snow on the mountains and gorged the streams will soon bring the rivers to their normal stage. The rain-fall here on Monday was less than a quarter of an inch but the temperature was unseasonably high. Except to the railroads the damage in Puget Sound country by the storm has not been heavy. The Great Northern is sending all its trains to and from eastern Washington over the Northern Pacific.

The Great Northern line may be tied up for two weeks by numerous wash-outs and slides. The Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound suffered a few slides in the Cascades, but they were speedily cleared and the line is now open.

Floods come more suddenly now than in former years, the removal of the forest cover on the hills permitting the rain and snow to find their way into the watercourse more speedily than when the trees were standing.

Fatal Japanese Mine Accident
TOKYO, Nov. 25.—Heavy loss of life is feared as the result of an explosion today in a coal mine at Kurura, Furoka province. Fifteen men are known to have perished while 238 others were injured. The mine is operated by the Japanese government.

Eastern Publisher Sentenced
ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 25.—Judge White yesterday sentenced C. Bruce McDougall of Moncton, the publisher of Free Speech, to eleven months imprisonment for defamatory libel. The sentence includes the three months already served.

DECLARES ZELAYA INSULTS AMERICANS
Commercial Traveller Returned From Corinto Tells of Unhappy Conditions in Nicaragua

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 25.—A telegram from Panama today says that Edgar S. Harris, Columbus, Ohio, an American commercial traveller who has been touring America, declared that several Americans are in jail at Managua and other places in Nicaragua, having been arrested on an order from Zelaya.

Every American in business in Nicaragua who refused to contribute to the war fund levied by Zelaya was arrested and thrown into prison, Harris says. A few of the Americans arrested bought their way out of jail by paying the price demanded, but a number are still held in communication. Harris says it is unsafe for Americans to appear in the section of Nicaragua controlled by Zelaya. He was himself arrested and held incommunicado in Corinto and left the place on the first available steamer.

THUG STOPS MAN ON SAD MISSION
Holds Up Son Hurrying to Sister With News of Mother's Death and Blames Him With Knife

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 25.—As Kerton Thomas left his home yesterday to inform his sister, living near by, of the death of his mother, which had just occurred, he was held up by a thug. Thomas explained the nature of his errand and asked to be allowed to proceed. He was subjected to a search of his pockets. When Thomas resisted, the thug slashed him with a sharp knife, severing the arteries in his wrist. The man then fled. Thomas walked to the emergency hospital, where the cuts were dressed.

Irrigation Enterprise
CALGARY, Nov. 25.—Negotiations extending over several months with a view to securing Prof. W. J. Elliott, of the department of dairying, Montana Agricultural college, as superintendent of the Strathmore supply farm, have been satisfactorily concluded by the Canadian Pacific Irrigation and Colonization company. Professor Elliott has accepted the company's offer and will take charge January 1st. He will also develop superintendents of other demonstration farms which the company is conducting to demonstrate the value of irrigated lands and supply the Canadian Pacific hotels and dining cars with choice Bow Valley products. He will also develop special cereals and will endeavor to add to the present almost unexcelled quality of Bow Valley wheat. The \$50,000 was spent this year on new buildings and live stock, and Mr. Elliott is taking charge of the farm equipment and thoroughbred stock, which he admits cannot be duplicated in the western states. A large portion of Professor Elliott's time will be devoted to giving lectures throughout the district, and his influence will be toward the upbuilding of conservative and intensive agriculture.

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

A FEW REMARKS.

(Richard L. Pocock.)

The one absorbing topic of the week is the deplorable shooting accident at the Summit. At the time of writing, the affair is a mystery so far as the general public is concerned. Various stories have appeared in print to the effect that the police know who the party is who did the shooting, but refuse to make known his name without instructions from the attorney-general's department. We have been told first that the party is in a state of mental and physical collapse, and then are informed the next day that the police do not as a matter of fact know who he is, but only have a suspicion. If they really do know, and the party is not man enough or mentally capable of coming forward and owning up himself, they are allowing, by withholding his name, the possibility of unjust suspicion to fall on the heads of other innocent parties who were known to be hunting in the vicinity of the shooting. It looks to an outsider as if they most certainly did not know. Before this is in print, the mystery will no doubt be solved, but at present there is a strong feeling of dissatisfaction among sportsmen, and naturally so. If the shooting was done by a boy, as seems most probable, it is easy to understand that on hearing the shouts of his victim, he would be panic-stricken and would run without making any attempt to ascertain what damage, if any, he had done; it is hard to understand the same action in a grown man. In shooting accidents of this serious nature there must always be some sympathy for the poor devil who does the mischief in his hour of horror and remorse. This sympathy can hardly be extended in the case of one who is not man enough to admit his responsibility openly, especially after his turning what was no doubt an accident in the first place, into a dastardly crime, by running away from the victim of his carelessness, when he must have heard his cries for help. And this is putting it a great deal more mildly than most are putting it now in general conversation.

Accidents will always happen, but measures can and should be taken to minimize the chance of the occurrence of such accidents as this. One very obvious one is the restriction from the use of firearms of boys not yet of a responsible age. There is a law on the statute books I believe, which the carrying and use of firearms by any person under the age of fourteen years. This is a law which is not adequately enforced, and even if it were, the age limit is too low. How often do we hear the remark passed: "Look at that kid with a gun as big as himself, isn't it a wonder there are not more accidents when they allow youngsters like that to handle guns?"

Every user of a gun should be required to take out a license. The cost of a license need not be very great, but postmasters and others who might be authorized to sell such licenses should be required to satisfy themselves that they are not issuing them to any but responsible persons, and every user of a gun should be required to produce his license on demand at any time when he is carrying a gun. Accidents would still happen, doubtless, but they would be much less frequent.

"Outdoor Life" printed a little while ago the following pertinent remarks of State Game Warden Nowlin, of Wyoming:

"A year or two ago, the newspapers compiled a list of seventy-two fatalities in the hunting fields of the United States for one year. Such appalling statistics suggest some drastic remedy. Nearly all this killing was done by careless or nervous hunters. Many states have already enacted carefully drawn statutes which provide severe penalties for the inexcusable carelessness of hunters. I am of the opinion that we should take time by the forelock and serve notice upon the too eager sportsman that they will have to face a felony charge if they maim or kill a human being while in pursuit of wild game. A man killed accidentally is just as dead as if he were purposely shot, and the loss and grief to the family and friends is not mitigated by the plea of 'accidental shooting.' Hunting is a highly commendable form of recreation, and, under sensible restrictions, ought to be encouraged; but notice must be taken of reckless shooting, and means employed to minimize the consequent danger to human life. If a notice were printed upon each hunter's license that the accidental wounding or killing of any person by the holder thereof, while hunting, would be punished as manslaughter, it would serve well towards preventing hunting accidents."

No boy should be given or allowed to buy a gun of any kind without being properly schooled in its use, and duly instructed in its death-dealing powers. There is a criminal responsibility resting on the parent who puts a gun in the hand of his son, without first being quite sure that he has brought him to understand fully its danger if improperly handled. Youth with his first gun is naturally impatient to be killing something, and, if his impatience is not curbed, and he is not taught restraint at the first, he is liable to kill the wrong thing. Some score of years or so ago, a good old English sportsman of the old school gave me my first lessons in the handling of a shot gun, and his methods were so simple and at the same time so effective, that venture to describe them to others who may take a young hopeful in hand for his first lessons in the handling of a gun.

To begin with, before putting a gun in my hand, he gave me a short, but impressive lecture on the powers of the weapon, explaining

that, although for sporting purposes the range of a shotgun was roughly taken to be about forty yards, it was none the less capable of doing mortal injury at a much greater distance. He explained the dangers of glancing pellets from trees, fence-rails, the ground, and other hard substances, and then, after thoroughly impressing on my mind the deadly nature of the weapon he was about to entrust me with, he taught the one great rule, which any man who ever handles a gun should always observe at all times: Never hold or carry a gun, even though you are absolutely positive that it is not loaded, in such a way as to make it possible for it to point in the direction of any living thing, including yourself, except when actually aiming at game. Having shown me the correct way to carry a gun, he took me out with him, giving me an empty gun to carry, and no cartridges for the first day. He promised that if I carried the gun in a safe manner during all the time we were out that first day he would let me have some shots the next day, but assured me that, if only for an instant, he caught me handling it in a dangerous manner or carrying it in any way but as he had shown me, he would make me carry an empty gun again for the next day, and not allow me a shot until I had stood the test absolutely perfectly for a whole day. That was a lesson which sunk so deep in the mind of a school boy, dead anxious to learn to shoot, that it has never been forgotten.

