

POWERS APPROVE OF AGREEMENT

Purposes of United States and Japan in Far East Are Good For All

HELP PEACE PRESERVATION

British, German and French Comments Unanimously Favorable

Washington, Nov. 28.—Cordial support of and sympathy with the endeavours to reach an agreement between the United States and Japan in the agreement respecting China and the Pacific, as announced in the Associated Press dispatches printed today, has been given by some, and it is believed will be given by all, the nations of Europe having interest in the Far East.

The Berlin newspapers received the agreement as disposing of a number of dangerous questions in which Europe also was deeply concerned, and they comment favorably upon President Roosevelt's hands over to his independence, not only internally but also externally.

The president scored a great success before leaving office by securing an agreement between the United States and Japan, which will be of extraordinary importance if it dispels the possibility of a conflict that for many years has threatened the peace of the world.

The American government fully sounded the nations of the world having interests in Asia as to their attitude on the subject of the new agreement.

Having reached an entire accord on the principles of the agreement, all that remains to be done is to agree on the text incorporating these principles. This work has made splendid progress.

The agreement reached between Japan and the United States covering the policy of the two countries in the Pacific is the culmination of a long and arduous process.

London, Nov. 28.—The reported agreement between the United States and Japan for the maintenance of the status quo in the Pacific and the guarantee of the integrity of China, is given a prominent place in the afternoon papers of London.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—The Cologne Gazette prints an inspired Berlin dispatch in which it is stated that the American-Japanese agreement will be received with satisfaction everywhere.

HOPE TO PROFIT FROM ELECTIONS

Japanese Expect Relaxation of Emigration Rules by the Government

EYES FIXED ON PRAIRIES

Paper Published at Vancouver Would Set Aside Lemieux Agreement

Vancouver, Nov. 28.—The Japanese of Vancouver, since in their belief that the Liberal party is more friendly to the interests of their race than those of the white people of Canada, have been looking forward to the present time by the uncertainty of the political future.

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Killed by Explosion

Parsons, Kas. Nov. 27.—Engineer F. F. Parsons and Fireman E. F. Wolf were killed by an explosion on a Missouri, Kansas and Texas freight engine near Idenbro, Kas., six miles south of here today. C. E. Roe, brakeman, was fatally hurt.

Brutal Murder in Seattle

Seattle, Nov. 27.—Hugh McMahon, a well known business man, was murdered in the front yard of a residence next door to his own home today. His face was in two large pieces, his skull was fractured and a finger from which a \$400 diamond ring had been wrenched was nearly torn off.

Fined for Shoplifting

Boston, Nov. 27.—After pleading guilty to a charge of shoplifting, Mrs. W. Barnard, wife of a prominent business man, was fined \$100 by Judge Murray in the municipal court today.

Balkan Situation Disquieting

Berlin, Nov. 27.—The Balkan situation is considered here to have grown more disquieting. The Austro-Hungarian military preparations are taken to indicate that Austria-Hungary is determined to support her claims at all costs, and that she will promptly crush any attempt on the part of Serbia or Montenegro to disturb the peace.

Fears for Transport Dix

Washington, Nov. 27.—Considerable alarm is being expressed here over the fact that the army transport Dix, en route from Seattle to Manila with a cargo of 200 horses and 200 men, has been delayed at Seattle.

NATIONAL SCANDAL INVOLVED IN CASE

Anti-Dreyfus Politicians Intent on Exploiting Steinhil Mystery

Paris, Nov. 28.—The possible developments on the political side of the Steinhil case are being discussed in the French press.

GREAT MICA DEPOSIT

Immense Quantities of Mineral Found in Mountains at Big Bend of Columbia

Vancouver, Nov. 28.—One of the biggest mica deposits in the world exists at the Big Bend of the Columbia, nine or ten miles from the mouth of the river.

GOVERNMENT FORCE SEVERELY DEFEATED

Haytian Insurgents Victorious and Are Marching Upon Capital

Port au Prince, Nov. 28.—Government troops, under command of General Celestin Cyriaque, Minister of War, composed largely of young recruits, who were sent out to capture the leader of the new revolution, General Gourde, have met with a severe defeat at the hands of the revolutionists.

Hales Acquitted

Chatham, Ont., Nov. 27.—John Hales of Dresden, was today acquitted of the charge of attempted wife murder.

Lima, Peru, Nov. 27.—Work in Callao Bay is paralyzed as the result of a heavy storm which broke over that port yesterday.

BOYCOTT IN TURKEY ON AUSTRIAN GODDS

Warning Circular Issued by Porte Has Little Moderating Effect

Constantinople, Nov. 27.—The Porte has issued a circular warning to customs officers that the merchants are not free to refuse Austrian goods.

INGENKA GOLD

Two Men Come From Northern District Who Claim to Have Found It

HUNDRED DROWN IN PHILIPPINES

Coasting Steamer Sinks and Many of Her Passengers Are Lost

BODIES WASHED ASHORE

Storm Keeps Liberty Men From Returning to Battleship Fleet

Manila, Nov. 25.—The coasting steamer Ponting, carrying a large number of laborers from Narvian to the rice fields in Pangasinan province, struck a rock and sank last night during a storm off the town of San Fernando, in Union province.

It is estimated that a hundred of the passengers and crew of the Ponting were drowned. The steamer Visava rescued 55. A patrol of constabulary which was established immediately after the accident picked up fifteen bodies, and many were coming ashore.

SIX SUFFOCATED

Air Supply Cut Off From Men Working Five Hundred Feet Down in Salt Mine

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 28.—Six men were suffocated to death this noon in the village of Oakwood, outside the western outskirts of Detroit.

C. P. R. STEAMERS SAFE

Manitoba and Alberta Arrive in Port Arthur After Weathering Storms on Lake Superior

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Nov. 28.—After battling with wind, snow and waves on Lake Superior for nearly twenty-four hours, the steamship Manitoba, of the Canadian Pacific line, arrived here last evening.

TINPLATE COMBINE

British and American Manufacturers Organize to Control World Throughout the World

London, Nov. 28.—The Iron and Steel Trades Union states that English and American tinplate manufacturers at London today formed a combine which practically will control the industry throughout the world.

Pulp Mills Burned

St. John, N.B., Nov. 27.—The two modern pulp mills of the Englewood Pulp Co., at Misquash, were destroyed by fire this morning, with a loss of \$900. They were insured at \$18,000.

MANY NEW CARS FOR ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Great Increase in Rolling Stock for Victoria and Vancouver Lines

Vancouver, Nov. 28.—General Manager Spelling, of the B. C. Electric Railway, today gave instructions for the commencement of construction of two hundred thousand dollars worth of new street cars for next year.

CHARGE WITHDRAWN

Miss Johnston Freed From Accusations of Theft of Money and Letters in Vancouver

Vancouver, Nov. 28.—The charge of theft of money and letters brought by Mrs. Fuller against Miss Mildred Johnston, of the Yvoni company, was withdrawn in the police court today.

NOT ONE SAVED OF MINE FORCE

One Hundred and Twenty-Five Killed in Colliery Near Pittsburg

A MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION

Cage With Three Occupants Sent Through Roof of Shaft House

Pittsburg, P. A., Nov. 28.—The last ray of hope for the rescue of any one of the 125 or more miners who were entombed by an explosion at the Pittsburg mine of the Pittsburg Buffalo Coal company, shortly before noon today, was dispelled at 3.30 o'clock tonight, when the first rescue party reached the workings and found the dead bodies scattered about the floor of the mine.

ASLEEP ON TRACK

William Vianen, a Fisherman, of New Westminster, Killed by Car on Interurban

New Westminster, Nov. 28.—While lying asleep in the British Columbia interurban track near the Dominion Pipe works, shortly before 11 a. m., William Vianen, a well-known fisherman, was killed instantly by being struck by a car.

The victim of the accident leaves a wife and four small children. He was a well-known fisherman, and was engaged in the business of fishing for salmon.

SIR PERCY LAKE

Had Been Offered Appointment as Quartermaster-General of the Indian Army

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—Announcement is made in today's Canadian Associated Press service from London that Sir Percy Lake has been appointed to succeed General Slater as quartermaster-general of the Indian army under Lord Kitchener.

The quartermaster-generalship in India is a much better post financially than Sir Percy occupies in this country, and might conceivably lead to a high position in the Indian service.

MIGHT BE HELPLESS FOR LACK OF GOAL

Admiral Cowles Points to Possible Plight of the United States Fleet

Washington, Nov. 27.—Had foreign complications arisen, or had a combination been effected between Germany and Japan, the United States fleet might have had to remain lying helpless in some foreign port, the observation made by Rear Admiral Lord Kitchener.

The total number of American vessels in the fleet will be at all times sufficient to supply the necessities of the navy, but it is necessary to charter foreign vessels for this purpose.

He recommended that immediate steps be taken to supply an adequate number of colliers for the navy. There should be at least one for every two units, with sufficient capacity for supplying four vessels.

FIVE MEN KILLED

Collision Between Freight Trains on Seaboard Resulted in Fatal Casualties to Train Hands

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 28.—In a collision between two freight trains in a fog today on the Seaboard Air Line near Silver Springs, Engineer Walker, brakeman C. D. Smith, C. R. Phillips, brick and two negro firemen were killed. Both engines and eight cars were wrecked and several other trainmen were injured, but not fatally.

QUATSINO TIMBER

Ten Claims Sold by Vancouver Man to Messrs. Bourdieu and Graham of Seattle

Vancouver, Nov. 28.—Yesterday, A. McLeod of this city disposed of ten timber claims on Quatsino sound, Vancouver island, for \$5 each per acre. The buyers were Messrs. Bourdieu and Graham, of Seattle. The tract comprises fir and cedar.

Advertisement for shoes and boots, featuring illustrations of various styles and prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$5.00.

Liquors
 ation for handling
 e order, we do the

.....35c
50c
75c
1.00
1.50
2.00
2.50
3.00
3.50
4.00
4.50
5.00

MPANY
 Government St.

WOOD
 FRY AND LAW
 FENCING

**KMAN TYE
 CO., LTD.**
 R. C. Agents,
 Yates St.

**EMBER
 LETINS**
 the Latest

T MUSIC
 to Any Address

HER BROS.
 House in Victoria

ED LIVESTOCK
 S. C. White Leghorns,
 for sale, from \$1.00
 Main Mitchell's famous
 Santa Barbara, Cal.
 son, Cochran Station.

P PULLING
 STUMP PULLER,
 made, catches from 1 to
 3 feet without moving
 in 30 minutes. Apply J.
 Burnside Road, Victoria,
 n17.

ORSE ACT, 1900.
 hereby given that thirty
 I intend to apply to
 of Provincial Company
 sell intoxicating liquor
 known as the San Juan
 Co., Renfrew,
 J. W. WILLIAMS,
 B.C., Nov. 25th, 1908.

**Registration of an
 ncial Company.**

ES ACT, 1897.
 y that "The Gem Min-
 this day been regis-
 Provincial Company
 Act, 1897," to
 all of any of the
 Company to which
 of the Legislature
 extends.
 of the Company in
 of Washington, Dis-
 U. S. A.
 of the capital of the
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 e of the Company in
 situate at the Law
 on St. Victoria, and
 Innes, Barrister-at-
 as in Victoria, and
 reney for the Company,
 to issue and transfer
 the existence of the Com-
 and Seal of Of-
 Twenty-sixth day of
 thousand nine hundred

Y. WOOLTON,
 Joint Stock Companies
 which this company
 shed and registered
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.....60
75
25
\$1 to \$1.50

.....30
40
50
60
70
80
90
1.00
1.10
1.20
1.30
1.40
1.50

GUARDIAN WANTED
 Family of High Magee, Wealthy Pion-
 eer. Appeal in Matter
 of Property Protection

Vancouver, Nov. 27.—A legal battle
 was commenced today in an action to
 have committed to the care of a
 guardian Hugh Magee, one of the
 wealthiest planters and property owners in
 British Columbia.

He is 88 years of age, and was married
 a second time eight years ago.
 The grown children by the first wife,
 who reside in Los Angeles and Berke-
 ley, Cal., ask for his incarceration,
 fearing loss of property to themselves.
 Just now he is bed-ridden and prepar-
 ing to sell two hundred and twenty-
 five acres at a thousand dollars per
 acre. His entire estate is worth half
 a million.

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT
 DISCUSSED IN FRANCE**

Academic Debate in the Cham-
 ber of Deputies—For and
 Against Penalty

(By Our Own Correspondent.)
 Paris, Nov. 28.—Capital pun-
 ishment was subject at a long acad-
 emic discussion in the Chamber of
 Deputies the other day, a special
 Barrere, the French Ambassador to
 Italy. The originator of the idea of
 the Institute was David Lubin, of San
 Francisco, and the plan was sanctioned
 by King Victor Emmanuel. At today's
 session Signor Tittoni, the Italian
 minister for foreign affairs, was ap-
 pointed president, and Mr. Laurier,
 the Russian ambassador, and Sidney
 A. Fisher, the Canadian minister of
 agriculture, were chosen vice-presi-
 dents.

Cholera in St. Petersburg
 St. Petersburg, Nov. 27.—An alarm-
 ing increase in the Asiatic cholera
 has occurred in the last 24 hours,
 when 27 new cases were reported. It
 was thought that the disease, which
 made such headway three months ago,
 had been practically eradicated, but
 fears of its spread are again enter-
 tained. The new cases are mostly in
 the do-familie, and show all the
 virulence of the early days of the
 epidemic. The sanitary bureau, which
 thought it had the situation under
 control, has again addressed a warn-
 ing to the people of St. Petersburg
 on the danger of relaxing the
 dietary precautions. Since the be-
 ginning of the epidemic there has
 been a total of 8,882 cases, 5,920 deaths
 and 28,000 recoveries. For the week
 past the daily average of new cases
 in the capital has been less than ten.

**GIVE THE CHILD
 PLENTY OF FRUIT**

It Helps to Keep Them Well

In a growing, active child the cells
 of which the body is composed are be-
 ing worn away and replaced—very
 rapidly. This dead tissue must be
 gotten rid of somehow, and the dan-
 ger is that the eliminating organs—the
 bowels, kidneys and skin—may not
 do their work well enough. Then
 the blood becomes poisoned and the
 child does not thrive.

Nothing has such an invigorating
 effect on these organs as ripe fruit
 juices. Apple juice, for instance, is
 one of the best. It gives the child
 stimulation to the liver to secrete more
 bile, and bile produces easy and regu-
 lar movements of the bowels. It also
 stirs up the glands of the skin to throw
 off more waste matter.

The difficulty is that to get these
 effects the fruit must be eaten, and
 the excess of pulp and woody matter
 may upset the digestion. The
 solution is to give the child
 "Fruit-a-lives," which are tablets
 made of concentrated fruit juices with
 valuable tonics added.

"Fruit-a-lives" have the combined
 effect of the different fruit juices,
 helping all the eliminating organs to
 work properly, purging, cleaning,
 toning up the system, and keeping the
 children plump and rosy. 25c for a
 trial box, 50c for regular size—6
 boxes for \$2.50. Fruit-a-lives Limited,
 Ottawa.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Rome, Nov. 27.—The general assem-
 bly of the International Institute of
 Agriculture met in this city this morn-
 ing under the presidency of Cassibile
 Barrere, the French Ambassador to
 Italy. The originator of the idea of
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 Francisco, and the plan was sanctioned
 by King Victor Emmanuel. At today's
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 dents.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Angus Campbell & Co.

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.
 THE LADIES STORE
 1010 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

EVER SINCE last Christmas we have been steadily preparing for the
 approaching festive season. In every fashion centre, clever design-
 ers have been initiating and skilled artisans manufacturing a wealth of
 Xmas finery specially and exclusively for Campbells. The majority of these
 beautiful goods are here others will follow in rapid succession, keeping
 our stock clean and new, right up to the pealing of the Christmas Bells.
 To the art and skill of the producer has been added our personal knowledge
 gained in catering to your wants during previous Xmas Seasons; resulting
 in an aggregation of bewitching ready-to-wear, feminine finery for ladies,
 misses, and children. A bewildering, yet fascinating, assortment of the
 very daintiest neckwear; thousands of gloves—gloves with a reputation;
 fine linen handkerchiefs—superb goods, fresh from the Irish looms; capti-
 vating combs; beautiful belts and bags; unique umbrellas; fascinating furs
 and fans. These are a few of many items awaiting your inspection and
 orders during the next twenty-two shopping days. Whether you buy gifts
 for yourself or for others at Campbells, you have the satisfaction of know-
 ing the goods are of the latest fashion and highest quality and, owing to
 our cash purchasing power coupled with the fact that we are the largest deal-
 ers in ladies' ready-to-wear garments in the West, the prices are the lowest.
 Our showrooms are open to all. Our motto is: "Equal attention and equal
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**CANADIAN WRESTLER
 WON AMERICAN TITLE**

Tremblay Put Bothner to Mat Twice
 in Three Falls

New York, Nov. 28.—With a com-
 bination of the two, senior and her-
 lock holds, Eugene Tremblay, of Can-
 ada, won the lightweight champion-
 ship of America from George Bothner,
 "Prospect" hall, Brooklyn, last night.
 Tremblay won two out of three falls
 of the match, which was under
 catch-as-catch-can rules. He won the
 first and third falls. Bothner putting
 his Canadian adversary to the mat in
 the second fall of the match. After
 23 minutes and 35 seconds of wrest-
 ling, Tremblay obtained the first fall.
 Bothner won the next fall in four
 minutes 16 seconds, by a half-Nelson
 and hold. It took Tremblay 3
 minutes and 40 seconds to win the
 third and deciding bout.

