

Knox as secretary of state in his cab-inet. The announcement followed the receipt by Mr. Taft of a telegram which came late in the afternoon, gon-veying the information from Mr. Knox

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Minister Fielding Gets No Encouragement-Not to Visit Germany

kins Executed at New Westminster

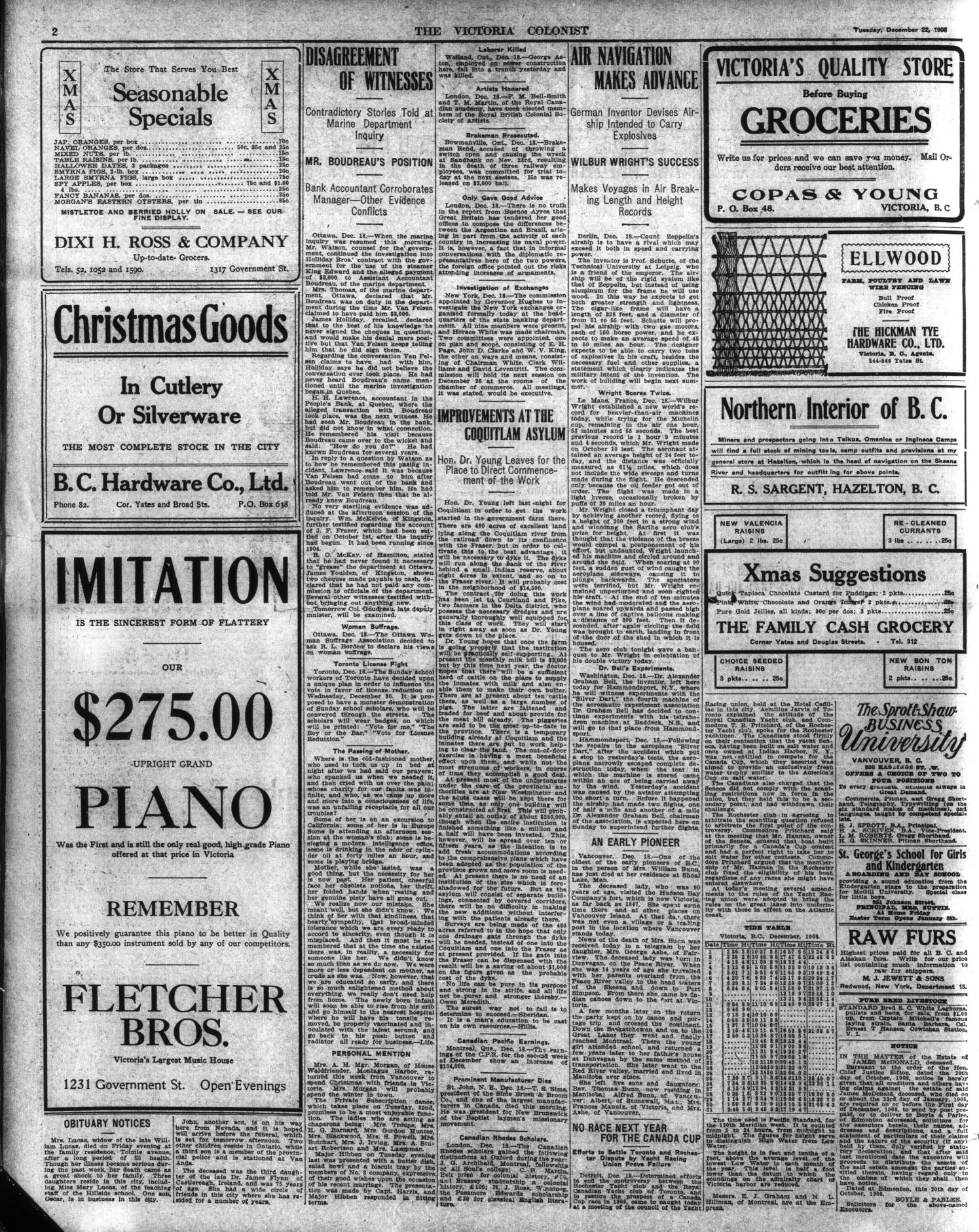
veying the information from Mr. Knox that he would accept the premiership of the Taft cabinet. Mr. Taft, without delay, made the announcement that the matter was settled. In giving the details of the regotiations, he said that the offer was made to Mr. Knox last Sunday morning in New York; that since the offer he had not heard from Mr. Knox, officer, and the five deputies will be appointed tomorrow night. The polls will be open from \$ o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening. Polling for school trustees will be held on the same date in the old fire hall, Pan-dora street, immediately west of the city hall.
 Among the bylaws which will be anation for \$60,000 for school purposes; one for \$60,000 for sever purposes; one for his return home, and the question to for pening negotiations for new Can-with be for his return home, and the question the dian-German trating for her work of the various departments and one for \$60,000 for sever purposes; to go to Germany be-for his return home, and the question to for pening negotiations for new Can-with be the set of the set

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Harty, Liberal, \$2,411.82 to be elected to the Commons in the recent elec-tions. Warted Cash Brockville, Ont, Dec, 19.—The case against ex-Chief of Police Brown, of Athens, Charged with assault on a young woman named Emma Scott, has been dismissed, because the girl's fam-ily had offered to make a cash settie-ment.

<text>

Bank Statement Ottawa, Dec. 19.—The November bank statement, just issued by the fin-ance department, shows that current account deposits are greater by \$16,-202,718 than at the end of October, while deposits payable on notice in-oreased by \$5,130,927, indicating that not only has the volume of business increased, but that the people have sugmented their savings. Current loans in Canada decreased by \$3,556,131, while call loans on stocks increased by \$27,696. The banks, however, increas-ed their call loans abroad during the bank assets show a betterment of \$22,66,148. s in cash bers, hav-nall safe in





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Moore, Cooley Miss I Turner C. E. J. W.,

Adams Lewis, \$1: T. Baptis \$5.75; Colum S., \$35 S. S., S., S., S. S., S.

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Tuesday, December 22, 1908

The Name of

THE VICTORIA' COLONIST

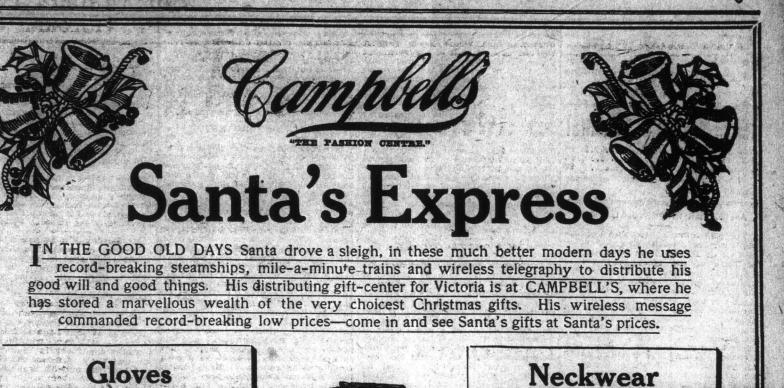
THE CROMPTON CASE SERVICE ASSURED Urged That There is No Liabil- C. P. R. Continues Sailings to ity for Damages Under the the Queen Charlotte

LEGAL ARGUMENTS IN BI-MONTHLY MAIL

Black Watch Facts as Presented On a Tag on a Plug of Black Chewing Tobacco (From Sunday's Daily)

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Islands



ENGLISH CAPE GLOVES, two dome fasteners, perfect fashion, perfect gifts. Regular price \$1.25. Special Price 90¢ FOWNES' DRESSED KID GLOVES, in black; gray, white and tan, the acme of good taste. Regular price \$1.25. Special ENGLISH GAUNTLET CAPE GLOVES

-The very latest and smartest of gloves; and 16-button lengths, greatest value ever given. Regular Price \$2.50. Special DENT'S LADIES' GLOVES, per pair \$1 MAGGONI GLOVES, per pair \$1.50



This Yuletide our gift handkerchief display has attracted great admiration-no wonder! when you see the dainty and attractive kerchiefs and note the seductively low prices, such as:

LINEN LAWN KERCHIEFS, in plain spot, stripe or check design, at 10¢ INITIAL, HANDKERCHIEFS, with or without dainty colored border, at 121/2¢ LACE, EDGED, LINEN HANDKER-CHIEFS, the perfection of good style,

at. 10 REAL JLACE HANDKERCHIEFS, at. only and \$1.50 ALSO SEE OUR ALL-AT-ONE-PRICE TABLES.