Running deer with dogs is against the law. Good sportsmen respect the law, but, unfortunately, there is a class of gunners who frequent the woods who are not good sportsmen at all, the sort of men who are chiefly responsible for the thinning out of the game through their greed in days gone by when they tell us they used to bring home thirty or forty grouse to a man for a day's shooting, as if it were something to be proud of. Some of this kind of sportsmen were seen running deer with dogs at Shawnigan last Sunday, the result being the slaying of a doe with buckshot. Sportsmen who are brave enough to risk their lives in that district assure me that this is not an isolated instance, but that it is the regular practice of many of those who go out of town to hunt deer in the country adjacent to the E. & N. track.

But why use buckshot? Why not stretch a net across the runway (as the Chinese do) and not spoil good meat with shot holes.

A game warden or two to do a little hunting themselves in the country where this deer running is carried on might act as a deterrent, even if no arrests and convictions took place. We are told "Ask and ye shall receive." Well we will keep on asking.

A correspondent writes to ask what we consider the safest costume to wear in the woods, seeing that a red hat appears to be no protection. This is a puzzler. A red hat I never did consider much of a safeguard; it does not show up well in all lights, and in the fall the woods are full of bright red tints. If you wear a brown coat you look like a deer to the man who is not accustomed to seeing deer, except in his imagination. If you wear a grey coat he will pot you for a squirrel; squirrels in this part of the world are no good for food or for their hides, no good at all, in fact, except to give pleasure in seeing them, to those of us who are foolish enough to take pleasure in this kind of thing, but that is a detail, they have life, and it can be taken with impunity, therefore beware of making yourself look the least bit like a squirrel.

You might wear striped clothing, but then you run the risk of being taken for a chipmunk, whereas, if you adopt a checked or spotted pattern, you like too much like a foolhorn or a porcupine. Armour-plate is a trifle cumbersome in the bush, besides they sell guns nowadays for shooting deer which are guaranteed to penetrate half-an-inch and more of steel. We give it up; better stay at home and teach your setter parlor tricks.

A WARNING BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

In a very striking article entitled "The Rogues' Gallery," in Collier's Outdoor America, Mr. William Hornaday describes a state of things in the country below the line which may well be studied by Canadian sportsmen, and it can be taken with impunity, therefore beware of making yourself look the least bit like a squirrel.

For the protection of wild life, a republican form of government is unquestionably the worst in the world. The worst men in America are the ones who feel that they are the real lords of creation, and that being in a land of liberty, they are licensed to do exactly as they royally please. It is that spirit that is manifested in New York and many other cities in the form of rubbish on the streets, rubbish and despoiled shrubbery and flowerbeds in public parks, rowdiness on trains and wholesale burglaries and robberies. Thanks to the lawless element now becoming so dominant in this country, our once prized "freedom" has already become a Dead Sea apple.

The Americans of 1959 will find here a country in which there is no hunting for real game, outside of the rigidly protected areas. The forces of destruction are so strong, so merciless, so all-pervading and so lawless, their power to pulverize all wild life is (apparently) beyond resistance. The people of America, as a mass, are apathetic regarding the enforcement of even the most reasonable game laws; and in many game districts a conviction by jury is almost an impossibility.

I think that in another twenty years or less the "do-as-I-damn-please" spirit will give us, outside of the game preserves a barren and gameless America, everywhere between the Barren Grounds and the great forests of the tropics. It is for this reason that some of us are bending our energies to the making of great game preserves instead of squabbling with sportsmen over the "bag limit" and season dates for killable game that will totally disappear.

Lack of Public Support.
This looks like a digression; but it is not. It is the crux of the whole wild-life situation. We make good game laws, well nigh everywhere that game exists; but no state can put into the field ten thousand wardens that would be necessary to protect her wild life from her two thousand or ten thousand lawless game killers! Take the case of Long Island, here under our eyes.

There is a splendid state game commissioner, an equally splendid chief game protector, and ninety-six as fine game wardens as one could wish to see. They all do their utmost; but in view of the lawlessness of about ten per cent of the people of this eight million state, it would require the services of one thousand game wardens to really and truly enforce the game laws of this state. Today, in view of the lawless spirit of certain hunters view of the south shore of Long Island, it would take twenty additional men to break up the lawless duck killing that now goes on there every winter and spring, openly and defiantly. As usual, public sentiment along the south shore is either hostile to the anti-sporting law, or else apathetic; and so long as this is the case, how many honest men will it take to watch all the rogues, day by day, hour by hour?

Persons who have not specially looked into the matter have not the faintest conception of the power and deadliness of the forces that constantly are warring upon wild life. In the United States, so I have been told by a very competent authority, about five hundred thousand shotguns are sold annually, and about seven million loaded cartridges. Perhaps three million cartridges are reloaded annually. Of this enormous output, perhaps one-tenth are used on clay pigeons; and the remainder, whatever it may be, is aimed at wild life. A very effective breechloading shotgun of Belgian make can be purchased for five dollars, and no alien laborer who desires to kill our songbirds for food is too poor to buy one! It is true that in New York and Pennsylvania certain new laws against the ownership or use of firearms by unaturalized aliens are at present a little troublesome to Angelt and Sinkewitz, but inasmuch as the aliens now hold the balance of power in this part of the world, I am sure those annoying laws soon will be repealed. The societies for the defense of Italians will see to that.

Throughout North America generally, what are the principal factors in the destruction of wild life? It is easy to catalogue them, in the order of their deadliness. Here they are:

1. The "resident" pot-hunters, who kill game all the year round, part of the time for sale, and part of the time to save butcher's bills.
2. The commercial killers, who slaughter to secure salable plumes, hides, teeth, oil, fertilizers, or other products.
3. The sportsmen, who shoot according to law, but kill to the limit that the law allows, regardless of the future.
4. Wanton destroyers generally, who kill wild creatures because they can, regardless of reason or decency.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of good men and women are striving to shield our birds and mammals from annihilation, I believe that throughout our own country there are about fifty times as many persons seeking to destroy wild life as there are endeavoring to protect it! In our market there are ten patterns of modern, high-power, long-range sporting rifles, using smokeless powder, and telescopic sights if the users so elect. All of them are repeaters, and one is automatic. And now, as the finishing touch to the big game, and to rob it of its last chance to escape, comes the Maxim noiseless attachment, the climax of ingenuity, deadliness and unfairness. When game is robbed of its last chance, and killing is made so easy that he worst bungler on earth can make a "good bag," why not poison the game and shorten the bother?

For the State to Say

And there is the automatic shotgun of evil fame, that shoots five cartridges in response to five pulls on the trigger. When Pennsylvania enacted a law against it—in spite of one of the best lobbyists in the world—a country justice decided that he law was unconstitutional and in restraint of a legitimate industry. On the appeal, Judge O. R. Day of the supreme court of Pennsylvania handed down a decision that is at once the most logical, comprehensive and altogether beautiful opinion that ever came from the bench bearing upon implements and methods for the destruction of wild life.

When the country magistrate gave his decision in favor of the automatic gun people, the fact was emblazoned in dozens of periodicals; but thus far I have not seen Judge Day's opinion published in any periodical save "Shield's Magazine." But the opinion of this judge is going to be circulated, nevertheless. It asserts that any state has the constitutional right to say by statute how her wild life may or may not be killed or captured; and all the "industries" must regulate themselves accordingly.

We have no longer any wild bison, save one small band of about twenty.

The elk remains with us only in the Yellowstone region and the Olympic Mountains of Washington, plus a few individuals in a few localities.

Antelope exist in widely scattered bands, to the number of about five thousand.

The big horn mountain sheep is now rarely seen in the United States, and it is threatened with total extinction at an early date outside of the game preserves.