**TOMMY BURNS A
 PET IN AUSTRALIA**

Attitude Assumed By Jack
 Johnson Strikes Wrong
 Note

In Australia Tommy Burns, the
 heavyweight champion, appears to
 have achieved marked popularity. The
 references made by Jack Johnson to
 the effect that Burns has been running
 away from him have not struck the
 right note so far as the public is con-
 cerned. An Australian exchange says:
 "In interest in his meeting with Burns
 is growing daily, and by the time the
 big black-girted Sydney five will have
 reached almost fever heat. Johnson
 has indulged in steady work on the
 voyage out, and will have to apply
 practically only the hands to his
 preparation in Sydney. The champion
 has not started work yet. He is at
 present in Melbourne, and will con-
 sider the Irish middleweight, Pat O'Keefe, in his contest with Ed
 Williams, the Victorian boxer, at the
 Melbourne Cyclorama tomorrow night.
 He will return to Sydney shortly, and
 then set about getting himself into the
 best of condition, so as to be able to
 give a "complete answer" to Johnson
 on December 10th.

"Modest" Jack Johnson, as the col-
 ored heavyweight champion of the
 world was known in some quarters in
 England, is a passenger on the
 Orana, which is at present in Austral-
 ian waters. Notwithstanding his re-
 putation for quietness which preceded
 his arrival in London, he is not a
 natural—Johnson made a good
 start by issuing a bold proclamation
 regarding his coming battle with Tom-
 my Burns. He announced that he
 would fight for the title of world
 champion, and that he would give a
 little white man the light of a big
 joke, and refer to him as an easy
 proposition. If the colored man hopes
 to gain the sympathy and confidence
 of the Australian public in this man-
 ner he is mistaken.

"Another thing, he may find it diffi-
 cult to find the prize money he has
 promised. The interview which he gave
 on arrival at Fremantle is not likely to
 impress anyone. Johnson might have
 weighed his words more. Had he done
 so he would not have given vent to
 some of the expressions he did. But
 apart from any first impression John-
 son may create, he is assured of plenty
 of supporters in both Sydney and Mel-
 bourne.

Johnson Catches a Tartar
 "Johnson struck trouble on the voy-
 age out to Australia, according to an
 account by the Fremantle correspon-
 dent of the Sun. Soon after his arrival
 at Fremantle, Johnson, having gained his
 sea legs, set about searching for some-
 one desirous of trying conclusions with
 him. He extended an invitation to
 anyone on board, merely for practice,
 so he declared. The challenge hung
 fire for several days. No one appeared
 anxious to try conclusions with the big
 black, even for practice. At last a
 young Queensland, who is returning
 after a six months' tour of Europe,
 blacked up courage, and accepted the
 invitation. He knew something about
 boxing, and in physique he was about
 equal to Johnson. They looked a mag-
 nificent pair as they stood up together.
 Great interest was taken in the ap-
 pearance of Johnson, though it was
 thought that he would simply play with
 the Australian. To the surprise of
 everyone on board, however, the Aus-
 tralian lasted five rounds, succeeding in
 drawing blood from the black, and giv-
 ing him several nasty blows about the
 face. Johnson, however, settled mat-
 ters in the sixth round with a knock-
 out blow.

STORM OF CANARY BIRDS

It happened in the night, and ac-
 cording to the yarn spun by Captain
 Sandberg, of the Panama liner City of
 Para, it must have been a night of
 terror.

The ship was midway between Aca-
 julia and San Jose de Guatemala which
 is a latitude in which the unusual is
 the expected. The time was between
 11 and 2 in the morning, and it
 was very dark. Suddenly an electric
 storm of great ferocity came up from
 a revolutionary republic on the star-
 board quarter, accompanied by water-
 spouts, St. Elmo's fire and a great flock
 of canary birds. Every one knows that
 St. Elmo's fire and water spouts are
 common off the coast of Acapulco, but
 the canary birds are novelty.

At the first stroke the lightning blew
 out the fuse in the ship's dynamo, and
 she became as dark as an unlighted
 trolley car. Then the St. Elmo's fire
 lit on the foretopmast, and split the
 gilt ball at the top of the topmast ex-
 actly in two. One of the pieces of
 these fell into the water, the other
 struck the bridge, and almost hit Sec-
 ond Officer Heckert.

The ship was in a state of alarm. The
 passengers followed John to the deck,
 and the captain says that the passen-
 gers looked on with some interest.
 The storm was bad enough, but the
 lightning was blinding, but it was the
 great birds that flew in the faces of
 the passengers that caused the terror.
 It lasted for an hour, and in the
 morning, when the storm had passed,
 the ship was covered with the birds,
 covering the awnings and the deck.
 The boats lashed on the upper deck,
 were thousands of dead and dying can-
 ary birds. Capt. Sandberg says there
 were thousands of them. Some of them
 had blundered into the staterooms in
 the darkness after the electric lights
 were out.

City of Para came safely
 through the storm when it rained can-
 ary birds, all save the gilt ball at the
 foretopmast, half of which was lost
 overboard.—San Francisco Chronicle.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S HEALTH

Berlin, Nov. 27.—A bulletin issued by
 the physicians from the new palace at
 Potsdam this afternoon, announced
 improvement in the condition of Em-
 peror William, who is suffering from
 a cold. His Majesty was able to pass
 several hours out of bed this morning.

**PASSING OF DEEP
 SEA WHALING INDUSTRY**

Agreement Made at San Francisco Not
 to Send Vessels into Arctic
 Next Season

Deep sea whaling is passing. The
 announcement comes from San Fran-
 cisco that four firms at San Francisco
 have entered into an agreement not to
 send vessels to the Arctic next sea-
 son. The industry is no longer pro-
 fitable. Not only did the fleet have an
 extraordinarily small catch last season,
 but small as it was, on the return of
 the vessels they found the market
 glutted with whalebone, the only pro-
 duct of the whale fishery which of re-
 cent years has been seriously con-
 sidering. At the prevailing price of
 whalebone and with the little demand
 which is left for it, it is no longer com-
 mercially profitable to fit out whalers
 for the Arctic, where only "right"
 whales are to be found.

This marks the complete extinction,
 for the time at least, of what was once
 a foremost American industry, one
 which was the nursery of the hardest
 of American seamen; which built up
 great ports and enriched many com-
 munities, which has captured and
 sunken into decay.

The once great whaling fleets of the
 Atlantic have long since disappeared.
 It was not altogether the disappear-
 ance of the whales which killed it, but
 the introduction of new methods of
 illumination. When kerosene and gas
 came into use the market for whale
 oil almost disappeared. The final
 crushing blow to whaling came during
 the civil war, when the Confederate
 vessels Alabama and Shenandoah,
 more particularly the latter, captured
 and burned many of the American
 whalers.

The home port of the last survivors
 of the whaling fleet of recent years
 has been shifted from New Bedford to
 San Francisco, and the fleet has stead-
 ily declined in numbers as one vessel
 after another was lost in the ice and
 not replaced. Next season, for the first
 time, there will be no American whal-
 ers, save the small long-shore
 vessels, which capture blackish and
 "finbacks" for their oil.

**POWELL WITHIN AGE
 OF CHAMPIONSHIP**

Former Victoria Tennis Player
 Almost Beat Ritchie in the
 Covered Court Series

The former tennis champion of the
 Pacific Coast, R. B. Powell, erstwhile
 of Victoria, who now is a resident of
 London, ultimate winner of the
 English bar, has distinguished himself
 again. Exchanges received from the
 C. O. County covered court series for
 his remarkable performances at
 Queen's in connection with the covered
 court series, which he has won in
 one within a point of defeating J. G.
 Ritchie, the champion, but in the
 mixed doubles, with Miss McNeil
 as partner, he overcame Ritchie and Miss
 Bosworth, after an exceptionally fine
 match.

"A splendid description of the single
 in which Powell was defeated by Ritchie
 is published by the London Daily
 Telegraph and is as follows:
 "In estimating the chances of the rival
 candidates for the London covered
 court championship at the beginning of
 the season, it was generally expected
 that R. B. Powell, the Canadian, was quite
 capable of 'springing a surprise' on
 the English champion. He had been
 successful in his previous matches, and
 his play was of a high order. He was
 expected to be a strong contender for
 the title. He was, however, defeated
 by Ritchie in a very close contest.
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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 .75 Three Months .50 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

PRINCIPLE VERSUS OFFICE.

Some of our Liberal contemporaries exhibit a very extraordinary idea of the rights and duties of constituencies, and we read occasionally very fervid condemnations of the Victoria electorate for having defeated a cabinet minister.

We have before us the last issue of the Semi-Weekly Okanagan, which attributes that defeat to Mr. McBride, and closes a strongly written article with the following sentences:

Then why should we have deliberately struck aside the hand which was helping us? The answer must be that we have fallen a victim to false grievers set up by the McBride machine, and we believe that this fact will become abundantly apparent within the next four years.

It is perhaps hardly correct to speak of the treaty between the United States and Japan, particulars of which were given in yesterday's Colonist, as an alliance, but it creates a community of interest upon which rests the effect which will be equivalent to an alliance.

There are those of us who have supposed that British Columbia is a province forming a not unimportant part of the Dominion. We assumed that the Grand Trunk Pacific railway was being constructed, not simply because this province elected the Conservatives, but because the road was a part of a great transportation scheme.

How did it come about that the representatives of this province in the Dominion Cabinet never on any occasion gave even a pretext of support to any claim preferred on behalf of the province, or interested himself in the slightest degree even to see if such claims possessed any merit?

to understand the Liberal view of politics is that a constituency, which has the hardihood to defeat a minister, does so at its peril and that the consequences of its act will be visited not only upon itself but upon the whole province? This is a point upon which it is desirable there should be some authoritative declaration.

THE NEW ALLIANCE

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The bank statements for October show that during that month deposits increased \$11,862,873, while loans only increased \$3,322,014.

A PLETHORA OF MONEY

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A FISHERY CRUISER.

It is announced that tenders are to be asked for a large fishery cruiser, to be placed in commission on the Pacific Coast. It is said that the vessel will be used also as a training ship.

THE UNEMPLOYED

Mr. Ben. H. Morgan, writing to the Standard of Empire on British Columbia, says: "It costs the nation to keep an unemployed and degenerating man and wife and children in this country (England) than it would to transport such a family to some place where they would improve their position, morally and socially."

Gifts for the Men Kind

are not so easy to find. We have, however, many fine ideas that the mere man would find most appreciable. One suggestion—SHAVING MUG SETS. Excellent for presentation to up-to-date clean shavers; really fine for old shavers or young shavers.

ing permanently "unemployed," they can become producers and possibly themselves employers. If this remedy is to be applied and be applied successfully, they ought not to be delayed, because the sooner assistance is extended in the direction suggested to deserving persons, the better able they will be to take full advantage of it.

By defeating Hayes, the nominal winner of the Marathon race at the Olympic games, Dorando has demonstrated that the great honor of the London tournament would have been his but for an accident.

WIRELESS MESSAGES.

A wireless telegraph station recently being set in Japan, the signals came across 6,000 miles of ocean. The fact that similar signals were received in Honolulu strengthens the belief that they are of the same nature.

Nov. Scotia's achievements at the Colonial fruit exhibition in London remind British Columbians that "there are others" in Canada who are paying some attention to the industry.

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producing area in this province shall have all been brought under cultivation our "Blue-Nose" friends will certainly have to "take a back seat."

According to a cable from Wellington, New Zealand, it is estimated that the capital loss to the Auckland brewery interests as a result of the prohibition vote in the province, amounted to £100,000.

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WEILER BROS. HOME HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS - VICTORIA, B.C. TEMPTING NEW ARRIVALS In Choice Dinner Services—Fine China, Fine Prices By all means give us a chance to show you these handsome China Dinner Services just received. They are the beautiful Kaiserin Maria Theresia China from the famous Carlsbad potteries and are truly meritorious productions.

THE Few lines about, and more mistal celebrated impression, ings of opp collection of by the order heved the b contrary to will be ascribed from one w proof that t learning. V laying any The Alex ed by Ptole B.C., and a Ptolemy Ph of learning kings added of the four three, the p in the wor more appo book that c copyists wa their own preserved c gested sent pides; Sop which he f equivalent foreigner b the posses fully copie always rec It was Pto gint transk the name o were empl manager t 900. At th Casar, it used as a It was fito atus, amon the name o mention wians belie also a bot with the h stituted op sented opp been done never hav The fr llection of improbable act of v acted the on destru face cons estimable gamus to was perpe A.D. 91. of the Em of the hea was the b Theophilu things wh those that destruction when the jecton of although was made the Caliph reply is s books are are not; if t were dist baths in a for their they could also read was not; b mesp now in e ground fo extant In ments ar these pro though d mains of together stood in We h kind from thousand names al of Euclid and that mation ed unt branch o names a pher, wh science o history o mer, wh ed the t cular or of the m universal publication andian; the first valuable wrought may well value he ly in hi philoso as hope i able Lib a great world's which h tructive progress and exp thed bean tories. story of Solon.

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

WITH THE POETS

December 1, 1908.

THE ALEXANDRIAN LIBRARY

Few literary collections have been more written about, and there have been few concerning more mistaken ideas have been advanced than the celebrated Alexandrian Library.

The Alexandrian Library and Museum were founded by Ptolemy Soter, king of Egypt, who died in 285 B.C., and was enlarged and improved by his son, Ptolemy Philadelphus probably the greatest patron of learning the world has ever seen.

The first misfortune to befall this unrivalled collection of books had already been referred to. It was the probable that Caesar was directly a party to this act of vandalism, for he himself too greatly appreciated the worth of literature to consent to the wanton destruction of valuable literary productions.

We have no means of measuring the loss to mankind from the destruction of this Library. For a thousand years it was a centre of learning. Two names alone would be sufficient to give it fame, that of Euclid, who developed the principles of geometry, and that of Archimedes, who was the greatest mathematician the world has ever known.

MAKERS OF HISTORY

The part which religious thought has played in securing the political liberty of the people of England cannot well be overestimated; but perhaps the most important aspect of it is that which culminated in the death of Charles I. and the elevation of Cromwell to the office of Lord Protector.

the ecclesiastical control of Rome, but would have abolished episcopacy. They looked upon the claim of any person to dictate to the consciences of others as to how they should regard matters relating to the soul's salvation, as utterly unwarrantable, and they would have been rejoiced to see the liturgy of church services simplified to the greatest possible degree, and nearly everything in connection with worship left to the individual judgment of worshippers.

This movement, as has been suggested above, reached its culmination not in strength but in personal manifestation, in the person of Cromwell. The Puritans of the wars between Charles I. and his parliament, establish this, even though some of them would gladly conceal it. The Parliamentary forces at the outset were no match for the Cavaliers. They were recruited chiefly from the class, which now is sometimes called the professionally unemployed.

But the history of Napoleon Bonaparte belongs more properly to the early part of the nineteenth century, for though during the rule of the Directory he was becoming the central figure around which all dramatic and brilliant achievements were revolving, his troops were not in France more than a few months.

One of the first acts of the Directory was to close all reactionary Clubs, by which were brought to light the Puritan warriors, often surrounded by their own troops, who were not in France more than a few months.

Concerning Cromwell as a man there have been divergent opinions. He has been condemned as a hypocrite, who assumed a fanaticism which he did not possess, and whose true aim was the gratification of his ambition for power. On the other hand he has been exalted to the very pinnacle of excellence.

The fact which religious thought has played in securing the political liberty of the people of England cannot well be overestimated; but perhaps the most important aspect of it is that which culminated in the death of Charles I. and the elevation of Cromwell to the office of Lord Protector.

supplement to the morality of the people. The religious sentiment will give to the citizens the courage to die for their country. Ah, I understand why the tyrants who have covered France with tombs strip them of their ceremonies—why they throw with so much indecency the deplorable remains of humanity into the ditch of the cemetery. It was necessary for them that humanity should be despised. They were obliged to stifle generous sentiments of which the reaction would have been terrific.

Famous Frenchmen of the Eighteenth Century

The last ten years of the eighteenth century had seen France in the throes of revolution and counter-revolution, with the whole of Europe leagued against her. The monarchy had been overthrown and a Republic attempted. The miserable people had suffered indescribable anguish under the reign of Terror, and the inefficient though powerful rule of the Assemblies and National Convention.

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THE STORY TELLER

At the convention of the Irish race last month in Dublin, two speakers, who had come from the United States, contributed the following sentences in the course of their speeches.

One of them, in giving some details of personal history, said that "he had left Ireland fifty-three years before, a naked little boy, without a dollar in his pocket."

They tell a story in Ohio of the first alleged difference between Senator Foraker and Judge Taft. It is to the effect that Foraker, as Judge of the Superior Court in Cincinnati, was annoyed by an article which Taft, as a reporter for the Commercial Tribune, had written.

There are two volumes of this, said Mr. Miller. The other volume is in perfect order, as you see this one is. You cannot possibly let them escape you, for you know you have nothing like this in your library."