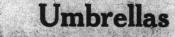


ALK!

showing this Xmas-tide combines the pick of London, Paris and New York hair ornaments. They are offered to you at most reasonable prices, 50¢,

90¢, \$1, \$1.25,





CAMPBELL'S UMBRELLAS at ordinary prices make beautiful and useful Christmas presents, but at the extraordinary reductions we have made for special Christmas selling you can give almost twice as charming a gift as you had originally intended. Every umbrella we offer you is suitable for a gift to a

ALL \$2.25 values reduced to......\$1.75 ALL \$2.50 values reduced to......\$1.90 ALL \$2.75 values reduced to.....\$2.00 ALL \$3.25 to \$3.75 reduced to.....\$2.50 ALL \$4.25 to \$4.75 reduced to.....\$3.75 ALL \$4.25 to \$4.75 reduced to.....\$4.75 ALL \$5.50 to \$6.50 reduced to....\$4.75 ALL \$9.00 values reduced to \$6.50 ALL \$12.75 values reduced to \$9.00



All-at-one-price Tables.

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by competent special-

A., Principal. B.A., Vice-President. Gregg Shorthand. Pitman Shorthand.

School for Girls ndergarten ND DAY SCHOOL

d education from the ge to the preparation ersity. Special class inson Street, , MRS. SUTTLE.

ome Friday Opens January 5th.



aid for all B. C. and Write for our price uch information ir shippers. ETT & SONS

York, Department 13.

D LIVESTOCE

S. C. White Leghorns, es, for sale, from \$1.00 ain Mitchell's famous Santa Barbara, Cal-son, Cowichan Station,

OTICE

ER of the Estate of ONALD, deceased. he order of the Hon. ifton, dated the 20th 1908, notice is hereby editors and others hav-st the estate of said deceased, who died on day of January, 1908, or before the First day 8, to send by post pre-ver to Boyle & Parlee, oresaid, solicitors for stein, their names, ad-scriptions, and a full ticulars of their claims f the security (if any) by verified by statu-and that after said ate the executors will aribute the assets of mongst the parties enily verified by series and that after said ate the executors will ribute the assets of mongst the parties en-aving regard only to which they shall then

nton, this 20th day of

BOYLE & PARLEE, the above-name

Mr. McBride said yesterday that the Mr. McBride said yesterday that the people in the Fraser river valley were very prosperous, a state of affairs which was being emphasized by the B. C. Electric rallway company, which was pushing the construction of its car line along the south bank of the Fraser river.

AN UNUSUAL OPERATION

A. J. W. Bridgman Operated on For a Hurt Received Nineteen Years Before

Before A. J. W. Bridgman, the well known real estate agent, is still confined to the hospital, although he is making as good a recovery from his recent operation as could be expected. It appears that about 19 years ago Mr. Bridgman met with a carriage ac-cident as a result of which his left ankle was badly broken. For some nine or ten years after the accident he felt but little bad effects, but the last few years, it has caused him an increasing amount of pain and incon-venience. Finally, he had the ankle examined by Dr. Jones, and the X-ray revealed the fact that there were a number of splinters of bone which had never been taken out, and also that the bone had not been properly set. Accordingly he underwent another operation, which was rather a delicate other measures taken, which it would take a doctor to describe accurately as a result of which it is believed that the ankle will be as good as if ever was. The operation is considered to have been a success, but it will be some, weeks before Mr. Bridgman will be some, weeks before Mr. Bridgman will be able to be about as usual.

R. Wickham, of Thetis Island, is staying at the Empress.

ALBERNI WATERWORKS

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A shad that they could supply 5,000 people with their present resources, which the considerably increased with their present resources, which the constitution of reservoirs. Mr. Ward, the residence and that if his way company. The price was received asking if tamps. The pr

The Home

of the Dress

Beautiful

and Exclusive

Everything

Ready-to-wear

for Ladies

and Children.

Angus Campbell & Co.

THE LADIES STORE

1010 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.



Vancouver, Dec. 18.—A despatch from Prince Rupert received toda; stated that Capt. Newcombe, com-mander of the Dominion fisheries pro-tection orniser. Kestrel, recently over-hauled and captured the Tacoma fish-ing steamer Zapora for alleged infrac-tion of the Dominion fisheries regula-tions. The steamer was released of payment of a fine of \$1,600.

Visiting Cobalt

Toronto, Dec. 18.—A party of eigh-teen capitalists and brokers from New York went through Toronto for Co-balt last night in a private can

The court did not agree with Mr. Cassidy upon any of the points raised. Then he offered to pay the costs that would be incurred by Kendall, but the court could not entertain the offer. There is still the privilege of renewing the request before the Privy council.

Toronto, Dec. 18.-- A New York des-patch says: It became known yester-day that the C. P. R. had made an day that the C. F. R. had made an offer to the Wisconsin Central for con-trol of its property. A representative of the Wisconsin Central said the offer was based on a guarantee of Wiscon-sin Central preferred stock of 4 per cent, but that it was declined, and that for the present all negotiations were for the present all negotiation

Tuesday, December 22, 1908

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The Colonist.

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



Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

AN INTER-PROVINCIAL TOUR The Edmonton Builetin and Vancou

ver Province discuss the reported in-tention of Mr. McBride to invite the premiers of the other provinces to visit this province and consider the claims of the province as though such an invitation had been sent out or at least had been decided upon. Our in-formation is that the matter has not been as yet seriously considered by the government, and that the suggestion owes its origin to a passing observation made by Mr. McBride to a Montreal friend. The Bulletin thinks

of trade unique conditions occur, con-ditions, which would never suggest themselves to a man in a government are slow to communicate the result of their experience and observations to the public, not because they do not wish to give others the benefit of them, but because they wind to avoid the appearance of posing as authorities, yet the information pos-if it is to formulate plans, which will those receiving them will afford the Department all the assistance in their power. Even a minor suggestion might lead to a far-reaching inquir; and a valuable result. AN ORIENTAL DREAM.

AN ORIENTAL DREAM.

AN ORIENTAL DREAM. A Calcutta despatch attributes the unrest among the educated natives of India to the influence of Japanese agitators, and alleges that the number of Japanese, touring that country, is constantly on the increase. It also speaks of a dream, indulged in by some leading Japanese, of a great Oriental federation with the Mikado's empire at the head. A good many generations have passed since the Orient has pro-duced a great leader, but it may be <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> papers are unanimous in saying that such a proceeding would have been acceptable all round, if Mr. Fowler,

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

It is proposed to increase the salary of the President of the United States from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The job is worth it:

Athabasca Landing has its news-paper. Before we realize what is go-ing on there will be a paper published at Great Bear Lake.

"Fopular opinion inclines to the be-lief that Castro's rule is drawing to an end," says a despetch from The Hague. Castro seems to have had some small hint along the same lines himself.

Some people in London suggest that President Roosevelt is mad. Well, wouldn't anybody be mad if he was charged with such a monumental graft as that alleged in connection with the purchase of the Panama Canal.

Mr. Borden is to be asked to declare his views on woman's suffrage. He might reply that he is awaiting the outcome of the agitation in England. Will he follow the Prime Minister's example and refer the ladies to Sir James Whitney?

Local merchants report that the vol-urae of business this year is much in excess of any previous holiday season. It may be said, in all truthfulness, that business conditions in Victoria are in an eminently satisfactory condition, and that the outlook is most promis-

best.