The mountain goat is not yet so rare in the United States as the mastodon, but wherever it may legally be hunted it soon will be.

The passenger pigeon is gone forever.

The heath hen (of Massachusetts) may be blotted out any year.

The pinnated grouse of the West now exists in a few localities only.

The splendid sage grouse is fast being shot off the cattle plains and soon will disappear.

The wheat-whopping crane is very nearly extinct.

The trumpeter swan is so nearly extinct that skins are not procurable.

The California condor will last about twenty years longer.

The Labrador duck and great auk are quite extinct.

The "plumbe birds" of Florida are but little more than a memory; and so are the scarlet ibis, roseate spoonbill, and flamingo.

Fur Seal Doomed.

The fur seal has been reduced from about four million to about thirty thousand only; and if the United States government does not quickly execute with Canada and Japan a new treaty, providing for it a ten-year close season, the species is doomed!

Today it is our duty to devote our space and thoughts are energies to a consideration of practical ways and means by which to preserve the remnant of wild life.

In the enforcement of existing laws there are tons of heavy work to be done. We must not make the mistake of dwelling too long, or too exclusively, on the making of new and better laws. The United States needs about five thousand clubs and committees working hard to secure the enforcement of the good protective laws that are already on the books, but are not enforced properly.

Wild Life an Asset.

The wild life of any country is the property of the nation, and if preserved it forms a valuable public asset. To protect it is not only good statesmanship, but it is also one of the bounden duties of good citizenship.

No wild game can long endure slaughter for commercial purposes! As the supply of legitimate game sinks lower and lower, the market shooters and eaters encroach more and more on the list of birds that once were forbidden. Fancy a sora-rail or a reed-bird as a thing to eat! When a large cold-storage house in New York City was searched in 1903, the officers of the State Game Commission found the following dead birds: 8,058 snow buntings, 7,607 sand-pipers, 5,218 plover, 7,003 snipe, 788 yellow legs, 7,500 grouse, 4,385 quail, 1,756 ducks, 288 bobolinks, 96 woodcocks.

The protection of wild life is partly a matter of business, and partly a matter of sentiment. Every American farmer with a grain of reading intelligence now knows that the killing of insectivorous birds means certain financial losses to him. The most intelligent farmers know that only the Cooper and Sharpshinned hawks are so destructive to other bird life that they deserve to be shot on sight. Next, it is to be hoped that every farmer will learn that surplus house cats are very destructive to bird life, and should not be tolerated where birds live and breed. Maine has learned, and so has British Columbia, that big game can be a very valuable asset, and that the bag limit should be reduced to the lowest point.

The Need of the Hour.

Today, precisely as it was twenty-five years ago, the great need of the hour is the education of the masses to the necessity for wild-life conservation, and the creation of a fifty times better public sentiment in favor of the enforcement of existing laws. The game wardens need the support of the law-abiding people of their respective communities to an extent that now is rarely found. Very often it is the Game Warden vs. the Whole Country! Wardens complain that in many country places it is almost impossible to secure a conviction of an offender against the game laws. Many men who consider themselves decent citizens consider it a smart thing to evade the game laws. But the worst discouragement of all comes from the "sympathetic" juries.

Unless a great change takes place in public sentiment, twenty years from now, there will be on wild game of any consequence left alive in the United States, outside of the absolutely protected game preserves.

Despite adequate game laws and the untiring, unselfish endeavors of sportsmen, the outlook, it must be confessed, is not re-assuring. The reason is simple and all-sufficient—the American people as a whole are so slow to kindle to a supporting sentiment—that the wild life may be gone like the bison before they wake up.

THE STORY OF A SPECIMEN

I have caught a dace weighing one pound. Between the words of this calm, cool statement those who know will read the indications of a triumph that will out. For, in fact, no one catches dace weighing one pound except by a special dispensation of providence. It came about in this way: A certain fishing

society has two streams, a large and a small, which run parallel to one another. The one holds many fat fish, but has no shade for the angler; the other holds fat fish, too, but sparse. Where it excels on such a day as the hottest of the recent hot series is that it has a shady bit or two on its banks. Thus it was that, standing in one of them at noon, I became aware of the dace in a deep pool below a little bridge. There were two and I coveted them because I could see that they were giants of their kind—three-quarter pounders evidently. I will here interpolate and say for the benefit of the salmon fisher and other descendants of Gallio that a three-quarter pound dace is in most rivers the ne plus ultra of the species.

To resume, from coveting I proceeded to action. I dabbled with a gentle. This done, I left the shade and perspired through the glaring meadow, trying to catch some kind of fly. Then I returned and dabbled some more with a gentle. Next I again tried to catch a fly. For more than an hour the course of events was a restless, perpetual changing from the gentle dabbling to the fly hunting and back again. Finally, when it was past lunch time, the dace took the gentle which I had despised, and I landed him. My spring balance, to my surprise and delight made him a pound exactly. After that I missed the other (he was a bit smaller, so it did not greatly matter) and went back to headquarters, the house where the fraternity stays. There I called for scales in a solemn tone, collected a band of spectators, the good landlady, her daughter, some of the domestics, Ben, the dog, the cats—no, they were "shooed" away—everybody and everything capable of appreciating the great moment, and weighed the dace again. He weighed one pound.

"I shall," I said, "have him put into a glass case." The good sense of the spectators was apparent; they were unanimous that that was what ought to be done. The dace was a specimen; it was a credit to the river, and the establishment. Certainly it must be set up. "That," said the hostess reflectively, "is the first pound dace that ever I weighed here." The moment was not without its exaltation even to a humble minded man, and, having reiterated the determination about the glass case, I superintended the placing of the fish in the cool cellar to await despatch to the taxidermist on the morrow and went away happy.

In the evening the brethren came in one by one from the different waters, where they had been having poor sport. "Yes," I replied calmly to each inquiry, "I have caught a dace weighing one pound." I will say for them that, dry fly men though they mostly are, they took it in the proper spirit; even the dace did not affect their cordiality of congratulation. "Very good indeed," said Clement, who himself had got a grayling. "By Jove!" said another. "That's a fine dace," said a third. "I shall," I said, "have him put into a glass case." And all with one consent applauded the intention. They were, I was more than ever convinced, the nicest set of men one could meet anywhere. They even showed just that trace of envy which is necessary to give a spice to one's emotions. Also they were patient with me, with the number of sentences that began with "My dace—" or "That dace of mine—" or "Dace fishing always seems to me—" and so on. I think I noticed that they went early to bed, but that may have been because most of them had to arise early and catch trains on the morrow.

Personally I was not so early, getting down just in time to see their luggage put into the wagonette and themselves wave me farewell. It was sad to lose them, but it was a fine day, and—I had a dace weighing one pound in the cellar. There was much to be thankful for. After an unburied breakfast I went down to fetch the fish so that it might go to the naturalist in the neighboring town before the heat of the day, and—there was no dace. I searched high and searched low, and found nothing but a grayling of about a pound, left there, I suppose, by one of the others—rather was waste of good fish, I thought, so far as agitation would let me think. Then I sought out Martha, the handmaiden. "Where," I asked, "is my dace?" Martha was sure she didn't know—if it wasn't in the cellar. There was a fish there. Only a grayling? But she didn't know the difference between a dace and a grayling. Had any of the other gentlemen taken a fish with them? Yes, Mr. Clement had one—in a paper parcel. Yes, she had fetched and done it up for him. Yes, very likely that was it. And Martha went off unperturbed. A fish is to her just a fish, nothing more.

And so has vanished my pound dace. Clement, I know, gives his fish away, and no doubt the paper parcel went unopened to some pensioner on his piscatorial bounty, with a note saying, "Here's a grayling for you." Since then the fish has probably been anatomized for its bad flavour by an individual like Martha, to whom a fish is just a fish, and a dace a bad fish, even though it weigh a pound. Perent et imputantur. As for me—discreetly, in the same language—Perli—H. T. S., in The Field.

"What is the most aggravating thing in married life?" asked Dorothy. "Sometimes," said the bachelor friend, "it's the husband, and sometimes it's the wife."

"How is it you always back the winner?" "A friend gives me 'tips.'" "I see; and you follow his advice?" "Certainly not! I always back another horse."