A large and important man sauntered into the dining-room of the Hotel Quakerbocker. Eight waiters, instantly observing his baggy cheeks, his puffy eyes, the three fat rubies in his gleaming shirt-front, and other evidences of overfeeding and ready money, made a swoop and a struggle for him.

Why did you send me those books?" he demanded, abruptly. "Because you bought them," was the bookman's calm reply.

Envy Oh, children of the storm—Dungeons and stakes Affright not them, and Freedom never forsakes! They see in chains a challenge, cast a foe; Their thirst for honor no achievement slakes, And Victory rides the Northwind, robed in snow.

Faithfulness I've a little window O'er the city high, Still there's space to catch the grace, Of the starlit sky, And I always burn there, too, Just a little light for you.

Summer's Glee The melancholy of the woods and plains When summer nears its close; the drowsy, dim, Unfathomed sadness of the mists that swim About the valleys after night-long rains;

Regret Like one who thinketh back to his gone youth, And of the strange, fair women that were there, And who with Memory beside a stream, That flows through fields of fadeless asphodels.

Out in the Fir-Blue Hills Out on the fir-blue hills, my heart, in the autumn weather, Heareth the lullaby croon of the Earth-Mother rocking her children;

Under a Pine Tree Beneath the swaying pine tree That the fitful wind goes through, I gaze at the widening landscape, That fades in far-off blue.

The Spirit of the North Oh, boisterous winds of Winter, wild and free! How whirling the dizzy snow in bold delight Among blithe willows dancing all in glee!

Across the sky, a torn, tempestuous sea, Leap clouds, hurled onward by restless might, Huge, shattered wrecks, in air vast phantoms flee, Driven by shapes of fear, and shriek in fright.

What overpowering rush of harmony Where shadowy wings beat loud in sudden flight Rough-sounding serges! Shriall to roaring frets The thin wire answers; myriad fingers smite From trembling strings a music infinite—

And Victory rides the Northwind, robed in snow. The world a harp to every passion wakes, And Victory rides the Northwind, robed in snow.

NEW

Prices

China Dinner Ser-

China from the



for this territory. ge, because the Come in today

Set \$90

edge and lines, Key maroon lines, gold roses, a very rich stem and specially this price.

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6 in. 7 1/2 in. 8 1/2 in. 9 in. 9 1/2 in. and Saucers (oval). Ground and Stand, 2 pieces. 12 in. 13 in. 14 in. 15 in. 16 in. 17 in. and Plates and Saucers and Saucers

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ds., each. \$21.50 ds., each. \$23.50 ds., each. \$26.00 ds., each. \$29.00

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CHURCHES SCHOOLS STORES OFFICES

BOLDT ST.

WEEKLY AND JAPAN

Guarantee of Re- Each Other's sessions

DOOR IN CHINA

Action in Case Quo is Threatened

Nov. 27.—Despite information from reliable sources...

is based upon the fact that the United States...

the two governments to enter into a mutual disclaimer...

article, the United States government...

mutually pledges its support in the case of any event...

China to work for a has been formed with the million dollar...

Will Take All China Again—Charlie Yip at Winnipeg

Nov. 27.—In ten years a Chinaman left in the United States...

China will induce her citizens to return...

Commission Nov. 28.—Tang Shao commissioner...

Another detail that multiplied dangers on the trip...

The party will be leaving for the north...

My Expenditure The army budgets and Warburg...

the suffering, loving of this is loving...

MISS CAMERON TELLS OF HER UNIQUE TRIP

Former Victorian Recounts in Chicago Paper Experiences in Far North

After making a long and arduous trip, which exhausted the entire summer...

Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, a well known Chicago writer and club woman...

in a tour up the Peace River to Vernon...

At the eastern extremity of Athabasca lake...

During her stay in Edmonton last week...

Robbed Wharf St. Firm Thieves Break Open Safe at Findlay, Durham and Brodie

(From Saturday's Daily)

Lured to the premises of Findlay, Durham & Brodie, Wharf street...

Upon arriving at the office yesterday morning...

Gasoline Launch FINISHES HAZARDOUS TRIP

Baldy Occupied Twenty-Eight Days in Perilous Voyage From Alaska to Port

The gasoline launch Baldy, employed for some seasons as a tender...

Another detail that multiplied dangers on the trip...

The Baldy's log shows that the most serious of the dangers...

James Warner, of the Victoria Y.M.C.A., has received the appointment...

Californians Lacrosse Clubs Invite Visit From Any B. C. Team

California lacrosse clubs stand ready to extend an invitation...

MAYOR HALL TAKES ACTION AGAINST SMITH

Cartoon in Peoples' Press the Basis of Action for Defamatory Libel

Mayor Hall, following the publication of a cartoon in the last issue of the Peoples' Press...

The information, a lengthy document, reads as follows:

The information against the complaint of Lewis Hall, of the city of Victoria...

His will shows how unfounded was this superficial estimate...

Princess May Makes a Fast Passage C. P. R. Skagway Liner Completed the Round Trip Yesterday in Less Than Nine Days

(From Saturday's Daily)

Princess May makes a fast passage on the Skagway liner...

Seeking Ports Near the Open Ocean U. S. Transcontinental Lines Making Surveys Leading to Ports on Straits

(There is a movement on foot on the part of some of the United States...

AMUR RETURNS FROM QUEEN CHARLOTTE Will Be Replaced on Northern Route by the Steamer Princess Beatrice

(From Saturday's Daily)

Bringing 88 passengers from Queen Charlotte islands and northern British Columbia...

Amundsen Will Use the Fram Instead of Sloop For Polar Expedition

Captain Henry Lund, Norwegian Consul at San Francisco...

Amundsen has been long in the saddle...

Progress at Royal Mines Lethbridge, Alta. Nov. 27.—The contract...

Entry Island Lighthouse at Margalens Island was damaged by lightning.

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STORES... Mail Order...

Black Watch Chewing Tobacco Rich and satisfying. The big black plug.

DIRECTORS HEAR THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

Hon. R. G. Tatlow Present at Annual Meeting of B. C. Electric Co.

The twelfth ordinary general meeting of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company Limited was held yesterday at the Liverpool Street hotel, E. C. under the presidency of Mr. R. M. Hornby...

LAND ACT Form of Notice. Victoria Land District, Range 1, Coast Division.

TAKE NOTICE that Davidson Ward Co., Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. occupation Lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

LAND ACT Form of Notice. Victoria Land District, District of Coast Division.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Alfred Johnson, of Roy P. O. B.C. occupation Timber Cruiser, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

LAND ACT Form of Notice. Victoria Land District, District of Coast Division.

TAKE NOTICE that Frederick L. Ward, of Pontiac, Michigan, occupation Lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

LAND ACT Form of Notice. Victoria Land District, District of Coast Division.

TAKE NOTICE that James McDermit Davidson, of Seattle, Washington, occupation Lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

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that your directors do not know of a single... The attractions of this country, the climate of the country, the soil of the country, and the prices which can be obtained for the produce of the country...

The first thing that is essential to the success of such a company as ours, from the standpoint of the shareholders, is a long lease of life on fair conditions...

I would like, before sitting down, to endorse the plan of investment which we have made in the past...

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the dividends recommended were also resolved...

Marriage Act Registrar. The many friends of Capt. John A. Townsend, J.P. of this city will be interested to hear that he has been elected to the position of Registrar of the Marriage Act...

TIME TABLE. Victoria, B. C. November, 1908. Date, Time, H, Time, H, Time, H, Time, H

LIQUOR 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 Ship Hotel, situated at Esquimalt.

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LONSDALE IN COLLISION AT SALINA CRUZ

Canadian-Mexican Steamer is Injured by Colliding With the Virginian

The steamer Lonsdale of the Canadian-Mexican Steamship Line was in collision on Monday at Salina Cruz with the steamer Virginian of the American-Hawaiian line...

VALUABLE CARGO BROUGHT BY STEAMER GLENFARG

Big Shipments of Silk and Sealskins and Other Pelted Worth Nearly \$1,500,000

One of the most valuable cargoes brought across the Pacific for some time was on board the steamer Glenfarg, Capt. Holman, of the C.P.R. which reached the wharf yesterday morning from Hongkong and ports...

The Glenfarg had one heavy cargo encountered soon after she crossed the meridian on November 17th, when a strong following gale with high sea buffeted her considerably...

That the long-delayed fishery protection cruiser for which tenders have again been made is an urgent necessity if the British Columbia fishing grounds are not to be depleted by poachers...

NEW CRUISER NECESSARY

Kestrel is Inadequate to Prevent Constant Poaching on British Columbia Fishing Grounds

That the long-delayed fishery protection cruiser for which tenders have again been made is an urgent necessity if the British Columbia fishing grounds are not to be depleted by poachers...

SEIZED BOATS SOLD BY CUSTOMS OFFICIALS

Columbia River Boat and Launch Were Sold Under the Hammer

Three boats seized some time ago by the Collector of Customs, J. C. Newbury, for contravention of the customs act, a Columbia river fishing boat, a launch, an engine and a small dinghy, were sold by public auction yesterday morning by J. Davies by order of the Collector of Customs...

quarrel information was laid with the collector that it had been brought in...

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Secure Rooms at Empress

About one half of the members of the Legislature have already secured rooms at the Empress and the management fully expects to secure at least three-quarters of the total membership...

Take Out Building Permit

The permit for the new building to be erected by the B. Wilson Company on Chatham street, was issued yesterday afternoon by the building inspector...

Victoria Marriage Causes Trouble

R. W. Theobald, a prominent Seattle business man is in trouble because he failed to observe the statutory inhibition against remarriage...

NEW INCORPORATIONS IN THE B.C. GAZETTE

Silks of Vancouver Organize a Mining Company—Another Chinese Club

From Friday's Daily. Prominent among the new incorporations in the B. C. Gazette is the Guru Nanaik Mining and Trust Co., Ltd., with a capital of \$50,000...

ANOTHER GOLD MEDAL FOR B.C. EXHIBITS

Gains Highest Honors at Birmingham—Moving Pictures Great Success

The British Columbia fruit exhibit now in England continues to win the highest honors, Birmingham being the latest place to show its appreciation...

Private Bills

Thornton Fell, clerk of the legislative assembly, gives notice through the Gazette that under the rules the bill expires on Friday, February 13th.

Bail Fixed

Judge Lammman yesterday fixed the amount of bail in the case of McKeown charged with having defrauded two Japanese stores by means of worthless checks...

Recorder for Skeena

The current issue of the B. C. Gazette announces that T. G. Wynn, provincial constable at Fort Essington, has been appointed as recorder for the Skeena River Mining division vice Geo. A. Shade, resigned.

New Pump Tenders

As soon as the necessary specifications have been prepared, the city will again call for tenders for the pumps for the salt water, high pressure system. The first tenders, on the recommendation of Arthur L. Adams, the city's water works expert, have been rejected and new ones must be called for.

Trustee Advocates the School Board Supplying Articles at Reduced Prices

Trustee McNellie called attention to the fact that one of the firms to which the tender for supplying the school board had been let last year had been done in England and local firms able to do the work had not been able to secure the contract because of a greater cost necessary here in connection with the cost of the work in England...

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PAY TOO MUCH FOR SCHOOL NECESSARIES

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NG ORIA, B.C.

B. C.

Ingness Camps provisions at my on the Skeena

B. C.

Mantels, Grates and Tiles Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement

Sole Agents for Nephel Plaster Paris, and manufacturers of the Celebrated Rosebank Limes

RAYMOND & SON No. 413 Fairford St. Victoria, B.C.

Discovered At Last A Light for Country Homes.

ACETYLENE GAS Cheap - Simple - Automatic

Hayward & Dods Sanitary Plumbing, Hot Water, Steam and Gas Fitting, Roof Street, Corner Blanchard, VICTORIA, B. C. Phone 1854.

St. George's School for Girls and Kindergarten

RAW FURS Highest prices paid for all B. C. and Alaskan furs. Write for our price list containing much information to raw fur shippers.

M. J. JEWETT & SONS Redwood, New York, Department 13.

EVERY MAN of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill can do.

B. C. SADDLERY CO. 566 YATES STREET

The Spott-Shaw BUSINESS UNIVERSITY VANCOUVER, B. C.

Offers a Course of 2 to 4 Positions To every graduate. Students always in great demand.

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THE OYSTER CULTURE IN CANADA

THE oyster peculiar to Canadian waters, and known far and wide as the Malpeque, has attained a unique reputation, says the Montreal Witness, in a recent issue. Connoisseurs who have sampled the oysters of the world, declare that nowhere else are oysters produced which will compare for a moment in delicacy of flavor with the Canadian product, not excepting even the famous "natives" produced in such large quantities at Colchester and Whitstable, in England, or the "Blue Points" and other varieties produced in the warmer waters along the United States Atlantic coast line. The reason for this superiority of flavor is thought to be largely owing to the much greater coldness of the waters in which the Canadian oysters are bred.

Old Montrealeers can remember the time when every autumn the oyster boats used to come up from Prince Edward Island to Montreal laden almost to bursting point with barrels of these mollusks, which were retailed at as low a figure even as a dollar a barrel. It used to be the custom in all the larger settlements along the river bank to look out for these oyster boats, and it not infrequently happened in later years that all the oysters were sold out before the boats reached Montreal. For some years past no oyster boats have come to the city at all, owing to most of the beds having been fished out, and also to the local demand having increased.

This summer Dr. E. W. MacBride, the professor of zoology at McGill University, has been doing work in connection with the government biological station in the Maritime Provinces, and has made a special study of oyster culture off Prince Edward Island. This week he gave a lecture on his researches before the Natural History Society in Montreal, and made the very grave announcement that unless immediate steps are taken to protect the oyster beds, the Canadian oyster will be absolutely exterminated. Thus a peculiarly valuable natural asset of Canada will be destroyed, and what should be a great and profitable industry will be completely wiped out. His remarks were regarded as of so much interest and importance that he was asked to contribute the substance of his address to the press, and in fulfillment of this desire, Dr. MacBride has prepared the following notes for the "Witness":

The oyster beds in Canada are confined practically to Prince Edward Island and a few localities on the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shores, but the Canadian oyster, which

is famous for its unrivalled flavor—in this respect being at the very top of all oysters in point of desirability—is rapidly disappearing. Twenty years ago oysters were sold by the fishermen at one dollar a barrel, but they have become so scarce that last year from ten to twelve dollars per barrel was being charged, and if the process of depletion goes on, in ten or fifteen years the Canadian oyster will be almost, if not quite, extinct. This will be a calamity very difficult to repair, to say the least.

It must be remembered that the Canadian oyster is identical with the American oyster, and is, properly speaking, an inhabitant of warmer waters than those of Canada—such waters as are found in Chesapeake Bay, and off the Virginia and Carolina coasts. Along the coast of the United States the oyster is continuously distributed. That is to say, it is found practically everywhere where there is a chance for it to exist, and if in any one place along the United States coast line the oysters were completely fished out, the supply would be restored through the spat from adjacent oyster beds reaching this place and renewing the oyster growth.

But there would be no such hope for the Canadian oyster if once it were exterminated, because the Canadian oyster can only survive where the conditions of the shore are such that the temperature of the water in July and August reaches about seventy degrees. Now, such conditions are very, very local. They are in every case due to the existence of submerged banks over which there is a stretch of shallow water, which water gets heated up to seventy degrees in July and August. Outside these narrow confines the general temperature of the Gulf of St. Lawrence never rises above forty or fifty degrees even in the hottest seasons. If, therefore, the oyster were completely exterminated in one of these beds it could not be stocked from adjacent beds, because the spat, in attempting to cross this icy barrier, would perish.

This is the serious thing about the Canadian oyster. It is, in point of fact, a remnant of the fauna which inhabited Canada before the glacial epoch, when a warm climate spread continuously up as far as Baffin's Bay. The coast of Prince Edward Island was specially favorable to preventing the extinction of the Canadian oyster, when the glacial epoch supervened, because the Island consists of extremely soft rock—the New Red Sandstone. Prince Edward Island is the only representative of this rock in Canada. Now, this soft

rock has been breached by the sea, on the north coast particularly, and accordingly a number of shallow bays have been formed which are shut off from the general sea or gulf by sandbars. The whole north coast of Prince Edward Island is fringed with sandy bars, and it is in these shallow places that the oyster flourishes.

The reason that the oyster requires a temperature of seventy degrees at least is that the spat, or free-swimming young, are unable to survive a lower temperature, whereas the adult oyster can survive in any temperature so long as it is not absolutely frozen. Thus, for instance, in England, and everywhere where the oyster is cultivated, it frequently occurs that several years pass without there being a fall of spat, as it is called, because the temperature in that particular summer has not reached a high enough degree. In Canada it nearly always occurs that the temperature gets to a sufficient degree to ensure the welfare of the spat.

The Canada oyster differs from the European oyster in regard to its breeding. The egg of the Canadian oyster is fertilized after being expelled in the sea, and the young enter on a long period of free swimming existence, a conservative estimate of which would be about three weeks. In the European oyster the egg is retained in the shell of the mother until development is far advanced, and when the young of the oyster is finally expelled from the mother's gills, it swims only for one or two days. The result is that within the beds in which the oyster lives there is a far more uniform and wide distribution of spat from the Canadian oyster than from the European variety.