CELERY TRAYS, \$12 to \$6.00

OIL BOTTLES, \$7.50 to ... \$5.00

WATER BOTTLES, \$14.00 to

BUTTER DISHES \$20 to \$6.00

TUMBLERS, per dozen, \$24.00

drawn the bill prohibiting the use of hop substitutes in the manufacture of beer, as it savored too much of protec-tion. The government, supported as it is by an immense majority, seems quite unable to adhere to any definite pro-rearme and by its Shilly shilly policy



Santa Is Coming With a Rush JUST FOUR SHORT SHOPPING DAYS AND THEN THE HOLIDAY

YES. Xmas will be here in a jiffy-four short shopping days only intervene. And how those four days will fly! Unless you start in early tomorrow morning you'll surely overlook something in the rush and excitement of the next few days.

Fill up the home with practical gifts-useful articles, gifts of service to every member of the household. In some instances it is preferable to take the money usually expended on a host of gifts for individual members and invest it in the purchase of something for the daily use and enjoyment of the whole family. But whether you seek gifts for the individual or gifts for the family, you'll travel far be-

fore you'll find a more comprehensive assortment of practical gifts than is offered you in this establishment. And the values-well, we claim that for equal quality our values are unmatchable.

As to the price latitude of this shop-what more could you want than a list of sensible and useful articles, ranging in price from 10c up to \$500, or more if you wish furniture combinations? Surely there is a price range to suit any purse-to fit yours. By all means come and see our splendid offerings before deciding upon "what to buy."



GIFTS FOR LADIES And for the

least 10 years

service. Priced at

\$3.25, \$3.75 and

\$5.00. Ink Stands

the first gift should be a Bissell Carpet Sweeper, for we know of no other gift that would be more appreciated than this laborsaver. Good for at

Linen Drawn Work of good things for gifts. The daintiest creations im-

have acce the final Here are a few of the host of Xmas Gift Suggestions the Second Floor offers you on these pages during the past few days many of the goods things shown here, so today we call attention to. but a very few. You'll find these specially good values Art Table Covers



and ideal for gift giving We should greatly appre-

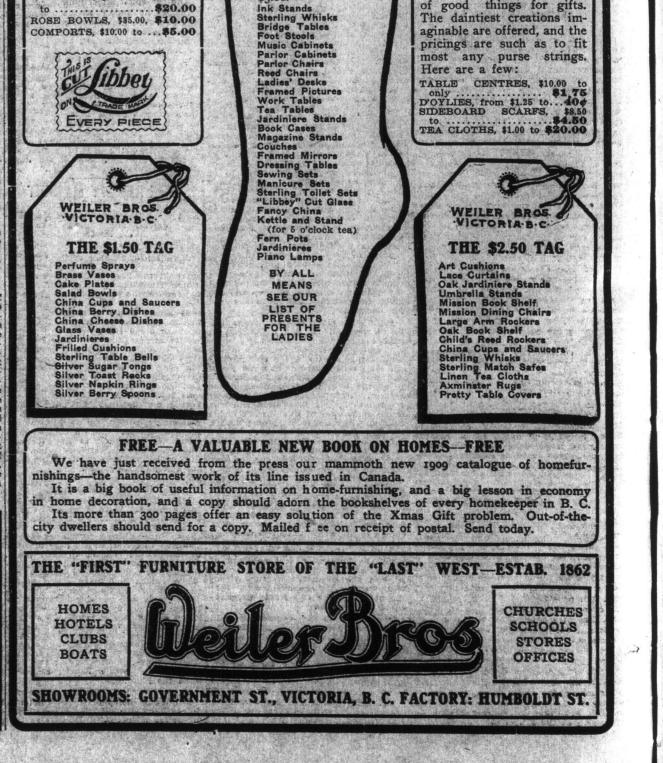
ciate an opportunity to show you these and other interesting items.

The best values we have ever offered in these Liberty Art Table Covers. A splendid assortment of designs and several sizes-from 36 to 40 inches square. Prices range from-

50¢ to \$1.25 Pillow Cases Souling Splendid values in pillow cases, these. We have them in hemstitched and frilled, and all are priced at the fairest sort of pricings. For quality brands, what better prices would you want than

This Mexican Linen Drawn Work offers a wealth





THE VICTORIA' COLONIST

23 Oln Mour with the Editor &

AUTHORITY AND BELIEF

mber 22, 1908

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DAY

"For He spake as one having authority, and not as the scribes." "Have any of the rulers believed on Him?" These two expressions indicate the attitude of the human mind towards religious belief. Men wish to hear the voice of authority; they watch to see how those in authority receive new suggestions. This reliance upon authority is not confined to any branch of the Christian Church. It is more in evidence in the Church of Rome than in any other, but it is just as potential in the Thirty-Nine Articles, in the Westminster Confession, in the Methodist Book of Discipline and in all the various fundamentals of religious organizations. The Puritan movement in England was a revolt against authority in matters of belief, quite as much as a movement for better living. The extremists came to America, as has been said, "to escape persecution and to be able to practice it." Among no people was the voice of authority more frequently heard and nowhere were its mandates more vigorously enforced than in the Massachusetts Colony. If we go beyond the confines of Christendom, we find that wherever any progress at all has been made towards the formulation of a definite scheme of religion, authority is at the foundation of it. Some one has claimed to speak with authority, and millions have accepted what he said, and in many instances centuries ofter his death his words have remained as the final test of the truth or falsity of any particular doctrine. We may therefore, accept it as established that mankind as a whole, asks for some authority to which all things pertaining to belief can be referred. Indeed authority is necessary if there is to be organization, and perhaps it is correct enough to say that, in the present stage of human development, authority is necessary in religious matters, if we are to have

any religion at all At the same time it is true that the influence of authority is weakening and that it will necessarily become weaker as education becomes general. It is giving place in many instances to a mere acceptance of certain ideas for convenience. A prominent business man once asked another to unite with the reli-gious denomination to which he belonged. The other answered that he would be glad to do so, but he could not believe the things, which he would have to say he believed if he joined that particular church. To this the reply was: "You need not believe them; just accept them. You cannot hope to solve all these questions for yourself, and many of them may not, after all be real questions but only human inventions. If you believe in God and in Jesus Christ that is all that is necessary. Accept the details, which commend themselves most to your judgment." This is the attitude of a great many people, who say that they be-lieve certain things, whereas they only accept them as what in another branch of human inquiry would be called "a working hypothesis." Insistence upon abso-lute belief in certain details is one of the causes of the Church's lack of influence today. "I have not been to church for seven years," said an educated man the other day. "I found what the preachers insisted upon my believing so rasped my intelligence that I con-cluded to remain away." Yet this man was not an Athelst, nor a disbeliever in Christ. He simply could not submit to be told he must believe things, which to him seemed incapable of belief, and which in any event had no bearing whatever upon his duty to himself or to his neighbor.

self or to his neighbor. And this is the point which is aimed at in this article, namely, that if the Christian Church desires to secure the intelligent co-operation of the men, who wield an influence in receive, it must make less of authority and more of principle. It must abandon ex-cathedra utterances upon all sorts of matters; it must meet the growing spirit of inquiry with a sin-cere desire to assist it; it must exhibit in the active life of the community that full sympathy with the life of the community that full sympathy with the weaknesses, needs and errors of men that its Divine Founder exhibited when He was on earth. Then will the authority of the Church take on a new strength. It is too late, good gentlemen in your lawn sleeves, your ornate vestments, your black robes, your sombre your ornare vestments, your place ropes, your somore broadcloth, to stifle the voice of inquiry. Humanity is asking more earnestly than ever what it shall do to be saved. The old answer will suffice: "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ," but do not becloud this answer

useful in some chemical processes. It is never found as a metal but always in combination with other ele-ments in the form of a salt. It is very widely dis-tributed. It forms the basis not only of common salt but of soda, saltpetre and a number of other familiar