American Foreign Policy

Mr. Taft had not been long in the White House before he made it clear that the position of the United States abroad was to be a matter of the first consideration with him, says the New York correspondent of the London Times. No one was more emphatic on this point than his predecessor, Mr. Roosevelt; but Mr. Roosevelt was largely occupied in the preliminary work of educating public opinion and making the American people realize that they could not continue to dwell in splendid isolation from the rest of the world. It remained for Mr. Taft to lead the march along the road thus prepared, and he is setting a most energetic pace.

Mr. Taft and the Far East

Unlike other presidents, Mr. Taft came into office with a personal knowledge of foreign peoples and affairs. He had lived in the Philippines for three years as Governor of the islands; he had charge of the Panama canal for four years and visited the isthmus more than once; he had been to Cuba to create order out of disorder—in the insurrection of 1906; he had been sent to Rome to negotiate with Pope Leo XIII the purchase of agricultural lands belonging to religious orders in the Philippines; and he had, a year before his election, paid a visit to Japan and China and returned home by way of Siberia and Europe. He was known as "the travelling member" of the Roosevelt cabinet, and he certainly earned the title. Success attended all his missions; troubles seemed to vanish before his genial smile and whole-hearted, friendly manner. He was giving much all the time but he gained more—a valuable insight into Weltpolitik, which was an unknown word to Americans until very recently. Thus equipped he entered the White House.

Mr. Taft's methods are not spectacular. Hence there was no declaration of foreign policy, no pronouncement that the administration intended to blaze a path for commerce in the Far East or South America. The first intimation that China was constantly in Mr. Taft's mind came indirectly through the Washington correspondents, who told us of the importance which the President attached to the Pekin legation and his painstaking search for a man of business to succeed Mr. Rockhill. Mr. Rockhill had distinguished himself at Pekin as a diplomatist, and his transference to St. Petersburg caused some surprise until it was learned that Mr. Taft's aims were. Almost simultaneously with the appointment of Mr. Crane, the head of a great manufacturing concern in Chicago, came the American demand for a share in the Szechuan Railway loan with all its long sequel of negotiations. The American press quickly realized that there was an international affair involving national acrimony. There was a manful endeavor to acquaint the American public with all the niceties of diplomacy and intricacies of railway concessions in the Celestial Empire. "The American dollar with the American man behind it" became the slogan of the new campaign. The administration was convinced of the great political and commercial future of that country, seized the moment for action, and wisely made the bankers of Wall Street play the game which was at once in its own and their own interest.

In the attempt to show forth the United States as the sole sincere friend of China it was easy to confuse all the other Powers concerned and throw suspicion on all their motives. That was certainly not the Administration's idea. The Administration entered the field with perfectly clean hands and in the enjoyment of a full measure of Chinese confidence on account of its repayment of a good part of the Boxer indemnity. It was and is, therefore, in an exceptionally strong position, and naturally it is utilizing and will utilize its advantages to the full. Your Special Correspondent who lately visited the Far East has shown why Great Britain has every reason to be glad of American intervention in Chinese affairs, and it is safe to say that this Government relies on British co-operation in a policy whose aim is to help China to develop her resources in a way beneficial alike to herself and her helpers.

Mr. Crane on China

No sooner was Mr. Crane appointed to the United States legation in Pekin than he began to outline the Administration's reasons for energetic action in the Middle Kingdom. Speaking at a farewell dinner given to him some weeks ago he quoted Mr. Taft's speech at Shanghai in 1907 to the effect that the United States does not covet China's territory nor grudge her prosperity nor resent her independence and power and he added in a passage which deserves to be quoted in full:—

"With our Western country filling up with a fine, strong body of men, with our extensive shore-line on the Pacific, and our powers of production calling for outside markets, we are singularly fortunate at this moment to have at the head of our Government one who understands so well the conditions existing around the Pacific, one who has so profound a sympathy for the people, struggling up toward the light, and one in whom these people have so much confidence.

"We believe that although China has great problems to solve, such as the administrative problem, the opium problem, the currency problem, and the revenue problem, she is perfectly capable of solving them alone if she can be kept free from menace, and we also believe that if she increases in prosperity she will make a better market than if she de-

teriorates. Of course, in this development she will require much foreign material, and in a perfectly legitimate and friendly way Secretary Knox has determined that we shall have our share. When I was in China, some thirty years ago the foreign business was largely in the hands of some fine old American houses. They have not prospered much in recent years, but with the net outlook and the new interest we have there, I hope to see them get back to the former dominating position.

"There is no mystery or secrecy about my mission to the East. I go there under the simplest form of instructions from the President and from the Secretary of State to carry out the spirit of the Shanghai speech, and with a profound respect for and great confidence in the Chinese people, a great desire to serve well the people who send me so far, and pride in the spirit of the programme to be carried out. Whatever is for the prosperity and benefit of the Chinese is the best thing for us."

In all this there is nothing at variance with British policy. Experience may be relied upon to correct the view that China can solve her tremendous problems without outside aid. Observers have already pointed out here that the Imperial Customs Service is the only department of the Chinese Government which can claim efficiency, and that that efficiency is due to Sir Robert Hart and his able fellow-workers. Of course, British merchants in China must prepare to meet another competitor, but they cannot resent fair competition and, indeed, may appreciate it in contrast to another kind.

Central and South America

So much for China. There remain Central and South America, apart from certain other minor fields, in which American enterprise is also visible. In regard to the American Republics Mr. Taft and Mr. Knox, his Secretary of State, are carrying on the work of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Root. It is but natural that the United States should seek to the southward a firm commercial position, if only to strengthen the political claim embodied in the Monroe doctrine. The danger of a European challenge of that doctrine is ever present so long as the chief creditors of the Central and South American Republics are European. The process of transferring the major portions of the obligations of the Central American Republics has been hastened since Mr. Taft assumed office. Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica have effected or are effecting arrangements by which their debts will be written mainly in the ledgers of Wall Street. There can be no resentment at such developments; the bondholders of the Republics have had too much experience to object to an escape without inconvenience or loss.

In the South American field, however, conditions are different, the problem of financial dominance far greater and more complex. During the last six months we have learned of the plan for the establishment of a chain of American banks embracing not only Central but South America; information has also been forthcoming of the determined entry of Chicago interests into the meat trade of Argentina. The apparent alliance of one of the strongest financial institutions of New York with the Beef Trust has been mentioned in The Times, as also the natural deduction that the two allies were preparing to dominate the chief industry of Argentina. In the Argentine the first struggle between strongly entrenched European interests and the unhesitating enterprise of American newcomers is likely to take place. But the struggle is bound to extend throughout the whole southern half of the continent. Undoubtedly Americans have at last awakened to the potentialities of trade and commerce in South America. The revival of the agitation for a ship subsidy has accompanied the sudden recognition of the fact that the United States is speedily reaching the stage at which it will consume all its foodstuffs and may some day have to import them. The Beef Trust's search for new sources of supply led its emissaries southward, and they have come back bringing reports of a land of milk and honey. They have now enlisted the interest of New York capitalists. Here, probably is the beginning of a great movement whose end can only be the domination, financially and commercially, of South America by the United States—an end as yet far off, although it is to be said that Americans move quickly.

The Purpose of Expansion

Looked at from a broad standpoint, what is the meaning of this determined invasion of foreign fields of commerce and diplomacy? In the first place it must be remembered that this country becomes year by year a large producer of manufactured articles. Foodstuffs in 1899 formed 45 per cent of the value of American exports; this year they constitute 27 per cent. As has been pointed out before, the present tendency is for the American people to consume all the foodstuffs they produce, to occupy themselves more and more with manufactures, to live in towns and not on farms. In course of time the surplus of manufactured products will more and more exceed that of natural products; to keep mills and factories working will require an ever greater number of foreign buyers. Again, while there is still room enough for the investment of a vast amount of capital within the borders of the United States, there are regions on the earth which need it more and which, being as yet practically untapped, promise even greater profits. The virgin soil of this country is fast disappearing, the land is being filled up. Elsewhere in South America, Australia, Canada, the stage of development is far behind

the one here attained and consequently there are richer veins to be tapped. Hence, probably, the seemingly inconsistent facts that, while the United States Steel Corporation and the Pennsylvania and other American railways are bidding for foreign investors, here in New York capitalists are seeking to place their money in Argentina or China. Finally, to turn to the political side of the question, why is the Administration urging manufacturers to seek customers abroad? The question is partly answered by the fact, above alluded to, of the speedy development of American manufactures. For the future welfare of the country the Administration prompts Wall Street. But, beyond this, it knows that with commerce goes influence, and, having once and for all abandoned that attitude of aloofness which used to be a cardinal principle of American foreign policy, the Washington Government is bent on playing a prominent part in the world's affairs. National pride and national interests demand it.