There are two ways of attempting to cultivate the oyster. One is to obtain what are called seed oysters—really oysters about one year old, and averaging an inch in length. Oysters, I may remark parenthetically, are marketable in their third year, but are really not full grown until they are five or six years of age. The inch-long oysters are laid down on a special bottom—a bottom formed of sufficiently firm material to prevent them from sinking and being smothered in the mud. The best bottom is made of old oyster shells, or tiles, or even stones. This method of culture has proved a success in Prince Edward Island every time it has been attempted.

But supposing that these seed oysters cannot readily be obtained, we may attempt to catch the free-swimming larvae, and an ex-

periment of this kind was instituted last summer. A portion of Malpeque Bay was rented by the Biological Station, and in this over a hundred birch poles ten feet in length were planted in groups of three and in lines of six feet apart, at right angles to the shore. A certain number of twigs were left on the poles. The object was to produce a slight eddy as the tide flows past, checking the tide somewhat, and giving the free-swimming oysters an opportunity of settling.

This method of oyster culture is employed with success in Japan. But there is another problem to be met in Prince Edward Island that is absent in Japan, namely, that there is not less than three feet of ice over the bay in winter. Consequently, it is necessary to sink these poles so that the tops of them are three feet below low water. If the experiment succeeds, there ought to be next summer a considerable number of young oysters attached to the bark of the birch poles. At the end of the second year these would then be removed and planted as seed oysters.

Until quite recently there was no encouragement for the cultivation of oysters in Prince Edward Island, because all the waters were regarded as public property, and anyone could obtain a license to remove oysters on payment of a small fee. Consequently, no one would plant oysters for other people's benefit. The ownership of the oyster beds is vested in the Island Government, and that government has recently passed a law which permits the owner of a farm to lease the water immediately fronting on his farm for the purpose of oyster culture. Even when this is done, all difficulties are not removed, because the protection of the fisheries devolves not on the Island but on the Dominion Government, and those who have commenced to cultivate oysters complain that their property in these oysters is not respected by their neighbors. As the water is comparatively shallow, the oysters are continually being stolen. It is to be hoped that this confusion of jurisdiction will be satisfactorily arranged, and adequate protection given. If that is done, it is well within the mark to say that the production of oysters in Prince Edward Island can be increased a hundredfold.

At present the oyster catch comes almost entirely from one bay on the north of Prince Edward Island—Richmond, or Malpeque Bay. This is only one of a large number of precisely similar bays which extend the whole way along the north coast of the Island, and

there is evidence to show that all these bays were at one time richly productive of oysters. Indeed, in the next bay, proceeding along the coast in an easterly direction—Grenville Bay—oysters were at one time so abundant that ships used to come from England, and make up a cargo of them, and sail directly back to the British market. This bay is now practically depleted, and, of course, no trade worth mentioning is done.

There is even more striking evidence of the former richness of these oyster beds. The soil of Prince Edward Island, though it is very fertile, lacks one important constituent, namely, lime, and this want some of the farmers supply by dredging from the shallow bays what is termed oyster mud and spreading it on the land. This oyster mud consists of old smothered oyster beds, which, in some cases, are eighteen feet thick. The presence of these beds points to an oyster production in former times in Prince Edward Island, to which the existing oyster beds can only be supposed to represent the merest fragment.

The cause of the destruction of the beds must be traced to the cutting down of the forests. When the first settlers arrived there, the island was covered by fine lumber, among which there was a good deal of splendid hardwood. This has almost all been removed, and the result is that the snow melts with too great rapidity and strong spring freshets are produced. These freshets wash away the soft land, and the enormous amount of silt produced has already smothered large numbers of oyster beds, because the silt falls more rapidly than the oyster grows.

An oyster which has grown where silt is being deposited rapidly, but not rapidly enough to smother it, may be recognized by the shell which has curved upward in the effort to keep clear of the silt. The long and narrow oyster is the oyster which has grown in a bed very closely packed by its companions. The best variety of oyster brought to the Montreal market is that known as the cup oyster, which is broad, and has a comparatively smooth flat shell. This variety represents the oyster which has grown under the most favorable conditions. It is perfectly possible to cultivate this kind of oyster simply by choosing the right kind of bed and laying down the seed oysters in it. It is to be hoped that the government will encourage this industry, for the Canadian oyster represents a very important natural food supply.

Britain's Duty to Canada

FOREMOST among the Imperial problems about which men are to-day thinking is that of Colonization, writes John Redington in the Standard of Empire. In this, as in questions of defence, of tariffs, of treaty making, public thought in Great Britain has undergone a radical change. The Dominions beyond the Seas are no longer regarded by the Home Government as dumping grounds for the home-raised criminal. But while the right of the Colonial to freedom from imported criminal contamination has been completely recognized, there still remains, in almost unabated strength, the belief that the older civilizations have the right to send their own weak and inefficient human products to the younger lands Oversea. Until within recent years little or no effective protest was raised by either the Dominion or the Commonwealth, so long as the immigrants were known to be neither criminally vicious or physically unfit. Of late, however, the bars are every year being put a little higher. In this protection of her young nationhood, as in some other Imperial matters, Canada has led the way. The number of immigrants being turned back for this reason increases every month. The Mother country has been politely and respectfully advised that she can no longer shift on to the shoulders of her daughters the responsibility of the care for those whose low standard in the scale of being is directly and solely due to the conditions of life in the older civilizations.

That something must be done, however, towards the betterment of these conditions none can deny. It is like the mythological riddle which, if a man could not guess, he died. And in the solution of the riddle the lands of the "far flung fenceless prairie," the lands of wide horizons and scattered population, of vast and undeveloped natural wealth, unquestionably hold the key.

A serious attempt—perhaps the first adequate attempt—to discuss the various important issues raised in the colonization problem, particularly as they affect the Canadian Dominion, has been made by Mr. Emerson Hough, well known as the author of "The Mississippi Bubble," "Heart's Desire," and other equally interesting and popular novels. Mr. Hough approaches his subject from various angles—personal, Governmental, philo-sophic, and humanitarian. His book is called "The Sowing," and is, indeed, a study in colonization in its Imperial and Canadian aspects. It is being published serially in "Canada West," a Winnipeg magazine devoted to the interests of Western Canada. The September number, containing the first instalment, has just been received in London.

Mr. Hough brings to his responsible task a perhaps unique equipment. In hunting and fishing trips in remote parts of the Dominion, from Lake Superior to Alaska, he has tramped through the centres and past the outposts of settlement. The remarkable changes that have taken place in prairie Canada within the last two decades Mr. Hough has personally witnessed, so that few students of the question can speak with more intimate knowledge and authority. He has had the additional advantage, too, of being in close touch with the men who are in control of the Dominion's immigration policy, and of the means whereby that policy has in later years been administered with such success.

It is evident from the first instalment of "The Sowing" that Mr. Hough will run directly counter to the usually accepted views of those who style themselves Imperialists—at all events to that narrow Imperialism which regards the Colonies, whether for commerce or colonization, as mere appanages to the Mother country, existing only for her greater power and glory. The sub-title of the book—"A Yankee's View of England's Duty to Canada"—is the plainest intimation that, after sizing up all the facts, Mr. Hough has put the saddle on the other horse, and regards Britain's duty to Canada and to herself as paramount to any obligation Canadians owe to the Mother country, so far as colonization is concerned. And, greater even than the vital interest of these two countries in the question, Mr. Hough regards the interest of humanity at large. "It is Canada's opportunity," he says in his first instalment, "to show what the United States does not show, a reverence for law and justice; and, at the same time, to show what England does not offer, a readiness to meet and master new and interesting problems of swift modern civilization. It is not a question whether England does or does not like this other Continent and its ways. Canada will grow, with or without England. Expansion will go on. Government makes not so much difference to man as does his daily bread. 'Ubi bene, ibi patria'—where a man prospers, there is his country. Men will make their way along the lines of least resistance, as all life progresses. It is not the question how much England can control Canada. The great question is, of how much use can Canada be to England in the way of opportunity? Beyond that, all the answers will come, not through this or that political party, this or that system of government, but through the working of the law of environment. The great truth is that, one extreme against the other, the lot of the average man is better in Canada than it is in England. England is the one to profit by that truth, and not to grow muddled in her grumbling over it. Of how much use may

Canada and England be to the world? Let us ponder over that."

From this, and abundant signs elsewhere in the first instalment of "The Sowing," it is evident that the book will be provocative—if not, as appears probable, of difference and controversy, at least of thought and discussion. It is evidently Mr. Hough's intention to "speak right out in meeting," to "hew to the line, and let the chips fall where they may." "Let the galled jade, wince—our withers are unwrung," appears to be Mr. Hough's motto. And that the conclusions of one so fearless, so impartial, and so experienced as Mr. Hough will be a notable contribution to one of the great age-old world problems none can deny.

We quote elsewhere a passage from Mr. Emerson Hough's remarkable story, "The Sowing," which gives food for much thought. "It is Canada's opportunity," he says, "to show what the United States does not show—a reverence for law and justice." The opportunity has been fulfilled—to some extent. A few years ago the writer of these lines passed straight from one of the American to one of the Canadian towns of the West. In the American settlement the talk was all of claims jumped, shooting affrays, and other acts of lawlessness: there had been ten murders within the past few months. In the Canadian town, though it swarmed with American "toughs" and all the miscellaneous riff-raff of a mining country, there had been no murders, no robberies, no claim-jumpings, a pistol was not to be seen in the place, and the streets at night, with their open saloons, were not a whit more dangerous than the Strand. "When I came here first," said a bar-tender, "from the other side, I found that Victoria, Queen and Empress, did mean something." There were about half a dozen policemen in the town; but then, as everybody knew, behind them was the force of the Dominion of Canada, and indeed the whole force of the British Empire, to see that law was respected and justice done. The homicide beyond the border had a very fair chance indeed of getting off scot-free; whereas in British Columbia it was pretty certain that he would be lodged in gaol, brought before a magistrate, and tried for his life. All this is infinitely to the credit of Canada, and one is glad to know that it is acknowledged by an American writer of Mr. Emerson Hough's competence. But there is still another example of reverence for law which Canada should give her Southern neighbors. The politics of Washington, and of many of the State Legislatures, are not, to put it mildly, a pattern of purity and probity. The reign of "graft" is by no means over. Canada, with all its British sentiment and sympathy, is very near the United States in some other respects besides that of locality. The political influence is specially strong, and there is a certain danger that the tone and temper of American public life may be viewed with too much indulgence in the Dominion.

Coal Town That Is Clean

THE preconceived impressions of Cardiff are very far from accurate. People generally suppose it to be a sooty and ugly coal town, with a thick atmosphere and processions of grim miners passing through the streets between the shafts and their slate thatched cottages. On the contrary, it is one of the prettiest cities in the kingdom, with wide, clean streets, lined with shade trees and rows of comfortable villas, with flower gardens, shrubbery and clinging vines, which at this time of year are ablaze with color.

Although Cardiff handles more coal than any other place in the world, and that is the chief occupation of its citizens, a stranger might live here for a year without suspecting such a thing from appearances. There isn't a mine within nine miles of the place, and the coal is carried directly from the shafts in railway trains to the docks, which lie some distance below the residence portion of the city. They are reached by a long street that is inhabited by people of every clime on earth, chiefly sailor folk, who have been stranded here at the end of voyages or are keeping boarding-houses and shops for the patronage of their fellow countrymen who come here by the sea.

The coal of Cardiff goes to every port except those of the United States. It can be found at almost every factory in the world outside of our country, and furnishes steam to move the fleets of nearly every nation. Hence the shipping that comes to Cardiff represents a corresponding number of countries, and perhaps no other city except it be Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, or Panama, or Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan, has so many races represented in its population. If you will take a tramcar from the city to the docks you can see signs in almost every language hanging over the doors of shops and restaurants and boarding-houses.

Six miles north of Cardiff a long range of hills, averaging 700 or 800 feet high, runs east and west for fifty-six miles, and they are formed of coal of various grades and values. The slopes of this ridge are covered with coal pits and the villages of miners that work in them. The best quality of coal comes from Rhondda and Aberdare, and it is probably the best fuel used by man. All the coal is brought by railways that pass the mouths of the mines to the docks of Cardiff, where the cars are sorted on different sidings and switched to the quays, where the vessels lie ready for loading. All kinds of vessels and all sizes are awaiting cargoes, and experience has taught the men who manage the business how to handle the coal with the least labor and the least expense. The docks belong to the Marquis of Bute, or at least he is the principal stockholder, hold-

ing \$27,500,000 of the shares of the \$30,000,000 company formed by his grandfather many years ago.

Cardiff is a very ancient town. It dates back to the days of the Romans, who had a strong fortress here, the remains of which have been excavated and thoroughly explored by competent archaeologists under the direction and at the expense of the late Marquis of Bute. The Normans followed the Romans and held sway for several centuries, and other races came in turn with various stirring events and incidents, of which the old castle was the centre. Robert, Duke of Normandy, a weak and dissipated son of William the Conqueror, was kept in prison here nearly all his life and died at Cardiff Castle in 1134 in the eightieth year of his age.

In those days southern Wales was an agricultural country, and it was not until the discovery, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, that iron could be smelted with mineral fuel, that the coal deposits in this neighborhood were recognized as valuable.

Originally the coal was transported on the backs of mules and horses until 1800, when a canal was built by the iron masters, and then the importance of Cardiff rapidly increased. According to documentary evidence held here, Robert Thomas, of Waun Dylit, was the first man to use coal for the generation of steam, and it is a coincidence of great interest that his granddaughter became the wife of Sir William Thomas Lewis, general manager of the Cardiff docks and of all the interests of the Marquis of Bute in this vicinity. Sir William Thomas has recently resigned because of his advanced age, having been in his present position for more than fifty years. It was his energy and genius that developed the city of Cardiff to its present importance.

It should be said, however, that the late Marquis of Bute, the grandfather of the present Marquis, and the owner of the property, was the inspiring genius and furnished the capital with which the work was done. Born in 1793, he succeeded to the title and vast estates that had been in his family for generations when but 21 years of age. He soon realized the enormous wealth nature had stored upon his property in the range of hills I have mentioned, and undertook to develop it. He determined first to build a series of docks which would enable ocean-going ships to come nearer to the canal which brought the coal down from the mines, and in 1830 obtained an act of Parliament granting that privilege. They were speedily constructed, proved eminently successful, and have been extended from time to time until now the docks of Cardiff have an area of 160 acres, and last year handled 17,369,175 tons of coal.

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Co-operation Needed for Ideal Education

THE following address was given by Dr. S. B. Sinclair, formerly vice-principal of the Ottawa Normal School, before the Council of Women. As it seems peculiarly applicable to present day conditions and needs in Canada it is given in full.

If the twentieth century is to be Canada's century it is especially true that it is her opportunity to demonstrate to the world how an ideal educational system can be developed under conditions the most favorable for such development. It is also important that we constantly bear in mind the fact that our children are being trained not for the conditions of ordinary national life, but to take their place in a social structure which, owing to the inevitable influx of people from other lands, must in a few years contain more foreigners than native-born Canadians. If we are to preserve inviolate those principles which are dear to every Canadian, and see the working out of the true British ideal in this country the children in our schools must be trained to be sagacious and able leaders and not blind and helpless followers.

The best results can be achieved only when society realizes that the school is a social institution established by society for society, and that the responsibility for providing adequate national educational facilities cannot be relegated to teachers' and education departments. The first way in which the state can contribute to this end is to bring to the school children who are physically, mentally and morally fit.

The greatest world surprise of the last decade has been the defeat of Russia by Japan. We find the key to the situation in the statement that many Japanese mothers committed suicide when they found that their children were physically incapacitated to enter the Japanese army. We may doubt the sanity of their action, but there can be no doubt but that any people whose motherhood are so inspired with the national spirit as to be willing to sacrifice their lives upon the altar of patriotism is bound quickly to take a frontier place conspicuous among the nations.

Children should be well born. If more attention were paid to generation less would be required to be paid to regeneration.

In the period between birth and the beginning of school life the foundation is laid for future excellence. The child who enters school with a weak physical frame and who is slovenly, unmannerly and disobedient in his habits starts the educational race heavily handicapped.

The periods of early infancy when the child is gaining control of his sensory motor activities and of later infancy when his new found strength naturally expresses itself in the free and joyous activity of spontaneous play have been carefully studied and described by such writers as Miss Shinn in her biography of a baby and Dr. Tracy in his child studies; and the parent will find many interesting and helpful suggestions in such books.

After the child enters school the real work of society begins. With the advance of civilization women are destined in the very nature of things to assume more and more the powers and the responsibility of the guidance of educational affairs. This women's council has already done good work and you are only beginning. The teachers and the children need your assistance. But the undertaking is not an easy one. The education of a child presents countless educational problems difficult of solution.

Much of the education of the schools has been like a horticulturist who plants an imperfect seed in a dark cellar, equips the cellar with a costly electric light apparatus, supplies the young plant with the most expensive fertilizers (selected at haphazard), floods it early and often with doubly distilled and aerated waters, measures its growth hourly with a false examination standard, applies a stretching apparatus to induce uniformity and rapidity of growth and when the results prove unsatisfactory, with a great flourish of trumpets designs a most approved and up-to-date hospital for sickly plants. Another and different type of educator resembles the one who plants a good seed in fertile soil and bright sunshine and lets nature take her course with little or no interference or assistance. In neither case do we get the best possible results. Even in plant raising the best products are obtained by a careful attention to special requirements and to the procuring of the best soil, light, heat, and moisture conditions. The school is an artificial instrument and its work must be artificial, but it should be scientific and should be conducted on the basis of the needs of society and of the individual child to be educated.