Chlorine is a greenish-yellow gas. It also is al-ways found in combination with other substances, from which it can be produced by the employment of heat. It is poisonous, Carbonic acid gas, which suf-focates, is not poisonous, but chlorine is an active poison. It is used in bleaching and, in combination with other substances, as a disinfectant, of which chloride of potash is the most familiar example. Oxygen is the gas, with which we are all familiar breause it is the essential element of the atmosphere, the lat-ter being oxygen diluted with nitrogen. The other there being oxysen united with introgen of salt, among them being magnesium, bromium, potassium, these however, in very small fractional parts. Thus we see that out of a metal and a poisonous gas nature has formed an article which is of the greatest value to

Salt is readily soluble in water, and unlike sugar and many other things, it is equally soluble whether the water is hot or cold. If this were not the case, in the Arctic region there would be great calt reefs deposited just as rock candy is deposited on a piece of twine; when the water, in which sugar is dissolved, cools. The solubility of salt furnishes the explanation of the saltness of the sea, for the combination of sodium and the chlorine probably did not take place in the oceans as we have them today. Salt is found in two varieties, sea salt and rock salt, but the former variety is not all found in the sea, but in beds where the surroundings show it to have been deposited from solution in sea-water. Deposits of rock salt are sup-posed to have been formed by the evaporation of water in which the salt was originally in solution, but the thickness of the beds over limited areas seems to render this explanation very unsatisfactory. Rock salt beds are found usually in association with beds of gypsum, and bitumen and very frequently with oilrocks. They are found in all geological formations except the primary rocks, from which it may be inferred that common salt did not exist at the time the primary rocks were formed. We reach here a stage in the great processes of nature at which we must pause. Where was the metal sodium at the time the primary rocks were formed? Where was the poisonous chlorine gas? In what stupendous crucible were the two united? There is enough chlorine in the sea and the salt beds to cover the earth with a layer of poisonous gas, but in the economy of nature a metal was formed with an afinity for this poison. And so the two were wed. The result is not only that a salt valuable for domestic economy and for the pre-servation of health came into existence, but the sea ecame able to purify itself. If the sea were not salt, it would have become pestilential long ago with the myriads of animals and plants which have died in its. depths and the vast quantities of impurities which have been washed into it from the land.

The part which salt has played in the history of nations is too great to be related here, but it has been the cause of many wars. The part which it has played in religious matters has been very great. Salt springs were believed at one time to be special gifts. from the gods and the soil around them the most fitting place to offer prayers. Salt has been used as money in many parts of the world. It has been, and even today is regarded as an emblem of hospitality.

MAKERS OF HISTORY XXXVIL

While there is no individual whose share in laying the foundations of the United States as an indepen-dent power is greater than that of George Washington, he was not a Maker of History in the sense that he originated the movement with which his name is inseparably connected. If we look for the origin of the democratic movement, which found expression in the Constitution of the United States of America, we must go far back of Washington's day and to other soil than that of the American Continent. The same causes which led to the uprising of the Parliament against Charles I., led to the revolt of the American Colonies against George III., and the spirit underlying them was that which was developed in England at the close of the Wars of the Roses, when the principles of religious and political liberty asserted themselves

ment, which the House of Brunswick sought to estab-lish. Washington's first public service was in mili-tary service, but he does not appear to have sought prominence in any way, retiring to his estates as soon as the war with the French was at an end. He served in the Virginia legislature and was a member of the Continental Congress in 1774. After the fight at Lexington, an encounter which has been unduly dignified by the name of a battle and with which he was not in any way concerned, when it appeared that it was necessary for the Colonies to maintain their rights by force of arms, Washington was appointed commander of the forces. It is not necessary to give even an outline of the long struggle. It cannot be said that Washington exhibited during the eight years, any qualities which entitled him to be ranked with the world's commanders, but he did display courage, endurance, calm judgment and very great military skill. How much of his success was due to the fact that the British forces were indifferently led, how much to the assistance of his French Allies and how much to his own ability, it would be profitiess to inquire. We need not hesitate to give him the honor due to the man, who brought a long, arduous and often very discouraging series of campaigns to a successful conclusion. His task was one of extreme difficulty, for the spirit, which led to the Revolution made the men under him impatient of restraint. Before dealing with the civil side of his career, which will have to be postponed until next week, brief

mention may be made of the qualities of Washington as a soldier. His early youth gave such promise of military ability that at 19 he was made major and adjutant of the provincial troops enrolled to take part in what has come to be known as the Seven Years War. His military services were brilliant and at 22 he was entrusted with the command of a regiment. He displayed courage of a high order and won the confidence of his men. Of his conduct of the war of the Revolution various opinions have been expressed and in view of the opinion of Horace Walpole, a contemporary that "his march, through our (our British) lines is admitted to be a prodigy of generalship," on must concede that under conditions calling for the handling of great military operations, he would doubtless have displayed qualities of the highest order. But it is not Washington the soldier who was a Maker of History, but Washington the statesman, and the consideration of this aspect of his life must form the subject of another article.

Famous Frenchmen of the

Eighteenth Century

XIX.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

CUVIER, ST. HILAIRE AND OTHERS

beliatd in Alsace on the 23pt of August, 1769. It is to his labors and the labors of his two compatriots, Lamarck and Saint Hilaire that modern zoological

and educational science is indebted for the progress it has made. Cuvier was a man of great consistency and strength of character, a conscientious worker and a keen and enthusiastic student. His mother was his first and most careful teacher, inspiring him to strive

guages; ancient and modern, something of a mathe-matician and intensely interested in natural history,

studying almost exclusively at first the works of Buf

fon, who was then a popular dol in France, and whose books were becoming world famous. He completed his university course with great honors, but was

forced through comparative poverty; to accept a tutorship in a family that resided at Caen in Nor-mandy, though his talents certainly deserved better recognition.

However, this humble position really proved the

George Leopold Christian Cuvier was born at Mon-

We

membered, the American Revolution was a protest of Cuvier's greatest achievements was the proving of the Englishmen against the un-English ideas of govern- correlation of parts, that is to say, that from seeing correlation of parts, that is to say, that from seeing only one small part of fragment of an animal one may be able to construct the rest. Shortly before Cuvier's death he and Saint Hilaire took part in a famous debate on evolution before the Institution, a debate that was to set the whole of Europe thinking. Cuvier's greater ability and larger fund of information won the honors for him.

Lamarck also held an appointment in the Jardin des Plantes and his views were enlarged upon and adopted at a later period by Herbert Spencer and revived again by Charles Darwin. Lamarck and Cuvier died within a few years of one another, the former in 1829 and Cuvier in 1832. Saint Hilaire lived until 1844. In connection with the scientists of the 18th century, Laplace should also be mentioned. He was a ematical astronomer and was born in Normandy in 1749. It is to him we owe the method of spherical harmonics, and the hypothesis that the solar system is a condensed nebula-the latter has grown popular and familiar under the term "Nebular hypothesis."

The next subject to be dealt with in these articles will be the Birth of the Nations. Under this heading an attempt will be made to describe the early peopling of and the dawn of civilization in the great countries of the world.

THE STORY TELLER

An Imperfect Code

An Imperfect Code A very demure little Frenchwoman, who teaches her native tongue in a well-known Southern college, learned recently, under embarrassing circumstances, that it is not always safe to accept as a final stan-dard of correct English what she may casually hear. One night at supper, the president of the college an-nounced to the assembled young ladies and teachers that an informal musical programme would be given presently in the college chapel. Turning to the dainty Parisian, who, in addition to her other accomplishments, plays the plano well, he said:

he said: "Perhaps Madame Petit will be so good as to as-sist us." The lady addressed arose, and coyly replied: "I vill do my durndest, Professeur."-Lippincott's.

The Child Critic

The Child Critic Princess Lwoff Parlaghy, the Hungarian painter was asked in Philadelphia to address a women's club on portrait painting—a subject that would have had much interest, for the artist has done portraits of the Kaiser, Czar and other celebrities. But she declined to deliver the address. T cannot speak impromptu, she said, 'and what is more wearisome than a speech read from notes? 'A friend of mine once spoke before a class of school children on literature. She had spent a week, writing the speech. She read it to the little ones, as she hoped, with great success. But the next day she heard that a boy, on being asked by his mother what she hoped, with great success. But the mother what heard that a boy, on being asked by his mother what had happened at the school, replied carelessly: had happened at the school, replied carelessly: "Oh, nothing much, except a lady talked to her-self on a piece of paper."