RARE OLD SPOONS

Famous American Collection

Little is known about the few worldly possessions which the Pilgrim Fathers took with them in the Mayflower, but it has been suggested that the American craze for old silver was begun by a few Apostle spoons being claimed as part of the belongings of the sturdy Independents who left their native Boston in 1620. Collectors know to their cost the force of American competition in the market, and in the past decade more remarkable advances in the value of old silver have been witnessed, than even in the value of pictures. Hitherto, American buyers have purchased for "keeps," but, as in the cases of the Van Antwerp books and the Benson Greek coin, an American collection of old silver has been released, having been bought by an English firm—Messrs. Crichton Brothers—well known in the arena at Christie's.

This collection was formed by Mr. E. H. Gay, of Boston, Mass., and, at the outset, it is interesting to note that it appropriately contains a relic of the Lincolnshire Boston, in the shape of an Elizabethan standing salt, which until 1837, formed part of the Corporation plate, when it was sold, with a pair of 1822 tazze, to one Thomas Hopkins. Over three years ago these beautiful pieces appeared at Christie's, and, as duly recorded in these columns at the time, the tazze realized £2,900, and the noble bell-shaped 1600 standing salt £1,520. These sums caused a stir on the other side, and in some quarters it was openly regretted that the Pilgrim Fathers had not emulated the deed of spoiling the Egyptians when leaving these shores.

Although owning many large and important pieces of silver decoration, Mr. Gay found his real flair in the quest for old spoons. Despite the constant references in ancient chronicles to silver spoons, it remains one of the puzzles of history to know what became of the silver spoons fashioned before the fifteenth century. Abbot Wulketul gave back to Croyland twelve spoons of silver in 1085. Roger, Archbishop of York, mentions forty left among his plate. "Yet in the detailed inventory of Sir John Pastolfe, who had an enormous collection of silver plate in the first half of the fifteenth century, there are only sixteen spoons with the tops gilt like perle, together with thirteen, presumably Apostle spoons. The fact remains that no silver spoons are discoverable older than about 1470, and it is the best explanation to conjecture that those made earlier went back into the melting pot either for money or for the silversmith's use.

Shakespeare on Spoons

The custom, begun in the fifteenth century, of sponsors at christenings giving Apostle spoons to their godchildren accounts for the survival of many of these presents. Such spoons had at the end of the handle the gilt figure of one of the Twelve Apostles. The rich would bestow a complete set on some happy child and even to be born with one "silver spoon in its mouth" was a good augury for another. Shakespeare comments on the custom in "Henry VIII," when the King asks Crammer to stand godfather to "a fair young maid." Crammer answers, "How may I deserve such honour that am a poor and humble subject?" Whereupon the King, affecting to suspect Crammer of having a frugal mind, rejoins, "Come, come, my lord, you'll spare your spoons!" Many Apostle spoons from the time of Henry VIII to Charles II. are in the Gay collection, but there is no complete set (with the Master spoon) of the same year, and of the same manufacture as that series of thirteen, dated 1536, sold for £4,900 at Christie's on July 16, 1903, or again that 1620 set presented to the Goldsmith's company by the late Mr. George Lambert.

Yet the collection may boast a 1490 spoon, with a "diamond" on top, and that other fifteenth-century rarity a written-top spoon. There is also a lion sejant of Elizabeth's time, together with slipped-stalk specimens from Henry VIII. to Charles II. In the seal-top section, covering the same period, there is the exceptionally rare example bearing the date mark 1544, with the lion passant mark, this being the year when this standard mark was first used. Many rare Puritan spoons include "hoot-end" types, rare even for the Commonwealth and the later types completely represent those which followed down to the end of Anne's reign.

Besides the Boston cup already mentioned, there are numerous large sideboard pieces. Such are a 1688 gilt cup and cover engraved with the Royal arms and cipher, having belonged to William III. and Mary, and afterwards to Anne; and the wine cup of Charles I.; a large Monteth bowl of Queen Anne; and the Stuart pieces include, a massive Charles II. silver with "cut card" decoration.

Dogs for Sport and Pastime

Never probably has the Great Dane been as popular in England as today, and the general standard of merit is undoubtedly a very high one, although perhaps individual specimens may not be found equal to some exhibited by Mrs. Horsfall when her kennel was at its strongest. The fact that close on a hundred were submitted to the scrutiny of Mr. Horowitz at the recent show of the Yorkshire Specialist Club is sufficiently remarkable to call for attention. It must have been a sight worth seeing, for no finer or more imposing dogs can be brought together. Although they have been known in this country for well over a hundred years—Dalziel even considers that the Saxons brought them over to hunt the wild boar—their popularity among the show men is a matter of comparatively recent growth. Possibly this may be attributable to the fact that a few bad-tempered ones made people a little nervous about housing enormous creatures that would be distinctly dangerous if they were not amiable. As a matter of fact, the modern dog, unless his disposition has been ruined by confinement or bad usage, is very gentle and easily controlled. It is not an unusual thing to see a lady in a London suburb exercising half a dozen or more at the same time, all under perfect control. Their great intelligence and devotion to master or mistress make them ideal companions, supposing one has sufficient accommodation. Writing as long ago as the early part of the nineteenth century Sydenham Edwards said of the dog: "Not noisy, but of approved dignity becoming his intrepid character, he keeps his state in silence." A very apt description even now. The stories which we hear of Danes standing 36 inches high at the shoulder must be received with a good deal of incredulity. Probably the measurement would not admit of verification, although dogs have been known 2 inches less. In the standard the minimum height for a dog is put at 30 inches, and for a bitch at 28 inches. Size, however, is useless unless accompanied by symmetry, for the Dane is nothing if not built on graceful as well as powerful lines. It is this that constitutes a large part of his beauty. His general contour is most pleasing. Mrs. Horsfall's famous Champion Hannibal of Redgrave was not a big dog, but his proportions were perfect, which enabled him to score over all rivals.

The club standard in describing the general appearance says he should be an upstanding, determined animal, with symmetrical outline of body, muscular quarters, head carried high on a long, clean neck, standing proud and firm on all four legs, with a proud, alert expression. The action must be free, with long, swinging strides, indicating great galloping power. In markings we may have brindles, blacks, fawns, blues and harlequins, the black patches on the latter showing clearly on a pure white ground. In Germany the harlequin is frequently referred to as the "tiger" dog, a horse of that color being so named. Much stress is laid upon purity of color in Germany, and this is a point none too easily obtained. If brindles are continually mated together, for instance, the characteristic markings become less and less distinct, and the union of the two harlequins produces too much white. This is a subject which should appeal to poultry and pigeon breeders, who have given to it much thought and consideration. One would imagine, however, in the case of a dog like the Great Dane, markings should play but a secondary part, the main thing being shape and movement. In toys, bred solely to please the eye, such as Pomeranians, one can understand that this should be an important feature, perhaps one of the most important, allied with beauty of coat for it is their duty to please the eye in this way.

Pomeranian owners have shown us what can be done in the way of producing artistic shades. The first Spitz dogs that came to this country were mainly white, and considerably larger than we have today. Careful selection has dwarfed the size and given us blacks, sables, shaded sables, blues, beavers, black-and-tans, orange, browns, black-and-whites and tri-colors. The shaded sable, which became the rage on the appearance of Champion Sable Mite, was the result of a union between a black dog and a brown bitch. Orange is one of the most difficult colors to get in perfection, but is much esteemed in consequence. In general appearance the Pomeranian should be a compact, short-coupled dog, well knit in frame. His head and face should be fox-like, with small erect ears that appear sensible to every sound; he should exhibit great intelligence in his expression, docility in his disposition, and activity and buoyancy in his deportment. The tail should be turned well over the back and carried flat, being profusely covered with long, spreading hair. The outer coat should be long, perfectly straight, and glistening, covering the whole of the body, and in especial abundance round the neck, where it forms a frill of profuse, standing-off, straight hair, extending over the shoulders. The hind quarters should also be well clad with long hair or feathering from the top of the rump to the hocks. Any white on is decidedly detrimental in the show ring. Shaded sables must be shaded throughout with three or more colors, as uniformly as possible, with no patches of self-color.