After the procuring of the perfect child the next thing is the perfect teacher. No matter how much money is spent on bricks and mortar without thoroughly trained and efficient teachers satisfactory results cannot be obtained. Lord Milner, speaking in Toronto the other day, said "the art of teaching is not given to everybody, it is a thing that must be learned. The teachers in English public schools are able and scholarly, but they are not taught how to teach." He also complimented Canada on our better condition in this regard. His statement is undoubtedly true, but it is equally true that the Englishman has concluded that it is time for a change, and is reconstructing his system in a most practical way. In London university a course has been or-

ganized for the professional training of teachers, in which every student teacher must devote an entire year to purely professional training. Canada must look to her laurels for our requirement devotes only a portion of the



Dr. Maclagan, the Retiring Archbishop of York

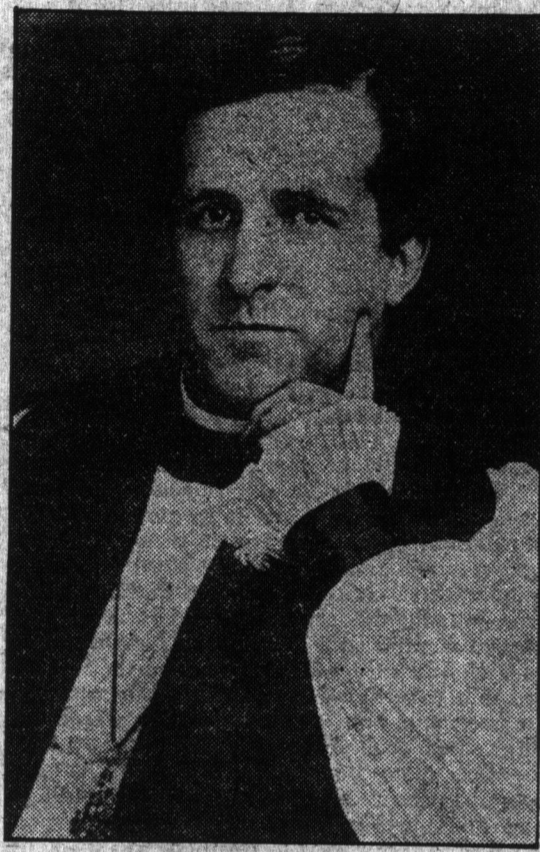
year to purely professional work. This council can do much in the way of improving the status, qualifications, and remuneration of the teacher. I have had during the last twenty

years the privilege of training over two thousand primary teachers. Many of them go to teach in rural schools, and are women of culture, ability and sensitive personality. Let me ask you some day as you are passing a rural school where a woman teacher has a large number of boys and girls of all ages under her charge to go in and take a look at the school building and surroundings and see what provisions are made for the privacy and comfort of these young ladies who have been entrusted with the great work of shaping the destiny of this nation. Mothers' meetings have been of inestimable value if for nothing else than that they have brought parents and teachers together for discussion. With a complete understanding between the parent and the teacher such problems as those of truancy and corporal punishment practically disappear.

The crusade against tuberculosis is being carried forward with vigor and success. One of the remedies proposed is the rational medical inspection of the schools, and this certainly will be a great boon when it comes. In the meantime much can be done under existing conditions. The ultimate working fact regarding tuberculosis is that in almost every case "the spread of the disease comes by way of the floor." The schoolroom remedy lies in seeing that all pupils are supplied with handkerchiefs, that they use them when necessary, and that school-rooms are properly cleaned. This can be done by parents, teachers and caretakers without any aid from a medical expert, and a thoroughly aroused and intelligent public sentiment should see that it is done.

Many of the difficulties met with in education have been due to the application of a false dualistic philosophy and are giving way before the modern scientific attitude, or what may be termed the genetic functional conception of education. This view looks upon the child not as an empty receptacle to be filled with knowledge, but as a living, growing, self-active individual with special habits, tendencies, desires, impulses, moving forward to the attainment of certain definite aims or purposes. Education must therefore study the child, take him where it finds him, discover his peculiar needs and furnish the material best designed to supply his wants.

The old theory that because a study was useful it must therefore possess no culture value has been exploded. The question is, will it enable the child in the best way at the present time and in the future to reconstruct his experience? Education is more than a preparation for life, it involves complete living at the present time. Another fallacy was that the only way to interest the child was to present easy and amusing activities to him. How any one could watch a game of Rugby football and continue to hold this theory is a mystery.



Dr. C. G. Lang, the New Archbishop of York

I visited a school in this city the other day where the boys had been given their choice to go out and play or remain in the manual train-

ing room at work. The boys all remained, but they were not working at a lot of dry-as-dust models prescribed by someone else in some other country in a former age, they were busy in constructing original designs of articles which would be useful and ornamental in their own homes. In other words the activity in which they were engaged meant something to them, it led somewhere, it was adapted to the requirements of their actual life processes. Then, too, the hygienic conditions in this manual training school were as near perfect as any that I have seen. Thirty cubic feet of pure air per minute were furnished each pupil at a proper temperature; the schoolroom was bright and cheery and in every way a satisfactory place for development. This school—the Os-goode street school in this city, would well repay a visit by the members of this council. An improvement might, I think, be made in the temperature of many schools in this country. There is a tendency to keep our school-rooms at too high a temperature, even as high as 70 degrees. With proper humidity of air 65 degrees would in my opinion be a much better temperature. The question of temperature is to a certain extent a matter of habit, although I should not go so far in this regard as the principal of a large school which I visited in Wales, who informed me that he kept the temperature of his schoolroom as near 55 degrees as possible.

Next to good air and water wood is our most important economic necessity. With the wholesale destruction of our forests by fires which are almost entirely due to negligence or ignorance it might be well to give this subject some attention in education.

I should have been glad, time permitting, to have referred to the necessity for the introduction of measures more adequately to provide for the training of abnormal and defective children, and also to refer to certain charges which in my opinion might well be introduced into professional training schools, more particularly to refer to the necessity for women's residences in connection with such institutions. I hope I have said enough to suggest some thought on the question of the great assistance which the public can render school authorities and teachers by a systematic and intelligent co-operation and sympathy, and also to emphasize the fact that prevention is in many cases much easier and more satisfactory than cure.

Archbishops Dr. Maclagan and Dr. C. G. Lang

On this page is shown photographs of the retiring Archbishop of York, Dr. Maclagan, and Dr. C. G. Lang, Bishop of Stepey, who succeeds him. Dr. Maclagan is over eighty-two. Fifty-six years ago he retired from the Indian Army; for thirty years he was a Bishop; and seventeen of these he spent as head of the Northern Province. His resignation as Archbishop of York is to take effect at the end of the year.

Dr. Lang was invited to assume the bishopric of Montreal in succession to the late Bishop Carmichael, whose death occurred very suddenly a few months ago. Great disappointment was occasioned in Canada at the news of his refusal to take the position.

The friendly contest in the Diocesan Synod over the election of a Bishop of Montreal as successor to the late Dr. Carmichael, was one of the most interesting events in the history of the Church in Canada during recent years.

The deadlock arose over the names of Dean Farthing, of Kingston, and Dean Evans, of Montreal. The former had a majority of the lay delegates and the latter of the clerical representatives. When, after five inconclusive ballots, it was seen that no decision was likely to be arrived at, Dean Evans rose, and in a graceful speech declared that to weld the Church in Canada into still closer relations with the mother Church, he felt it would indeed be a benefit if they could bring over brilliant men like the Right Rev. Dr. Lang, Bishop of Stepey. The dean stated that he was confirmed in this belief by the fact that recently the Archbishop of Canterbury had observed in a letter to the Archbishop of Toronto: how largely the Canadian Church had loomed in the Pan-Anglican Congress. The responsibilities of their position had greatly increased. To cope with them there must be an eminently able man. He himself earnestly desired to see elected one who would be worthy of the place formerly held by such men as Fulford, Bond, and Carmichael. (Cheers.) He and all the clergy would loyally support such a man, and he for his part intended to give his vote and influence for the election of Dr. Lang.

This speech had a great influence on the Synod, and after two other ballots the Bishop of Stepey was unanimously chosen.

A telegram was later received from the Bishop of Stepey, saying: "Deeply appreciate offer; regret cannot accept." The Synod then adjourned till November 24.

The Rt. Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D., has been Fellow of All Souls' College of Oxford since 1888; Canon of St. Paul's since 1901; Hon. Chaplain to Queen Victoria; Vicar of Portsea, 1896-1900; was born 31st October, 1864, a son of the Very Rev. John Marshall Lang, D.D.; educated at Glasgow University; Balliol College, Oxford, scholar, 1882. He is the author of several works, as follows: "The Young Clanroy"; "The Miracles of Jesus as Marks the Way of Life"; "The Parables of Jesus"; "The Opportunity of the Church of England."

SCIENTIST PROVES APES DO REASON

An ape reared from babyhood at the Biological Institute in Amani, German East Africa, has accomplished as a bicycle rider. There was a demand from Berlin for so gifted a specimen of the anthropoid ape and he has now been added to the collections in the Zoological Garden of that city. Perhaps it is not very remarkable that an intelligent ape, with innate love for feats of balancing and gymnastic stunts on the branches of trees, should learn to ride a bicycle. His trainer reports that his patience and time were not overtaxed in teaching him to ride. The ape was a little slow in grasping the idea that by working the pedals he could propel the machine, but when light dawned upon him his education as a wheelman was almost complete. He is not yet sufficiently observant of obstacles in the road, but he is improving, says a writer in the New York Sun.

Just now the German public is most interested in the studies that Dr. Alexander Sokolovski has been making of three anthropoid apes at Stellingen, near Berlin. His scientific specialty is zoological psychology and he has been observing the life of two orang-outang, male and female, called Jacob and Rosa, and an unnamed chimpanzee. He has convinced himself that these animals have not only instinct but also elementary reasoning powers.

The three animals are excellent friends, but there are marked temperamental differences between the chimpanzee and the orang-outangs. The former is full of life and is doing something every waking moment. The latter are more quiet, sit reposedly for long periods on the floor, and when they attempt the swinging bar they are slower and more cautious than the chimpanzee, who is reckless. He likes rough and tumble play with Jacob, but Rosa is his favorite. There seems to be a perfect understanding between them and she is his dutiful servant in many of his original performances.

To facilitate Dr. Sokolovski's studies the keepers gave a good deal of latitude to the three animals. The chimpanzee especially has had his own way to an unusual extent. He acts more naturally when he does not know that he is under human observation, and for hours every day he has been apparently by himself though watched every moment.

Some of the most interesting results of Dr. Sokolovski's studies grew out of the chimpanzee's desire to escape confinement. He does not like it, though his two friends seem content. They occupied a part of a very large wire cage, more than half of which was used as the summer sleeping place of the giraffes. The board partition dividing the cage into two compartments was high, though it did not extend to the roof. Nobody dreamed that the chimpanzee could surmount this wall, but he did, and it was one of his three successful attempts to get out of his cage.

In a corner of the cage against the wooden partition was a large box in which the apes slept and so heavy that they could not move

it. One day the chimpanzee jumped up on this box and seemed to be critically examining the partition. He jumped into the air again and again with arms stretched above his head, but he could not bring his fingers within three feet of the top of the wall. His attention suddenly became riveted upon a large tin globe which had been given to the animals to play with. It was made of thick plate and was so big and heavy that it was not easy to handle. It was made for rolling along the ground.

Now was the time for Rosa to help, and she was summoned. Together they boosted the globe upon the box and rolled it into the corner. Here it was kept by the faithful and intelligent Rosa while her friend clambered up over her back to the top of the globe. Rosa still kept the globe in place while the venturesome chimpanzee jumped again and again for the top of that partition. But he could not reach it by several inches. Then he had a conference with Rosa. Just how he communicated his idea to her is not known, but she understood him somehow or other.

The chimpanzee took her arm and helped her to clamber up on the globe. She stretched herself face downward on the rounding surface. The chimpanzee mounted on her body and made another mighty spring into the air.

It was a great success, for he clutched the top of the partition and dropped down among the giraffes on the other side. He was not a bit concerned about leaving his friends, but the unselfish Rosa had helped him to desert without reaping any advantage herself.

The keepers escorted the ape back to his own compartment and deprived the three friends of the globe that had given them so much amusement. They were very certain that the chimpanzee could not surmount the partition again. They did not know the extent of the animal's resources. It was observed a few days later that the chimpanzee was having more fun than ever on his trapeze, and it looked as though he were continually trying to swing himself against the roof. At last he gathered all his energies for the biggest swing of all, and when at the summit of his flight he sprang off the bar and just managed to catch the top of the partition. The next moment he was among the giraffes again. That very day the partition was extended to the roof and flight in this direction was quite cut off.

His next attempt was to break the fastening on the door of the cage. He observed with much apparent interest that when the keeper entered the cage he handled a bunch of keys, one of which he inserted in a padlock. The keeper sometimes gave him the keys because he was so gravely curious to examine them one by one, and often he would strain up against the wire to look at the padlock outside, for the idea seemed to dawn upon him that it had something to do with getting into or out of the cage.

One day Jacob managed to break the wooden piece on the swing and this put an implement into the hands of the chimpanzee. The bit of tough hardwood was about three

feet long and it had broken so that one end was almost a point. Dr. Sokolovski could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the ape thrust the stick outside of the wire, push the thin end up through the staple that held the padlock and then pry with all his might to force it out. The keeper was notified, the performances terminated, and the chimpanzee was deprived of his new tool.

As he felt his restraint so deeply it was decided to give him a little occasional exercise in the open, and so one day the keeper took him out into the garden for a stroll, leading him by a small chain. It was a great lark for the ape and he plainly manifested his enjoyment and all the more when they reached a fruit stall at the gate, where he was regaled with bananas.

He had the time of his life and the very next day he decided that he wanted another stroll and more bananas. He set to work on the wire of the cage, which was merely meant for summer use, but was supposed to be strong enough to hold any animal that was put into the cage. The chimpanzee confined his attention to the smaller wires that were bent around the network of larger wires to keep them in place. He bit and tugged at one wire with his strong teeth till it broke, and then he uncoiled it with his fingers and threw it on the ground. He treated a number of these wire bands in the same way and then with his enormously strong hands and arms he pulled and bent the larger wires till he had cleared a hole big enough to crawl through.

It was high time to sound the alarm, but before anything could be done the chimpanzee was out in the garden and Jacob and Rosa were at his heels. The leader was making straight for the fruit stand when the force of keepers corralled the party and forced them back into the cage.

This is only one series of observations among many which led Dr. Sokolovski to the conviction that these animals, while less than human, are much more than brutes. He learned many things also from the orang-outang, but they were not so bright and interesting as the chimpanzee.

One of the peculiarities of this fellow was his antipathy for everything human excepting his keepers. Jacob and Rosa would blandly extend their hands for a cordial shake with the public while the chimpanzee lurked behind for a good chance to snatch off the headgear of the visitors. Spectacles aroused his greatest ire and he had a way of sweeping them off the nose with a sort of backhand claw that hurt and almost stunned the victim.

Dr. Sokolovski advises that a number of young men trained in zoological or comparative psychology be stationed in the native homes of these animals to make a thorough study of them. He does not think that the anthropoid ape was the direct ancestor of the human race, but he believes man originated through some striking differentiation from them.

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The Cause of Unemployment in Britain

DURING the debate in the Commons on the unemployed, Mr. John Burns, M.P., said: The House had a right to know what was being done by his department and by the Government in administering the temporary Act for the spending of the \$1,000,000 that had been granted, and what would be done in spending the additional grant that had been conceded. In his judgment they had during the past three winters one that was worse than the winter which now confronted them. At the same time, in the administration of the fund to meet this state of things they had not been confronted with a single adverse criticism from the Distress Committees or any other responsible authority. There was absolutely no foundation for the assertion that they had acted in any niggardly way.

The causes of unemployment were social, economic, personal and political. They were not created in a year, and they could not be dissipated in a month. (Ministerial cheers.) They were the accumulation of ages, the heritage of past neglect, the burden of ignorance and selfishness, and the result of communities of men disobeying natural as well as economic law, and not one single department would be able at once to remove either the follies of communities, the neglect of ages or the vices and dissipation of individuals. He was to be commiserated by everyone because he was being made responsible for the neglect of other departments. He did not, however, object to be the "Derby dog" of the Government on the unemployed question, but he respectfully suggested that honorable members in criticising his department should remember the origin of the complaint and the disease. For three years the building trades had been depressed, and they had hitherto provided two-thirds of the men registered at the unemployment bureaux. The depression in those trades affected from between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 people. That depression was due not altogether to disappearing industries, but to overbuilding, to seven or eight of the staple trades of the country having been di-

verted from the building trade, to local authorities having been unable to borrow at less than five, six or seven per cent., and to the change in the methods of constructing buildings during the past few years. In September last there were 16 per cent. more laborers at work in the building trades than in September of the previous year, but there were eight to ten per cent. fewer skilled artisans at work in the same trades. In order to give the skilled artisans work the Local Government Board selected loan works.