He was a man of peace, and he came upon two youths in a back street fighting. Accordingly he push-ed through the crowd and persuaded the combatants to desist.

to desist. "Let me beg of you, my good fellows," earnestly besought the peacemaker, "to settle your dispute by arbitration. Each of you choose half a dozen friends arbitrate." "Hurraht" yelled the crowd. "Do as the gentlearbitrate."

next and most careful teacher, inspiring him to surve after perfection in everything he undertook to do. She unsed him to develop that admirable quality of concentration which fater helped him to such an un-limited extent, in his researches, his studies and the forming of his conclusions, in the latter of which he shows great perspicacity and originality. At the early age of 14 Cuvier was conservant with several lan-nuers and and and another or another of the set of the several lan-"Harran' yeared the clowal by a set of the satisfaction of both sides, the man of peace went on his way rejoloing in the thought of having once again prevailed upon brute force to yield to peaceful argu-

prevailed upon brate force of the way and was ment. Half an hour later he returned that way and was horrified to find the whole street fighting, while in the distance police whistles could be heard blowing and police rushing to the spot from all quarters. "Good gracious! What is the matter now?" asked the peacemaker of an onlooker. "Shure, sor," was the reply, "the arbitrators are at work"

work."

Ian MacLaren used to tell a story of two Scots worthles, douce elders o' the Kirk, who found them-selves alone in the compartment of a railway car-riage travelling in Perthshire; and thrown upon each other for company, they fastened on a knotty point in

WITH THE POETS

The Angels of Man The word of the Lord of the outer worlds Went forth on the deeps of space, That Michael, Gabriel, Rafael, Should stand before his face, The scraphs of his threefold will Each in his ordered place.

Brave Michael, the right hand of God, Strong Gabriel, his volce, Fair Rafael, his holy breath That makes the world rejoice— Archangels of omnipotence, Of knowledge, and of choice;

Michael, angel of loveliness And Gabriel, whose part it is To ponder and contrive, And Rafael, who puts the heart In every thing alive.

Came Rafael, the enraptured soul, Stainless as wind or fire, The urge within the flux of things, The life that must aspire; With whom is the beginning, The worth, and the desire;

And Gabriel, the all-seeing mind, Bringer of truth and light, Who lays the courses of the stars In their stupendous flight, And calls the migrant flocks of spring Across the purple night;

And Michael, the artificer And Michael, the artificer Of beauty, shape, and hue, Lord of the forges of the sun, The crucible of the dew, And driver of the plowing rain When the flowers are born anew.

Then said the Lord: "Ye shall account For the ministry ye hold, Since ye have been my sons to keep My purpose from of old. How fare the realms within your sway To perfections still untold?"

Answered each as he had the word And a great silence fell On all the listening bosts of heaven To hear their captains tell,— With the breath of the wind, the call of a bird, And the cry of a mighty bell.

Then the Lord said: "The time is ripe For finishing my plan, And the accomplishment of that For which all time began. Therefore on you is laid the task Of the fashioning of man.

In your own likeness shall he be, To triumph in the end. I only give him Michael's strength To guard him and defend, With Gabriel to be his guide, And Rafael his friend.

My Comrade

She does not come on summer days, Or on those nights when moonlight fills The garden with a glimmering haze; And in the time of daffodils Far, far apart from me she strays.

But when on stormy nights I go Down shadowy lawns, by whispering woods, She paces with me to and fro, And she takes a thousand varying moods, As winds that know not whence they blow.

I hear the rustle of her dress, A light kiss falls upon my hair— She seems so near—I turn to bless Her company—but darkness there Holds macking depths of emptiness.

Anon she murmurs: "I am nigh, Oh, dearest, listen! I am near." I hear the light step flitting by, And borne upon the wind I hear, "Oh, dearest, dearest, it is L"

Ah, God! For just a moment's space To hold her to my heart again! Down, down the woodland paths I race, My arms outstretched to her:---the rain Falls. Whe soft there when my force

an, who writes a words a day and deals with a variety of subjects, makes a mistake, he is usually severely "called down" for it by a good many people, who forget that it is human to err and that most newspaper men are as yet not superhuman, if sometimes they are inhuman , and this article is intended for a solace to the craft, other people who have written and achieved fame make pretty bad mistakes. For example, a certain writer, whose name need not be here mentioned seeing that he is alive, speaks of the crescent moon Now the crescent moon does not rise, at any rate in the sight of any one. It sets shortly after the sun does. But to pass from living writers to those who have passed away we have Thackeray, who in the Newcomes, kills off one of his characters early in the story only to reproduce her alive and well at the conclusion. Not long ago in a so-called historical novel, the name of the author of which we have forgotten, one of the characters was represented as carry-ing a rifle, although the plot was laid before gun-powder was used in Europe and long before rifles were invented. De Foe is the greatest story-teller of them all. Yet he makes Robinson Crusoe swim out to th naked, fill his pockets with biscuits and swip back again. Horace told his readers that if they we ess to oil their bodies well and swim thrice across the Tiber. He did not suggest how the swimmer was going to get back to the shore he started m. Geographical blunders in novels are innumerable. So are others, such, for example, as one pointed out by Canada West, where a man rides a cayuse six hundred miles in one day on the Canadian prairies. So good fellow-craftsmen, although there can be never any valid excuse for making a mistake as far as the office is concerned, mistakes are not without honorable precedent. Even the art of painting is not fre them, for a certain picture of the Garden of Eden elicited great praise at an Academy exhibition until some critic objected to the figure of a man in the background, who, dressed in modern clothes, was engaged in shooting ducks with an ordinary fowling

by "darkening counsel by words without knowledge." MISTAKES OF AUTHORS



A correspondent, writing from Manchester, Eng-land, asks for a short paper treating of common salt. He is good enough to say that the articles on this page, dealing with matters coming within the domain of Natural Science, are of very great interest to him and a circle of friends in that city. A great deal may be said about common salt, very much more than it is possible to say in this place, but possibly if. the observations made are fundamental in their na-ture, they may have some interest and arouse in some readers a desire to look into the matter a little for themselves.

In the first place, what is Common Salt? scientific name is sodium chloride-we used to chloride of sodium once upon a time. Its princ constituents are sodium, chlorine, oxygen, and a few other materials. Sodium is a soft, white metal pos-sessing a silvery appearance when freshly cut, but in a manner that gave new life to the English peop The seed of untrammelled thought produced the flower of liberty on both sides of the Atlantic.

The first Continental Congress assembled in New York in 1765. It adopted fourteen resolutions. They clared in brief as follows:

In favor of allegiance to the crown and subordina-tion to the Parliament of Great Britain; That the rights of the King's subjects in America

were the same as those of the people of Great Britain; That taxation without representation was opposed to the principles of freedom and the undoubted rights of Englishmen;

That the Colonies could not be represented in the House of Commons from the very nature of the case; That the only representatives of the Colonists were

the people chosen by themselves; That Supply being a free gift of the people to the crown it was inconsistent with freedom for the people of Great Britain to grant the money of the Colonists That the Stamp Act being a contravention of these inciples was calculated to subvert the liberties of

That the duties recently imposed by the British Parliament upon imports into the Colonies were bur-

That the Colonial trade of Great Britain being largely with the Colonies, the Colonies eventually conributed very largely to the Supplies granted by Parment:

That recent British legislation prevented profitable ce with Great Britain. That the interests of the Colonies and the Mother

untry were mutual; That the people of the Colonies had the right of

etition That objectionable legislation ought to be repe It will be observed that these protests are all made by Englishmen as Englishmen; that they advance nothing revolutionary and that they seek for redress by constitutional means only. George Washington was not a member of the Congress, which adopted these resolutions. He was living on his plantation Virginia as a private citizen. It may be assumed that favored the resolutions as did substantially every he favored the resolutions as the substantially every body in America or England, except those persons who had power to give effect to them, namely the king, and his mother, who, there is reason to believe, continually prompted him to the assertion of absolute powers. At that time Great Britain was without a great minister, for William Pitt was incapacitated, ex-cept at intervals, by that mysterious illness which finally carried him away. The king's advisers do not themselves appear to have approved of the course which he insisted upon, although they were able to remedy substantially all the grievances of the people of the colonies, except the fundamental principle of taxation, which underlay them all.