Dogs need more than ordinary attention during the winter months, for it is then that ailments are most rife, and chills and other maladies are common. The kennel accommodation should be reasonably warm, perfectly dry, and free from draughts. We are no advocates of unnecessary pampering, but at the same time there is a reasonable means which

should be observed by all owners in the treatment of their four-footed companions. The toy varieties will, of course, be housed indoors, and others, such as terriers, may also have a box in the house. This is not always possible in the case of big dogs, but it is most desirable that they should either be quartered in a stable or outhouse, if a proper lean-to kennel has not been built for them. A very habitable little place can be put up in a sheltered position against a wall for quite a small sum. Good stout deal is cheap enough, and it is all the better if it is lined with thick cowhair felt, and then match-boarded on the inside. The roof can be covered with the ordinary tarred felt. The entrance should face the most protected situation, in order that the inmate may be sheltered from draughts. The ideal accommodation consists of a kennel within a kennel, in which the dog can curl up snug and warm. The whole, however, should be easily accessible, so that cleanliness may be duly observed. A thorough washing with some disinfectant is certainly desirable each week. If you do not mind a little extra expense, admirable kennels may be had from Spratt's Patent for a most reasonable sum. It is only natural that many people like to give their dogs the run of the house during the day, but a little reflection will show that the transition from the warm temperature of a living room to an outdoor kennel can scarcely be beneficial. Something may be done by making the dog lie as far away from the fire as possible. If the dog gets wet, he should be well dried before being shut up for the night. Neglect of this precaution leads to many troubles, and is doubtless the reason why jaundice is so common among hounds and gun dogs. We prefer to give the principal meal at night, as the dog will then be able to digest it comfortably. While this process, which is a slow one in the canine stomach, is going on he should be resting. Distemper is at its worst in the damp, muggy months that are to come, the virus seeming to thrive and flourish in the lowered vitality occasioned by bad weather. Bright, frosty days are not nearly so trying. If a young dog, which is not through the dread disease, begins to sicken, looking twice at his food, and showing signs of feverishness, he should at once be put in a warm place and coated.—London Daily Times.

EGYPTIAN VOICES FROM 6,000 B.C.

At King's College, London, thanks to recent explorations in Egypt, visitors may see some of the results of digging in a pre-dynastic cemetery, eight miles to the north of Abydos, Egypt. A brief inspection of these articles some of which must have been in existence circa 6,000 B.C., conjures up a vision of an ancient civilization, with its arts, its fashions, and its superstitions. Most of the articles are stone pots, or potsheds, but there are many carvings in wood and ivory. The wood is in some cases honeycombed by the ravages of white ants. Many of the articles are said to be either of the pre-dynastic period, or of the first dynasty. From a child's "burial" there has been recovered a slate palette for grinding eye-paint, which is on exhibition. "Other objects on view that have been taken from the 'burials' of various adults include ivory hairpins found in the hair, a vase decorated with a painting of two hippopotami, a heap of imitation garlic, found at the head of a dog buried with an adult, a clay gaming-board, with men resembling draught-men, found at the end of a grave, and an ostrich egg, from a woman's grave. Among the objects of the Sixth Dynasty, are to be seen a shell for holding eye-paint and a large bead, "the only objects buried with an old woman." By far the most interesting article of this period is the skull of a long-horned ox, which was found at the bottom of the shaft of a grave, where it had been placed, with one of the haunches, as an offering. The central teeth of both sides of the lower jaw were worn down as by a bit. As the horse was unknown at this period, there is reason to believe that the ox was driven or ridden.

THE QUESTION OF CORSETS.

"God made woman, and the corset the Parisienne." Thus Mme. Marcelle Bordo, who, with other stars of the Paris stage, was recently asked to give her views on the vexed corset question. There are many who would quarrel with both of Mme. Marcelle Bordo's propositions, but the epigram is neat. So is Mme. Jeanne Granier's: "The corset is a charming thing when one puts it on, but exquisite when taken off." The ladies are generally, and naturally, I suppose, not in agreement on this subject. "Useful. Wear it, but do not lace it tightly." "Detestable garment," and referred to it as a "vulgar affectation." "If clothes do not make the man," says Mme. Andree Megard, "the corset, at all events, makes the woman." Mme. Belvoir gives sensible advice: "The corset is useful. Wear it, but do not lace it tightly." Mme. Vincourt thinks the corset is "woman's greatest tyrant, when it is not her greatest friend." "The flowers all have a corset," says Mme. Sylvie, "and I shall only bring myself to seeing women without corsets when roses and carnations bloom without the calyx." And yet, if legend is to be believed, the inventor of the corset was a thirteenth-century butcher, desirous of punishing his gossiping wife!

"I am proud to say that my grandfather made his mark in the world," observed the conceited youth. "Well, I suppose he wasn't the only man in those days who couldn't write his name," replied his bored companion.

BULL

By E. C. Musgrave
While the sport of bullfighting appeals to the average Anglo-Saxon, which arouses the greatest enthusiasm in the Latin races, and no one who has seen a bullfight (the skill and courage of the fighters) engaged in it.

This sport dates back to the and is governed by strict laws, enforced by the governments of in which they are held; and at each is a government official who has fines for any breaches of these rules.

The new bull ring of the City a structure composed entirely of concrete, and has a seating capacity of seven thousand. It is built in the form of an inverted cone, so that the spectators can see every part of it, and is divided into the sol (sun) and the sombra (round the upper tiers are private poorer classes (peons) sit on white on the sombra the seats

The ring proper is about 60 feet in diameter, and is covered with sand, while surrounding it there is a barrier about five feet high, and the concrete wall of the arena is about six feet wide. The barrier, and at intervals the shelters built against the outer edge of which he can go, should there are double gates at intervals, so that when a bull jumps through a door can be opened, closing it so that when the bull reaches it he is turned back into the ring.

On entering the large gates through the toreros enter, while to the left through which the bulls are let immediately opposite the torero stand, where the state with a bugler beside him duties are to decide when each contest is ended which fact is the toreros by a bugle call.

On each side of the ring there of soldiers with loaded rifles; a precaution, as the peons are their disapproval of any of the by throwing empty bottles, etc. once anything approaching to among these excitable Mexicans ure have to be taken at once, well under way, it is difficult to will stop.

At any signs of general disorder level their rifles at the though it has never yet been to need further than this, they are to do so should occasion arise effect. The bulls are brought long to the ring, from the they were bred, several days and on the morning of the fight dark pens, in which they are hours in order to enrage them. siders fit to fight when from of age; and they are special purpose, and being by nature savage, and also being endowed sharp horns, one makes a very to tackle.

We will imagine that the his place, the band strikes up and out rides a gorgeously a on a fine horse. This is the functions consist in asking the sion to hold the fight, and to in. He rides up to the judge's his plumed hat, bows, and quired permission, which, he ed, he turns and rides back is thrown open and in come the espadas or matadors, v by their respective cuadrilla three men on foot, the bande mounted men, the picadores, are the monosabios (servants caparisoned.

This entrance is a very p the toreros wear most brilliant sisting of short jackets and l red, green or blue cloth, cover silver lace, pink silk stockings Their capes, which are of gold lace, are thrown over and they wear little three-co style of several centuries ago, compelled by law to wear a when about to engage in a fight round black disk about two to the upper part of the que

Led by the alguazil, the the ring, and salute the jud outdoors, they march back bowing to the spectators, who cheering wildly.

The espadas throw their friend in the audience who fully on the rail in front of h sidered a great honor; to a ring, the picadors take up the barrier, while the other different parts of the ring, at the fight to begin.