He claimed that, by expediting loans and work, and speeding up Government contracts, they would compress into the next six months nearer three millions worth of work than two. As an example of how this had been done, he cited the case of Leeds as typical. For the last three years Leeds had been interesting itself very seriously, and, he thought, scientifically, in the task of grappling with the problem of unemployment. Leeds went to the Local Government Board some months ago for a £20,000 loan on public works, the great bulk of which would be used in the slack winter months. It was not work invented for charitable purposes, but for making roads, sewage, drainage and electric improvements. Further, Leeds had collected £20,000 from its citizens, and this money, which was still growing, would be spent on works requiring a Government subvention. Beyond that he believed the corporation of Leeds had taken £10,000 from the profits of their municipal undertakings and given to the Lord Mayor for minor works and the helping of those men, women and children incapable of being employed in relief and loan works. Multiply the case of Leeds a hundred times and they would see that they had been able to bring into play an enormous sum of money which would not otherwise have been spent in the winter months. The Board of Agriculture had acquired 14,000 acres of land for small holdings, and had purchased 13,000 acres for the purpose of afforestation. Further, by speeding up housing schemes, he had pushed forward work which would not be otherwise available this winter.

The Office of Works had given the Central (Unemployed) Body all the facilities it could in the nine or ten Royal parks, where they hoped that some five hundred men would be employed during the winter. The Admiralty, which they were told moved with leaden feet, had given employment to 2,100 men on repairs costing £73,000, and had expedited orders to enable contractors to spend two or three months sooner at least £200,000, and contracts would be given next month equal to two and a half millions sterling, which would come into fruitful workmanship earlier than expected. The War Office had also done its best by not reducing hands, and by enlisting for Special Reserve. The Board of Trade were considering an improved method of securing information which would enable them to arrive at an efficient system of labor exchanges and bureaux linked up so as to be of service in the case of emigration, and affording some means of differentiating between the honest workman and those disinclined to work. Altogether he calculated that something like five millions of money would be made available, or two millions more than the Lancashire Cotton Famine Fund spent in the years 1862-63-64.

Coming to London, which was the storm centre in connection with unemployment, he had heard with surprise the statement that six to seven million people were dependent upon "out of works." If those figures were at all right they would have been reflected in the pauperism of the year. (Hear, hear.) London in 1907 had 24.1 people dependent upon pauper relief; at the same date in 1908 the figure was 24.7; this did not warrant the extravagant statements made. At this moment, in London, out of 31 Boards of Guardians, 15 had a reduction of pauperism as compared with last year.

The hon. member for Woolwich (Mr. Crooks), whose attitude he could understand, had said too often truth had not been taught to the workman. But the average workman who spent five shillings a week on drink (Mr. Keir Hardie—"Not true!") spent money which,

if invested in the proper way, would mean enormous benefits to himself. When he was evicted from that Bench and resumed the chisel and file that shilling a week of the workman, invested in his union for benevolent purposes, would mean much. If the millions of money that had been wasted by working men in good times had been devoted to their own insurance much of the trouble that was now being experienced would not have been experienced. In 1906 and 1907, and he would ask Tariff Reformers to listen to these figures, the River Clyde produced 620,000 tons of the cheapest, fastest and best shipping in the world, twice as much as Germany and as much as the whole of Europe with Japan thrown in, and yet within a month of the American depression striking that river unemployed meetings were being held at which complaints were made against the Secretary for Scotland, that the grant to the Clyde, instead of being £11,000, should have been £18,000; when, in the preceding twelve months four million golden sovereigns had been spent by these self-same Clyde artisans on alcoholic liquor alone. He would be false to his class and to his duty if he were not to tell the workmen that if they were to rely more on their own good selves and not so much on the State and the municipality, it would be better for them and for the country. (Cheers.)

When he was asked what provision was being made for giving work during the coming winter he replied that there were nearly 500 men employed in the Royal parks, and 1,600 in the County Council parks, and arrangements had been made by which this number would be nearly doubled. The London Water Board was going to bring into employment 2,100 navvies six months sooner than would otherwise have been the case, and the County Council hoped to spend half a million of money in carrying on the work which they had power to press forward in various parts of this great city with a view of finding employment for the largest possible body of men. In connection with the provi-

sion of work for old soldiers and reservists, he, in co-operation with the Secretary for War, had adopted a scheme which, if it had been carried out twenty years ago, he believed, would have reduced our casual population of 17,000 to 4,000 or 5,000, and would have eliminated nearly all the old soldiers and reservists from the army of tramps and the casual wards. It was that ex-soldiers and reservists in receipt of pensions or reserve pay should not be compelled to reside in the United Kingdom, but that military workmen should enjoy the same mobility of labor that they other skilled and unskilled artisan enjoyed. They were given permission to emigrate to any British colony, and in the course of two years nearly 10,000 ex-soldiers and reservists had availed themselves of this opportunity.

Mr. Balfour—Does the right hon. gentleman mean to tell us that in the past two years 10,000 reservists have left the country by permission of the War Office?

Mr. Haldane—We have arranged that to the extent of 10,000 we shall allow reservists to go to any colony or British possession that they please, and 6,300 are now availing themselves of that permission.

Mr. Burns could assure the House and the country that if they would but leave this vexed and tangled problem to himself (laughter), he was prepared to worry through the winter. If the House of Commons would only leave it to the eighty-nine Distress Committees and to the Local Government Board to devise means to provide honest men with work he was sure that, when their six months were over, the House would be content to say that the municipalities had responded handsomely to their appeal, and that, as a result of that appeal, not hundreds, but thousands, of men would be provided with honest public work at the current rates of wages, and that the amount of the Government grant as expressing the difference between contract labor and unemployed price would not be so much as was supposed. The House might rely that, if the circumstances warranted it, the whole of the £300,000 should be spent in the interests of necessitous districts.

Russian Prison Atrocities

EVERYONE knows that prison reform in the Czar's dominions is a crying need; but it is seldom that details of official atrocities find their way to the foreign press in these days of rigid censorship. The following facts, however, from a reliable Russian correspondent, have managed to elude official vigilance.

A case which was recently brought to the public notice was that of seventy-three prisoners in the Schlüsselberg Prison, in St. Petersburg. Six of this number were women, who were implicated in the recent plot to assassinate the Czar and his wife and children. The plot was betrayed by one of the Cossacks on guard at the Tsarkoe Selo Palace, who had agreed to join the conspirators, and whose conscience troubled him to such an extent that he confessed the whole conspiracy and then shot himself. His statement led to the arrest of several hundred people, amongst whom were three members of the Douma. They were sent to Schlüsselberg. Seventy-three of them have managed to send an appeal to the Douma to have their grievances looked into. They are packed together in three small cells, chained hand and foot, day and night. Their diet consists of bread and water, and the filth with which they are surrounded has resulted in a malignant fever breaking out. The finishing touch was put to their misfortunes when, in response to the complaints in the Douma, the Director of the Prisons Board went to see them. One of the men, who was too weak to sit up, refused to stand when the official entered the cell. He was whipped until the blood ran from his wounds. His fellow-prisoners protested against this barbarous treatment. "You shall have something better," replied a warder, and ordered the soldiers to beat them with their rifle butts. These facts have leaked out, but there are many more as bad, if not worse, which are hushed up by the officials. Of course, some of the prisoners are released, sooner or later, and it is from their lips that tales of cruelty, neglect, disease, and starvation are heard.

A typical case of which I have just heard is that of one Szymanski, a brass worker of Warsaw. He was a respectable, hard-working man, with a large family, and was spending the evening with some friends when the police entered the house and announced that he was under arrest. He protested that he was ignorant of any charge which could be possibly brought against him, and that he never occupied himself with politics. He was carried off by force to the town hall, where 400 prisoners are put into a space designed for fifty, and was thrown into a cell filled with thieves, vagabonds and bandits of the worst type. There is no need to describe the filth and discomfort of such a cell where fourteen men live, eat, drink, and sleep in a room built for two. Happily, he had a little money in his pocket, and bribed one of the soldiers to give him something palatable to eat. But for the whole of the six weeks he was there, all his efforts to see a higher official or to learn the cause of his arrest were in vain. After his small stock of money ran out the soldiers frequently used

their rifle butts upon him and he soon became a mass of bruises and cuts. At last, after a month and a half, a warder told him he could go.

"But now, perhaps, you will tell me why I was brought here?" queried Szymanski.

"That is no business of yours; so, if you don't want to be shut up for another six weeks, make yourself scarce."

Which he did. He arrived home much to the joy of his wife and family, who thought he had already been taken from Warsaw, having already been told at all the prisons that no man named Szymanski was there.

Some weeks after he was called to the local branch of the "Azov Bank" to make some brass rods. The porter eyed him with interest, and when he was going out, beckoned him aside.

"You look thin and hard up since you were here last," he began. "Has anything happened to you?"

"I've been in prison, and don't know what for," was the answer. "Perhaps you can tell me."

The porter nodded. "Well, you see," he said, "it was like this. The other porter, who lives here, used to keep bombs in an attic under the roof. When some of them exploded, just six weeks ago, the police came and searched my lodge. Amongst other papers they found your telephone number and your name on a slip of paper. If you remember I wrote it down in case we should want to get you for a job. They asked me where you lived and what you were, and when I said I didn't know, they beat me till I remembered. They must have arrested you the same night."

This sort of thing—the police call it a mistake—happens so often that some people will not leave their cards in other people's houses, or their addresses either. It is by following this system that the prisons are crowded with men and women who have never had the remotest conception with politics.

Only the other day an engineer was measuring a pavement in Odessa for new gas pipes. A member of the secret police saw him and, without waiting to ask questions, arrested him. The unlucky man was in prison three days before anybody would listen to him. They then discovered that he was a servant of the municipality and let him go with the curt explanation, "Pomililis—We have made a mistake." They had beaten him well before arriving at this conclusion.

Shot for Speaking to His Sister
But worse things than this happen. A boy named Adolf Abramowicz was in prison at Bialystock awaiting trial on a charge of plundering a government spirit store. He was put in a cell on the first floor, overlooking the street. His sister used to walk up and down in the street, hoping to be able now and then, to exchange a few words with him. They did this for several evenings, the brother appearing at the window whenever the warders outside the door were dozing. One evening they were talking and did not notice that a soldier was on guard at the corner of the street. The man came up, pushed the girl away, and shouted to the prisoner, "If you don't go away

from the window I'll give you a taste of my rifle." Adolf answered him, "You will not frighten me like that, because I expect I shall be hanged before long, anyway." The soldier fired and the prisoner fell back dead, shot through the brain. The soldier was not even reprimanded.

In Kieff the unhappy prisoners are being put out of the way in another manner. During the month just past 500 have fallen ill of "prison typhoid," and 200 of that number died. The sick are not always separated from the well, because the hospital is overcrowded, and very often patients are not visited by a doctor until they are past all help. Of course, this typhoid is only a result of bad treatment, starvation, and filth. It is quite impossible to keep men and women even comparatively healthy under the conditions which prevail in many Russian prisons. Only five minutes' exercise is allowed daily to the inmates, and this is taken in a close prison yard, surrounded by high walls, where the air is nearly always stifling and the space is crowded with the prisoners and their warders.

The prisoners are submitted to all sorts of petty persecutions. In Charkow prison several inmates were fairly well off, and, by means of bribing the warders, managed to smuggle in tea and spirit lamps on which to boil water. For some time they were allowed to make their tea in peace; then suddenly one of the warders was offended by some of them, and ordered the spirit lamps and tea to be confiscated at once. The governor of the prison was appealed to, but in vain, because he did not care to come and visit the cells, and, therefore, expressed "complete confidence" in his warders. The whole prison responded by organizing a "hunger strike," and refused to eat anything. This became troublesome to the authorities, because the strikers fell ill by the hundred. The prisoners themselves when asked why they "cut off their noses to spite their faces," replied that it was the only form of protest they had, and that they were so miserable that to fall ill sooner or later did not much matter.

It is only fair to record that some humane governors of prisons do all they can to alleviate the sufferings of the unhappy people in their charge. But they complain that they are as much victims of a bad system as the prisoners themselves. They can do nothing to enlarge the overcrowded prisons, and the funds at their disposal are quite inadequate to feed the prisoners properly. As to the beating and other forms of barbarism which prevail, they are powerless to prevent it. A Russian soldier will use the butt end of his rifle as a man in a civilized country uses his tongue—without thinking, and because it is always at hand.

The coroner, whose duty it is to prepare cases for the Public Prosecutor, has to start with the supposition that the people brought before him are guilty. Therefore, all sorts of "persuasive methods" such as thrashing, knouting, and flogging with long india-rubber cords are used to make prisoners confess. Their teeth are knocked out and their faces beaten to a jelly. This procedure is successful, in many cases, and the victims make a clean breast of it, and give the names and addresses of their accomplices.—Scotsman.

A Torpedo Boat Attack

The commander of a battleship or cruiser there is perhaps nothing more nerve racking in modern naval warfare than the sudden, unexpected attack of a torpedo boat or destroyer.

He sees the sharp prow of this little black demon of war headed at the ship he commands, dashing toward him as fast as a railroad train travels, smoke pouring from its funnels in blinding clouds. Standing on the bridge of his ship, which perhaps cost his Government \$4,000,000, and on which may be quartered seven hundred officers and men, he knows that he must sink his tiny adversary before it can get within range to discharge an explosive sufficiently powerful to blow the leviathan out of the water. It is not a time for thought then; it is a time for quick action and sure firing. And it is a time which tries the nerves of gun crews to the utmost.

The following is a description which a midshipman gave a New York Tribune reporter recently of his first "torpedo attack":

"I was making my first practice cruise on the old Atlantic," he said. "She used to be the pride of the navy, but now, of course, is practically an antiquated type of cruiser and would be of no service in actual warfare. We were steaming down the Atlantic coast, keeping about one hundred miles or so out, in squadron formation, when, one evening, the flagstaff signalled to stand by that night for a torpedo boat attack.

"There were, I think, four or five torpedo boats and destroyers with the squadron, and these, acting under orders, had steamed away to the eastward—earlier that day and were, of course, out of sight. The night was an ideal one for the attack. It was pitch dark, and soon the rain began to fall in torrents. After the second dog watch I was loafing around on deck; my watch, the starboard watch, had just been piped down, and I was hoping that we would get orders to 'turn in,' when suddenly the order rang out, 'All hands clear ship for action.'

"Well, that order always has and always will send a thrill through me, especially when I hear it aboard ship at sea. Instantly everybody was on the jump, and we got 'stripped' in almost record time. The cathead watches and the lookouts were then doubled, but orders were given not to use the searchlights. There was an air of expectancy about. We could not tell at what minute the 'enemy' might heave in sight and make a rush for us.

"It was evident that there would be no sleep for either watch until after the attack had been made, and we all wondered how long it would be before 'general quarters' was sounded. 'General quarters' is the bugle call sounded before going into action, ordering every man to his station. We did not have to wonder long, for the call soon rang through the ship. Have you ever heard it? No? Well, you should. It gives you an indefinable sensation, and sends the blood rushing through your veins.

"The gun crews went to their guns on the run, ammunition was hoisted, and we were all ready for the 'enemy.' Hour after hour pass-

ed, and still there was no sight of the foe. My station was at a 5-inch gun, and the crew clustered around the gun port, trying to peer through the darkness of the night. Eight bells struck, and still no sight of the enemy.

"The rain was still coming down, and although it was summer we were soon shivering with the cold. That was a trying four hours from midnight until 4 o'clock. When the latter hour finally rolled around the lookouts were again relieved, and I went below to take my place with the gun crew. When I got below I found that the officers had ordered some hammocks stretched by the guns and had allowed the men to lie on these. They could do nothing until the attack was actually made, but still none of the men was allowed to drop asleep. I tell you, the hammock I stretched out on felt good after those four long, cold, rainy hours on the bridge.

"It was hard work keeping awake, despite the excitement, for I was dead tired. It must have been a little before 5 o'clock when the starboard cathead lookout sang out, 'Sail one point off the port quarter, sir.' 'Stand by your guns,' ordered the gun officers, and the crews sprang to their places, while the officers studied the sea through the portholes with smoked glasses. It proved to be a false alarm. The nervous lookout imagined he saw a destroyer dashing down on him, whereas he saw in reality only a streak of darkness. There was a smothered laugh, and perhaps a few not so well smothered oaths, and the waiting began again. It did not last long this time, for hardly a quarter of an hour later the starboard bridge lookout did make out three destroyers heading dead for us amidships and steaming full speed.

"Hardly had the warning rung out when several electric light signal bulbs glowed for a second. They read: 'At five hundred yards begin firing.' The division officer shouted the order, and the gun captains repeated it. The gun pointers and the sight setters did good work. They had their guns trained on the enemy almost instantly. There was a roar and a flash of flame, which illuminated momentarily the entire side of the ship, as our broadside belched out. Up above we could hear the quick spit of the Maxims and other rapid-fire guns as their crews worked overtime pumping 'lead' at the enemy. 'Fire at will,' shouted the division officer, and each gun as soon as it was on the target was fired, the gun pointers and range setters vying with one another to do the quickest work.

"With smoke rising in dense clouds from their stacks, the destroyers drove at us full speed until well within range, discharged their torpedoes, veered off and dashed away into the darkness from which they came. It was all over. None of the midshipmen knew really whether we had sunk the enemy or they had sunk us, but we all asserted that we had added a few more 'tubs' to Davy Jones' collection, and in this opinion the referees sustained us the next day. They decided that if we had not been firing blanks none of the destroyers would have lived to get close enough to us to discharge a torpedo.