In the stirring events preceding the breaking out of hostilities, Washington took no part. Indeed his sympathies were quite in the other direction. His family were of Royalist stock and left England rather than remain in the country under the rule of Crom-well. He was opposed to the idea of independence, speedily oxydizing on the surface to a very dull grey. but in this he was on common ground with the great. This property of taking up oxygen quickly makes it majority of the people of the Colonies, for, be it re-

He had plenty of leisure and employed his time in exploring the beautiful sea-coast and studying the many mollusks and other fauna. It was here too that he met the Abbe Tessier, an exile from Paris, who during the Reign of Terror had been threatened with death if he d at home and had therefore sought safety in Normandy. Tessier was a member of the Academy of Science, and becoming impressed with Cuvier's re-markable ability he introduced him by letter to Geof-frey Saint Hilaire, one of the most distinguished of ich naturalists, who had gained deserved recogni tion for his labors in comparative anatomy. Sain Hilaire had been educated for the priesthood but finding himself hampered by his religious duties in the pursuing of the work he loved, he deserted the ministry and spent his time entirely in the study of zo ming attached to the museum of natural history in the Jardin des Plantes. It was through the in fluence of Saint Hilaire that Cuvier was appointed assistant to Mertrud, the professor of comparative anomy at this famous institution. From this time having it may be said, begun his career. Cuvier work. ed with enthusiastic energy, devoting his time to the study of natural history and the enlarging of the Mu-seum. His interest and zest in the following of these scientific pursuits however did not distract his mind wholly from other studies. He was a philosopher as well as a scientist, and had very advanced views in regard to all educational questions. When he was appointed to organize lyceums in several of the towns of France and to reorganize the old academies threw himself heart and soul into the work, taking ; lar interest in the primary, departments of these institutions. Himself a Protestant, he nevertheless entrusted with the organization of the University of Rome, and also with remodelling of the educational systems through out Holland and Belgium, the schools of which are still famous as a result of the application of his methods. Cuvier was a firm believer in the education of all classes of people, and laid great stress upon the care that should be taken during the early and most impressionable years of children. His reputation was so firmly established, that even under the various changes of government, he was favored by the approval of those in power, and allowed to continue work and to make any practical demonstrations that he deemed advisable. While Lamarck, Saint Hilaire and Cuvier all worked towards the furtherance of zoological science,

worked towards the furtherance of zoological science, they were not exactly at one in the ideas they ad-vanced. "Lamarck," writes Spencer Trotter, "had advanced the theory of the origin of the species as a result of the natural conditions of existence repressing and moulding the plastic organism." Saint Hilaire ac-counted for the difference in the forms of animal structure by the different exercise of their functions. Cuvier, however, was opposed to both of these views, believing in the "fixity of the species," that is, that each animal was the result of special creative act. "The action of environment and Saint Hilaire's doctripe of "homology" are vital questions today; and Cuvier's deductions are equally pregnant with truth, only their author viewed the facts as special creative acts of the Divine intelligence," (Trotter). One of

other for company, they fastened on a the progress of which, he was soon to attain fame.

other for company, they fastened on a knotty point in theology to beguile the time. The subject of controversy was whether a man is saved by faith or works. The discussion became heat-ed, and the train drew up at the destination of one of the debaters not a moment too soon. Loash to give up the argument, they continued to wrangle until the train began to move out of the station, and the dis-charged passenger had to run along the platform to eke out the preclous moments left for a last word. The subject seemed to hang fire for a perilous moment—the train was accelerating its speed—when back from the figure leaning far out of the carriage window came the cry:

"Hebrews-ten-thirty-eight!" ("The just shall live by faith") Quick as lightning the other flung after the reced-ing antinomian: "James-first-twenty-four!" ("By works a man is justified, and not by faith only.")

It is not at all surprising that the American ver-nacular should sometimes prove a little too much for the Englishman. A case in point was that of a visi-tor from London who came to New York last summer and was taken by his host to see one of the league baseball games at the Polo grounds. The game had progressed as far as the third inning without anything in particular happening, when suddenly one of the Giants pounded out a three-bagger that set every-body howling with joy.

body howling with joy. "That was a bird!" ejaculated the Englishman's host, after the excitement had subsided. A moment later a foul tip sent the ball flying back into the grand-stand.

"And what do you call that?" queried the Englishman.

That is a foul," said his host.

"That is a foul," said his host. "Ah," returned the Englishman, "a fowl, eh? Well, it seems to me that the language of baseball is most extraordinary. A fowl is a bird and a bird is a fowl, and yet you use those terms to describe two plays that seem to me to be diametrically opposed to each other. Do you call that logical?" "Yes," said the American. "Ornithological."

Young Van Stymie was so elated at the honor of being matched to play the best ball of the three ablest women players at the Far-and-Sure Golf Club that He resolved to give a cup to the lady who should make the best score. What should be inscribed upon it? He cudgeled the concordance until he found this text; "Even today is my complaint bitter; my stroke is heavier than my groaning." Every golfer will recognize the aptness of the quotation and join in the groaning. Van Stymic has-tened to the silversmith's and bought a nice little cup. Carefully verifying the text, he asked to have the following inscription engraved in one line on the cup: Joh: xxili, 2. But when the nice little cup was sent home he Young Van Stymie was so elated at the honor of

Job: xxiii, 2. But when the nice little cup was sent home was horrified to find that the engraver had seen to improve the inscription. And this is what was the cup:

XXIII., 2.

When, fuming, he took the cup back to have the inscription corrected, he was recompensed for his disappointment and suffering by the engraver's in-

genuous explanation: "It's all right," said that artist. "Til letter it on any way you say. Y see, the reason why I done it that way was I thought it was some kind of a horse on Jack O'Brien with 'XXIII., 2' in it meaning that he'd have to skiddoo twicet."

Falls like soft tears upon my

But always out of reach, the cry Comes sobbing back among the trees, "Oh, dearest, dearest, it is 1!" And through the thunder of the seas, "Oh, dearest, listen! I am nigh!"

Still, still she leads me on apace, And still I follow, calling her, Until, through well-known meadow-ways, And down dark avenues of fir, She leads me to the Peaceful Place.

There, sheltered from the storms that rave Without the ancient guardian wall. Lie those who hear nor wind nor wave— And there she leaves me, though I fall To bitter weeping, by her grave. -Ina M. Stenning in The Spectator (London).

The Guest of Sleep

Sleep at the Inn o' Dreams— A kindly host he waits, And all night long a goodly throng 'Comes softly through his gates.

A varied company Scholar and clown and king. Or prince or priest, or great or He gives them welcoming. least

For each he fills the cup Where poppy-petals swim, Wherefrom each guest at his behest Drinks deeply, toasting him.

And old men drink of youth, And sad men of delight. And weary men drink deep again The pushing wine of might.

And poets drink of song. But best and oh, most sweet, Above that brim where poppies swim The lips of lovers meet

Sleep at the Inn o' Dreams-A kindly host he waits, And all night long a goodly throng Comes softly through his gates.