The judge gives the sig blows a call, and the doors o the bull pens are thrown o bull who promptly charges sees, but with great coolness

SPECIALLY INTERESTING BARGAIN NEWS FOR

FRIDAY SHOPPERS

An Exceptionally Good Line of Umbrellas Specially Priced for Friday's Selling at \$1.00

MISSES' UMBRELLAS, with fancy handles and good durable covers **\$1.00**
 LADIES' UMBRELLAS, with Directoire handles of polished wood, trimmed nickel silver, with good strong frames and fast black covers **\$1.00**
 MEN'S UMBRELLAS, with cherry wood and fancy handles, steel tubes and frame and useful covers **\$1.00**

Ribbons for Your Xmas Fancy Work at Low Prices

FINE ALL-SILK RIBBON, full 3 in. wide, all good colors. Per yard **10¢**
 FINE ALL-SILK RIBBON, 4 1/2 to 6 in. wide, in almost any shade. Per yard **25¢**
 FINE ALL-SILK RIBBON, 5 1/2 in. wide, beautiful stiff quality, all colors. Per yard **35¢**
 SILK DRESDEN RIBBONS, 1 and 1 1/2 in. wide, very neat designs. Per yard **10¢**
 ALL-SILK DRESDEN RIBBONS, 4 1/2 in. wide, colors in rose patterns beautifully blended. Per yard **25¢**

Mid-Week Prices on Neckwear for Ladies

LADIES' FANCY EMBROIDERED COLLARS, 1 1/2 and 2 inches deep, all new designs, 35c and **25¢**
 LADIES' LACE COLLARS, Gibson style, in white and ecru, 35c and **25¢**
 LADIES' DUTCH COLLARS, of fine lawn, with neat embroidered designs and scalloped edges **50¢**
 LADIES' COAT COLLARS, of heavy Guipure lace, new patterns **50¢**
 LADIES' SILK BOW TIES, novelty shapes, trimmed fancy jet buttons and drops, all new colors **25¢**
 LADIES' FANCY COLLARS, of fine Oriental and imitation Irish laces **50¢**

Ladies' Silk and Lisle Vests

Long sleeves, open fronts **\$2.00**
 Short sleeves, open fronts **\$1.75**
 Closed fronts and long sleeves **\$1.50**
 Closed fronts, with short sleeves **\$1.50**

Friday Bargains in Men's Suits and Overcoats

MEN'S SUITS. Specially Priced Friday at **\$10.00**
 These are exceptional values. Every man should take advantage of this surprisingly low price. They are made of fancy worsteds and tweeds, splendidly tailored, in all the latest styles. Specially marked for quick selling at **\$10.00**

MEN'S OVERCOATS. Regular \$15.00 and \$18.00, for **\$10.00**
 Just when most needed comes this extra special offering of Men's Fine Overcoats. They are in cravenette cloths and waterproof cloths, in fawns, tans and grey mixtures, and which sell regularly for \$15.00 to \$18.00. Special Friday **\$10.00**

Boys' Norfolk Suits, Reg. \$3.50, Friday, \$2.50

A special line of Boys' Fine Norfolk Suits go on sale Friday. These are in tweeds and worsteds, in grey, fawns and brown mixtures. Any mother who takes pride in the appearance of the little man should take advantage of this special saving. Regularly sold at \$3.50. Friday **\$2.50**



Xmas Books for Boys and Girls

Chatterbox, 1909 **75¢**
 Chatterbox Zoo **60¢**
 Chatterbox Studies **60¢**
 Wonder Book **\$1.00**
 Animals' Wonder Book **\$1.00**
 Our Darlings **\$1.00**
 Buster Brown **50¢**
 Little Nemo **50¢**
 Foxy Grandpa **50¢**
 BOYS' AND GIRLS' OWN ANNUAL—Our Price **\$1.75**

Buster Brown Frolics **50¢**
 Terrors of Tiny Tads **50¢**
 Monkey Shines **50¢**
 Angelic Angela **50¢**
 Little Folks' Favorite Album **\$1.00**
 Little Folks' Picture Album **\$1.00**
 Chatterbox World Animals **80¢**
 Herbert Strang Annual **\$1.10**
 Sunday **\$1.00**

The People's Library, Leather Edition, Price 40c

Treasure Island and Kidnapped, by Stevenson.
 Adam Bede, by Eliot.
 East Lynne, by Wood.
 The Essays of Elia, by Lamb.
 A Tale of Two Cities, by Dickens.
 Ivanhoe, by Scott.
 Poems, 1830-1865, by Tennyson.
 Westward Ho! by Kingsley.
 Sesame and Lilies, Unto This Last, and The Political Economy of Art, by Ruskin.
 The Scarlet Letter, Hawthorne.
 Cloister and the Hearth, by Reade.
 The Christmas Books, by Dickens.
 Tom Brown's Schooldays, by Hughes.
 King Solomon's Mines, by Haggard.
 Poems, 1833-1865, by Browning.
 John Halifax, Gentleman, by Craik.
 Essays and other Writings, by Bacon.
 The Mill on the Floss, by Eliot.
 The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, by Holmes.
 Kenilworth, by Scott.

Jane Eyre, by Bronte.
 Robinson Crusoe, by Defoe.
 Waverley, by Scott.
 Old Curiosity Shop, by Dickens.
 Essays and other Writings, by Emerson.
 Cranford, by Gaskell.
 Silas Marner, by Eliot.
 Poetical Works, by Longfellow.
 Last Days of Pompeii, by Lytton.
 Esmond, by Thackeray.
 Pride and Prejudice, by Austen.
 Tower of London, by Ainsworth.
 Bible in Spain, by Borrow.
 Last of the Mohicans, by Cooper.
 The Optimum Eater and other Writings, by De Quincey.
 Complete Works of Shakespeare.
 Barnaby Rudge, by Dickens.
 Last of the Barons, Lytton.
 Fairy Tales, by Andersen.
 Vicar of Wakefield and Poems, by Goldsmith.
 The Deerslayer, by Cooper.

Sense and Sensibility, by Austen.
 Poems and Songs, by Burns.
 The Three Musketeers, by Dumas.
 The Channings, by Wood.
 The Ingoldsby Legends, by Barham.
 Oliver Twist, by Dickens.
 The Little Minister, by Barrie.
 Fairy Tales, by Grimm.
 Meditations, by Marcus Aurelius.
 Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Stowe.
 History of Selborne, by White.
 The Two Paths and other Essays, by Ruskin.
 The Pathfinder, by Cooper.
 Tales from Shakespeare, by Lamb.
 Woman in White, by Collins.
 Sartor Resartus and Essays on Burns and Scott, by Carlyle.
 It Is Never Too Late to Mend, by Read.
 Pilgrim's Progress, by Bunyan.
 Shirley, by Bronte.
 Tales, Poems and Sketches, by Bret Harte.

Hypatia, by Kingsley.
 Essays, by Huxley.
 Handy Andy, by Lover.
 Voyages of Discovery, by Cook.
 Mr. Midshipman Easy, by Marryat.
 Heroes and Hero Worship and Essays on Goethe, by Carlyle.
 Masterman Ready, by Marryat.
 Our Village, by Mitford.
 Origin of Species, by Darwin.
 The Three Midshipmen, by Kingstom.
 Gulliver's Travels, by Swift.
 The Talsiman, by Scott.
 Harold, by Lytton.
 Plays, by Sheridan.
 Ravenshoe, by H. Kingsley.
 Vanity Fair, by Thackeray.
 Peter the Whaler, by Kingstom.
 Wonder Book and Tanglewood Tales, by Hawthorne.
 Charles O'Malley, by Leys.
 Historical Essays and Lays of Ancient Rome, by Macaulay.
 Wuthering Heights, by Bronte.

Fancy Lace Collars at 50c and \$1.00

FANCY LACE COLLARS, suitable for yokes, etc., in Guipure and fancy Oriental laces. Some pretty designs. Friday **50¢**
 FANCY GUIPURE LACE COLLARS, good heavy lace. Just the thing for the little miss's coat **\$1.00**

Friday's Bargain Leaders in Ladies' Patent Leather Bags

Five splendid lines of Ladies' Handbags go on sale Friday at specially low prices, and which should demand the attention of every lady in need of a good bag.