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HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

THE DANGERS OF THE WOODS

(By Richard L. Pocock.)



O a tenderfoot who has eagerly devoured the advertising literature dealing with the big game of the country, and has taken in as gospel truth all the fancy yarns of dangerous encounters with fabulously enormous wild animals; it is naturally no easy matter to sleep easily on his first experience of camping-out in the woods. It is intelligible that it should appear to him at first sight rather a dangerous and exciting thing to sleep out in the solitude of the primeval forest with nothing stouter than a canvas wall to protect him from the possible onslaught of a sneaking panther or a ferocious grizzly. He finds it difficult to quite believe the assurances of the old-timer that there is nothing to be afraid of when sleeping out in the British Columbia woods, and, not infrequently, if he be of a sporting turn, he will, if convinced, feel quite a little disappointment.

Different specimens, however, of the species tenderfoot take their first introduction to camp life in the woods very differently, though most, I think, if they told the truth, would have to confess to a feeling of nervousness when the shades of night begin to fall, and the sounds of night begin to cast their mysterious spell on the occasion of their first night in the woods. It is to all of us, except the most pachydermatous, an eerie feeling that creeps over us when the ashes are knocked from the pipes and the camp-fire has burnt low, when we have each told our best story, and silence has served to accentuate the solemnity of the darkened forest. Small wonder then, if, to the unaccustomed, after listening perchance to some old hunter's well-told tale of a more or less impossible escapade, there comes a "jumpy" kind of feeling, as he turns in to the blankets, and is expected to follow the example of the older hands, whose snores announce their untroubled slumber almost before he has succeeded in finding the necessary hollow for his hip-bone in the bed of boughs, which, whatever may be said of them in their praise by enthusiasts in sporting papers, are not, at least to his unaccustomed corners, as comfortable as the feather bed he has left at home.

Now it is all very well for the knowing ones to laugh at the timidity, as it seems to them, of the tenderfoot, but it is useless for them to attempt to deny that there are dangers associated with sleeping out in the bush, especially when there is a tenderfoot in the party. I remember one night in particular, which, to put it mildly, was full of incident, and I think that even the most seasoned of the members of the party would not have turned in without some misgivings if he had realized the dangers to which he was about to be exposed that night.

Scene—the bank of the Kootenay river a few miles below Nelson—characters in the tragedy (or comedy according to your point of view)—an old-time miner and trapper experienced in the life of the woods and the wild times of early placer-mining days in the States and Canada, when life was cheap and law and order of the rough-and-ready type; a tenderfoot fresh from the city life armed with a brand new revolver, beautifully nickel-plated, a long and carefully-sharpened hunting knife made by some Swedish artist with a highly ornamented handle and wonderful curved blade, and an absolutely unshakable belief in the numbers and ferocity of the wild beasts frequenting the adjoining hills; third and last character—the narrator of this true and unvarnished account of the happenings of the dreadful night.

The primary object of the expedition was the capture of the rainbows of the river, and we had all been successful to a more or less degree according to our skill and methods during the day, and a fine string was left after the evening meal suspended from the end of the ridge-pole of the tent.

That was probably the chief cause of our worst trouble in the night watches; bears are notoriously fond of fish as well as human beings—so are some other animals—but let me explain how it all happened in due order.

First, however, let me say that, camped a little distance from us was an outfit of prospectors doing their assessment work on a claim of unexampled richness located close to the edge of the river bank. An invitation to join our meal of fresh Kootenay trout was "right into their mitt," to use their own expression, and after supper, when the pipes were going, finding the tenderfoot showed a lively interest in big game, it was right into their mitt also to stuff him up with all kinds of fancy tales of dangerous encounters with the bears and other animals of the district, which his own imagination had already provided as material.

The tales were amusing, and passed the time pleasantly for all hands, but they must have made an impression deeper than was intended on one member of the party; when we turned in that night I noticed that our newly arrived friend carefully stowed his complete armory under the bundle of his clothes which did duty for a pillow, and, in addition, was careful to place within easy reach a small axe; my feeling was one of amusement, but, not wishing to hurt his feelings, I kept silence, merely calling attention to his preparations by nudging the old-timer, who did not seem half so much amused as I was, doubtless because his experience had told him that in the woods the armed tenderfoot was apt to be the most dangerous animal of them all. However, be-

yond a quiet "Be careful, pardner, with that gun of yours," he made no further comment, but rolled up in his blankets and was soon snoring the snore of the untroubled conscience. End of Act One.

Act two opened with fireworks! Now fireworks are all very well and enjoyable at the right time and place, but when they are produced from the muzzle of a .38 Smith and Wesson in the hands of an inexperienced shot at the dead of night in a ten by twelve tent occupied by three full-sized men, and supposed also an unknown animal of ferocious and man-eating propensities, they are apt to be disturbing to the soundest of sleepers gifted with the most unshakable of nerves. This shortly was what happened; three rapid shots and frantic shouts to strike a light startled us from sleep. The natural impulse was to lie low and avoid the flying bullets, but the shouts to strike a light quick were answered by a stern, sharp order from the old-timer to "put that gun up and keep quiet"; a match was struck and a candle lit to disclose to the general relief that the tent was occupied by ourselves, and that no one was wounded, but a very excited man was sitting up among the blankets with the gun still grasped firmly and pointed in an exceedingly dangerous direction, protesting vigorously that there was a big white animal which had been in the tent and must be near at hand.

The noise had roused our neighbors, the prospectors, and they came over shouting out to us not to shoot and anxiously enquiring what was the matter. One of them kicked the dying embers of the fire together, which burst into a flame, but no big white animal was to be seen, and the best way out of the affair seemed to be a good laugh. The man behind the gun was not to be persuaded, however, that his fears were the result of imagination or bad dreams and he was positive that a big white animal had been actually inside the tent. While he was protesting this vigorously for about the twentieth time my glance happened to fall on our neighbors' canine friend, a fine big light-colored collie—the mystery was solved, the collie had evidently been foraging in the night, and, being of a friendly disposition, had decided to pay us a visit, which might, but luckily did not, have disastrous consequences.

Our friend took very good-naturedly a hearty laugh at his expense, and we all turned in again, expecting to finish our slumbers without further disturbance. The dog was tied to the tent-post, and the tenderfoot, feeling somewhat ashamed, was persuaded by the chaffing remarks of the rest to put away his gun in his dunnage bag, and accept their assurance that there was really no possible need for it.

End of Act Two.

The foregoing happenings would seem to be sufficiently startling to ensure a commonplace ending for the night, but the stars in their courses warred against us on that occasion. Having been so rudely awakened, it was some time before I could compose myself to sleep, while every now and then a loud guffaw would come down to my ears from the neighboring tent as the humor of the occurrence broke in afresh on the mind of one of the amateur Munchausen of the evening before. It was getting well on towards morning when at last I fell into a light slumber, from which I woke to be conscious of something moving in the tent and emitting a curious sort of sniffing sound. "Hullo," I thought, "here is our big white friend again," and I raised myself on my elbow to listen; the old-timer was breathing steadily, but from the tenderfoot I could hear no sound. Yes, there was evidently something alive and moving in the tent and decidedly snuffy in the nose.

It did not seem to me that it could be a dog, and suspecting a wood-rat of such small deer, I lay still and continued to listen, hoping that it would not wake the hero of the last act and cause another scene, when I felt something cross my legs in his direction. My fond hopes that he was asleep and would not be awakened were rudely and instantaneously dispelled. He had evidently been listening as intently as myself, and, as the animal crossed me, and he felt it on him, with a wild shout he hit out at it with the aforesaid bowie knife, exhibit No. 2, and struck his object fair and square, and then the climax! The intruder was a wild animal of a sort that even the bravest of old hunters shrinks to come to close quarters with, and we were in a small tent with it in total darkness and with the flap tight tied you may be sure this time.

No doubt it was the smell of the fish hanging up which had attracted it, and brought it in the eagerness of its search into our tent and on to our sleeping forms. Bears, as I said, are notoriously fond of fish and will go a long way to get it; some other animals are equally fond of it—this was one of them!

Most of my readers will probably have guessed by this time the identity of the beast, but if there are any who have not—well, were you ever skunked?

MY SHIKARIS

We read a great deal of the doings of sportsmen in pursuit of big game, but it is to be feared that the shikaris, to whom success must be largely due, are not generally given sufficient prominence in narratives of this nature. In many cases, particularly in tiger hunting and in shooting in Kashmir, everything except the actual shooting of the game is done by the native shikaris. This has not been the method of the present writer, whose aim has always been to do as much as possible

himself; but in many instances the sportsman who has a tiger driven under the tree where he is sitting, rifle in hand, has had nothing to do with the process of bringing the animal there, while the hunter in Kashmir frequently has all his stalking done for him and is "personally conducted" within range of his game. And in arranging the details of the hunt, in seeking for tigers, in examining the "kills," in organizing the beat, and in the beat itself the unarmed shikari has generally to face far greater dangers than the sportsman, while surely the beaters must be brave who, armed only with a hatchet or a stick, enter the jungle to drive the fiercest of wild beasts from his lair.

The first of my shikaris was Muhammad Mir, of Bandipura, who, nearly twenty years ago, initiated me in the sport of big game hunting in the mountains of Kashmir. Previous to this my only experience of big game was in an abortive expedition after orial in the Jhelum Salt Range, under the guidance of Yakub Khan, shikari of Peshawar. Muhammad Mir was a fine shikari, who knew well the habits of the wild beasts, principally red bears, of which we were in pursuit, and under his instructions I was soon able to stalk without his assistance.

The best of all shikaris was the old Bhil, Bhima, by whose skill and cunning many tigers were brought to bag. Never was there a man with such a remarkable eye for country. He lived in a small hamlet on the bank of the Pein Gunga, where he cultivated his land, and it was whispered, not entirely innocent of dacoity. Most of these village shikaris are of little use beyond the neighborhood of their own dwelling places, and are lost in new country. But even in unknown ground Bhima took in the situation with unerring eye, and invariably knew which way to drive a tiger.

Bhima was inclined to be lazy and it was difficult to make him undertake the examination of a fresh tract of country. But once a tiger had been marked down his advice was invaluable in the posting of the stops and the arrangement of the beat, and a tiger marked down by him was as good as dead. He was, like all great men, masterful and greatly feared by all his subordinates in camp, and he had a great liking for rum and rupees. Some accused him (behind his back) of cowardice, and said that his heart turned to water when a tiger roared in the drive. Certainly he did on one occasion—and small blame to him—disappear in a retrograde direction when I was following on the good tracks of a wounded tiger in heavy jungle. He wished to leave it until next day, and was perhaps wiser than his master. But I have seen him come stalking up the nullah all alone, driving in front of him a tiger with a flourish of his spear and a string of oburgations, as though it were a sheep. Bhima used to humor his tigers and bring them along gradually, so that they seldom galloped in the beat. He succumbed to plague some years ago, and no better shikari ever went to the happy hunting grounds.

Then there was old Indru, the Gond, who had never seen a white man in all the seventy years of his life when I found him living the simple life, like the wild beasts which inhabited the solitudes of the forest where he dwelt. He was a black and wrinkled old man, carrying a long matchlock, with which he had done much execution, generally lurking over the water holes, to shoot the animals as they came down to drink. He was too old and decrepit for hard work, but had great influence among the younger shikaris in the districts over which he ranged. Many years before he had been wounded in an encounter with a bison, and bore the scar on his side. Strangely enough, he was killed by a bison two years after I met him, when following up the animal which he had wounded.

Kanha was another of my followers, a man of substance, who lived some twenty miles from Bhima. He owned a considerable amount of land about his village, the precincts of which he had not left until his love of the chase induced him to join my camp and accompany me on a distant excursion. He was a good and trusty servant, who on our second expedition discovered a place where four or five tigers were always to be found, and where I killed three in two days one year and three more the next. But on my second visit Kanha did not accompany me, for he had already passed away—poisoned, it was said, by some of his relatives, who coveted his landed property. Such was the popular story of this sordid village tragedy, and there was no reason to disbelieve it.

I have met with and employed many other village shikaris in the course of my wanderings. There was Kamaji, killed by a panther at the same place where I was myself severely wounded by one of these animals a year later, and Kamaji, who accompanied me on two very successful expeditions, during which he assisted at the death of twenty-five tigers. For hard work he had no equal, although he was not as wise and skilful as Bhima. His tigers usually galloped, while Bhima's generally walked, and some of them escaped, when Kamaji, being sensitive, used to weep bitterly. But he was a man worthy of all admiration—brave, honest, and truthful, and now that Bhima is gone I could wish for no better shikari to accompany me on my next expedition. He still resides in his hamlet on the bank of the Pein Gunga, surely the most detectable spot on earth, where the spotted deer call at morn and at the setting of the sun, and the tigers prowling nightly on the margin of the stream.

Besides the shikaris who have been named, a number of jungle men have joined my camp on various occasions. Each year when at the

beginning of the hot weather, my tents were pitched on the bank of the Pein Gunga, these faithful followers flocked to the standard, bringing news of the tigers which inhabited the forest in the neighborhood of their homes. It always seems to me that sportsmen are prone to ascribe too much of their success to their own prowess and too little to the skill and labor of their shikaris and the courage of the beaters. Personally, I am very conscious that a great deal of such success as has been my lot was due to the efforts of my faithful followers. However much one may do personally, it is impossible to range in a few days a tract of country for a distance of some ten miles round one's camp. I have found wild Gonds living among animals, scarcely more wild, in the depths of the forest. They knew well all the tigers and their idiosyncrasies, and could point out their haunts and the most likely spots in which to look for them. Sometimes these men were very shy and secretive, but information was elicited and their assistance given when their confidence had been obtained by kind and liberal treatment.

In the Deccan the Brinjaras are among the best of shikaris, and they are plucky and trustworthy in beating for dangerous game. They are themselves fine hunters, and, armed with spears and accompanied by their dogs of famous breed, they run down their game. Few carry firearms, but they are wonderfully expert at knocking over hares and even birds on the wing with sticks and stones. The haunts of the great predaeous beasts are frequently known to them owing to the depredations committed by these animals on their flocks and herds. In beating for tigers I have always been glad to get a Brinjara naik and his following, and I recollect how one great tiger, trying to break out of the beat, rushed up the hillside, scattering the beaters; but a Brinjara naik, seeing that the tiger would escape, led his band in a charge against the beast, and, uttering fierce shouts, drove him grumbling down the hill, where Bhima brought him up to the waiting sportsman.

In most of the country over which I have wandered the trackers are not good, and tracking appeared to have been little studied by my shikaris. But at Jaum, some twenty miles from Hingoli, there were some wonderfully good trackers of the Ahd tribe. The village of Jaum stands on a slight eminence beside a gently flowing rivulet. In the hot weather the rivulet dries up, or may contain here and there a pool of water, while the surrounding country is then almost an arid waste—a range of low, stony hills, sparsely scattered with boulders and bushes and scarred by deep ravines, where bears, pigs, and panthers find rest and shade from the heat of the scorching sun. In these hills there were always a few panthers and bears to be found with the aid of the Ahd trackers, who would trace the velvet-footed panther to its lair, and follow up nocturnal bruin even over the hardest ground, where the displacement of a stone or the scratch of a claw was sufficient to indicate to them the direction taken by the game. Among them old Mahadu, who had an ancient flintlock, could almost detect a footprint on solid rock, and on one occasion he tracked down for me a panther and bear, which were both shot one morning.

I have kept to the last the more civilized shikaris, who were in permanent employment. There was old Nathu, grown garrulous with advancing years, and too fond of relating the doings of himself and his master, with the addition of many imaginative embellishments. Better in pursuit of small than of big game, Nathu was no less a mighty hunter. Fearing nothing, I have seen him face the charge of a wounded and infuriated tigress without flinching, standing to receive it with a stick as his only weapon, and he would rush up to a wounded and dying tiger or panther and belabor it with tongue and stick. Simple minded, and honest and truthful in all his dealings with his master, ready to carry cheerfully through the long hot day's work the burden of his sixty years, Nathu was a great addition to the camp in point both of utility and gaiety, and his tongue could be heard wagging far into the night when loosened by rum after a tiger had been slain, when he related how, single-handed, he faced the ferocious animal, and drove it towards his master as though it had been a sheep.

The most faithful and admirable of all was perhaps little Chunder, the gentlest and most attractive of beings, and possessed of rare honesty and intelligence. His were no great deeds of prowess, but he contributed to the success of expeditions as much as any. He was a trustworthy man to send out to explore the country beforehand, to conciliate the inhabitants, and to bring back intelligence that could be relied upon, and no one could have a more faithful attendant. On one occasion he and Nathu stopped in the line of a swarm of angry bees we had disturbed, and, as I subsequently learnt, covered my retreat at the expense of their own persons, drawing off the bees to attack themselves.

In situations of danger, too, one's soldier orderlies can always be trusted to play a manly part. My orderly, Shaikh Karim, seized by a tiger, which left him severely wounded, called out to me not to mind him, but to go on after the tiger, and on another occasion he faced and killed a tigress that was charging the line of beaters. Another soldier, Gopal Singh, when I was seized and borne to the ground by a panther, rushed up to it and beat it over the head with my gun. Such instances might be multiplied, and this comradeship and the life in camp in pursuit of game engenders close, friendly relations between master and man, ir-

respective of color, or race, or creed.