-Theodosia Garrison in Scribner's Magazine

A Clever Parody

Austin Dobson has just issued a new book called "Ex Libris," made up of prose and poetry, contributed at various times to periodicals. It would make a charming Christmas gift for an admirer of this charming writer of light verse. Here is parody from the vo

The Press is too much with us, small and great; We are undone of chatter and on dit, Report, retort, rejoinder, repartee, Mole-hill and mare's-nest, fiction up-to-date. Babble of booklets, bicker of debate, Aspect of A., and attitude of B.— A waste of words that drives us like a sea, Mere derelict of Ourselves, and helpless freight! "O for a lodge in some vast wilderness!" Some region unapproachable of Print, Where never cablegram could gain access, And telephones were not, nor any hint Of tidings new or old, but Man might pipe His soul to Nature—gareless of the Typel

A CONTRACTOR OF THE REAL PROPERTY OF

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Tuesday, December 22, 1908

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TO DIRECT FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA

As bents the obcest and the largest and the most populous state in South Africa, Cape Colony sends the strong-est contingent to the national con-vention. In Sir Henry de Villiers the Cape supplies the president of the na-tional convention, and, remembering the part played by Macdonald in the Oucher conference and by Barton in

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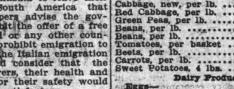
South African born lawyer, and be-came Chief Whip of the Transyaal Opposition when Mr. Abe Balley re-signed. It would have been better had a commercial man been included restricted to be the better bette

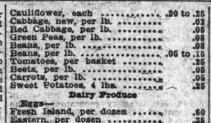
OF SOUTH AFRICA
signed. It would have been better had a commercial man been included in his place.
Much May Depend Upon Outcome of Convention Held at Durban
Cape Town, Dec. 20.—The future of half a continent depends upon the thirty men who are how gathered in Durban. Upon thirty of the leaders of public opinion in the four selfgoverning states of South Africa falls the responsibility of ... attempting to solve a problem which has twice proved insoluble. To them has been given the task of trying to devise a central government for the whole of South Africa -a government which in time will rule all British South Africa falls. Strictly speaking, thirty-two men from the South Africa national convention for two delegates from

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RECENTLY ENACTED

How Foreign Manufactures Dodge "Protective" Measure Now Made Law





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last few years, was chairman of the famous industrial commission in the Transvaal, whose report induced Kruger to denounce. Schalk Burger as a traitor to his country. After the fight Schalk Burger was acting. Presi-and De la Rey have been included to propitiate the backveldt Boers. Pro-bably both are a little inclined to fall into the protection ideas preached by A. D. Wolmarans; but they will not revolt against General Botha. Drobably Si Cacore Tearson commission of the sold and the meads of the chind the general Botha.

child buys one stamp over six mil-lion will be sold, and the needs of the Probably Sir George Farrar comes next to Mr. Smats in ability and in-Probably Sir George Farrar comes next to Mr. Smuts in ability and in-fluence. He is an old Bedford Gram-mar school boy who gave up trade at the coast when the rush to the Band began, and is now a multi-mil-lionaire and the head of the great E.R. P.M. group. He works very hard at politics, and has a splendid grasp of all the chief questions before the Op-position in the Transvaal Parliament. Sir Percy Fizpatrick is his right-hand man in politics. Sir Percy, poet, au-

Weinter .

Sir Percy Fitzpatrick is his right-hand man in politics. Sir Percy, poet, au-thor, editor, transport rider, miner, guide to the Randolph Churchill ex-pedition into Mashonaland, etc. is an attractive figure in South African life. He is a fluent and rather emotional speaker, but scores well in a cross-table discussion. Mr. Lindsay is a

 having been deceived in its specta-tions about the class of Japanese im-migrants, seeks another source of workers. Negotiations for a treaty of emigration between the Italian and Brazilian authorities will soon reopen affer a suspension which was caused by the demands of the Rome govern-ment relative to the protection of the emigrants. For instance, it was re-quired from the Brazilian government that it should be responsible for the execution of the emigration contracts information received from the various parts of Italy, especially from those where the emigration of laborers is al-rows of the largest, indicates that the to Brazilian agents evidently helped by the financial support of their govern-ment, are making an active campaign in the districts of Abruzzi, Venetaa er fride, etc. They are lavish in pro-mises, and offer a free passage to mises, and offer a free passage to mises and offer a free passage to mises and offer a free passage to mises, and offer a free passage to mises and offer a free passage to mises, and offer a free passage to mises, and offer a free passage to mises and offer a

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 Hallbut, fresh, per lb.
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 Cod, fresh, per lb.
 15 to .02

 Smoked Herring
 123

 Crabs, 2 for
 25

 Black Bass, per lb.
 06 to .08

 Oolichans, salt, per lb.
 123

 Plounders, fresh, per lb.
 123

 Plounders, fresh per lb.
 123

 Salmon, fresh red, per lb.
 20 to .12

 Salmon, smoked, per lb.
 20 to .12

 Shrimps, per lb.
 25 to .80

 Smelta, kippered, per lb.
 28 to .10

 Sheinen, smoked, per lb.
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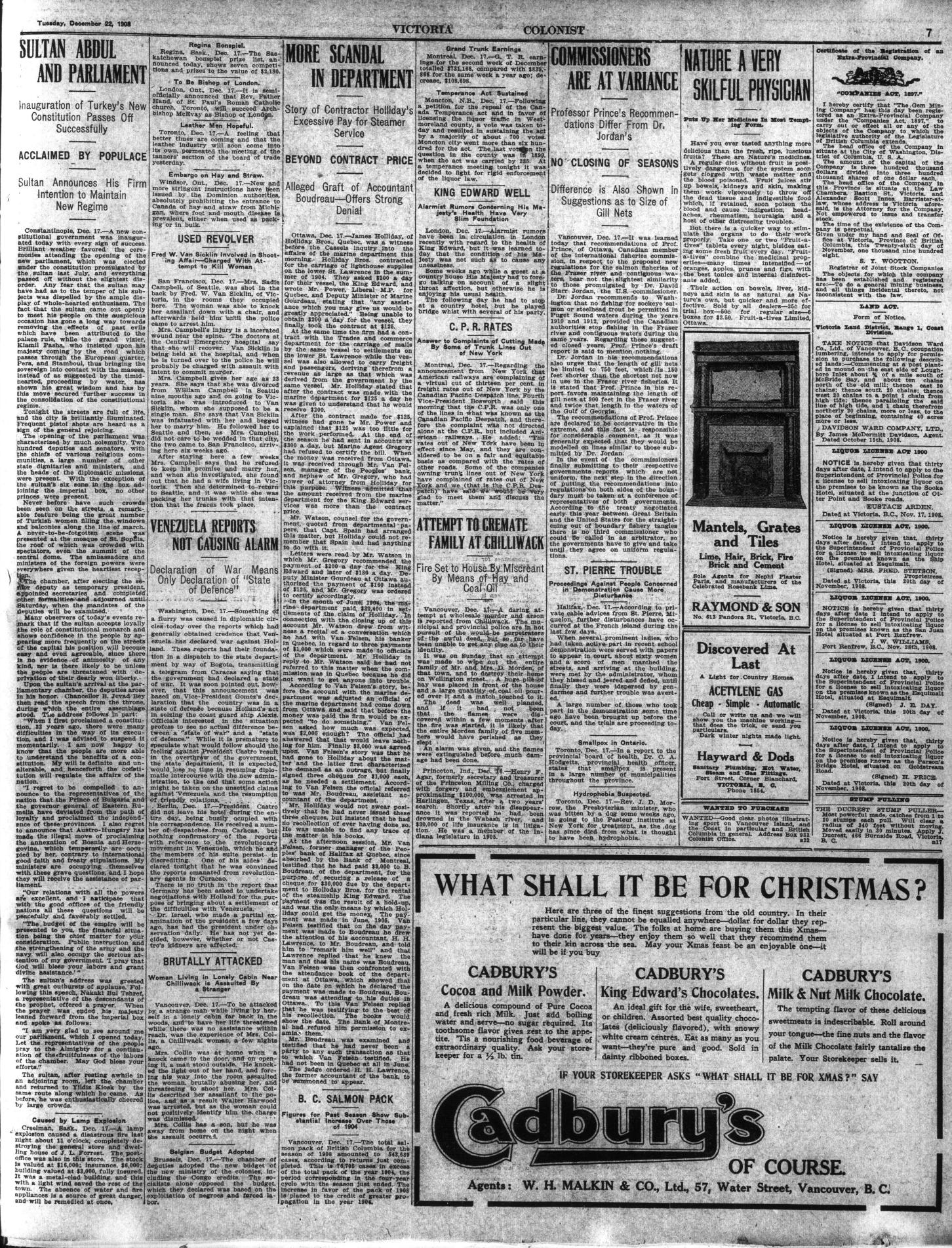
The Standard of Empire: It is not optic thirty years yet since the last of the bushrangers met the end the de-served on the scaffold in Melbourne as guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Crowdy.