Ladies' Patent Leather Bag, double strap handle, extra strap fastener, fitted with purse **\$1.25**
 Ladies' Patent Leather Bag, with three outside pockets, fine quality, fitted with purse **\$2.00**

Ladies' Patent Leather Bag, large size, with two outside pockets, fitted with purse **\$1.50**
 Ladies' Patent Leather Bag, with two outside pockets and extra strap fastener **\$2.25**

LADIES' PATENT LEATHER BAGS, extra fine quality, at \$3.75, \$4.50 and **\$6.75**

Friday's Sale of Embroideries at 15c and 25c per Yard

On Friday we are making a special offering in Fine Embroideries. These are just the thing you need for flouncings. There are also a large variety of insertion of fine muslin and cambric, ranging in width from 18, 20, 23 and 26 inches, specially priced for Friday's selling at, per yard, 15c and **25¢**

Xmas Post Cards, Etc.—Big Assortment at 25c per Doz.

CHRISTMAS CARDS at, each, 2 1/2c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 40c and **50¢**

CHRISTMAS BOXES OF STATIONERY
 HOLLY BOX at, each, 35c, 60c, 85c, \$1.00, up to **\$3.00**
 CRANE'S FANCY BOXES, each, \$5.00, \$3.50 **\$2.50**
 FANCY STATIONERY BOXES **\$6.00**
 YULE-TIDE CHEER **85¢**
 BOXES OF STATIONERY with holly embossed **60¢**

Special Bargains for Friday in Men's Socks, Shirts and Furnishings

MEN'S SOX—Men's heavy striped cotton sox, strong for hard wear. Per pair 10¢

MEN'S SOX—Men's dark grey wool mixture sox, heavy weight. Per pair 12 1/2¢

MEN'S SOX—Men's black cotton sox, medium weight, seamless. Per pair 12 1/2¢

MEN'S SOX—Men's extra heavy grey wool mixture sox, white toe and heel, also natural shade with white toe and heel. Per pair 15¢

MEN'S SOX—Men's strong working sox, natural shade with white toe and heel. Pair 20¢

MEN'S SOX—Men's heavy black worsted sox, ribbed. Pair 25¢

MEN'S SOX—Men's ribbed heather mixture wool sox. Special quality. Per pair 35¢

MEN'S SOX—Men's imported grey, army sox, ribbed or plain knit. Per pair 25¢

MEN'S SOX—Men's imported heather mixture sox, fine quality, good weight. Card of mending with each pair. Per pair 25¢

MEN'S SOX—Men's medium weight wool sox, natural and light and dark greys. Special at toe and heel for wear. Pair 25¢

MEN'S SOX—Men's fine black cashmere sox, seamless, special toe and heel. Per pair 25¢

MEN'S SOX—Men's heavy working sox, special value, dark grey or heather brown, with red toe and heel, also natural and grey with white toe and heel, extra heavy for hard wear. Pair 25¢

MEN'S SOX—Men's selected black ribbed worsted sox. Per pair 35¢

MEN'S SOX—Men's superfine black llama cashmere sox, a fine soft quality. Per pair 50¢

BOYS' SWEATERS—Boys' imported wool sweaters, in new shades of green, brown, blue, red and white, all sizes. Prices according to size and quality, from \$1.90 to 90¢

MEN'S SHIRTS—Men's imported heavy grey union flannel shirts, special quality, full size and well made collar, buttoned down front and back \$1.50

MEN'S SHIRTS—Men's imported flannel shirts, in new shades and patterns. Each shirt has 2 separate collars to match. \$3.00, \$2.75 and \$2.50

Friday Leaders—Houseware Section

HEAVY GALVANIZED TUBS, with wringer attachments, and strong handles. Three sizes. Friday Bargain, \$1.00, 85c and **75¢**

HEAVY ENAMELLED STEEL WATER PAILS, with raised bottoms, plain white and blue decorations. Two sizes. Friday Bargain, 75c and **65¢**

TOILET SETS, 5 pieces, assorted colors. Friday Bargain **\$2.00**

DINNER SETS, including four size plates, decorated with light blue spray. Friday Bargain **\$6.90**

DINNER SET, including four size plates, in a very neat light green pattern. Friday Bargain **\$7.90**

DINNER SETS, including four size plates, finished with a beautiful dark blue floral spray, gold lined. Friday Bargain **\$15.00**

Blackie's Boys' Books Priced at 35c

Tales from the Norse. Uncle Tom's Cabin.
 The World of Ice. The Gorilla Hunters.
 Murad, the Unlucky. Plutarch's Lives.
 Decisive Battles. Settlers in Canada.
 Deerslayer. Peter Parley Tales.
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UNPRECEDENTED FLOOD CONDITIONS ISLAND ARE WITH IN ANY RE

Traffic on Esquimalt & Nanaimo Further Notice—Gorge Cellars Blocked—CITY V FOR TWO YEARS

Torrential rains during the past flood conditions without precedent on Vancouver Island, in consequence of which all trains on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo division were cancelled until further notice, it being feared that not a wheel will turn on the island railway for several days at best. The up train for Nanaimo which left here at 9 o'clock yesterday, stalled somewhere among the mountains while downbound passengers walked from Colwood to Victoria, a droned, disconsolate, disheartened company of dozen strong, ladies having been left at the Colwood hotel, whence they were subsequently brought by motor cars and carried to Victoria.

In Victoria the precipitation is believed to have broken all records, the office showing the Elsie lake rise to have been 12 1/2 inches from midnight Saturday until 9 this morning, the nearest remembrance of such a rise being in November of 1886, when six inches downfall was recorded, which was the source of Victoria's water supply, had still 2 1/2 inches to go from 9 o'clock this morning to the original high water mark, while the recent building up gives 3 feet inches added margin.

In Victoria the engines have been requisitioned to deal with flooded cellars and basements, and latterly residential districts. One engine has been busy since yesterday at the Provincial Hospital, where the morning was ordered to the St. James' Hospital, where water struck serious damage.

The filled-in ravine at what was formerly the first bridge on the Gorge road was the scene of a wash-out yesterday which left the water hanging unsupported, as a result of which it soon gave way, augmenting the flood conditions. It will require some days to complete imperative repairs, and until these can be made the road is closed to traffic, for the long cannot be prophesied.

From every part of the city reported down upon City Engineer Topp this morning, of flooded streets and sewers out of commission, and the gratings being blocked and water so high on the majority that it is difficult to present a picture of the main drain is so blocked that the engineer has ordered the removal of the manhole covers under observation to relieve the situation.

Sixty or more requests for immediate help were received in this department before noon today, and it is experienced in securing a sufficient number of men to deal with the emergency demands. According to Topp, more rain has fallen in Victoria since Saturday night last than in a entire month of 1908.

Water Commissioner Raymur is a cause for rejoicing in the very conditions which drive Engineer Topp most to distraction. The fact that he looks upon as a blessing since they assure an abundant supply of water in the lakes for the winter at average consumption. Putting at the filter beds is no longer necessary and was stopped this morning.

The most serious feature of the flood as it affects Victoria disorganizes the connection with the disorganization of railway service between here and Wellington. Owing to the interruption of telegraphic service from the same moving causes details of the extent and location of roadbed damage are unavailable, although at fourteen washouts of more or less importance are reported, the longest being at Koksilah and in the neighbourhood of Ladysmith, one break being 300 feet. Work trains are out on night and commission in charge Assistant Superintendent Goodfellow on the door of the Stores at station appears a notice as hereunder.

ALL TRAINS CANCELLED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

As it will be impossible to re-arrange train connection for some arrangements will be made for steamers service, the City of Nanaimo being already equipped with applications for passage on her departure Ladysmith, Nanaimo and up to points tomorrow morning. It is expected that the Charmer will go on run for the time being on Wednesday Passenger trains may be cut through by transferring within a few days, no freights are likely to go through a week or more, but it is expected that the Charmer will go on run for the time being on Wednesday.

All points reached by the Dominion Wireless on the Western and North Island coasts report correspond heavy rains in their respective districts while the tides are higher than in time past, the steps by the James causeway even being submerged. Not Equalled in Twenty-Eight Years. Since weather records have been in this city, never has such a down