I only hope that, when the time comes for me to depart for the happy hunting grounds, those who have gone before will be there to meet me with news of the sport to be had, and that those who follow after will join the camp on the bank of the Stygian stream.—The Field.

AN EVENING WITH THE "POLISHED BOYS"

What are "Polished boys?" is the question the reader will naturally ask. Allow me to explain. "Polished boys" is my boatman's definition of about a dozen old and wary trout which frequent the stretch of river where it is my fortune and sometimes my misfortune to spend most of my angling hours. For a trout to earn this title he must be fished by all fishermen with dry, wet, and garden fly, and successfully resist their wiles; he must leave the paths of virtue and start hunting, or, as my boatman puts it, "caroosin' round"; he must rise at all times, and be able to discriminate unerringly between the artificial and the natural. He is the hotel keeper's friend; to him are sent the novices and newcomers. They spend evenings beside his humble abode, returning at dusk to the cheery parlor with tales of a rounded back, great fins, glistening, golden sides spotted with red; but, alas! with an empty net. Yet, as everyone knows, there are occasions when the strongest fort may be carried and when the most vigilant garrison may be off their guard. This was one of these occasions. The river had been dead low, but the recent rains had raised it a couple of inches, and, although there was a certain amount of flax water in it, there was not enough to put the fish off their feed. I arrived at four o'clock, and found my trusty boatman, Willie, waiting me with a cheery smile on his bronzed countenance.

An angry north breeze makes dry fly fishing out of the question, so we spend a couple of hours spooning for mythical salmon—as slow a proceeding as one could possibly imagine. "I cud hear the snore o' one o' them reels," mutters Willie; but no "snore" comes, and we give it up in disgust, fetch out the trout rods, dry and wet fly, when, lo and behold! the wind begins to fall, and the angry waves assume an oily appearance. "There's the old one!" cries Willie in some excitement, and, sure enough, on a break in the water, right in the big waves, is seen rising our old friend the chief of the "polished boys."

I think I could float the fly over him, but Willie expresses some doubt, and is of opinion that an attack with the wet fly in the curl would more likely lead to success. Anyhow, I take the dry fly rod, and at the third try get the fly over him nicely. A golden form shoots from the water and literally pounces on the floater. Whiz! goes the feel, and ten yards are stripped off in no time. After a ding-dong fight the net is slipped under him, and out he comes, a beauty of two and a half pounds. "Man," says Willie, "I thought the eyes wud bounce out o' my hied when I seen him playin' rowl at it." From which remarks it may be inferred that Willie is an Irishman. Another trout rises a little lower down. We back the boat and I make the cast; a tiny ring, scarcely to be seen in the ruffled surface of the water, and the fly disappears. Strike—whiz! and the net is again required for a well-made trout of one and a half pounds. We hook and lose a nice fish, and then another of one pound joins his fellows in the bow of the boat.

Now we are hailed from the bank by a local fisherman and boatman of very conservative ideas, and a scoffer at the cult of the dry fly. "Good evening—good evening, sirl! Yer makin' a clearance the night. What fly is it on, yer honor?" "The dry fly," I return, and hear him mutter in his beard, "Ay, the dry fly; them an' their dry fly. To h—! with it! No decent castin'! wap, wap, wap, wap all the time!" "Boys, but he's the spilet boy this mornin'!" says Willie. The trout here for some reason stop feeding, and we go down the river in search of a rising fish. We find him, make the cast, and get another one and a quarter pound; but away down on the lower ford we find one of our old friends doing his duty manfully, and snapping in the flies as they come. It is nearly dark, but I drop my fly, as well as I can. Slap! "Yer in him!" yells Willie. There is a wild flurry, which lasts ten or fifteen seconds, on the top of the water, the fly comes back, and away goes a good three-pounder.

And in this last incident lies the reason of this screed. When the trout felt the hook he came up to the top of the water, and stayed there with his head down stream lashing at the cast with his tail. I kept a firm hold on him, with the aforementioned result. Should I have slacked, to try and get him to go down? Perhaps some of your expert dry fly fishing readers would give me the benefit of their opinion on this point. We return to the hotel in a jubilant frame of mind with four trout, weighing six pounds. Willie jeers at the other boatmen, and I go to sleep, at peace with all the world.—Port-na-kim, in The Field.

The audacity of some British Columbia bears is unequalled if we are to place implicit faith in a Revelstoke despatch. It is stated that while standing on the railway platform, James A. McDonald, chief engineer for a contracting firm on a big tunnel, saw a bear come out of the bush and carry off the eight year old son of William Lines, a locomotive engineer. The animal dragged the child off and it was only after a strenuous fight that the man managed to rescue the boy who was seriously injured. The bear managed to make its escape into the mountains.—Rod and Gun,

Xmas Sale--the High Class Sale of the Year

This December Sale is becoming more of an attraction every year. During December, we reduce all high class novelties and models. The sale starting Tuesday, December 1st, embraces Millinery Models, Novelty Dress Goods, Silks, Evening Coats, Waists and, at the same time, we offer Fancy Linens, High Grade Damasks, Ribbons and other articles. The reductions on the various articles are most emphatic, and the savings very substantial. Sale starts Tuesday morning at 8.30

Xmas Sale of Fancy Linens

A big purchase of Fancy Linens will be included in this great sale. These linens are just half the price that you would ordinarily pay for the same goods. Our buyer, who is now East, sent this lot along, and it is one of the best purchases of Fancy Linens that we have made. Nothing is more acceptable or more useful for holiday gifts than these linens, and you can buy them at half the regular prices.

- AT 5¢—Fancy Battenberg Doyleys, sizes six and nine inches, round and square. Regular value 10c.
- AT 15¢—Fancy Battenberg Linens, centre pieces, size twelve inches, regular value 30c.
- AT 25¢—Fancy Battenberg Linens, centre pieces sizes twelve and eighteen inches, round and square, regular 50c.
- AT 50¢—Fancy Battenberg Linens, centres size twenty inches, eighteen inches and thirty inches, runners size eighteen by thirty-six, regular value \$1.00.
- AT \$1.00—Fancy Battenberg Linens, centres size 20 x 20, table covers size 30 x 30, and centres size 18 x 18. Regular value \$2.00.
- AT \$1.50—Fancy Battenberg Linens, table covers size 30 x 30, bureau scarfs size 18 x 54, regular value \$3.00.
- AT \$2.50—Fancy Battenberg Linens, table covers size 36 x 36, round centre of Irish linen. Regular value \$5.00.

The Xmas Silk Sale

This year's sale will be the exception if the silk department is not the most attractive part of the store for the first week in December. We have as good, if not a better, lot of silks than usual to be sold at our usual LOW Christmas Sale prices.

- 50c to \$1.25 Silks, Xmas Sale Price 45c.
- NATURAL PONGEE SILK, 34 inches wide, about 50 pieces in all, regular 65c. Tuesday 45¢
- FANCY TAFFETA SILK, dark tartan patterns, extra value at 75c. better still on Tuesday at 45¢
- PONGEE SILKS, in both plain and fancy, about twenty ends in all, some splendid bargains. Regular up to \$1.50. Tuesday 45¢
- CHECKED TAFFETA SILK, black and white, navy and white, regular 75c. Tuesday 45¢
- COLORED TAFFETA SILKS, a few waist lengths, but principally short ends, regular 75c. and 90c. Tuesday 45¢
- FANCY TAMALINE SILKS, in tartans and fancy stripes, regular 65c. Tuesday 45¢
- DRESDEN TAFFETA SILKS, about twenty ends, a few of them waist-lengths, great bargains in this lot. Regular \$1.50. Tuesday 75¢
- TAFFETA SILK, rich heavy quality, and fancy broche silks, suitable for evening wear. Regular \$2.00 and \$2.25. Tuesday \$1.35
- BROCHE SATINS, light and dark colors suitable for street and evening wear, beautiful rich designs, regular up to \$2.75. Tuesday \$1.90
- ONE NOVELTY DRESS LENGTH of gold brocaded satin, very rich and handsome, reg. \$12.50 per yard. Tuesday \$4.75
- JAPANESE SILKS, 27 inches wide, all colors, for waists and dresses, and a good assortment of art shades for fancy work. 50c quality for 35¢

Xmas Sale of Novelty Dress Goods

\$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00 Dress Patterns, \$6.75

The season's Dress Goods Novelties are all reduced for this great sale. These Dress and skirt patterns are the highest class goods that we carry, novelties, of which we carry only a limited quantity, thus insuring the purchaser that her dress will not be common, everybody won't have one just the same. At this price, which is only what you would pay for an ordinary dress length, you can buy our very nicest dress lengths. They are as follows:

- 6 FANCY CHEVRON STRIPE DRESS PATTERNS, with border design for trimming. This season's leading colorings in blues, greens, brown and light grey. Reg. value \$25.00. Christmas Sale \$6.75
- 2 DRESS PATTERNS in fancy stripe, with border design for trimming, color brown and black, myrtle and black. Regular value \$22.50. Christmas sale \$6.75
- 2 DRESS PATTERNS, fancy Chevron weave with border design for trimming, in blue, grey, and reseda. Regular value \$20.00. Christmas Sale \$6.75
- 1 FANCY PLAID DRESS PATTERN with satin border for trimming, green and black. Regular value \$20.00. Christmas Sale \$6.75
- 6 FANCY SKIRT LENGTHS in plaid and small check effects. Regular value \$15.00. Christmas sale \$6.75
- 2 DRESS PATTERNS in 2 piece lengths, in fancy two tone check effects for skirt, with plain color to match for coat in navy, brown, myrtle, bronze. Regular value \$22.50. Christmas sale \$6.75
- 7 DRESS PATTERNS in 2 piece lengths, stripe and check design for skirt, with plain material to match colors, light brown, dark brown, myrtle, bronze, old rose and light green. Reg. value \$17.50. Christmas sale \$6.75

Yard Goods at Substantial Savings

Those who do not wish to purchase one of the novelty suit lengths can get some of the following at just as good a saving:

- 75c and \$1.00 Materials, 50c
- Comprising Panamas, colors, navy, brown, myrtle, cardinal, cream, wine. Cheviots, in brown, navy and black. Cheviot stripes in navy, cardinal, wine, brown, myrtle and black. All the above are well worth 75c. Some are \$1.00 values. Christmas sale 50¢
- \$1.25 Materials, 75c
- Herringbone Striped, in navy, brown and cardinal, wine, myrtle, dark grey and black, 46 in. wide, regular \$1.25. Christmas Sale 75¢
- \$1.75 Suitings for \$1.25
- Suitings in navy, wine, brown, greys and black, some of our best lines. Regular \$1.75. Christmas Sale \$1.25

Table Cloths and Napkins at Savings

Linens for Christmas and for gifts and at prices that are quite out of the ordinary. The lines offered are some of our better grades that we have reduced in a most decisive manner. Every woman likes nice table linen, and there is nothing that most house-wives would appreciate more than some of these linens.

- LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, best Irish make, sizes 2 x 2½ and 2 x 3 yards, large assortment of patterns in handsome floral effects, heavy double satin damask finish, regular \$4.50 to \$5.75. Tuesday \$2.90
- LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, sizes 2x2½ and 2x3 yards. Choice range of patterns with border all round, satin damask finish, regular \$6.75. Tuesday \$3.90
- UNBLEACHED LINEN CLOTHS, nice for breakfast cloths, hemmed ready for use, size 60 x 60. Regular \$1.25. Tuesday 75¢
- UNBLEACHED LINEN CLOTHS, size 60 x 60, hemmed ready for use, regular 85c. Tuesday 50¢
- NAPKINS, size 18 x 18, fine damask, hemmed ready for sale, regular \$1.00. Tuesday 50¢
- NAPKINS, size 18 x 18, fine linen damask napkins, hemmed ready for use, regular \$2.50. Tuesday \$1.50
- NAPKINS, size 19 x 19, fine Irish linen, satin damask finish, very attractive patterns. Regular \$3.00. Tuesday \$2.00
- BLEACHED DAMASK, 70 and 72 inches, very best Irish make, a splendid range of patterns. Regular \$1.25 per yard. Tuesday 85¢

Book Department Items

- ALGER BOOKS FOR BOYS, Jack's Ward, Andy Gordon, Cash Boy, Bound to Rise, Young Adventurers, Joe's Luck, Tin Box, Strive and Succeed, Do and Dare, and many others. Price, each 35¢
- HENTY BOOKS FOR BOYS, Colonel Thorndyke's Secret, The Golden Crown, The Cornet of Horse, Hidden Foe, Aujub the Juggler, Among the Malay Pirates, The Curse of Carnes Hold, The Young Midshipman, The Boy Knight, Jack Archer, and others. Price, each 35¢
- LEATHER BOUND POETS, from \$1.00 to \$3.75
- LEATHER GIFT BOOKS, a large assortment of titles, assorted covers. Price 60¢

\$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00 Pattern Hats for \$8.50

A reduction on some of our highest grade and most exclusive hats. Most of these are imported pattern hats of which we have only one to sell. They embrace all the leading shapes, including the Directoire, the Corday and other popular shapes, the shapes that are being worn in Paris, New York and London. A hat different from what everybody else has, that is what the average woman wants. You can get it when you buy an imported pattern hat, regular \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00 hats. Tuesday \$8.50



The Christmas Ribbon Sale

25c and 35c Ribbons for 15c

An event always looked forward to is the December ribbon sale of ours. That's one of the rewards of keeping faith with the public, they know that our bargain offers are genuine. Those ribbons are wide width in a nice quality of soft silk. The colors, well, we have nearly every color you can mention, including a big lot of art shades for holiday fancy work. The ribbon department will be a busy place on Tuesday. 25c and 35c ribbons for 15¢

\$16.75 and \$18.50 Coats for \$7.50

Coat Bargains That Are Worth Taking Advantage Of
A lot of Women's Coats go on sale with the other lines offered, and these coat bargains are in line with all the other values, the mildest term that we can apply to them is remarkable. Coats made by Canada's best tailors to retail at \$16.75 and \$18.50 we offer at this special price. These are some of the styles:
COAT of very nice quality broadcloth in brown and black, tight fitting back, roll collar and cuffs, fly front, a stylish dressy coat, regular \$18.50. Tuesday \$7.50
COAT made of handsome brown tweed, semi-fitted back trimmed with brass buttons, roll collar, cuffs and patch pockets, regular \$18.50. Tuesday \$7.50
BLACK BROADCLOTH COAT, plain box back trimmed with stitched straps. Roll collar and cuffs, half lined, regular \$18.50. Tuesday \$7.50
COAT made of serge in navy blue and black, loose back and belt, roll collar and cuffs finished with silk and braid trimming, regular value \$17.50. Tuesday \$7.50

Xmas Sale of Waists

- \$2.25 for Waists worth to \$5.75
- \$3.50 for Waists worth to \$8.75
- \$4.75 for Waists worth to \$13.50

Truly remarkable bargains are these. A big assortment of all kinds of waists, rich and handsome evening waists, dainty afternoon waists and the plain tailored styles, included in the lot are a large number of samples from one of the best makers in England. Such values as these are unusual, and coming at this time, that is gift time, should be doubly welcome.

- AT \$2.25—Waists made of mull, hand embroidered, plain and fancy nets in white and cream, with colored silk trimmings, silks made up in white, pink and light blue. Plain and figured nets in white and cream. Values up to \$5.75.
- AT \$3.50—Waists made of plain and figured nets and lace in cream and white. Swiss embroidered mulls. Fancy lace nets with colored trimmings. Some handsome waists of chiffon in the evening style. Black spotted nets lined with silk. Taffeta silks in navy, brown and black. Values up to \$8.75.
- AT \$4.75—Some beautiful waists in this assortment, rich styles in fancy laces and embroidered nets, applique trimmed. Taffetas in good assortment and different shades. Evening styles in silks and chiffons. Rich black taffeta waists and handsome effects in cream China silk, values up to \$13.50.

Evening Coats Greatly Reduced

Coats Worth \$25.00 to \$65.00 for \$14.50

An Evening Coat for \$14.50. It certainly hardly seems possible, yet that is what we offer you for Tuesday. For less than the price of the cloth and trimmings, for less than the cost of making we offer these handsome and exclusive evening coats. Don't think because they are marked so cheap that they are old or poor styles, on the contrary they are all new and handsome styles, many of them being exclusive models. We give descriptions of a few lines:

- EVENING COAT made of fine quality mauve broadcloth, with straps of self over shoulder finished with black velvet, inner front of cream flannel trimmed with black velvet, coat trimmed with white silk braid, lined throughout with white silk, this coat is a beauty, formerly \$50.00. Tuesday \$14.50
- EVENING CAPE, made of white broadcloth, faced with soft black silk and trimmed with black silk and rich gold braid and finished with fine tucks and buttons, formerly \$30.00. Tuesday \$14.50
- EVENING COAT, made of old rose broadcloth, plain loose style directoire cut, Japanese sleeves. Collar and cuffs inlaid with rich Persian trimming, silk braid and buttons. Formerly \$35.00. Tuesday \$14.50
- EVENING COAT, made of dull blue broadcloth, long sleeves, roll cuffs, collar and cuffs trimmed with silk braid to match cloth, and inlaid with fancy velvet and Persian trimming. Coat trimmed with braid to match cloth, lined throughout with silk, a very handsome model. Formerly \$37.50. Tuesday \$14.50

See Window Display, Government and Broad Streets

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

See Window Display, Government and Broad Streets

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