 International matching with the set of the set

New York city's debt is now a bil-

December 22, 1908



LIQUOE LICENSE ACT, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a license to sell intoxicating liquor on the premises known as the Esquimait Hotel, situated at Esquimait. (Signed) J. E. DAY. Dated at Victoria this 20th day of

Dated at Victoria, this 20th day lovember, 1908.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that, thirty



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PREME COURT OF

Joseph Tarlton de-Section 14, Range 6, that on the 25th day 1909, at the hour of Dication will 'be made Judge in Chambers in the sale of the above the sale of the above aistratrix of the above to one William Ridge to one her order as may

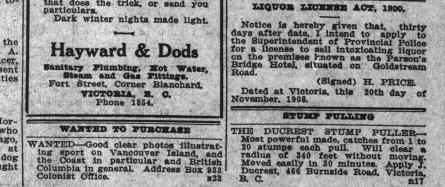
day of December, A. D.

LLAS HELMCKEN, 42 Bastion St. or for Administratrix. of Artaur May, late of rict and Province of

h's Expenditure. cording to the Standard n a net increase in the ure of the British gov-million pounds try-two million pounds year of the Boer war. Ourteen millions are ac-the army and navy; nine e to the added cost of ce, and eight millions I to the debt charges as increase in the national used by carrying on the

o this, as an indirect conflict with the Boers, developed a feeling of reen Great Britain and the Standard of Em-icient to render it im-one to disregard the an armed struggle be-The naval force which wing on the other side ea threatens, the Stand-increased at home and naval protection with-e outposts of Empire.

ty's debt is now a bil-



Last

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Here are three of the finest suggestions from the old country. In their particular line, they cannot be equalled anywhere-dollar for dollar they represent the biggest value. The folks at home are buying them this Xmas have done for years—they enjoy them so well that they recommend them to their kin across the sea. May your Xmas feast be an enjoyable one—it

CADBURY'S King Edward's Chocolates.

An ideal gift for the wife, sweetheart, or children. Assorted best quality chocolates (deliciously flavored), with snowy white cream centres. Eat as many as you dainty ribboned boxes.

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Will be eventful ones for those shopping at THE BIG STORE. For these last days we have an array of values that are, to say the least, out of the ordinary. Since the first of the month our store has been crowded every day, and our facilities will be tested to the utmost for the next four days. However, we have a largely increased staff, and will be able to give you the best of service. Kindly shop as early in the day as is possible.

SPECIAL FOUR DAYS' SALE OF FINE CHINA

or the next four business days we intend making things hum in our Crockery Department. We have gone over our stock thoroughly, and have grouped lines at the following prices mentioned. Many of these articles are worth far more than the price asked, some are worth double, but our desire is to give unusually good values for the remaining days before Christmas. You will be surprised to see what you can buy High Grade China for. Nothing but buying in large quantities and for cash enables us to offer such values. You will see articles here at less prices than many dealers can buy them for, and all the difference in price is a



saving to you. Our entire Broad Street window space is devoted to a showing of special values in China.

Articles at 10c PUDDING BOWLS COAT HANGERS PLATES SAUCE DISHES CUPS & SAUCERS And many other articles. Choice at 10¢	Articles at 15c FRUIT SAUCERS PIN TRAYS ASH TRAYS CREAM JUGS TEA POT STANDS GLASS VASES And other articles. Choice at 15¢	Articles at 15c PUDDING BOWLS PIE DISHES TEA POTS SALT & PEPPER SHAKERS CANDLE SHADES And other lines. Choice at 15¢	Articles at 25c CREAM JUGS MILK JUGS FRUIT BOWLS FRUIT BOWLS BON BON TEA POT STANDS PIN TRAYS ASH TRAYS Choice at 25¢	Articles at 25c OLIVE DISHES SPOON TRAYS NUT BOWLS SOAP DISHES SHAVING MUGS BREAD & BUTTER PLATES DESSERT PLATES Choice at 25¢
Article's at 25c CAKE PLATES TEA CUPS & SAUCERS AFTER DINNER CUPS & SAUCERS CHOCOLATE CUPS & SAUCERS FRUIT SAUCERS FRUIT SAUCERS Choice at 25¢	Articles at 50c CELERY TRAYS SPOON TRAYS BON BONS CREAM & SUGAR - SETS CREAM JUGS BREAD & BUTTER PLATES Choice at 50¢	Articles at 50c DESSERT PLATES SALAD BOWLS FANCY VASES FANCY TEA CUPS & SAUCERS CHOCOLATE CUPS & SAUCERS TOAST RACKS CHEESE DISHES Choice at 50¢	Articles at 50c MOUSTACHE CUPS & SAUCERS JUMBO CUPS & SAUCERS HAT PIN HOLDERS PUFF BOXES HAIR RECEIVERS CARD RECEIVERS Choice at 50¢	Articles at 75c BISCUIT JARS BREAD & BUTTER FEATES DESSERT PLATES TEA PLATES HAT PIN HOLDERS FANCY VASES Choice at 75¢
Articles at 75c CREAM & SUGAR SETS CHINA TEA POTS CAKE PLATES SALAD BOWLS COMFORTS CELERY TRAYS FERN POTS Choice at 75¢	Articles at 75c COMB & BRUSH TRAYS BISCUIT JARS BREAD & BUTTER PLATES DESSERT PLATES TEA PLATES HAT PIN HOLDERS Choice at 75¢	Articles at 75c FANCY VASES TOAST RACKS WATER JUGS FANCY CUPS & SAUCERS SPOON TRAYS HOT WATER JUGS FANCY MILK JUGS Choice at 75¢	Articles at \$1.00 FRUIT BOWLS SALAD BOWLS BRUSH & COMB TRAY9 CELERY DISHES CRACKER JARS SUGAR & CREAM SETS OLIVE DISHES Choice at \$1.00	Articles at \$1.00 ARTISTIC VASES JARDINIERES HOT-WATER JUGS BUTTER DISHES BON BON DISHES TEA PLATES MAYONNAISE DISHES Choice at \$1.00

Monday Sale of Feather Boas Handsome Boas About Half-Price

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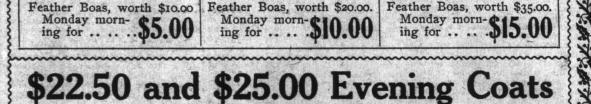
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This offering includes some of our nicest B oas, rich handsome Ostrich Feather and other Boas. They are to be had in white, grey, brown and black. This offering makes it possible for you to get high grade boas at half and less than half the regular prices. On sale Monday morning, 8.30 a.m., at the following prices:

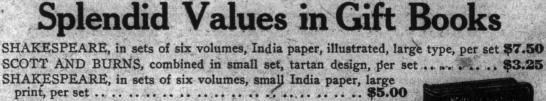


for \$14.50 omorrow you can buy a Novelty Evening Coat at small cost. The coats are all handsome styles, made up of fine quality all wool broadcloth in light and attractive shades for evening wear. They are prettily trimmed with silk braids and fancy trimmings. Some are lined with silk, some half lined, and still others are unlined. These beautiful coats are much less than the bare cost of materials and making. They will be on sale Monday' morning at 8.30 a.m. Reg. \$22.50 and \$25.00. Monday 314.30

The Latest Neckwear Novelties ust arrived by express, the last parcel of Novelty Neckwear; sent along from a factory

in the east by our buyer. These are the very latest neckwear novelties, we might say the last word for style. Lace, Chiffon, Silk styles to suit everybedy. 250

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